General Business.

Not a Pimple on Baby.

Baby one year old. Bad with Eczema. Hair all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions. Cured by Cuticura. Hair splendid and not a pimple on him.

Cured by Cuticura.

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions which the doctors said was scall-head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now splendid, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing.

MRS. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me.

Fever Sore Eight Years.

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well,—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. CASON, merchant. JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist, Gainsboro, Tenn.

We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of scrofula I ever saw was cured by them.

TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Frankfort, Kan.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, permanently, and economically cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, whether itching, burning, scaly, pimply, scrofulous, or hereditary, when all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

EVERY MUSCLE ACHES. Sharp Aches, Dull Pains, Strains and Weaknesses, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-pain plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 30 cents.

Executors' Notice.

Probate to the last will and testament of William Davidson, late of the parish of Saumarez in the county of Gloucester, merchant, Deceased has been granted to the undersigned. All persons having any just claims against the estate of the said William Davidson, are required to present the same duly attested to the undersigned within two months from the date hereof and all persons indebted to the said Estate are request to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated the fourteenth day of April, A. D 1890.

HELEN DAVIDSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM FERGUSON, Executor.

NOTICE.

CHATHAM, N. B., APRIL 30TH, 1890.

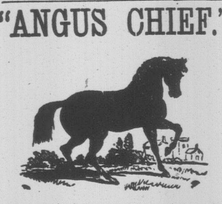
Public Notice is hereby given that I have seized a number of knees, now lying on the wharves at Chatham and Douglastown and at Chatham Station, and also a quantity of Hackmatac timber, marking a portion thereof in the name of the whole.

It having been claimed that some of these knees and timber were cut from granted or private lands, all parties so claiming are hereby notified to file their claims, duly attested, with the undersigned on or before the 20th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1890, as, after that date, unless the stumpage due on said knees and timber shall have been paid, the same will be advertised and sold at Public Auction.

Any person removing any of the above mentioned knees and timber will be dealt with as the law directs.

JAS. McD. BARKER,
Seizing Officer

"ANGUS CHIEF."



This splendid Clydesdale horse under lease from the New Brunswick government, and travelling under the auspices of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, will make the season as follows:—

Leave Chatham on Tuesday, sixth day of May and stand at Wm. V. Ulock's, Black River, at noon; the same night he will stand at Archibald Cameron's, Black River, will leave there on Wednesday, and stand at or near—Williston's, Bay du Vin; will leave Williston's next day, (Thursday), and stand at mouth of Napan, remaining there Friday and returning to Chatham where he will stand until Monday 12th.

On Monday 12th, will cross the river at Chatham and stand at Stothart' until noon; thence to Newcastle, where he will stand until Tuesday morning; will then leave Newcastle and go up the north side of the Northwest to Andrew Matchett's and stand there until Wednesday; will leave there on Wednesday and go through the Williamstown settlement to Parker's and will stand at or near Parker's and return on Thursday morning, crossing the Southwest Bridge and going up to Kirk's and from there to Thomas Dalton's, and, on Friday, will return to Chatham.

"Angus Chief" will continue over this route every fortnight for the season. Bear in mind mind that he will be home in Chatham every Saturday throughout the season and will stand every Monday forenoon at Stothart's

Angus Chief is numbered 1913 in the New Brunswick Horse Register. He is a bay, with white pasterns and star, foaled in May 1880, at Crofts, Carmgile, Arbroath, Scotland, bred by David Falconer. His sire was Earl of Angus, 262, C. H. S. R., dam Peg, 1224, C. H. S R.; sire of sire Lord Lyon, 488, C. H. S. R., dam of sire Darling by Farmer's Fancy, 300 C. H S. R.; sire of dam "Lendseer;" dam of dam by young Champion, 930, C. H. S. R.

KERON GLYNN, Groom.

"Victor Hugo."

The celebrated Stallion Victor Hugo will stand the season of 1890 in the town of Newcastle except Wednesday of every week he will stand at the stables of Mr. James Conway, Chatham. Mr. Conway will leave Newcastle with Victor Hugo Tuesday evening, April 29th, and every following Tuesday evening during the season, go down through Douglastown to Mr. Wm. Stothart's where he will arrive about seven o'clock remain there about one hour and then cross over to Chatham where he will stand Wednesday April 30th and every following Wednesday, coming back to Newcastle early Thursday morning.

We thought it better for the horse and for those who patronize him not to have him go over so much road as it has been customary to do with heavy stallions, and in conversation with a great many people we find they are better satisfied to bring their mares to town known they will always find the horse at home and not tired out with long roads.

Victor is looking fine'y and feeling as well as he ever did in his life. It is needless to say anything of his good qualities as a stock getter. Every farmer and lumberman in this County knows his value.

Remember every Wednesday in Chatham, all the rest of the time in Newcastle.

Terms.—Season $8.00 cash or note payable Sept. 1st 1890.

JAMES FALCONER,
& JOHN MCKEEN.

Newcastle, April 22, 1890.

Auction
—AT—
BLACK RIVER.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the farm of Mr. John A. Macdonald, Black River, on

MONDAY, JUNE 2nd,

the following Household effects, viz :—

1 Parlor set.	Pillows
3 Bedroom sets.	1 Spring bottom bed.
1 Sewing Machine.	3 Sofas.
1 Chest of Drawers.	Tinware.
1 Barrel churn.	Stair carpet and rods.
1 Swing churn.	Curtains.
1 Cupboard.	1 Wringer.
Dishes	1 pair scales.
Pictures.	Clocks.
Mats.	Stoves.
Carpets.	Stovepipe.
Crocks	Bath pan.
Preserve Jars.	Chamber sets
Lamps.	Window blinds.
Tables.	Oil Cloths.
Wash Stands	Flowerpots.
Mattresses.	Rocking Chairs.
Book-case.	1 Milch Cow.

Besides a number of other articles. Sale to begin at 10 a. m.

TERMS: All purchases under $10, cash; all at and above that amount three months credit on approved notes.

WM. WYSE, Auctioneer
R. FLANAGAN.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - - - MAY 15, 1890.

The Rykert Scandal.

There is no offense against any standard of morality that may not depend upon such papers as the St. John *Sun* for either defense or championship, provided the offender belongs to the political party which they support. When the case to be dealt with is a very bad one, such as that of Mr. Rykert, the comparative or inductive processes are resorted to, for the apologists are sensible of the fact that the line must be drawn somewhere short of manifest criminality lest public opinion be too rudely outraged. The *Sun's* role as the defender of Rykert is the peculiar one of endeavoring to create the idea of some analogy between the proved charges against him and the disproved ones against Hon. Mr. Blair. The *Sun* knows that the people of New Brunswick, amongst whom it chiefly circulates, are satisfied of Mr. Blair's entire innocence of any dishonorable connection whatever with the Leary contract business, and, that being so, it has, on several occasions, endeavored to create the impression that Mr. Blair and Mr. Rykert are the same stamp of men—in fact that, of the two, Rykert is the least censurable. The logical deduction to be drawn from this line of treatment of the two men, is that Mr. Rykert is an unjustly accused man. To show how contemptible the morality of the *Sun* is in this matter it is only necessary to refer to the report of the Rykert investigating committee, which consisted of Messrs. Girouard, Hon. Sir John Thompson, Hon. Mr. Blake and Hon. Mr. Davies. The report covers a narrative statement of the case, made up of such portions of the evidence, oral or written, as bring out special points, and so arranged as to give a clear understanding of the interesting historical events which culminated in the sale of the Cypress Hills timber limit to Mr. Sands. The first part brings the record of the transaction down to the granting of the license in September, 1882. The committee notes a number of points as worthy of observation, including the following :—

(1) The department first decided not to issue licenses in the locality, and, in case that decision should be changed, to apply the principle of competition under the regulations.

(2) Shortly after, it was decided at Mr. Rykert's instance to recommend the issue of a license to his client Adams, and this was recommended by Mr. Macpherson (now Sir David, the acting Minister of the Interior) to Mr. Rykert.

(3) When they found that the conflict of applications made competition necessary under the regulations, the department promoted the arrangement under which competition was done away with in this case.

(4) The area of selection granted to Mr. Adams was unusually large.

(5) No grounds for doing away with competition or for the unusually large area of competition are given.

(6) Mr. Rykert's letter claims that these results were due to Mr. Rykert's influence and persistence with the government; and we find that Mr. Rykert certainly used great persistence in pressing the claims of his client on the department and the government.

(7) There was a strong conflict of evidence as to the date at which the agreement made or assumed to be made as to the boundaries—namely, that Laidlaw should have the area of selection applied for by him, and that Adams should not encroach on it—was in fact made. But we are obliged to arrive at the conclusion that it was made after the 10th April, and therefore at a time when the departmental memorandum of a contrary tenor had already been prepared, and that Mr. Rykert was guilty of bad faith in this respect.

(8) At any rate that agreement was not carried out, but the reverse. Adams was given that to which Laidlaw was entitled, which was the common object of application, and which turned out to be the only object of value; while Laidlaw was given something for which he had never asked, to which he had never agreed, and which turned out to be prairie and not timber land.

(9) The application of Mr. McCarthy and of Laidlaw, made when some inkling of the facts had reached them and before any license had been recommended for a stay, for an appointment, and for an opportunity to be heard before any such action, though based upon the allegations that a mistake, or, later, that a gross fraud had been committed, were not merely neglected, but were treated in a way calculated to lull their apprehension that a decision might be reached without their having the opportunity they asked; and meanwhile the recommendation for the license to Adams was pushed through and his license was issued.

(10) On and after the 3rd April—that is, from a period anterior to all the difficulties narrated—Mr. Rykert (who had, as shown by the early correspondence from the beginning, accepted the relation of a person who was to receive compensation for his services) became by means of the agreement made by Adams with Mr. Rykert's wife, through Mr. Rykert himself, which was witnessed by and delivered to Mr. Rykert, and which was expressed to be in consideration of his services therefor, voluntarily given in the matter, substantially interested in one-half of the net profits of the expected grant, and all that was thereafter done by Mr. Rykert was done under the influence of that interest.

(11) Mr. Rykert did not divulge, but, on the contrary, kept secret the existence of his personal interests, and assumed to be acting still only as the solicitor of Adams. The motive for putting the transaction in the form adopted, and for concealing true relations of Mr. Rykert to the matter, we infer to have been twofold: First to avoid any possible impairment of the strength of his representations to the Executive; and secondly, to avoid any damage to his standing as a member of Parliament and a public man, and the existence of this second motive seems confirmed by the statement subsequently made by Mr. Rykert in his place in Parliament, to which we must later on refer. We think it right to state the opinion that there is some evidence to show that Mr. Lindsay Russell, the Deputy Minister of the Interior, may have been at the time of these events, in consequence of his impaired mental vigor, incapable of fully apprehending the proceedings and subject to the influence and initiative of others, and is not open to the charges of conscious wrong-doing and neglect to which he would under other circumstances be liable.

The committee then proceeds to deal with the later phases of the transaction, the sale, negotiations and final sale of the limit. The report shows that, including the amount divided between Rykert and Adams, sums paid to Muckle and to Rykert for fees, as well as the sum for surveys, there still remains a sum af $18,000 unaccounted for. The sum given to Muckle, $5,000 is characterised as in effect a bribe to induce Muckle to betray the interests of the Canadian Pacific, whose employe he was. The committee quotes Mr. Rykert's bragging statements about having ministers working for him, etc., and comes to the conclusion that these are untrue. Mr. Rykert's attempt to explain them are not accepted. Reference is made also to the fact that, when challenged on the subject in 1883 by Mr. Charlton, Mr. Rykert denied all connection with the timber limit, and that before the committee Mr. Rykert explained that he had "no other interest, except what may be interpreted as the interest his wife had." The committee declined to accept the latter explanation, and gives many extracts from the correspondence, in which Rykert tells Adams of "picking out the best for us"; "give us 400 square miles to choose from"; "we deserve something for the trouble we have gone to," etc.

The report concludes:—"We are therefore of the opinion that the statement made by Mr. Rykert in his place in the House was untrue and was designed to mislead the House. Summing up our view of the whole affair, we are of opinion that, having regard to Mr. Rykert's conduct and representations in respect to the matters on which we have above reported, Mr. Rykert's course has been discreditable and scandalous."

The *Sun's* readers, after realising the nature of Mr. Rykert's offense, and its attempt to make them believe that he is no more guilty of political immorality than Mr. Blair was, under the Leary charges, will hereafter, know the value of its championship of its political friends who may be brought under public notice as wrongdoers.

The Brigade Camp.

The subject of a location for the Brigade Camp of this year is occupying the attention of a large number of interested people. There was a time when Sussex and St. John monopolised such gatherings, but important changes, bearing on transportation, as well as on the organization of the forces in the military district, have rendered a number of other points quite as eligible as either of the old places of rendevous. A proof of this was furnished by the Camp of '88 being held at Chatham, which was pronounced by all one of the best places in the province for the purpose. Last year it went to St. Andrews and, notwithstanding the reputation of that locality as one of the most healthful in the Dominion, it seems that so much sickness prevailed amongst the men as to create a decided impression against St. Andrews as a camping-ground. Westmorland is entitled to the Camp this year, and we hope the authorities having the matter to dispose of will recognize Moncton's claims. The improvement made in the important item of the town's water-supply since it was last an applicant for the Camp removes the only legitimate objection that existed against it. It is the most advantageous centre in the province from a transportation point of view, while the fact that it is the headquarters of the great Intercolonial Railway, which sends its hourly trains in three different directions, gives it claims to consideration which ought not to be overlooked. We believe that the feeling amongst our northern men is decidedly for Moncton, and as it is an entirely new ground for the purpose, it should be tried, for, other things being equal, these camps should be held as much as possible under changed conditions as to locality each year.

Bound to Win.

Lawyers have, heretofore, pushed ahead of journalists in the matter of furnising candidates for representative positions; not, of course, because lawyers make as good men in public life, but, on account of their knowledge of the race enabling them to presume upon the well-known modesty which always accompanies genius. The members of the press, however, now seem determined to take their legitimate place alongside of their brethren of the other profession, and although they are not as great in numbers as are the limbs of the law, they are into pending election contests in Canada in force that demonstrates the fact of their pluck having finally overcome their usual self-abnegation. The *Sun* says that in Nova Scotia, Provincial Secretary Fielding and Attorney-General Longley were editors before they took office, and are believed still to be connected with the press. Mr. Fraser, one of the government candidates in Guysboro, is the editor of the New Glasgow Chronicle, and Mr. Drummond, who is running in Picton, is the editor and proprietor of the Trades' Journal of Stellarton. On the other side are J. J. Stewart, the well-known editor and chief proprietor of the Halifax Herald, who contests Halifax; C. H. Cahan, editor of the Halifax Mail, who is a candidate for Shelburne; and Editor Tanton of the Pictou Standard, who is one of the liberal-conservative trio in his county.

The list of Ontario candidates is not yet made up, but among the opponents of Mr. Mowat who will seek election are D. Creighton, manager of the Toronto Empire, who has been four times elected in North Grey; W. F. McLean, chief editor of the Toronto World, who has been nominated in North Wentworth; and Ed. Sheppard, journalist, novelist, cowboy and poet, formerly editor of the Toronto News, now of Saturday Night, who is a candidate in Haldimand.

The Quebec list of candidates will include the proprietor and manager of the chief French liberal organ, La Patrie, and probably Faucher de St. Maurice, Mantel and others.

ABSURD:—The St. John *Gazette* has advocated a good many absurd things in the course of its short existence, but none more so than the removal of the seat of local government from Fredericton to St. John, which it put forward as a serious proposition on Friday last. There is so much of lunacy in the idea that no sane person would seriously discuss it.

NOTWITHSTANDING the "special dispatches" and repeated editorial assertions of the Gleaner, neither Mr. Blair nor Mr. Pugsley had directly or indirectly the least communication with Mr. Leary on the occasion of their recent visit to New York.—*Fton Herald.*

Scott Act Offenders in Jail.

Four Scott Act violaters are in jail in Fredericton. They are in comfortable quarters, have telephonic communication with the outer world and an excellent bill of fare at their three square meals a day, with cosy little suppers as required. Some of the papers seem to favor the idea that both the Barker House and Queen Hotel will be closed to the public, because their proprietors are under sentence, but it remains to be seen whether that course will be taken. Mr. Edwards, of the Queen, is in jail, but Mr. Coleman, of the Barker is absent from home—so it is said—and cannot, therefore, be incarcerated. He may as well, however, join Mr. Edwards, for it seems that he must serve his term sooner or later and the sooner the better for his business.

A Sunday despatch to the *Telegraph* says :—

The placing in jail of four of those convicted for violating the Scott act continues to be the talk of the city. Extreme temperance men are delighted at the thought that Mr. Edwards and the others are in prison and consider their being there as a great triumph for the act. "Why should Edwards, Grieves or Coleman be treated differently from any other violator of the law?" they ask.

A very earnest temperance man has this to say regarding the situation: "The hotel men have only themselves to blame for their present position. After the last Scott act election, when the people again declared in favor of the act, the parties convicted for a third offence were given to understand that the convictions against them would be dropped if they discontinued the selling of liquor. They did not do so and now they find themselves in a very uncomfortable position—they find that the law must apply equally to all persons."

Many of the merchants feel that the situation threatens to be a somewhat serious one for the business interests of the city. If the hotels close, and the proprietors say they are determined to close their doors on Wednesday next, it is felt that the trade of Fredericton must suffer for a time at least. Those who get a good business from summer tourists are somewhat alarmed at the outlook.

There is little doubt that for some time yet it will be war to the knife between the Scott act and liquor parties. It is stated on alleged good authority that orders for liquor, amounting to several thousands of dollars, have been sent by private parties here to St. John since Friday last. If that report be true the more moderate men of the Scott Act party may seek to make a compromise with the hotel proprietors, on the ground that it is useless to carry on what is regarded by many fair minded men as a persecution of prominent citizens unless the placing of the latter in jail will practically stop liquor drinking in Fredericton.

No change in the situation is expected for some days. In the meantime the confined violators of the law are as comfortable at Jailor Hawthorn's headquarters as their friends could desire.

The *Sun* takes a philosophic view of the situation, thus :—

The closing of the two leading hotels in Fredericton has led to some rather wild speculation as to the effect on summer travel, and on Fredericton trade generally. There seems to be no good ground for a panic on this score. No one will deny that the tourist or business traveller has found at Fredericton excellent accommodation and the best of service. Few cities in Canada of three or four times the size could boast of better hotels. It is also probably true that the profits of the bar made it possible to provide comfortable lodgings and first-class board at rates which, but for these profits, would be under cost price. But the conclusion that the enforcement of the Scott act will make it impossible for tourists to find suitable accommodations we regard as unwarranted.

It is certainly not true, as stated in a Fredericton paper, that the New Brunswick railway intend to drop one car off their Fredericton train in consequence of the proposed closing of the hotels.

The average traveller and tourist will probably be found willing to pay for what he gets. If he wants to be lodged and fed he has no right to ask the persons who drink at the bar to pay a part of the cost of supplying him. If he is willing to pay the full value of his board and lodging he will no doubt find a supply equal to his needs in a city like Fredericton, where the people are as anxious to take in money as they are anywhere. The law of supply and demand will doubtless be found to work in this case as in all others.

The persons concerned in the Scott act prosecution in Fredericton have been exposed to some censure. But they have simply done what the opponents of the act have been upbraiding them for not doing before, and what they solemnly undertook to do when the people were asked to vote against repeal of the Scott act. The convictions were not made without evidence, or on weak evidence, for as a matter of fact there has been no attempt at concealment on the part of the proprietors of the large houses. Obviously it was necessary to enforce the law against the influential respectable offenders if it was to be enforced at all. If the town does not approve of the proceeding it has no business with the Scott act.

It must not be imagined that the liquor traffic is suspended in Fredericton because these offenders of the better class are sent to jail. There is a change from the front to the back door, only, and the supply not obtainable at the hotel bars is found in places of less repute.

[The Week.]

The Fiscal Problem in Imperial Federation.

Mr. Geo. R. Parkin who started somewhat more than a twelvemonth since to lecture in the colonies on Imperial Federation, has lately been addressing meetings in England, and the *Leeds Mercury* discusses the fiscal problem involved in the movement as follows:

Nothing could more surely embarrass the cause of Imperial Federation, or retard the realization of its grand ideal, than to insist upon its relation to any special fiscal system. Yet, as will have been seen by those who have read the reports of the various meetings which have been lately addressed by Mr. Parkin, there is great proneness to thrust the fiscal part of the question into the discussion; and, it must be allowed, this proneness is not unnatural. There is great unrest in regard to the fiscal problem all around us. Our great French neighbour is very much disturbed by it just now, and will be so for some time to come. Our colonies and dependencies are all, more or less, in the throes of it. At home, too, in recent years, and despite our gathered experience, it has been revived, and laid, and revived again with amazing pertinacity. Moreover, when it has been most agitated the distressed in mind have been over and over again directed for their comfort to regard the great developement of our trade with our colonies. Some amongst them have taken the counsel too literally, and have gone the length of persuading themselves that it would be wise to make all but exclusive reliance upon fostering the trade relations between the colonies and the mother country by whatever kind of fiscal expedients. On the other hand, their consolation in the magnitude of the prevailing transactions has often been roughly disturbed by the contemplation of the "hostile tariffs" of these very colonies of ours. No wonder that the first thought of these persons, when the ideal of a great Imperial Federation was presented to their minds, has been—"How can it be turned to account to effect a perfect condition of trade between us all by the adoption of a common trade-nursing fiscal system?" It is not too much to say that the serious introduction of such a proposition as this into the grand problem before us would be death to the hope of Imperial Federation. So great and, indeed, so difficult is the problem itself, apart from whatever fiscal question is necessarily involved in it, that to give the question that particular shape and proportion would be to make the problem hopeless and impossible. Before we have reached anything like universal unity upon it—unity in the colonies, where it is still far from having been reached; and unity at home, where it is happily growing at a most encouraging pace—it would have the immediate effect of multiplying and aggravating differences and difficulties. But, fortunately, and as a matter of indisputable fact, the introduction of this question in any such shape is not only unnecessary, but is wholly foreign to the actual conditions of our Empire. These conditions differ absolutely from those of any of the various existing Federations, to which, with our English love of a precedent, we turn for suggestion, if not for guidance, in dealing with our own problem. The two great Federations to which we naturally thus turn are the United States and the German Empire. Each of these has its common fiscal system, deriving its Federal or Imperial revenue from a system of Customs duties, Excise, and Postal and Telegraph profits common to all the States comprised within it. We, too, should need an Imperial revenue to meet our Imperial expenditure, on whatever principle or method of apportionment this Imperial expenditure should be devised. This expenditure would, of course, have to be fixed and voted by the Imperial or Federal legislative authority, whatever shape that, again, might take; and the apportionment amongst the States, Colonies, or other members constituting the Federation would have to be also fixed and voted by that authority. But with the methods or systems upon which the apportioned quotas should be raised that authority need not at all concern itself. It is here that the difference between our conditions and those of the German Empire and the United States comes in, and of necessity asserts itself. Germany has its one continuous frontier; so have the United States; and a common fiscal system is therefore not only possible but convenient, and even necessary. Germany could not have one Customs tariff for its northern boundary States, another for its western, or southern, or eastern, nor could the United States, without introducing endless conflict and confusion. But our conditions are the very reverse of these. Instead of four frontiers we have forty times four, and even more. A common tariff system would be pleasant enough, and wise enough, if we could at once agree upon what would be the best system, and equally acceptable to all, We know, however, that this is impossible and, happily, it is wholly unnecessary. We might conceivably agree upon a common system of Excise duties, and of Post and Telegraph charges; but even agreement upon these is improbable; and it too, is needless. What remains for us is that, having agreed upon the proportionate contributions to be made towards the common Imperial expenditure—that expenditure, moreover, being, so far as convenient, locally effected—each colony or other member of the Federated Empire should raise the amount of its individual contribution exactly according to its own wisdom and convenience. We even have a precedent for such an arrangement in a provision of the German Imperial Constitution. If there should be a deficit in the German Imperial revenue, the individual States of the Empire may be assessed to make it up in proportion to population. What is in Germany an exceptional provision would, in the British Imperial Federation, be of necessity the rule; and with this great advantage, that it would leave each colony or other member a welcome and a wholesome freedom in the matter. It would minister to contentment, to experience, and to a lasting unity.

KENT CANDIDATES continue to increase. Messrs. Antoine Girouard and A. Renaud have declared themselves to be in the field.

NOT AT SCHOOL:—Chief Superintendent Crocket estimates that 22,000 children in New Brunswick, between the ages of five and fifteen, were not enrolled in the public schools last year. This is over twenty-five per cent of the children in the province between these ages.

A THING OF THE PAST :—Sir Leonard Tilley has had all his furniture and effects removed from government house to his residence in St. John, and that building is the official residence no longer.—*Fton Herald.*

DOMINION ESTIMATES :—In the supplementary estimates submitted to parliament on Tuesday, there appears $2,200 for new heating apparatus for the Fredericton post office, $500 for repairs to the shear dam at Oromocto shoals and $1,500 for improvements to the St. John river from Fredericton to Woodstock. There are also large sums for different Railways, but Northumberland, as usual, gets nothing.

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, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mother's friend, 35 doses, 35 cents.

News and Notes.

GIRLS' WORK AND PAY IN THE U. S.

Girls who think that a fortune is to be made in the United States will be interested in some revelations recently made by the New York Press in regard to the condition of the working girls of that city. In a millinery establishment where a girl reporter of the Press got employment, she found a workshop full of girls who were sitting at a table, sewing, as though life depended on accomplishing a certain amount of work each work. The room was lighted by electricity; not a ray of daylight was visible. Ventilation came over the top of the partition from the outer room, which was distantly connected with a sidewalk grating opening up into Broadway. Hours of labor were from 8.30 to 5 p. m., with half an hour at noon for lunch. The average pay was from $3 to $5 per week, hardly ever above the latter figure. That is the sort of life most working girls who go to the United States have to encounter.

A DANGEROUS RIVER.

The Mississippi is, among the great rivers of the world, unique. Instead of deepening its bed it lifts up, by the continuous deposit of silt by itself and its great tributaries, its whole valley higher and higher. It has done so through the past ages, and continues to do so with unfailing vigor and effect. The more immediate effect of the process is the overflow of its banks, more especially in the lower portion of its course. Sixteen hundred miles of "levees" have been the result of the constant endeavor to confine the ever-rising waters and obviate the damage and dangers of the overflow, and it is now evident that the "levees" must be extended and built greater than ever. "A river," says the Montreal *Witness*, "whose tendency is to loiter on its way and build its bed still higher, must be contracted, forced into a narrow way and sent hurrying to the sea with its load of sediment, and the broad and fertile valley, which is in many instances lower than the surface of a river prone to enormous fluctuations in volume, must be saved from being deluged. The Mississippi Commission of the United States, a body of experts who have control of the Federal Government's interests upon the river, are strongly in favor of a perfect levee system under which the channel of the river will be so contracted that it will be forced to scour out its channel and to carry all its sediment to the Gulf of Mexico." The expense will, of course, be both continuous and enormous.

A GOVERNOR WHO RESPECTS HIS STATE.

The distribution of rations out of the $150,000 voted by Congress for the relief of the overflowed sufferers on the Lower Mississippi is causing trouble. Governor Stone, of Mississippi, has refused, for his state, to accept any aid, whatever, from the federal government. declaring it is not needed. The governors of Louisiana and Arkansas, it is pointed out, have accepted government aid for their states, and rations are being distributed to the negroes. The effect is to induce the laborers on the Mississippi side of the river to cross into Louisiana and Arkansas, where they can get free provisions.

ALARMED.

LONDON, May 9.—The terrible calamity near Montreal has caused a profound sensation here. The press writes calling attention to the awful risk involved in confining lunatics in iron grated cells, putting them in straight jackets and chaining them to the floor, practises common in most English asylums. It is probable that the Montreal disaster will cause an immediate investigation to be made of the treatment prevailing at Bonwell, Bethlehem and other English institutions where the insane are cared for.

PARNELL.

The Herald's European edition says: "Whether it be true or not that Dillon has succeeded Parnell in the leadership of the Irish party, it is certain that events appear to be ripe for a change of some kind. All politicians desire to look upon the face of their leader occasionally and Parnell's health has long made his visits to the interior of the house of commons few and far between. The loyalty of his followers had not waned, but active work has to be done, and a directing mind is indispensible. This would be sufficient to account for the temporary withdrawal from the field, which Parnell seems to have decided upon."

HOW TO CHEAT CONSUMPTION.

G. W. Hambelton discusses "The suppression of Consumption" in Science for April 25th. The paper is a very practical one and should be widely read, and his suggestions acted upon. He says that if we would be certain of absolute freedom from the possibility of an attack of consumption, (phthisis) we should deliberately set forth to obtain, if we do not already possess it, a chest girth at least equal to the medium in the following table. The extent of chest movement (expansion) should be four inches and upwards.

CHEST MEASUREMENT.

Height feet.	Medium inches.	maximum inches.
5.1	34.56	40.56
5.2	35.01	41.33
5.3	35.70	42.00
5.4	36.26	42.66
5.5	36.83	43.33
5.6	37.40	44.00
5.7	37.96	44.66
5.8	38.53	45.33
5.9	39.10	46.00
5.10	39.66	46.66
5.11	40.23	47.33
6.0	40.80	48.00

Many of us will be found upon examination to fall much short of this. Yet we may all attain it, and in my next contribution to public health I will give a few simple directions which, if carried out, will secure it.

SYMPATHY WITH NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Prince Edward Island legislature has unanimously adopted a resolution reciting the grievances of Newfonndland in regard to the French aggressions regarding its fisheries and resolving "that the action of the citizens of Newfoundland in protesting against any further concessions of fishing rights to the citizens of France and that the contention of Newfoundland in denying the right of the imperial government to enter into any treaty or arrangements with the French government effecting said fishery without the consent of the Newfonndland legislature. meets with the approval of this house."

GRAND OLD MEN.

Gladstone and Tennyson were both born in 1809, Cardinal Manning, in 1808, Cardinal Newman in 1801. John Ruskin is in his seventy first year. James Russell Lowell is almost precisely the same age. John Greenleaf Whittier was born in 1807, and George Bancroft, the most distinguished American historian, in 1800. There is scarcely one of these men of whom it is not felt that the place which he must soon leave vacant cannot be easily filled. Especially is this true of Bismarck and Gladstone, of Tennyson, Ruskin, Whittier and Lowell. It is, when we think of it, remarkable that men whose lives have, each in its special field of activity, been so busy and so fruitful, should have lived so long.

THE REASON WHY.

The delay in adjourning Parliament is alleged to be due to the fact that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, now in Washington watching proceedings in the case of matters of dispute between Canada and the united States, has intimated to the government at Ottawa that there is every possibility of matters of contention between the two countries being satisfactorily settled within the next week, which fact the government hopes to announce before prorogation.

'T WAS EVER THUS

The little band of good-intentioned, but unfemenine women who recently offered themselves as candidates for Municipal offices in Edgarton, Kansas, and were elected—much to their own surprise—have since resigned. They undertook to conduct the affairs of the town on unattainable principles and found that they had only human beings to deal with, instead of the ideal creatures they had imagined would spring into existence upon their assuming official control. The result of the episode is that the resignations have been accepted and new elections ordered, to take place on 19th instant. It is said that there will be no lady-candidates this time, and,—worst of all—the great majority of women of the place, who have always been satisfied with having the men attend to outside work and public business, while they looked after the domestic, social, and fashionable side of life, are poking fun at the strong-minded reformers, who could'nt reform anything.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

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