"German Syrup"

Here is something from Mr. Frank A. Hale, proprietor of the De Witt House, Lewiston, and the Tontine Hotel, Brunswick, Me. Hotel men meet the world as it comes and goes, and are not slow in sizing people and things up for what they are worth. He says that he has lost a father and several brothers and sisters from Pulmonary Consumption, and is himself frequently troubled with colds, and he often coughs enough to make him sick at his stomach. When ever he has taken a cold of this kind he uses Boschee's German Syrup, and it cures him every time. Here is a man who knows the full danger of lung troubles, and would therefore be most particular as to the medicine he used. What is his opinion? Listen! "I use nothing but Boschee's German Syrup, and have advised, I presume, more than a hundred different persons to take it. They agree with me that it is the best cough syrup in the market." ①

Hereditary Consumption

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS.

NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that relieve and cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Manhood; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by overwork, or the errors and excesses of youth. This Remedy absolutely cures the most obstinate cases when all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. They do not, like other preparations advertised for Lost Manhood, etc., interfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculiar to themselves.

Sold by druggists at $1.00 a package, or six for 5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address The James Medicine Co., Canadian Agency, St. John, N. B.

Write for pamphlet. ☞ Sold in Chatham by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! -OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

LASL

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

To Continue Until January 1st 1895.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Jas. Jonas
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.
Pierre Lanaux, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY $5 DRAWING,
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, August 9, 1892.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$75,000 is	$75,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5,000
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	5,000
25 PRIZES OF	300 are	7,500
100 PRIZES OF	200 are	20,000
200 PRIZES OF	100 are	20,000
500 PRIZES OF	60 are	15,000
500 PRIZES OF	40 are	20,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$100 are	$10,000
100 do	60 are	6,000
100 do	40 are	4,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of $20 are		$19,980
999 Prizes of 20 are		19,980
3,434 Prizes,	amounting to	$205,160

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at $5; Two-Fifths $2; One-Fifth $1; One-Tenth 50c; One-Twentieth 25c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for $50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE!

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST.

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will emain in force until 1895.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.

Northumberland Agricultural Society have placed the Percheron horse, Zephyr, purchased by it from the New Brunswick government, under the sole control and management of Mr. Geo. P. Scarle.

Said horse will make the season in charge of Mr. James Conway, groom, in Chatham, Newcastle, Derby, Southwk, Blackville, and Nelson parishes.

He will be at Mr. Stothart's, near the Chatham Ferry, every Monday morning and remain at Mr. Wm. Vye's, Upper Newcastle Monday nights—going alternate weeks up the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers, and being at Mr. George P. Scarle's farm, Chatham, every Saturday.

TERMS:—For season, with foal, $8; no foal, half price.

Following is Zephyr's certificate of registry:—

[Translation.]

SOCIETY OF THE AGRICULTURISTS OF FRANCE, AVENUE DE L'OPERA 21, PARIS.

The Stud Book Commission for horses of France, certify that after careful examination and verification they have admitted to their register this 15th Sept., 1886, the French Percheron horse ZEPHYR, foaled in 1882, sired by Bavard, dam Julie, color iron grey with white spot on forehead, bred by Monsieur O. Perier, said Zephyr's number in the stud book being 323. Conditions of admission to this register are that she and dam shall be pure blooded French bred horses.

Signed by the President of the Commission,
EUG. GUYOT.

THIS CERTIFIES that the above registered horse has been sold to D. McLellan.
G. PIRERE.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - JULY 21, 1892.

Kennedy F. Burns our Next Governor.

Although it is not probable that the lieutenant governorship of New Brunswick will be vacated by Sir Leonard Tilley for several months, yet his retirement from that office is now counted upon as an event that is pretty sure to take place in the near future and, as a matter of course, public attention is awakened over the question as to who the gentleman is that will be called upon to fill the vacancy. Several have been named, but none of them seem to be so generally approved as Mr. Kennedy F. Burns, M. P. for Gloucester, and we are quite sure that of all who have been spoken of as good men for the office Mr. Burns' claims to it are so strong as to give assurance that, in all probability, the appointment will fall to him.

Mr. Burns has been in public life as a member of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick and Parliament of Canada for the past eighteen years, during which time he has borne himself with ability and dignity. His experience in public affairs, natural abilities of a high order, urbanity of manner, aptitude for leadership amongst his fellows and recognised social standing, are qualifications not to be found in every man whose name might be suggested for the position, while there are few who have been as closely identified as he with active politics who, in so large a measure, enjoy the respect and personal friendship of men of all classes and all shades of politics. By all means, when Sir Leonard retires let us have Kennedy F. Burns for lieutenant-governor—a distinction which he has well earned by a consistent political course, and a position in which more New Brunswickers would be pleased to see him than any other man who could be named.

The Gleaner's Election Case Troubles.

The Gleaner is very ricketty in its observations respecting our reference of last week to the suit against Mr. Robinson, M. P. P., for violation of the election law. It evidently imagines that we charged Mr. Crockett—to whom it refers as the proprietor of the Gleaner—with having instituted several suits, and hastens to relieve the local opposition of the imputation of responsibility in the matter, by saying that Mr. Crockett did it all himself. It appears, from what the Gleaner says, that, unaided and alone, Mr. Crockett conceived the grand idea of making O'Brien pay his thousands and Robinson his tens of thousands, and when he had the scheme thoroughly prepared, he suddenly and secretly took Doctor Stockton into his confidence, not as leader of the opposition, but in his professional capacity. When we heard that they were going to put poor Crockett in jail in Fredericton, instead of sending him to the lunatic asylum at St. John, we wondered how the mistake had been made. The lunacy was clear enough, because hardly any person not already in Dr. Steeves' charge, would think of bringing the action referred to, to say nothing of going to the "great alphabetical" to engineer the suit through the courts. But there is no longer any mystery about it, for even stronger and more brainy men in monied circles than Crockett could not be expected to sustain the mental worry and financial strain involved in creating such a case and financing the engagement upon it of such distinguished and expensive legal talent to keep it suspended indefinitely before the public eye, and hanging on the ragged edge of the court calendar as a cross-grade advertisement for the Gleaner and the party of three, which Dr. Stockton so triumphantly led at the end of the last assembly session. It is, undoubtedly, a great suit for Crockett to get up, "all by himself," and it will relieve the more sane members and friends of the opposition to learn that the originator generously comes forward and takes the odium of what was done in it until Doctor Stockton was called in. From that time, of course, the responsibility must be shared between Dr. Stockton and Mr. Crockett, and it will help Dr. Stockton for his political friends and the public to be assured by the only man who really knows the facts, that it was in his professional capacity only that he took Crockett's case. When Davy Crockett was about to shoot the treed coon, the latter offered to come down, and did so. History, however, is reversed in this case, and it is Crockett who has had to come down, for that is what is meant by the intimation that Dr. Stockton did not take hold of the case as lieutenant of the opposition, or for love, or for the good of his health, but simply "in his professional capacity"—which means that Crockett had to come down handsomely—before the coon would consent to become a character in the farce. The transaction is creditable to Dr. Stockton's level-headedness. He has gone into it on a hard cash basis, divested of the romance, sentimentality and rubbish amidst which he poses as leader of the opposition, but it is hard on poor Crockett, who on account of carrying the whole load, together with the results of other foolish actions, has been obliged to give up his former sumptuous editorial quarters on Queen Street and scratch out an existence in his present garret on Wilmot's Alley, his whole range out-of-doors being confined to the city limits and, indoors, to the garret aforesaid, where his sole remaining source of satisfaction in life is to tell those who reach his eyrie what great things he has done for the opposition, and how ill-requited his services have been. It is said that if a former practical joker of Fredericton were alive, he would willingly relieve Crockett of his present embarrassments and enlarge the limited area over which he is free to roam, on condition that he would agree to go in a glass case to the Columbian Exhibition as the man who imagined he originated and prepared the famous election case of Crockett vs. Robinson, and paid professional fees to Dr. Stockton out of his own pocket in connection therewith.

Bad for the Coasting Trade.

The threatened fight between the labor union and dealers in building materials in New York is on in the form of a big strike and all lumber yards in New York are shut down. Everything points to a heavy struggle, and if the strike should last long it will leave the coasting trade, already at a low ebb, in a demoralized condition. The yards supply lumber, laths, brick and lime, and of course while the strike is on it will be difficult to get men to handle these materials. There seems to be a determination on the part of the yard owners to get clear of walking delegates, and in all probability they have prepared for the struggle with the workingmen. The strike will lead to a general depression in all the building trades and of course our lath and other small lumber business.

A Candid Opinion.

The Woodstock Press of Carleton County, closes an article on the Governorship as follows:—

"While we hold that Christian faith is the highest qualification for any position, yet we do not believe in attributing a special qualification to any sect; yet no sect should be excluded and the appointment of a Catholic otherwise well qualified, might have a tendency toward unity and harmony. One of the most prominent names mentioned in this connection and one whose chances of success stand as well, or perhaps better than any other, is that of Kennedy F. Burns, M. P., of Bathurst. Mr. Burns will have the support of several New Brunswick members of Parliament, the unanimous support of his co-religionists and the unanimous support of both Catholics and Protestants in his own county. He is a man of high character, above the influences of religious prejudices or intolerance, and is in many respects personally well qualified for the position. It may not be at all surprising therefore if the laurels of office should be wreathed in a crown that Mr. Burns could wear. He is an abler politician than Mr. Mitchell and would be more acceptable as Governor, both to political and religious parties."

[For the Advance.]

Practical Poultry Raising.

BY T. A. WILLITTS, WESTON, ONT.

[*Continued.*]

There are from two to half a dozen strains of nearly every breed of fowls, and there is a vast difference between them in some instances; we have experimented with two different strains of the same breed, both lots of fowls being treated in precisely the same manner, and have found one strain excellent layers, and the other decidedly inferior, because they had not been carefully bred for a number of years especially for egg production as the other lot of birds had. It should be remembered as an almost invariable rule that "like produces like" with thoroughbred stock, and your fowls will produce just what they have been bred to produce; if with your strain of fowls everything has been sacrified to fancy points, you will doubtless get exhibition birds, but don't expect them to be phenomenal layers. The folly of sacrificing everything to fancy points is well illustrated in the case of the White Faced Black Spanish, for many years fanciers have been selecting for breeders the chicks that developed the best white face, discarding many chicks that in every point but the face were infinitely superior to the bird selected; this practise continued year after year has had the effect of fixing the white face most unmistakably, and has also ruined the breed physically, rendering them tender and delicate and decidedly a fancy fowl instead of the vigorous race of prolific layers they originally were. Now had the W. F. B. Spanish been bred for their laying qualities, vigour, and size, paying no attention whatever to the white face, which by the way is an utterly useless feature, they would be bred to-day by thousands, where dozens are not now to be found. Just so with any other breed of fowls or strain of that breed, if you constantly breed for one object, you will certainly attain it in time, and it is easier to develop the useful qualities of a breed of fowls than the useless and absurd ones. Plymouth Rocks could in the course of years be bred to become a white-faced breed; standard birds of this variety have no white in the face, not even as much as a pin's point, but occasionally a chick is hatched that developes a white ear lobe, now by selecting these chicks, and breeding them together rejecting as breeders all birds without the white ear lobe, you would find in time the white ear lobe would become a white face; as evidence of this it need only be mentioned that with some strains of Black Hamburgs, which should have a white ear lobe, but not a white face, it is a common occurrence for two year old birds with large lobes to develope into a white face. To attempt to breed a white face on Plymouth Rocks would ruin the breed utterly, and much more quickly than it ruined the Spanish, because they naturally had a white face, but not such an extensive one as we are accustomed to see. It being an admitted fact that fowls will produce nothing more or less than what they have been bred for, you will be consulting your interests by selecting the breed that produces in the greatest perfection that which you are desirous of obtaining.

[*To be Continued.*]

The British Elections.

MR. GLADSTONE AND MIDLOTHIAN. SPECULATIONS AS TO THE FUTURE—DEFEAT OF THE UNIONISTS—WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

LONDON, July 14.—Mr. Gladstone and party, who arrived in Braemar this evening, are lodged in the suit of rooms occupied by the German Emperor Frederick in 1887. Mr. Gladstone looks a trifle jaded. He says he expects a majority of 50. He is evidently mortified by the result in Midlothian. During the journey he constantly referred to the subject, and deplored the fact that any section of liberal Scotchmen should set religious bigotry above the principles of justice to Ireland.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Edinburgh says that the church party naturally is elated and believes the effect of the Midlothian test will be to indefinitely postpone the crusade against the Established Church. The Conservatives have already decided to contest the seat when Mr. Gladstone offers himself for re-election. They do not expect to win, but the contest will be a good beginning of the system which is still counted on to wear Mr. Gladstone out before he establishes his life's work. The necessary funds for a new contest have been promised over and over again, and before a month has expired Midlothian will be again in the throes of an election contest. Mr. Gladstone is not disheartened by the result of the polling in Midlothian. As an old Parliamentary hand, accustomed to reverses, he takes the reduction of the vote in the constituency with equanimity. Private telegraphic despatches from him to prominent Liberals in this city say he knew Colonel Wauchope was a strong opponent and had expected that the poll would show a heavily reduced Liberal majority.

ANOTHER GENERAL ELECTION.

Certain Liberals now admit that another general election is nigh, and regard it as inevitable during 1892, while some forecast dissolution on home rule as taking place in the spring.

Party agents on both sides have been instructed immediately the elections are over, especially to watch the registration of voters, which concludes at the end of August. Local electoral organizations are to be maintained in full working order. As the reform of registration is certain to immensely strengthen the Liberal vote the Gladstone government is likely to introduce a "one man, one vote" measure, which the House of Lords could not venture to reject. The next session, according to the ideas current at the National Liberal Club to-night, will see the adoption of registration reform, but it will also see home rule thrown out of the House of Lords, followed by the dissolution of Parliament.

The independent laborists mean to emphasize their freedom from party ties by sitting in the House with the Conservative opposition. The Liberal-Unionists, maintaining their position as Liberals, though dissidents, will cross the floor of the House with the Liberals, but will be no longer able to sit on the floor benches with the men who they are actively opposing.

WHERE UNIONISTS WERE BEATEN.

Though the result of the Midlothian election has a tendency to make the Liberals downhearted they have much to console them in the figures from the other districts, which show that they have ousted Unionists in the Colne division of Yorkshire, the Gainsborough division of Lincolnshire; in Radnorshire, Wales; in the Houghton-le Spring division of Durham, the Frome division of Somerset; in Roxburghshire, Scotland; the Lonsdale division of Lancashire, the East division of Norfolk, the Darwen division of Lancashire; in Dumbartonshire, Scotland; in the Maldon division of Essex, and in the Cirencester division of Gloucestershire, with other districts yet to be heard from.

In the Colne division of Yorkshire the Liberals ran no candidate at the last general election. This year, however, they determined to make a fight for the district, with the result that their candidate was elected by a majority of 857.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

The *Daily News*, in an editorial article on the result in Midlothian, says:—"The tories will, naturally and properly, make much of the reduction of Mr. Gladstone's majority. It is a striking phenomenon, account for it how we may." The article concludes:—

"Although this is the first time that home rule has come before the Midlothian electors, there having been no contest in 1886, it was the disestablishment question that did the mischief. Colonel Wauchope fought like a gentleman. If Mr. Gladstone requires consoling he may reflect that Mr. Balfour in Manchester would have been very glad of his majority in Midlothian."

The *Chronicle* says: "The reduction of Mr. Gladstone's majority is almost eccentric. It is partially due to the unsparing and unceasing influence of the Kirk, to which may be added the power of landlordism. But, allowing all possible deductions, we still arrive at the conclusion that mere Gladstonianism as a symbol of personal rather than political faith is waning both in England and in Scotland. Mr. Gladstone must move with the spirit of the age and choose his Ministry not from among his select personal circle but from among men shaped to the new aspirations of democracy." The *Chronicle* concludes its article with an invitation to Mr. Chamberlain to return to his allegiance to Mr. Gladstone and endeavor to arrive at a solution of the Irish problem.

A STRONG POSITION.

A cable correspondent says:—The Irish again are masters of the situation. In their hands will lie the destinies of the next Parliament. This is the most important fact demonstrated by the general election. Mr. Gladstone unsupported by the Nationalists, will be the leader only of an impotent minority. Lord Salisbury, without the aid of Irish votes in the House of Commons, cannot successfully carry on the Government. Mr. Parnell, it is well known, looked forward to the day, soon or late, when circumstances would compel his recall to the leadership of a united Irish party. But for his untimely death we might now expect to see the realisation of his hopes. How he would have rejoiced in the present situation, and how coolly and dispassionately he would have dominated Parliament and dictated terms to both the English parties. The general election has brought political Great Britain back again to where it stood in the early eighties, before the deluge of 1886 had swept Mr. Gladstone into hopeless opposition and had given Lord Salisbury such a majority as has sufficed to keep him in power six years without the slightest danger of overthrow or even serious defeat. It was Mr. Parnell's masterly hand in those earlier days that kept the Nationalists together, voting as he directed without question: that persistently held his party aloof from entangling alliances, that forced all governments, Tory and Liberal alike, to make terms with him and that finally converted Mr. Gladstone to Home Rule and brought the Liberal leader to his feet in complete surrender. The present situation is like unto it. All the returns are not in, but the election has proceeded far enough and enough is known to demonstrate that a majority for Mr. Gladstone, independent of the Irish party, is impossible. Neither English party can legislate without Irish support. Is there another Parnell in the Nationalist ranks ready, willing and able to seize the dead leader's sceptre and respect his triumphs? Or will the party's strength continue to be sapped by internal dissensions or frittered away by individuals yielding to the allurements of place and power with which the leaders of both the English parties may, and likely will, endeavor to seduce them. The opportunity is at hand. Will it be seized? We can only wait and see.

GLADSTONE'S MAJORITY WILL BE 42!

LONDON, July 19.—There have now been elected 667 members of the House of Commons out of 670 composing that body. With the result of North Kerry election, due today, the polling in Tipperary, which takes place to-day, and the polling in Orkney Islands, which takes place next week, the contest will be over. Parties now stand: Conservatives, 314; opposition, 353. The three remaining districts are certain to return supporters of Gladstone, so the latter's majority in the next House will be 42.

The Associated Press correspondent had an interview yesterday with several prominent Liberals on the outcome of the elections. Some venture to forecast the exact dates of the different events. Thus the momentous division on the amendment ousting the government is set down for the 19th of August, the resignation of Lord Salisbury for August 20, and the adjournment of Parliament for August 22, a period of one month being occupied in the re-election of ministers and the formation of the cabinet, the House formally reassembling at the end of September and the real work beginning about the end of January. Events then, it is thought, will absolutely depend upon the prudence of the Irish members. If they insist upon the immediate precedence of the home rule bill they will play into the hands of the Conservatives, who want the earliest possible reappeal to the country, having full confidence they will obtain better results in a re-contest. The sum of to-day's position is that the Liberals, meaning to play for two or three sessions before dissolving Parliament, will not rush the home rule bill. If constrained to give it precedence they will not accept its rejection by the House of Lords as necessitating an immediate dissolution, but will proceed with measures tending to strengthen the Liberal vote throughout the country.

Great Britain's New Navy.

The date of completion of the new navy of seventy ships, of 316,900 tons displacement, carrying 540 heavy guns, was fixed for April, 1894. As a fact, with the possible exception of one ship, the whole of these vessels will be afloat by April 1893; and the basins of the dockyards are already crowded with battleships, cruisers and torpedo-gunboats, which are finished to the last streak of paint, fully armed, and ready for commission. The *Royal Sovereign*, the largest battleship in the world, was completed and made her trials in thirty months; four others of the same class and calibre are already launched and completing for sea. Of the seventeen second-class cruisers to be built by contract, eleven were handed over by the contractors in the past year; four more have since been accepted; and the whole number are launched and completing.

In all, in the past three years, sixty-five vessels of war have been launched, not including torpedo-boats. Such rapidity of construction has never been approached in Europe, and is the despair of the French naval administrators, who have just completed the *Marceau* and *Hoche*, which were laid down nine years since, and have not yet launched the *Brennus* and *Charles Martel*, which are of equally ancient design. The credit for our success lies, perhaps, not so much with the constructors in the dockyards as with the ironmasters of the North, in whose works the ships are, in fact, constructed piecemeal, with such accuracy and precision that the frames and armor-plates drop numbered and lettered into their places at once, without the necessity for further adjustment. In the United States alone, where last year the total output of iron exceeded that in England, has this rapidity of naval construction been approached during the year—a fact which those who doubt the possibility of the sudden construction of a modern fleet by any great manufacturing nation would do well to bear in mind. The material result of this well-directed activity will be best seen by a comparison of our position in 1892 with that in 1886—at the beginning and at the end of Lord Salisbury's Administration. In 1886 we had 57 ships of 15 knots speed and upwards, exclusive of torpedo-boats, built and building; in 1892 we have 140. In 1886 we had afloat and in reserve 499 heavy guns; in 1892 we have 1,860, and the guns are waiting for the ships on the dockyard wharves. In 1886 we had of light quick-firing guns 331—in 1892 we have 1,715. Lastly, the number of officers and men on the active list has been raised by 13,000, and of the reserve by 5,000.—*London Spectator.*

The Other Side of It.

ST. JOHN BOYS WHO DO NOT ENJOY LIFE ABROAD.

("Brooks" in Progress.)

This has been a very warm summer in the States, although here in St. John we have had very little reason to complain. New Brunswickers are coming home every day to get cooled off, and the air of prosperity they have about them has its effect on the boys who have to "work here week in, week out, for small wages, and never a holiday." That is the way they put it. The result is, an exodus that the opposition papers gloat over and the government press deplores. St. John will lose a certain number of its young men every year, under any circumstances. The desire to see life in a big city is strong in the breast of nine in every ten young men one meets. It has always been, and always will be. The next largest city or town on the line of railway has untold attractions for a boy. The young man on a farm longs for the town. One brought up in a town wants to go to the city, and to on, until deserted farms furnish unlimited material for opposition orators in all countries, and smaller cities barely hold their own, and the metropolis increases in population and misery every year. There are other causes for this continual change, but the longing of young men for life and excitement is the principal one. In the majority of cases they get all the life and excitement they want; at what cost is only known to the boys themselves.

Not long ago a lady was going across Boston common. She saw a young fellow whom she recognized as a former companion of her own boys in St. John. His clothes were shabby and that happy, contented expression which had made it a pleasure to look at him was no longer on his face. The recognition was evidently mutual, but the young man slunk off and tried to avoid a meeting. Seeing this was impossible he made a confession that startled his friend. "No," he said, "I haven't worked any for a month, except a few odd jobs I pick up now and again, but for God's sake, Mrs. B——, don't tell them at home. I haven't enough money to go back, if I wanted to, but I intend to stay here until I strike luck. Promise you will not say anything about me." This case is only one in hundreds.

I often hear it remarked that "fellows who go to the States *must* do well, because they always save enough money to come home every summer." But how many do not make an annual visit? Then again, will not a young man use a greater effort to save enough money to make a visit to his home? I do not say that all young men who go to the States, do not do better than they could at home. In a large city there are more opportunities, but an unknown young man finds that but few of them are within his reach. He is usually willing to accept a position he would scorn in his native city, and the road to a large salary is not an easy one to travel. In Boston salaries are not what they used to be, even with tradesmen. Of course, a good workman will make out any where, but the man earning fair wages is much better off in St. John. Last summer, I met a number of St. John men who had lived years in Boston, and they all told the same story. Business was dull all through the States during the spring, and the reports that came to St. John from exodians were anything but encouraging. I was talking to a New Brunswicker who arrived home recently from a trip to the hub, and he had a story to tell that had its amusing aspects, but was enough to discourage anybody who thought of bettering his condition in that part of the world. "Of course, they won't give in," he said, "especially the younger fellows, but it was easy to see that they were having hard times. I met a St. John boy one morning on Scollay Square, and it was quite evident he did not want to meet me. We spoke, however, and in answer to my questions, he said he had been working pretty hard and decided to take a day off. I believed him. The next day I saw him on the street again, and before I came away I ran across him three or four times. I was puzzled at this, because I knew his business kept him pretty close. Meeting a friend of his I asked how he came to be on the street so much, if he was working. 'Working', said he, 'why Fred hasn't worked for two months, and I guess he must be pretty hard up by this time.'" I afterwards learned that this was a popular excuse with the boys who were out of work and did not want to confess it. The most surprising thing is that many of them have good homes in St. John—of course I only refer to St. John boys, although the same is equally true of all from the maritime provinces—where they would receive a warm welcome, but they usually stick it out until "something turns up," or home is the only place left.

Higgins is His Name.

A Washington despatch of 16th inst. says:—Senator Higgins yesterday introduced in the Senate a bill "authorizing retaliation for unjust discrimination by the Dominion of Canada against the United States." It provides, first, for a duty of two cents a pound on fresh fish imported from Canada or in Canadian vessels; or cars, in addition to the present duties on preserved fish, a duty three times the present duty; second, a tonnage tax of 56 cents per ton on Canadian vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal; third, an entrance and clearing fee of 50 cents upon Canadian vessels every time they enter an American port on the lakes; fourth, the suspension of the long and short haul clause of the inter-state commerce law so long as it affects competitive traffic between the United States and Canadian railroads; fifth, the imposing of the full duty on goods transhipped from one port to another over the Canadian Pacific or Canadian territory and crossing the 115th meridian; sixth, the imposition of a duty of eight cents a pound on coffee and two cents a pound on tea coming from Canada and twice the present duties on foreign merchandise of other than the products of Canada imported into the United States through Canada.

It is clear that Higgins is seeking notoriety.

The World's Greatest City.

[By G. F. Stone, Digby, N. S., in Halifax Chronicle.

During my recent visit in London I gathered some facts in connection with that great city which may be interesting to the readers of the Chronicle.

London, the metropolis of the British empire, the centre of its commerce, is the largest, the wealthiest, promises to be the grandest architectural, and is the greatest commercial centre in the world. Situated on the River Thames, nearly sixty miles westward from the sea, it covers an area of streets and squares embracing about 80,000 acres, or 122 square miles, covering an extent of territory equal to ten miles long and six wide, closely built. Its population in 1891 was 4,211,056, its annual increase being nearly 40,000. This is only the London school board district. If we take the London police division, extending the figures in every direction over the twelve miles radius and include the whole of London, we get the enormous sum total of 5,633,332 of souls. London is stretched over 53 parishes in Middlesex, 35 in Surrey, 18 in Kent, 14 in Essex and 10 in Hertfordshire. It has obliterated the ancient distinctions of hill and valley, driven the wandering river back into its bed, and confined it there. Some idea may be formed of the rate it is increasing when it is remembered that on the average over 27 miles of new streets and 9,000 new houses are said to be erected in it every year. It is estimated that every day 160,000 strangers enter the vast city and 123 persons are added to its population. There are usually 120,900 foreigners in London, and it contains more Roman Catholics than Rome and more Jews than Palestine. In various directions there are more than ten continuous miles of houses, and its gin palaces and beer shops would, if placed side by side, stretch a distance of 75 miles. The water supply in London averages 50,000,000 gallons per day, and during the same period the sewers carry off more than 10,000,000 cubic feet of refuse. 400,000 gas lamps light its streets consuming 16,000,000 cubic feet of gas in every 24 hours. The coal consumed annually in London is estimated at 5,500,000 tons. The city is but a small portion geographically of the great metropolis and has been aptly termed the counting house, being made up of financial and commercial centres. Much the larger and more valuable portion of London is situated on the north side of the River Thames. Time was, in what is called the Tertiary period, when the mammoth lion and bear abounded where London now stands. The researches and discoveries of antiquarians and geologists have settled that. The condition of the locality till the civilized and historical period can only be guessed at, and the very origin of the city's name cannot be ascertained with any certainty, though the most probable derivation is from Llyn-din, the town on the lake. It is known the immediate neighborhood of the site was the theatre of Cæsar's principal transactions, though he is silent as to the existence of any town. Tacitus, however, tells us that in Nero's reign, a hundred years later, it was a considerable commercial place: "Londinium copia negociatorum et commeatu maxime celleberrium." It has been a trading centre for 1800 years, that is from the time the Romans had possession of it. Relics of Roman buildings have been frequently found, and parts of the old Roman wall's remain to this day. Roman London was about one mile in length and a half a mile in breadth. In the time of the Heptarchy it was the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Essex, known as Lunden-caster; and when Alfred made it the capital of England, it was called Lundenburg. It has passed through many troubles and vissisitudes. In the year 664 it was ravaged by a plague; in 764 it suffered severely by fires; in 1380 occurred the rebellion of Watt Tyler, who was slain by Lord Mayor Walworth, at Smithfield; in 1450 Jack Cade's outbreak occurred. During the reign of Henry VIII and his daughter Mary, from 1509 to 1558, a great many Protestants were burnt. In 1649 Charles I. was beheaded at Whitehall; in 1664 the great plague occurred, by which about 100,000 persons lost their lives. In 1666, the great fire of London took place; in 1740 was the great frost, during which a fair was held on the Thames. In 1780 the Gordon—"No Popery"—riot occurred, so well described by Charles Dickens in "Barnaby Rudge." Since those days it has been steadily advancing, experiencing many calamities, but rising superior to them all, till it is, as we see now in its meridian splendor, the chief city of the world.

The Toronto Home For Incurables.

PARKDALE, Ont., Feb. 27th, 1888.—Gentlemen, it gives me pleasure to let you know I have derived great benifits from the use of Nerviline. I have been a great sufferer from Neuralgia in the face, and last two years was quite a martyr to the malady. So soon as I observed the Nerviline advertised I obtained a bottle from our druggists, Messrs. John Gray & Co., Parkdale, and the effect was marvellous; pain ceased and I can enjoy sound sleep at night, and rise refreshed. I cannot speak too highly of it and heartily recommend it ALEXANDER STERN.

Good Stowing of Deals.

The largest cargo of deals ever stowed in a vessel of her tonnage is that which the steamer Delamore will take to Fleetwood. She is 1,482 tons register, and her cargo consists of over 1,008 standards of spruce deals. This is about 68 standards to the hundred tons, something never heard of before. A sailing vessel that takes 50 standards to the hundred tons is regarded as a good carrier and steamers seldom take more than from 56 to 58. When the steamer Charing Cross sailed with 63½ standards she was looked upon as a wonder to carry and her stevedore was congratulated by everybody on his work. But this cargo of the Delamore knocks that of the Charing Cross into a cocked hat. It is a great job and one of which stevedore John Collins may well feel proud. The shipper is Alex. Gibson. The Delamore cleared late last night and will get away early this morning. *Sun.*

Presbytery of Miramichi.

This Presbytery met at Bathurst on the 12th July, inst. The following were present: Revs. J. D. Murray, Moderator, T. G. Johnstone, N. McKay, Wm. Aitken, Jas. Rosborough, A. F. Carr, Wm. Hamilton, A. F. Thompson, Joseph McCoy, Wm. McLeod, W. J. Fowler, J. A. Greenlees and G. F. Kinnear. Several student-preachers were also present, among whom were Messrs. Lattrie, C. Munro and Geo. Miller.

Elders commissions were received in favor of W. J. Carruthers, Chatham, W. H. Grinley, Blackville, and Chas. McLauchlin, Bathurst. Messrs. Carruthers and McLauchlin, were present and took their seats.

Rev. Joseph McCoy was elected Moderator for the current year and Mr. McKay was again re-elected Clerk. Rev. Mr. McPherson of Halifax was present and was cordially invited to sit and deliberate with the Presbytery.

Reports were submitted by the commissioners to the General Assembly. Some congregations have not responded to the claim for their share of the travelling expenses of commissioners, and Mr. Thompson was directed to collect the several amounts due by delinquent congregations, so that the fund may maintain its efficiency. Mr. Hamilton, the Presbytery Treasurer, submitted his accounts which were audited and found correct. Mr. Hamilton was thanked and reappointed.

Standing committees were appointed as follows:

Augmentation—Messrs. Aitken and T. G. Johnstone, and the Newcastle Elder.

Home Missions—Messrs. Hamilton, McKay, Aitken, McCoy, Fisher and Thompson.

Sabbath Observance—Messrs. Carr, McLeod and Robertson, and Charles McLauchlin, Elder.

State of Religion—Messrs. Rosborough, J. D. Murray, and Mr. Charles Carruthers, Elder.

Sabbath Schools—Messrs. N. McKay, and G. F. Kinnear and Dalhousie Elder.

Statistics—Messrs. McCoy, Fisher and Greenlees.

Systematic Giving—Messrs. Thompson and Carr, and Elder of St. John Church, Chatham.

Temperance—Messrs. Cameron and Fowler, and J. Galbraith, Elder.

The session records of St. Andrew's and St. John Churches, Chatham, and St. Luke's Bathurst, were tabled, examined by committees, found correct and ordered to be attested.

Leave of absence for three months was granted to Mr. Thompson, who proposes visiting Manitoba.

Rev. H. H. McPherson appeared before the Presbytery as a delegate from the Board of Management of the Presbyterian College at Halifax. He represented to the Presbytery that the Board wishes, as agreed by last Synod, to appoint a Professor of New Testament Exegesis, and by so doing make the institution one of the best equipped Theological Colleges in the Dominion. But the Board is embarrassed by a debt of $5000, which they are anxious to wipe out before assuming the responsibility of the support of an additional Professor. His mission was to enlist the interest of the Presbytery in this effort and to extend any help he might be able to give, in working out any plan the Presbytery might decide upon to promote this object. The Presbytery cordially welcomed the delegate of the College Board, approved the determination of the Board to clear off the debt, and Mr. McPherson was asked to spend a day in Bathurst, two days in the congregation of New Mills and Charlo, and next Sabbath morning in Newcastle and the evening in Chatham, where it was recomended that a joint meeting of the two Presbyterian congregations be held. It is not intended to take collections at the meetings but an effort will be made to solicit personal subscriptions thereafter. Spread over the Presbyterian churches of the Maritime Provinces the amount is really light.

Mr. George Miller, who completed the regular course of study at the Halifax College in April last, was carefully examined in Hebrew, Greek, theology, and church history. He also submitted several discourses on prescribed subjects. All his examinations were found eminently satisfactory. He was therefore duly licensed and ordained to the office of the Christian ministry. He was appointed to the charge of the mission fields on the Restigouche.

A call from the congregation of Musquodoboit Harb