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OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

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

"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 authorize the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

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

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

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Grand Monthly Drawing
In the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, November 13, 1888.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each: Halves $10: Quarters $5: Tenths $2: Twentieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of $500 are		50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do	100 are	99,900
999 do	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes amounting to		$1,054,600

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

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REMEMBER That the presence of General Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

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MIRAMICHI
Steam Navigation Co'y.

The S'eamers "NELSON" and "MIRAMICHI" will run daily on their respective routes, from this date as follows—

STR. "MIRAMICHI," Capt. DeGrace, will leave Chatham for Newcastle at 7.30 a.m., and Newcastle for Chatham and points down river at 8 15 a. m.

STR. "NELSON"
CAPT THOS. PETERSON,
WILL LEAVE

Chatham.	Nelson.	Newcastle.
or Douglas'n, Kerr's Mill, Newcastle and Nelson.	for Newcastle, Kerr's Mill, Douglas'n & Chatham.	(Call's Wharf) for Kerr's Mill, Douglastown and Chatham.
SOLAR TIME.	SOLAR TIME.	SOLAR TIME.
9 a m	9 40 a m	10 00 a m
11 a m	11 40 a m	12 00 m
3 p m	2 40 p m	3 00 p m
5.00 p m	5 40 p m	6 00 p m

carrying freight and passengers between the points named.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Single fare between Chatham, Newcastle, or Nelson or vice versa, 20c. Return Tickets issued on board at 30c. Card Tickets, good for 20 or 25 Trips, issued at the rate of 12½ cents a trip.

STR. "MIRAMICHI"
—CAPT DEGRACE—

will leave Chatham for points down river, viz, Black Brook, Lapland's, Oak Point, Burnt Church, Negnac and Point aux Car *daily* at 9 a m, calling at Escuminac on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and Bay du Vin on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, carrying Passengers and Freight as usual between all the points named, and the "MIRAMICHI" passengers for points up-river will sent thereto by the "NELSON," free of charge.

EXCURSION DAYS.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays will be excursion days, when the "Miramichi" will land excursionists, in parties of ten or more at any available point on the down river route

EXCURSION TICKETS FROM ALL POINTS. 50 CENTS

☞ Parties having freight to ship to point down-river must have it on the wharf in the even

T DESBRISAY, Manager

TOWN
Building Lots!

For sale, 8 BUILDING LOTS on Princess Street, between Wellington and Howard Streets. Plan can be seen at my office.

J. B. SNOWBALL

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - NOVEMBER 8, 1888

The Next President.

Despatches from New York leave no doubt of the overthrow of the Democratic party in the elections which took place on Tuesday. These elections were to determine the choice of presidential electors, who, on January 14th, 1889, will meet at their respective State capitals and elect the President and vice-President of the United States. Those meetings, however, will be merely formal, as Tuesday's voting really decided Cleveland's fate. The Democrats hoped to save him by their large party vote in New York City and Brooklyn, which they anticipated would swamp the Republican majority in the outside counties of the State, but although the city went largely Democratic, Brooklyn was solid for Harrison and thus lost New York State's thirty-six electoral votes, which, in the college of four hundred and one, with the other states pretty evenly balanced, seals the fate of the Democratic party.

What the "Monetary Times" knows of our Lumber Export.

The *Monetary Times* misrepresents a "synopsis of the wood export from New Brunswick in eight months of the present year, as compared with the like period of 1877" made, as it alleges, by the St. John *Globe*. It does this innocently and unintentionally, no doubt—but when we hear business men from Toronto and Ottawa who visit us displaying ignorance of our interests and capabilities, as they often do, we are not surprised that even so pretentious a Toronto exponent of business matters as the *Times* should gravely inform its readers that 113,955,460 superficial feet of deals represents the shipments from New Brunswick, or even from St. John, from 1st January to 31st August this year. We were told of a Toronto business man in Chatham the other day, who, in a conversation respecting our deal trade and milling interests, asserted that he knew one mill in Ottawa that cut as much lumber in one day as all the Miramichi mills cut in a season. He was, of course, further astray than the *Monetary Times* in its statement respecting New Brunswick's lumber export, yet it is not unfair to assume that the ignorance of such people of our affairs is largely a reflex of that prevailing in quarters from which it would be reasonable to expect more accurate information than the *Times* supplies to be given.

We may say, in reference to the *Globe's* synopsis referred to by the *Times*, that it escaped our notice, but we venture the assertion that it did not bear the construction put upon it. St. John alone must have shipped at least 200,000,000 of deals in the first eight months of this year, to say nothing of the large output of other New Brunswick ports, so it will be well for the *Monetary Times* to look the matter up and, in future, know more than it appears to do of New Brunswick lumber business.

The same number of the *Times* which contains the absurd underestimation of our provincial deal exports, attempts to give a statement of our timber shipments, placing the gross amount exported this year from New Brunswick at 5,844 tons birch, and 457 tons pine. We suppose that the people of Toronto, Ottawa and other places in that important section of the Dominion will accept these figures as authentic, nor is it to be expected that the *Times* will take the trouble to correct them.

The "Sack" of Sackville.

Sir Lionel-Sackville-West, the hitherto successful, esteemed and discreet British Minister at Washington, has been ordered by the President of the United States to go home, as his usefulness has preceded him. This is a serious business and, according to a statement of the highest authenticity it came about in this way:—

On the 4th of September last a letter purporting to be written by one Charles F. Murchison, dated at Pomona, Cal., was sent from that place to Minister West, in which the writer solicited an expression of his views in regard to certain unsettled diplomatic questions between the United States and Great Britain, stating at the same time that such an expression was sought by him for the purpose of determining his vote at the then approaching Presidential election. Murchison stated that he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, of English birth, but that he had still considered England the mother country: and the fact led him to seek advice from the British representative at Washington. He further stated that the information he sought was not for himself alone, but to enable him to give certain assurances to many other persons in the same situation as himself, for the purpose of influencing and determining their political action as citizens of the United States of English birth, but who still regarded their original obligations of alliance as paramount. The letter also contained reflections upon the conduct of the United States Government in respect to questions now in controversy and unsettled between the two countries, and both directly and indirectly imputed insincerity in such conduct.

To this letter the British Minister at once replied from Beverly, Massachusetts, under date of the 13th of September last. In his reply he stated that "Any political party which openly favors the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity and the party in power is fully aware of the fact," and that in respect to the "questions with Canada, which have been unfortunately re-opened since the rejection of the (fisheries) treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate and by the President's message, to which you allude," "all allowances must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election.

The letter of Murchison was marked "private" and Minister West's reply was similarly marked, but the correspondence having been published and made use of for political purposes, the disasterous results to the unfortunate Minister followed, as a matter of course. It was, at first, believed that Murchison was some English gentleman personally known to Mr. West, and, in that case, the fact would have gone far in extenuation of the Minister's error, but it turned out that he was not, and that he, like a petrferious exhalation, arose for the occasion of the then pending contest for the presidency of the United States. He was, in fact, a veritable *ignis fatuus*—a false light luring the Minister on to the expression of what he believed to be for the promotion of British interests, but whose real purpose was to make the Irish vote antagonistic to Cleveland, the democratic candidate—like a siren to sing a song, against the enticements of which Her Majesty's plenipotentary did not present the precautions of Ulysses or the Argonauts and thus preserve his prestige and save his reputation and position.

The view of the matter taken by the United States Government appears to be a rational and proper one. Mr. West ought, as the representative of the leading power of the world, to have first, remembered the proprieties of his position and, second, that it is very dangerous to unnecessarily put anything in writing, especially anything of a political complexion. Any man in Mr. West's position who does not know enough to avoid being entrapped by such letters during a political contest, deserves any fate that does not outrage international amenities and, although the United States Government's action in closing diplomatic relationships with the offending British Minister may appear to be abrupt and, perhaps, discourteous in some of its aspects, it must not be forgotten that it was only resorted to after the facts of his phenomenal indiscretion were officially and ineffectually communicated to the British Government. Everybody who is acquainted with the social sorroundings enjoyed by Minister West at Washington will realise the extent of the shock by which these happy and partially domestic relationships are rudely disturbed, and sympathise with him and his estimable family in that regard, but such thoughts must be more or less tempered by considerations suggested by all the circumstances surrounding the event. If there ever was a time when the Draconian theory should be applied it came with Minister West's *faux pas*. If he had done the same kind of thing at any other time different treatment might be accorded to him and the circumstances might justify leniency, but a British Minister on this side of the water ought never to be indiscreet or off his guard—especially at presidential election time. When he carries his indiscretion so far at such a time as to put it down in black and white, he ought—as the politicians phrase it—to be prepared to "take dog," which Chinese delicacy does not commend itself to the American palate, but is the dish reserved for outsiders who don't know enough to strictly mind their own business and thus deserve American confidence and hospitality.

Christianity in the Schools.

Holding the cardinal and universally accepted belief respecting the Founder of Christianity as a myth, it is not to be wondered at that the editor of the *World* objects to the teaching of Christian catechisms in the Schools. Having heard him openly express himself against such Christian belief, we did not anticipate that, in a discussion in which Christianity was involved, he would be so mortally offended at our referring to his opinions on that subject and their effect on his mind, as the *World* indicates he is. In other words, we did not think he wished everybody to believe and treat him as orthodox, when he, himself, had so often and openly asserted his heterodoxy.

It is manifest, therefore, that no good can come out of our carrying on a discussion with the *World* on the question of teaching Christianity in the Schools, for it insists on misrepresenting our position and treating the subject in the interest of the free thought school to which it naturally belongs. The best attitude for any journal of repute to assume towards the *World* is, no doubt, that taken by several leading papers of the country, viz., to entirely ignore it, because they know that it is never occupied so satisfactorily to itself as when communicating its congenial defilement to those around it. Like the brawler, who realises that he is beyond the pale of social respectability, it seeks to intrude itself, unbidden and unwelcome, where only its betters belong, and invariably repays the courtesy of unmerited toleration by enforcing upon those who recognise it the truism that "you cannot touch pitch without being defiled."

As to its attacks upon those through whom it aims its accustomed sneers against and reflections upon Christianity, we remember that St. Paul had experience with men who employed similar tactics against his endeavors to carry on the work entrusted to him, for he said, "Unto the pure all things are pure but unto them that are defiled and unbelieving is nothing pure, but even their mind and conscience is defiled. They profess that they know God, but in works they deny him, being abominable and disobedient, and unto every good work reprobate" * * * "Blasphemers, trace-breakers, false accusers, despisers of those that are good, traitors, having a form of godliness, but deny ng the power thereof, ever learning and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth." We can, therefore, leave our contemporary to the enjoyment of whatever advantage its instincts may lead it to imagine it has gained by its attempt to assail our position on a subject which we deem of too important and sacred a character to be soiled by the sewage of its peculiar polemics. We do not think our position, as stated in these columns on 18th ult., can be successfully assailed, but if any of our readers differ from us on the merits of the question, we shall be glad to have their views through the ADVANCE or any other paper that is generally recognised by the press of the province, and not refused such recognition, as is the case with the *World*.

SUSTAINED:—Judge Palmer, who granted an injunction to stay proceedings in the case of Dunahar, convicted by Police Magistrate Peters of St. John of violating the License Act passed by the local Legislature, constituted the minority of the New Brunswick Supreme Court in favor of his own decision, all the other judges sustaining the Act and deciding that the injunction of Judge Palmer must be dissolved. The case is now to be appealed to the Supreme Court of the Dominion.

Incorporation.

The people of the town of Campbellton desire incorporation, so that their affairs may be better managed than at present. At least, they have voted, by a respectable majority, in favor of the change, which is a step in the right direction. It is to be hoped that those who are opposed to the measure will, in view of the fact that they are in a minority, bow gracefully to the inevitable, and assist in making the work of corporate organization as perfect as possible.

It always happens, as towns and villages grow to sufficient size and importance, that incorporation is sought by them. It is as natural that this should be so as that the boy, on becoming a man and going in earnest into life's business, should discard his careless and indifferent habits and adopt man's methods and systems of regulating his affairs. Notwithstanding the fact, however, that the corporate system has been found by experience the best and only one suited to the public requirements of populous centres, there are, invariably, an appreciable number of citizens who oppose it, and it is, therefore, not a matter of surprise, that Campbellton has its non-contents over the proposed change. These, however, will find that most of the evils they fear will never happen, and that as they learn more of the actual working of incorporation they will feel their opposition lessening, until it has been entirely dispelled. It may be that some particular private interest will be adversely affected, but from the standpoint of the general public interest, nothing can be said against incorporation. No town that ever became incorporated has yet sought a return to the old system, and a man in any such town that had enjoyed corporate functions for ten years who would propose such return, would be locked upon as being of unsound mind.

We believe that Chatham and Newcastle would both do well to move in the same direction as Campbellton has done, for the interests of both have outgrown the capabilities of the Municipality and other acts of the legislature under which their affairs are so unadequately managed. We know that nothing but the misgivings which are natural to those who contemplate venturing on untried ground has, heretofore, stood in the way of Chatham doing justice to her interests in this matter, and we hope that before another year passes the work of improving our town management in the way indicated will have taken definite and practical shape.

ANOTHER REFORMED CHURCH has been added to the list of the denominational organizations into which Christians are divided. This time, it is the ministers from whom fellowship has been withdrawn by the Baptist and Free Christian Baptist conference. They met in conference in Woodstock Carleton Co., last week. As the result of a three days' meeting they have organised a new denomination to be known as the Reformed Baptist church. The form of doctrine agreed on is very similar to that of the Free Christian Baptists, except that their views of sanctification are especially stated therein, and that baptism by other forms than that of immersion will, in special cases, and by vote of the church, be accepted. A church is organised at Woodstock, with G. W. McDonald for pastor. Other churches will be organised in other parts in a short time.

A Parallel.

The papers have a great deal to say about two enterprising young men, one a New Brunswicker, the other a Yankee, who are living high in the kingdom of Wurtemburg, and at the expense of the tax-payers in that country. It appears that although these sprightly gentlemen are doing the king good service, charming his heart, enlivening his spirits, enlarging his intellect, and improving the king's mode of governing, the people are not satisfied, and they are crying out both at the expense of these semi-official ministers and at the extravagance of the whole business. The ungrateful Wurtemburgers are just like those ungrateful Canadians who complain of the cost of maintaining an extravagant high commissioner in England, or extravagant and unnecessary officials in Canada. We have a baker's dozen of Cabinet ministers, spending money, and yet there are ungrateful people who think we ought to be satisfied with seven. We are making offices every day for favorites of the Canadian king, lavishing upon them wealth, borrowing money to give them, parcelling our land for them, and thus securing the sunshine of their presence. Happy Wurtembergers, happy Canadians, let us shake hands in mutual congratulation.—St. John *Globe*.

Position of The Planets in November.

NEPTUNE

is morning star until the 22d, when he becomes evening star. He stands first on the planetary record of the month, for an event occurs in his history that brings him to his nearest point to the earth. This event is his opposition with the sun on the 22d, at 1 h. p. m. The earth is then between the sun and Neptune. If discoveries are made concerning this faraway planet, they will probably be made when he is in opposition. Neptune rises on the 1st at 5 h. 57 m. p. m. On the 30th, he sets at 6 h. 19 m. a. m. His diameter on the 1st is 2".6, and he is in the constellation Taurus.

SATURN

is morning star. He reaches his quadrature on the western side of the sun on the 11th at 6 h. p. m. He then rises before midnight, and may be found in the northeast, a star of the color of pale gold, shining with a serene light. Saturn rises on the 1st at 11 h. 37 m. p. m. On the 30th, he rises at 9 h. 38 m. p. m. His diameter on the 1st is 16".8, and he is in the constellation Leo.

MERCURY

is morning star. He reaches his greatest elongation or more distant point from the sun on the west on the 17th, and will then be visible to the naked eye as morning star, about 8° north of the sunrise point, rising about an hour and a half before the sun. Mercury rises on the 1st at 6 h. 16 m. a. m. On the 30th, he rises at 5 h. 53 m. a. m. His diameter on the 1st is 9".6, and he is in the constellation Virgo.

VENUS

is evening star, and is fair to see as she approaches the earth, traveling eastward from the sun. The observer will recognize her at a glance in the southwest soon after sunset, about 8° south of the sunset point. She sets on the 1st about an hour and a quarter later than the sun, and on the 30th about two hours and a quarter later than the sun. An interesting event marks her progress. She is in conjunction with Jupiter on the 1st at 4 h. 18 m. p. m., being 1° 27' south. Both planets make a brilliant appearance in the constellation Scorpio, which is increased by the bright stars in the vicinity. Venus sets on the 1st at 6 h. 11 m. p. m. On the 30th, she sets at 6 h. 45 m. p. m. Her diameter on the 1st is 12".2, and she is in the constellation Scorpio.

JUPITER

is evening star. As has already been referred to, he, moving westward towards the sun, meets Venus moving eastward from the sun, and the two brightest planets in the system are seen side by side. Jupiter sets on the 1st at 6h. 19m. p. m. On the 30th, he sets at 4h. 49m. p. m. His diameter on the 1st is 30" 6, and he is in the constellation Scorpio.

MARS

is evening star, and is moving eastward or retrograding. His lessening size will soon make it difficult to follow the course of the ruddy planet. Mars sets on the 1st at 8h. 3m. p. m. On the 30th, he sets at 7h. 59m. p.m. His diameter on the 1st is 6" 2, and he is in the constellation Sagittarius.

URANUS

is morning star. He rises on the 1st at 4h. 44. a. m. On the 30th, he rises at 2h. 58m. a. m. His diameter on the 1st is 3" 4, and he is in the constellation Virgo.

Venus, Jupiter, Mars, and Neptune are evening stars at the close of the month. Saturn, Mercury, and Uranus are morning stars.

Canadian Appointments for Canadians.

The failure of Professor Roberts, of King's College, Windsor, to secure the chair of English literature in an Ontario College has been the subject of some comment. The position for which he was an applicant has, it seems, been given to some young Englishman fresh from the University. The custom of going abroad for college professors has been very common in Canada and perhaps there was a period in our educational development when it was proper enough, but the time for that sort of thing is now past. It certainly would be very discouraging to our young men if it came to be understood that, no matter how high their attainments, they could never hope to win the reward of their diligence and learning in their own country, but that all the prizes to which they might think themselves entitled to aspire would be given to strangers. We know nothing of the merits of the particular case in question, but we should say, on general principles, that Professor Roberts ought to know more about English literature than any one fresh from the University. Indeed it seems to us a rank absurdity to give any one just out of college such a chair, unless the teaching of English literature is to be confined merely to a mass of names and the dates of the various epochs in its history. At the same time there may be circumstances in this case which justify the refusal of the college authorities to appoint Professor Roberts. He, when the "Week" was just started in Toronto, was made editor of that journal, although utterly without any previous experience of such work, and the result, as might have been expected, was that he was a failure as an editor, and soon retired. Professor Roberts is a poet and belongs to a little set which seems to have entered into a solemn compact to belaud and bepraise each other on every possible occasion. This of itself is sufficient to create a prejudice against him among many, for the popular impression is that an author's work should be allowed to make its own way, and that it is not necessary to announce every second week to an unbelieving world that Professor Roberts is a great poet. A new poem on Canada, published in a New York magazine some two or three years ago, by Professor Roberts, in which the Dominion was advised to become independent likewise, probably did him no good in Ontario, when his appointment came to be discussed. At the same time, we think, that on general principles, Canadians, if properly qualified, should have the preference over all others for professorships or other appointments in the Dominion. Far too many young Englishmen have been placed in the civil service of this country to the exclusion of its own sons, and the practice of giving an office to every wandering young Englishman that comes along ought to be stopped. Let Canadian offices be given to Canadians.—St. John *Gazette*.

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic alays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend, 35 doses, 35 cents.

(N. Y. Herald.)

King and Courtiers.

GOSSIP ABOUT HIS MAJESTY OF WURTEMBURG AND NEW BRUNSWICK AMERICANS. DR. WOODCOCK AND HIS COLLEAGUE AT STUTTGART AS HIS MAJESTY'S "FRIENDS."

NICE OCT. 27.

His Majesty Charles the First, King of Wurtemberg, arrived here last Sunday and took up his quarters at the Splendide Hotel, which he has rented for the season.

Among His Majesty's "intimates" are two "Americans," of whose influence with the King the Wurtembergers are very jealous. Though they have hitherto never been recognized as members of the Court, their installation in the Grand Villa and their constant intercourse with the King excited public attention, and this week, when the royal command was sent from Nice to Stuttgart that Mr. Woodcock was henceforth to be Baron Savage and Court Chamberlain, public opinion broke out into open rebellion.

OPEN REVOLT.

The papers revolted. The Prime Minister protested, and there is a row at court which all the departed spirits of the monarchs of Wurtemberg cannot quell.

Naturally the promotion of Mr. Woodcock has excited jealousy and indignation in the royal household. The title of Chamberlain takes precedence of that of Colonel, and an American thus passes at one step over the heads of the court officers who have been in His Majesty's service twenty years.

AN ERRANT PREACHER.

Mr. Woodcock left New York some years ago to do a little preaching in the Congregational Church at St. John, N. B. As pastor there he met Mr. Hendry, clerk in Hall's bookstore, and both came to Europe to turn their attention to more profitable business.

Mr. Woodcock assumed the title of Doctor, which he says he got at Heidelberg. He subsequently added Savage to his name, and, with Hendry, got an introduction to the King of Wurtemberg.

NOVEL POSTS.

It appears to be true that two American gentlemen hold the somewhat novel position of spiritual advisers to His Majesty, and their efforts to soothe his troubled life by bringing the spirits of his departed royal ancestors into his presence to console him, are only rivalled by the famous feats of the late D. D. Home in that direction.

Hendry, it is said, is in Paris with his sister, waiting to see whether the storm just raised in Munich will blow over.

MUZZLED.

The paper containing the article which caused the commotion was, by the way, immediately suppressed in Stuttgart. The attention of the inhabitants of Wurtemberg has been drawn to the doings of these American gentlemen by their own ostentatious displays. Mr. Woodcock has been installed at the pretty and luxuriously furnished Villa Niger, standing in its own grounds just opposite the Splendide Hotel.

ME AND THE KING.

This afternoon I saw Mr. Woodcock and the King start for their daily drive. I put Mr. Woodcock first, because it was upon him that the King had to wait, and an outsider would naturally take him for the monarch and the monarch for his domestic.

They drove off behind a fine pair of horses in grand style, cheek by jowl, for their daily conference on spiritual matters.

The promotion of Mr. Woodcock is considered exceedingly ill-advised at the present moment, when the Wurtembergers are so much annoyed by the scandal already raised.

NOT JUSTIFIED.

As to the charge against the King of his deserting his capital, however, it is scarcely justifiable. His state of health compels him to live in a warm climate in winter.

He is subject to bronchial pneumonia and has very weak lungs. Consequently, he has spent the last four winters in Florence, San Remo and Nice. The greater part of the summer he passes at the royal castle on Lake Constance.

By nature King Charles is an exceedingly serious man. Those who, as he believes, do him good service, he adequately rewards. Mr. Woodcock gets his rewards, but the people of Wurtemberg say there is to be an end to this American influence, spiritualistic or otherwise.

DISCONTENT AT COURT.

The members of the court of Wurtemberg were by no means pleased when the King appointed Mr. Jackson, of Chicago, his Privy Councillor. This was eight years ago, when Mr. Jackson was American Vice Consul in Stuttgart.

If the King prefers an American for his Privy Councillor he has a perfect right to retain him. He has also a right to avail himself of the spiritual advice of Dr. Woodcock and Mr. Hendry.

DETERMINED TO END IT.

But hitherto the loyal subjects who have to pay the bills say that a King has duties as well as privileges. And they seem to have made up their minds to put an end to the business.

The next few days may see a development of this interesting little scandal.

Prompt, Potent and Permanent results always come from the use of Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

That Murchison Letter.

A despatch says: "John Forsyth, of Rockland, Mass., informs the Democratic National Committee that he knows the author of the famous "Murchison" letter to be Chase Sumner, a lawyer and editor of Pomona, Cal. He moved there from Moncton, Canada, about four years ago."

The *Times* says that this probably refers to Mr. Chas. E. Sumner, son of Mr. W. H. T. Sumner, of Moncton, but the following despatch does not serve to bear out the contention that Mr. Sumner was the writer of the letter:

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 5.—The *Times* of this city, the paper that first printed the Lord Sackville letter to the Pomona Enquirer, publishes what the editor claims are the facts connected with the Murchison-West correspondence. Says the *Times*: Information has been gathered directly from the few persons who are on the inside and possessed of all the facts in the case. The idea of writing the letter to Minister West originated with Murchison himself in the latter part of August or early in September. He is a reputable citizen of Pomona in this county, and is of English parentage. The conception of the letter was his thought. He consulted a confidential friend in its preparation. Murchison said at the outset, and before sending the letter, that the subject of the letter was not to perpetrate a joke or gratify curiosity, but to get Minister West's opinion on the topics embraced in the letter. Murchison's letter was dated Sept. 4, and West's answer Sept. 13. The minister's letter was received at Pomona Sept. 20, and kept by the receiver till Oct. 19, a full month, when it was brought to Los Angeles by W. A. Bell, the city attorney of Pomona, and laid before W. P. Fitzgerald, a member of the state Republican Committee, Henry G. Gage, delegate-at-large at the Chicago convention, Harrison Gray Otis, the editor of the Los Angeles Times, and one other local candidate. They saw the importance of the West letter in a political point of view, and it was unanimously determined by persons present to make the letter public without delay, which was done, the date of the first publication here being Oct. 21.

It is Safe To Use Freeman's Worm Powders, as they act only on the worms and do not injure the child.

The Farm.

SEED WHEAT.—Too much care connot be taken in selecting seed wheat. By the use of sieve and fan take out all light and shrunken grain and all foul seed. Then make a solution of three ounces of blue vitriol in one quart of boiling water, and when cool sprinkle over each bushel of seed stirring frequently while so doing. Let it stand then a few days before using. Some may prefer to soak in strong brine, and then drain and sift air slack lime over it to dry it before sowing, but the first method is least trouble, and is now said to be most efficactous in preventing ergot or smut.

WORK THE BULL.—One of the most docile farm teams we ever had the pleasure of seeing at work, was a pair of young Jersey Bulls which were used upon a stock farm to do the ordinary farm work in cart and plough. But it will be said, the common farmer does not need more than one bull; very well, then, get a collar for one bull alone. It is made like an ordinary horse collar opening at the top with short straps to buckle it in place. Over this are buckled the heims for traces or cart thills.—Mass. ploughman.

THE CREAM.—Ah, weary housewife, says a dairyman, consider what the milk consists of, and as you turn the churn and find the butter wont come and ask if these mistakes have not been made;—Is not the cream almost as sour as vinegar? Do not the cows drink in the swamp pasture, to the music of the bullfrogs? Does not the dog chase them home from the pasture, their udders swinging back and forth in the chase, and the cows being heated to fever heat? The milk is just right to turn sour when it comes to the pail. And if all this has been thus there will be trouble with the butter.

A Vivid Tale.

Years ago, when guano was first discovered as a fertilizer, an old friend of mine sent me a bottle full to expediment with. I didn't think much of it, but one day while in my garden planting some cucumber seed I thought of guano, so I took it along with me into the garden and sat down on the ground, scratching a hole in the earth, put in my guano and on it placed my cucumber seed, covered both carefully with the soil, and while sitting there but a few moments I noticed the earth over the seeds begin to move, and the young cucumber plants made their appearance. It was such a strange occurance that I sat perfectly dumbfounded, forgetting everything else. The vines began to spring and grow off like magic, and when I began to rise up I found my feet entangled with the vines. I, however forced myself to a standing position. By this time I was completely enveloped with the vines. I made for my knife and succeeded in cutting myself loose and made my escape. But what astonished me most was the fact that when I got over the excitement and went to return my knife to my pocket, I found my pockets full of young cucumbers which had formed in them, since which time I have no use for guano.—*Lagrange, Ga., Graphic.*

Kent County Notes.

RICHIBUCTO, Nov. 6.

Mr. Martin Flanagan had a yield of fifty-eight bushels of wheat from three bushels sowing—this year's crop.

On Friday last, Mr. Edward Ostle, while employed in sawing wood for Mrs. George Beattie, took a fit—to which he is subject—and fell over the wharf into the water. Assistance was procured and he was speedily removed to his home, when, after an examination by Dr. R. A. de Olloqui, it was found that some bones were broken and internal injuries sustained. It will be some time before poor Ostle will be able to resume work.

Loggie Bros., shipped by railway on Monday, five hundred cases of blueberries to Boston.

Intercolonial railway cars are again permitted being run on the Kent Northern Railway. There was an intermission of some weeks when these cars would not be allowed to run on the Branch, but, it is said, all "arrearages" have been settled by the manager of the K. N. R. and the government cars can be utilized as of yore.

Mr. John Myers and family left here by train on Wednesday, for Boston, where they will reside permanently. Mr. Myers had a good farm in the Galloway Settlement, and in addition, he had a meat stall and slaughter house in town; yet Boston offers better inducements to him—hence his removal.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new steam saw-mill at "Yellow House Point." Upwards of forty men are employed.

The new Presbyterian Church will be opened for Divine Service on Sabbath, 18th inst. The building is a credit to the congregation and will stand as a monument to the perserverance and untiring energy of the contractor.

Four schooner-loads of shooks for smelt boxes have arrived here from Black Brook, Northumberland County. Unusually extensive preparations are being made both here and in Buctouche for packing smelts as soon as the season opens.

Several fields of oats in this vicinity have not been harvested; and not a few of the farmers have portions of their crop of potatoes still in the ground.

Mr. A. James Girvan, of Kingston, has been confined to his room for the past two weeks with typhoid fever. He is now convalescent under Dr. Isaac W. Doherty's skilful treatment.

The adjourned session of the Supreme Court will commence on Tuesday, 13th inst., when the case of Philip Woods vs. Gray, Trites et al will be resumed. His Honor, Judge Tuck will preside. This Court was summarily adjourned in September in consequence of the serious illness of the wife of Mr. Risteen, the stenographer.

Work has been suspended at Mr. Geo. McMinn's mill at Platt's Point. The mill cut this season about 150,000 sup. ft. of boards, and did some good clean work the lumber bringing extra prices in P. E. Island. It is said the mill will be removed to some point on the K. N. R. or the Intercolonial for the winter's operations.

Dr. J. A. Thomson, dentist, of Chatham, is in town, and is doing quite a business in his line. Richibucto has no stationed dentist.

Mr. W. A. Maclaren, late of Moncton, has fitted up his drug store and supplies a want long experienced.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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A statement of the Regular Departments in the RURAL will best convey an idea of the scope of the publication:—Farm and Field; Horses and Cattle; The Dairy; Sheep and Swine; Garden and Orchard; Bees and Honey; Poultry and Pets; Rural Notes; Home Circle; Household Hints; Scientific and Useful; and two full pages of Music.

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Notice.
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