General Business.

L. S. L.

CAPITAL PRIZE $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly 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
Commissioners.

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

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868, for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550 000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Grand Quarterly Drawings regularly every three months (March June, September and December.)

A SPENDLOID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY. FEB. 7, 1888 213th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF		$150,000....	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF		50,000....	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF		20,000....	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF		10,000....	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF		5,000....	20,000
20 PRIZES OF		1,000....	20,000
50	"	500....	25,000
100	"	300....	30,000
200	"	200....	40,000
500	"	100....	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
100 Approximation Prizes of		$200....	$30,000
100	" "	200....	20,000
100	" "	100....	10,000
1,000 Terminal	"	50....	50,000
2,179 Prizes amounting to....			$535,000

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES.** Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals 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.

REMEMBER That the payment of all Prizes is **GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS** of New Orleans, and the Tickets are Signed by the President of an institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts: therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE
FERRY'S SEEDS
D. M. FERRY & CO. are admitted to be the Largest Seedsmen in the world.
D. M. FERRY & CO'S Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced
SEED ANNUAL
For 1888 will be mailed FREE TO ALL applicants, and to last season's customers without ordering it. Invaluable to all. Every person using Garden, Field or Flower SEEDS should send for it. Address
D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

FARM for SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale his extensive and well known farm, on the right bank of the Tabusintac River at the end of the great road bridge crossing the same.

The property embraces one hundred and forty acres, seventy-five of which are under high cultivation. It produced this year (1887) 25 tons hay, 160 bushels wheat, 200 bushels oats, 60 bushels barley, 40 bushels peas, 900 bushels potatoes, besides other small crops.

It has on it a dwelling suitable for a hotel, a large barn, outhouses etc, one of the latter being 80 x 12 ft. There is a never-failing spring of water close to the house.

An inexhaustible bed of mussel-mud lies in front of the farm and this first class fertiliser is easily obtained.

Steamers and other large craft can lie at the bridge wharf rendering water carriage as well as land-conveyance easily available.

This is one of the best chances ever offered for a good farmer wishing to locate on the Miramichi.

For further particulars apply to D. G. Smith, Advance office, Chatham or to the owner, on the premises,

C. H. BOUCHER

COFFINS & CASKETS

The Subscriber has on hand at his shop a superior assortment of

ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS,

COFFIN FINDINGS AND ROBES,

which he will supply at reasonable rates. BADGES FOR PALL BEARERS also supplied

WM. McLEAN, - Undertaker

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & Co. Portland Maine.

FOR SALE.

A Brodwood & Son Piano, and Cabinet Organ, can be seen any day at my residence,

R HUTCHISON

Douglastown, 7th Oct., 1887

FLOUR FLOUR.

125 bbls. COOK'S FRIEND, patent,
125 " PARAGON, patent.
125 " TRIUMPH, "
125 " FOUNTAIN.

To be sold Low FOR CASH
A. STRANG, - Chatham

NOTICE.

Parish Returns and Co., Accounts.

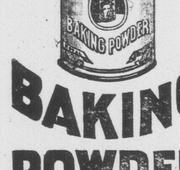
All Parish Officers, who have not yet made their Returns, and all persons having claims against the County are required to render the same duly attested, forthwith, to this office.

SAM'L THOMSON,
Sec'y Treas., Co. North'd.

co of Sec' Treas., Newcastle, Dec. 12th, 1887

General Business.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and Wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

TO LET OR SELL.

The property in the west end of Chatham on the easterly side of Samuel Waddleton's lands known as the Rogers' place. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to

ROBT. MURRAY, Attorney-at-Law.

Chatham, N. B., May 9th 1887.

MIRAMICHI STONE WORKS!

John H. Lawlor & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

MARBLE, GRANITE AND FREESTONE

Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Etc., Etc.,

CUT STONE of all descriptions furnished to order,

CHATHAM, N. B.

JUST ARRIVING.

125 barrels Patent Flour, Morning Star.
125 " " " Challenge.
75 " Superior Extra.
50 Oatmeal.
50 Quintals Codfish.
100 Half Chest Tea.
25 barrels sugar.
1000 lbs. Hams and Bacon.
20 barrels Pork.
10 " Choice Plate Beef.
20 dozen Brooms
20 " Buckets.
Earthenware in dinner and Tea sets, Crocks, Chamber Sets. &c.
1000 rolls Room Paper.

ROGER FLANAGAN.
Chatham N B.

Legal Notices.

Mortgage Sale

To Thomas Whitton of the Parish of Chatham in the County of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick Trader and Bridget Whitton his wife and to all others whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Ninth day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty Four and made between Thomas Whitton of the Parish of Chatham in the County of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick Trader of the one part and the undersigned Daniel Desmond of the Parish County and Province aforesaid Trader of the other part which Mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland on the Ninth day of April A. D. 1884 in volume 62 of the County Records pages 381, 382 and 383, and is numbered 349 in said volume—There will in pursuance of the said Power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the Twenty first day of January next in front of the Post Office Chatham in said County, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon The Lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows namely: All and singular that certain Lot piece or parcel of Land and premises situate lying and being in the Town of Chatham aforesaid and bounded and described as follows to-wit: Commencing on the South side of Water Street in the Town of Chatham aforesaid, at the Northwesterly angle of the land now in possession of William McNaughton, formerly owned by James Kerr, thence Westerly along the South side of Water Street aforesaid Forty-one feet, thence South in a line parallel with the Westerly side line of the said McNaughton property One hundred feet or to the Northerly boundary of the property formerly owned by the late Patrick Dulhanty, thence Easterly along the Northerly side of said Dulhanty's property Forty one feet or to the Northerly boundary of the property formerly owned by the late Patrick Dulhanty; thence Easterly along the Northerly side of said Dulhanty's property Forty one feet or to the Westerly side line of said McNaughton property; thence Northerly along the Westerly side line of said McNaughton property One hundred feet to the place of beginning—Together with all and singular the Buildings and improvements thereon and the rights members privileges hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining—Also the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders, rents issues and profits thereof &c of the said Thomas Whitton and Bridget Whetton his wife, of in to out of or upon the said Lands and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the Eleventh day of October A. D. 1887.

L. & J. TWEEDIE, Solicitors for Mortgagee. (Sgd) DANIEL DESMOND Mortgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 21st day of January next, in front of the Post Office in Chatham, between the hours of twelve noon and five o'clock p. m.

All the right, title and interest of Thomas Whitton in and to all and singular that certain lot piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing on the South side of Water Street in the Town of Chatham aforesaid, at the Northwesterly angle of the land now in possession of William McNaughton, formerly owned by James Kerr, thence Westerly along the South side of Water Street aforesaid Forty-one feet, thence South in a line parallel with the Westerly side line of the said McNaughton property One hundred feet or to the Northerly boundary of the property formerly owned by the late Patrick Dulhanty, thence Easterly along the Northerly side of said Dulhanty's property Forty-one feet or to the Westerly side line of said McNaughton property, thence Northerly along the Westerly side line of said McNaughton property One hundred feet or to the place of beginning, and conveyed to the said Thomas Whitton by Daniel Desmond by Deed dated the 8th day of April A. D. 1884 and being the land and premises upon which the said Thomas Whitton at present resides.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court by William A. Hickson against the said Thomas Whitton.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 8th day of Oct., A. D. 1887.

JNO SHIRREFF, Sheriff of North'd

Notice to Magistrates.

The Justices of Northumbrland will receive the Common Statutes for 1887 on application at this office.

SAM'L THOMSON, Clerk of the Peace Co. North'd.

Office of Clerk of the Peace, Newcastle Dec. 12th, 1887.

LIVERPOOL SALT!

IN BAGS.

FOR SALE BY
NEW BRUNSWICK TRADING COMPANY.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - JANUARY 19, 1888.

Militia and Defence.

Amongst the most noticeable items of Canada's fast-increasing expenditure is that for Militia and Defence. And, in the same connection, it may be noticed that the policy of the present government seems to be to ignore and discourage many of the older corps of the service, disbanding some and starving others, while it is lavish in its favors in directions that are far less deserving. When the Mackenzie government was in power our local battalions were afforded opportunities for annual drill at full strength, while their officers had the military schools open to them. In fact the force in the maritime provinces was more encouraged than it is to-day, and was quite as efficient. The expenditure during the Mackenzie *regime* was as follows:—

For militia and defence	1874-75..	$1,013,000
" " "	1875-76..	978,539
" " "	1876-77..	550 451
" " "	1877-78..	618,136
" " "	1878-79..	777,698

The present government came into power and their record is as follows:—

For militia and defence.	1879-80..	$ 699,018
" "	1880-81..	967,000
" "	1881-82..	772,811
" "	1882-83..	734,354
" "	1883-84..	989,498
" "	1884-85..	1,009,906
" "	1885-86..	1,178,659
" "	1886-87..	1,236,500
Estimated.....	1887-88..	1,293,500

The expenditure on account of the Northwest rebellion is not included in the above table; nor does it represent all the military expenditure of the country, for a large amount spent on account of the mounted police is concealed under the head of "Indians". The total amount expended for militia and mounted police, now, is more than $2,000,000 as compared with about one third of that sum when the Liberals were in power. What do our military friends in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia think of the increased expenditure in view of the poor encouragement it has brought to them? Are they encouraged threefold? Are they better provided for in the way of armories, accoutrements, opportunities for drill and with the adjuncts and encouragements of military aspirations, or are they made to feel that in this, as in everything else under confederation, they are called upon to bear the fullest burdens of taxation, while the money is spent in the west? Perhaps some of our Tory military men of the maritime provinces may be able to explain the benefits their local corps derive from the increased cost of "Militia and Defence"; if so it will be interesting to have them attempt the task.

Just So.

The Montreal *Herald* expresses the sentiments of the great majority of Liberal newspapers in the following on a subject that has been very much overdone by the St. John *Telegraph*:—

"A number of journals, of which *The Montreal Herald* is one, are called upon by the St. John *Telegraph* to read Mr. Ellis, M. P., out of the Liberal party because of his annexation sentiments. The reason assigned for this course is the fact that all the journals named have from time to time twitted the Tories with the annexation manifesto, and that consistency is a jewel. This annexation sentiment is spoken of as "a wicked thing," a "disreputable thing," etc, and we are asked what excuse we have for condemning in the Tory party that which is not condemned in a member of the other, or words to that effect.

"In declining to join the proposed crusade against Mr. Ellis, we may add that we think the zeal of the *Telegraph* has outrun its discretion, and that it misunderstands the remarks that have been made concerning the Annexation Manifesto of the Tories. The Tories have been reminded of their desire for annexation because a number of the more dunderheaded ones among them, who have as much real loyalty to England as a turnip has for a neighbouring cabbage, suffer from intermittent spells during which they tear their hair and cry, "The Grits are disloyal, we only are the loyal ones." No sensible person can find fault with the Tories, with Mr. Ellis, or with anyone else, for expressing an opinion as to various possible policies which make for or against the prosperity of Canada. On the contrary, we think Mr. Ellis is to be commended for his frankness and courage in expressing unpopular sentiments when he deemed it his duty to put before his constituents that which he thought was in their interest. We entirely disagree with Mr. Ellis on the subject, as we do with Mr. John Bright, Mr. Goldwin Smith, and many eminent Englishmen, whose opinions as to Canada's future are identical with those of Mr. Ellis. But we fail to see the "wickedness" or the "disreputableness" of these gentlemen we have named, or of the hundreds of Englishmen in England, and some possibly in Canada, who may agree with them. On the other hand we think it much better that the Liberal party should hear all that is to be said for and against the ideas which predominate in the party, rather than emulate the example of those who are composed of two classes; the one, with some honorable exceptions, being afraid to express their opinion, and the other having no intelligent opinion to express but both submitting to the dictation of one individual. We observe that the *Telegraph* is very warlike in its language and very devoted to the English flag. We hope with it that the Union Jack may long be the flag of Canada, but if any gentleman takes the trouble to explain to us that this sentiment is nursed at the expense of the country's material benefit, we see no reason for being discourteous to him, although we may think that he is mistaken."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Ghoul sits in Judgment.

An anonymous writer in the *Transcript*, whose letter is copied in the *Globe*, also, undertakes, on hearsay evidence given to him by one person who was employed on the Caraquet railway, to revive discussion of the sad event which happened on that road last month. The article in question directly attacks the ADVANCE also for its remarks on the subject and practically asks the public to believe what he puts before them from his ambushed position, where his identity is covered, rather than to credit the sworn testimony of several agreeing witnesses who appeared at the inquest. The main point at issue between the facts and the correspondent is this:—The Coroner's jury, in their verdict, say, by the evidence of two of "the employees of the road, and by his "own evidence, the superintendent gave "orders to the engine-driver not to cross, "the bridge before it was examined." On this testimony, and the deliverance of the jury, we stated our opinion that the Superintendent had taken reasonable and sufficient precaution, which relieved him of the charge of negligence, in that particular. The correspondent says a brakeman told him that he was within earshot of the Superintendent and driver at Caraquet station on the day of the accident and rode on the engine with the ill-fated driver, and he heard nothing of the order referred to. On this wonderful assumption of knowledge, on his part, he asks the public to discredit the three witnesses who swear positively, to a fact personally known to them, the judgment of the jury before whom they were examined and our inferences drawn from the legitimate testimony.

It would, we think, have been the better way for the correspondent, who professes to have known so much, to have placed such testimony as he had before the jury in an open and manly way, so that it might be weighed at its true value. His mode of making it public has a suspicious, post-mortem air about it. Under all the sad circumstances it is only some unworthy motive that could prompt a man to thus anonymously attack others who have done their duty under oath. The resurrectionist steals forth under cover of darkness to do his work for gain, and thinks little of the disgusting, grave-disturbing job in which he is engaged, so long as he accomplishes his purpose. The public, who execrate his act, cannot discover his identity. So it is with our critic. Under concealment of his *nom de plume* he opens up an unfortunate subject for an evidently selfish and sinister purpose, caring little for the sad memories he revives or the wrong he inflicts upon those who have already much to bear.

A distinguished Visitor.

Sir Thos. Henry Grattan Esmonde, M. P. visited St. John, on Friday and remained until Sunday night. He held a reception at the Royal Hotel on Saturday afternoon and addressed a public meeting in Mechanic's Institute in the evening. The latter event is reported in the *Telegraph* as follows:—

A very large audience assembled in the Mechanics' Institute in the evening, to hear Sir Thomas talk upon Irish affairs. He was introduced to the audience by President James Barry of the Irish Literary and Benvolent society, who took occasion to thank those present for their attendance and their interest in the affairs of Ireland. The Irish people at the present time needed all their sympathy, because of the inhuman treatment accorded them by the present government.

Sir Thomas received a very warm welcome which he acknowledged gracefully. His address lasted for about an hour, and was a very deliberate and calm statement of Irish troubles, and the efforts of the nationalist party to better them. He talked in a conversational way, received a very attentive hearing, and frequent and enthusiastic applause. He said he had heard of the warmth of the Irishmen of St. John, but his reception was warmer than he had anticipated. The chairman had said that Ireland needed all their sympathy during the present condition of affairs. That was true in every respect. At the present time the coercion act was the constitution of Ireland and according to some gentlemen would remain forever. He did not think that if the people of St. John were governed by the coercion act they would be as loyal as they were today. They would be dissatisfied if the dominion parliament prohibited them from holding public meetings and their newspaper editors from publishing anything against the government. In addition to this they had in Ireland courts of secret inquiry, which empowered the examination of any persons on any subject in secret.

The people of Ireland were denied every single right which every free man has a right to enjoy. According to the present condition of things it was not right to speak, to write, or some said to even think as they pleased. (Applause and laughter.) Before the coercion act was in force in Ireland, there were 69 crimes there for every 100 in England. Since the coercion act there have been 63 crimes in Ireland to every 100 in England. Thus they would see that bad and wicked as Irishmen were they are not half so bad as the English people themselves. They don't coerce the Scots or the English. Why? Because they know they would not stand it (Applause.) But anything was good enough for an Irishman who, perhaps, wore knee breeches and crownless hats with pipes stuck in their rims. That kind of argument would not go down; the Irish were just as good as anybody else and should be treated as others were. (Applause.)

They were not taking up arms against the Coercion act, for the very good reason that if they did they should get beaten. They fought against coercion by constitutional methods, and in their efforts to defeat it they were winning the respect of freedom-loving people all over the world. The plan was working well. Several of their leaders, men like William O'Brien (great applause) were in jail, but they found that these acts riveted the attention of the people upon the government of Ireland. Everything would turn out for the best in the end. Sympathy and compassion for them were excited, and the worse the unionists did the better they would be pleased. Ireland, because of this, was more peaceable and quiet than she has been. The people are well in hand and are satisfied that they are going to win. They are fighting for free land and free laws. They knew that every acre of Irish land worth confiscating had been confiscated many times over, and was in the hands of landlords who had no sympathy with the people. The people have no land of their own and no voice in the government of it, and yet rightfully the land belongs to the people who inhabit it. This was a wrong condition of things which they were striving to change, to effect, in fact, a kind of social revolution. What they proposed was to purchase the land from the landlords at a fair value and resell it to the people at the same price.

On the other hand, they thought it nothing more than right that they should make their own laws, and this he contended was the most important side of the question. They were in a measure prepared for the trials of the present system of land requisition but not for the government. The only government which shall exist in Ireland will be that of the Irish people, who were not going to be governed by anybody else. They have as good a right to govern themselves as New Brunswickers. Ireland had her own parliament and her own government before New Brunswick was discovered. The last parliament which she had was in 1800, when it was taken away by force, fraud, bribery, corruption, and bloodshed. The people of Ireland do not respect, do not recognize as legal the act of that parliament in voting its own out of existence. They claim that no parliament possesses that right and they also claim that the English people, who have been trying for 87 years to govern them, are unfitted to do so. They don't understood them, in short, they are not British and even with the best intentions in the world, Englishmen cannot make laws for Irishmen. (Applause.) Since the loss of that last parliament Ireland's trade has declined, her population has grown less and her people are the most discontented and poorest on the face of the earth.

There are two governments in Ireland at the present time; our government (applause) and the Queen's. The Queen's government is represented by the chief secretary for Ireland. (Hisses.) "I don,t know if any of you know his name," said the speaker.

A voice—Bloody Balfour. (Laughter, cheers and hisses.)

After referring to the power of the police and magistrates the speaker said that everything was done by boards which were not controlled in any way by Irish public opinion. They were tired of that sort of thing and did not propose to stand it any longer. They would fight until they secured home rule and everything which is exclusively Irish in their own lands. He reminded them that when any question becomes of such great importance that it became a party question in England it is bound sooner or later to be carried. That was the position of home rule, which would be given to Ireland as soon as the Liberal party come into power. (Great applause.)

Mr. Gladstone was a great man, without a doubt the greatest man in England, but there was a time when his name would not have been cheered as it was to-night. (Hear, hear.) He was considered then as bad almost as Lord Salisbury is to-day, but they were glad to say that he has found a salvation. He was convinced that the wishes of the Irish people were that they should govern themselves, and as it was one of the Liberal principles that the wishes of the people should determine the government, the Liberal party would before many months give them home rule. The English people discovered that of all bad governments this is the worst, and they were determined to do justice to Ireland and turn it out. He was disloyal to that system of government which prevails in Ireland at the present time, and the only way to make him and other Irishmen loyal was to do them justice. This was the last opportunity he would have of speaking in British North America, and he wished to express his sincere thanks for his reception from English, Scotch and French Canadians as well as from his own people. He had met with wonderful success, such as he had not even anticipated, and not the least pleasant or successful portion of his tour was in that part of America over which the British flag flies to-day. (Loud and continued applause.)

A resolution approving of constitutional agitation for the redress of Irish grievances, approving of the courses pursued by Parnell and Gladstone, condemning coercion and heartily welcoming Sir Thomas Esmonde, was spoken to by Sheriff Harding and D. Travers and passed unanimously.

After the meeting Sir Thomas was entertained by D. and Mrs. McAvenney, at whose residence a reception was held and a large number of invited guests were presented to the distinguished visitor.

(St. John "Globe.")

The Disloyal Cry.

What Mr. Alexander Gibson said to a *Telegraph* Reporter in an interview upholding Commercial Union.

* * * * * *

"You have seen it stated, no doubt, that those who advocate Commercial Union are in point of fact Annexationists?"

"Yes, but the loyalty bugbear is not able to do the service duty in Canada now that it used to some years ago. I have seen many hoisting the flag of loyalty in Canada and calling names to those who differed from them politically. I have seen those same 'loyal' people soon afterwards remove to the United States with their families and be in a great hurry to get out their papers of citizenship in the republic. I believe with the great statesman who defined loyalty as being true to one's own country; and from that standpoint think that Canadians have a right to discuss matters relating to the destiny of their own country."

* * * * * *

"No one in Canada would dare arrest, say the editor of St. John paper, for expressing the opinion that annexation was the future of this country; and yet look at the way William O'Brien, the Irish editor, is being treated by the English government because of his efforts on behalf of his own unhappy people."

* * * * * *

"To come back to the annexation question, while I do not think commercial union has anything to do with it, I am not one of those who would consider annexation with the United States such a calamity. Those very loyal Canadians who fear annexation with the United States, will, perhaps, be surprised to hear that there is a very strong feeling in Ontario that annexation with the States is the only remedy for Canada—the only thing that will save it from falling completely under the control of the French of this Dominion."

What the "Telegraph" on November 19, 1887, truthfully said of that Mr. Gibson said:

We print this morning in another column the report of an interview with Mr. Alexander Gibson in which his views on the subject of commercial Union are given. We venture that his words will be perused with deep interest by many thousands of readers. It is safe to say that there is no man in New Brunswick whose judgment in a great business arrangement like commercial union will carry so great weight as Mr. Gibson's. His vast lumber operations, and his more recent bold and successful enterprise in cotton manufacturing, give him the right to be first heard among those who would speak for these two great industries. His forecast in matters of business involving the largest transactions has seldom if ever been at fault, and no one will for a moment believe that with a larger interest at stake than any other man of the province he would imperil it by advocating a scheme which would be to the detriment of this country.

An Awful Calamity!

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF LIVES LOST BY FLOODS IN CHINA—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The correspondent of the *Standard* at Shanghai gives a very graphic picture of the tremendous loss of life in China from the overflow of the Hoang Ho river and of the tremendous famine now threatened. About one-sixth of the entire area of the garden of China is now converted into a vast lake, with the gable of some high wall rising over the river's increasing waters to mark the site of what a short time ago were prosperous cities of many thousand inhabitants. In hundreds of instances men who three months ago were men of wealth to day sit gazing on the inland sea—stunned, hungry, stupid and dejected, without a rag to wear or a morsel of food to eat. In districts of Ching Chow and Chen Chow no less than three thousand large villages are stated to have been engulfed in a very few moments, and scarcely any of their ill-fated people had time to save themselves. The extent of the disaster will be better understood when it is learned that an extent of country much larger than the whole principality of Wales and much more thickly populated, is now a raging sea and that all its inhabitants are either drowned or have fled.

The people so terribly visited cannot number far short of the whole population of Ireland, as the province includes about twenty-five million inhabitants, with an area of sixty-five housand square miles, and the waters of the river now cover between eight and ten thousand square miles. According to the most trustworthy authorities the loss of life will be numbered literally by hundreds of thousands, while the starving people must amount to many millions, who are utterly beggared and depending for subsistence upon the charity of others. The Emperor contributed immense sums for the relief of the sufferers.

Salisbury at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.—Lord Salisbury arrived here to-day and spoke to 5,000 persons. Many thousands unable to gain admittance waited for the appearance of Salisbury, sang patriotic songs, and cheered the Unionist leaders. A prominent feature of Salisbury's speech was his dubious utterances in regard to free trade, due to the fact that Liverpool is the strongest centre of the fair trade movement. Salisbury said the Gladstonians relied upon the conviction that Ireland was ungovernable and had directed their policy towards securing the fulfilment of that imagination. Gladstone had prophesied that the Conservatives would eventually give home rule to Ireland, their defence of the union being insincere. Let the Gladstonians consider the spirit of the Unionists, many of whom had sunk every party and personal consideration to preserve the country against Gladstonism. Never was the principle of national union more sincerely held. The Unionists were convinced that Ireland would, sooner or later, become thoroughly consolidated with Great Britain and peacefully and prosperously exist under the same legislature and the same laws, paying the same respect to the law and enjoying equal liberty. Vacillation has been the great crime of England against Ireland, and no government could be of any avail unless it showed that it could govern resolutely. Referring to the fair trade movement he declared himself a free trader still on principle, but said there were many things existing in the fiscal system contrary to free trade. Experience tended to show that the free trade theory had been carried too far or misapplied. Some reaction was probable. The sugar bounties question was an instance of the hurtful operations of indiscriminate free trade. The agricultural question was a more difficult subject. It must be admitted that the interests of the producer and consumer in the productions of the English soil, bound by a common interest, must stand or fall together. He appealed to England to maintain the union and was convinced that those who thought the next election would upset unionism utterly misread the sentiments of the English democracy.

(From the Canadian Live-Stock and Farm Journal)

Management of Manure.

Farmers waste money. It is true they do not waste it directly, or many of them knowingly, but they certainly waste their manure, which is equivalent to money. It seems strange that so much waste is tolerated by intelligent farmers. In these days of agricultural progress and agricultural papers every farmer should know how to take care of his barnyard, and yet how often do we pass by yards that speak plainly of neglect and waste.

Manure is composed of the solid and liquid excrement of animals, mixed with the litter used for bedding. A very great deal depends on the animal itself. A young animal requires a vast amount of food to build up and strengthen the system. A working animal also requires a great deal to supply the waste of muscle, and therefore these animals produce inferior manure. Animals that are being fattened produce a very superior manure, being unable to assimilate all the food given them. Some kinds of food make better manures than others. Rich foods make rich manures and poor food poor manures.

Again, the manure of horses is very hot and dry, that of cattle very cold and wet, while that of hogs is intermediate. Now, if these manures are kept separate the first is likely to heat, and the most valuable part of it will escape into the air and be lost, leaving behind a pile of white and almost useless material. True, this may be prevented by allowing cattle and horses to tramp it down solidly in the pile. But there is a better plan.

The different kinds of manures should be *mixed*. When this is done there is little danger of heating. Dry manure of the horses will absorb the liquid of the other, which would otherwise not be absorbed at all, and would drain off in the ditches and be lost altogether. How many yards do we pass in the spring of the year and see the ditches to the distance of ten or fifteen rods flowing with the "milk and honey" of the barnyard! If this liquid manure were retained separately we would be astonished at the result. It is estimated that the liquid manure produced in one year by a span of horses and six cows would amount to about 40 tons, or 10,000 gallons. This, diluted with water, would make a good dressing for twenty acres of land. The solid matter of this is about three tons, and is worth as much as guano. Perhaps you will be surprised when you hear that the money value of it is about two hundred dollars. Is this worth saving? There are several ways of saving it. One is to dig a cistern and drain all the liquid into it, pumping it from time to time over the heap. This, however, is somewhat expensive, and not many farmers will take the trouble. A simple way to retain it is to give the animal sufficient litter to absorb it. This is not expensive and is very little trouble, besides keeping the animals much cleaner. With the old style of stables and buildings this will be found more convenient and profitable. [This can only be done perfectly where the floors will admit of no filtration, as when of concrete, etc.—ED.]

Another common habit is to have the barnyard and manure pile situated on the top of a small hillock. This is surely a mistake. When the heap is placed here all the liquid drains off at once and is lost. The proper way is to have the yard slightly hollow in the middle, so that the liquid may run to the centre and be absorbed. Some may object, saying it will keep the yard muddy. But if a good layer of straw be placed in it early in the fall it will prevent this, and besides, the edge of the yard is where the mud is to be found. In many yards the buildings are not provided with eavetroughs, and the rain water is allowed to deluge the yard and wash off much of its strength. Buildings should be provided with troughs particularly on the barnyard side.

For sandy soils the manure requires to be well rotted, and should not be applied till the crop is ready to use it, otherwise it will be lost. On clay it should be applied in a coarse state, as it keeps the soil loose and open, and there is no danger of it being lost for some time after its application.

An Ayrshire Woman's Prayer.

Repeated requests having been made to the Kilmarnock Standard for copies of "An Ayrshire Woman's Prayer" which appeared in its columns some years ago, it reprinted it with such additional information regarding its origin as it had been able to obtain. It was composed by a wag named Robert M'Cosh, native of Coylton parish, who had been owner of the Drongan Coal Works, but had sustained a reverse of fortune, and was then employed as a stone-breaker. The woman who is represented as offering up this "prayer" lived in the parish of Coylton, and the occasion is the night before the trial of her daughter by the Sheriff on a charge of stealing turnips from a field. The "D. B." referred to—David Bone—was at the time a farmer in Corbieston Mains, at the village of Coylton, and in his later years was the respected postmaster at Hillhead of Coylton:

"O, Lord! in despair I cry unto Thee this nicht that Thou may come doun frae Thy dwellin' far ayent the sterns, and in fire an' brimstane destroy thae graceless vagabon's wha are set in array against my puir lassie. O, Lord! I hae mikle need for your help in a tryin' time like this. Ye hae been a wonnerfu' kin' and obleegint Bein' unto me, an' as yet hae winked at my transgressions. Thro' the weakness o' my nerves I hae been guilty o' mony sinfu' actions that nane kens o' but yourse', wha kens everything. Sair, sair against my wull this sinfu' body o' mine is daily offendin' Thee mair ways than one, enough to mak' Thee awfu' angry at me. I wrasel wi' the foul thief every nicht an' mornin', but he's ower yaul for me tae get the better o'. Atween him and Sousie theither I whiles pit oot my han' tae things that I'm unco spited for afterhin'. I may say that maist a' my days this sinfu' taberna cle o' mine has aye been daublin' in some mire; an' I earnestly pray that a' my blunders may turn out tae the yeditication o' my puir soul. I'm aye sinnin' and aye repentin' an' ye'er aye forgettin' and aye forgein me But, O Lord! among the multitude o' a' innumerable sins sins oot o' the body or in o' the body—they niercarried a load o' grief along wi' them I ke this turnip affair, bein' ken'd to the hail neighborhood, a' the rest o' blunders pit together are but like a flea-bite to this. My worn-out frame must sink beneath the burden. Its haulin' the flesh aff my bones; I'm gane to a vision, an' by a' appearance ere long I'll be mixed by meals The morn! the morn! O Lord! that awfu' morn! when my helpless, harmless, innocent, faitherless, puir M—S—will be torn frae the airms o' her ain auld mither, and flung into a cauld damp toolbooth either to dee or turn daft, in a place only bigger for thieves an' vagabon's! O Lord do Thou muzzle the mouth o' her pursuers. Thro' Thy mantle o' protection around her. May she be like Thy servant Daniel when cose in tae the den o' lions—the vile filty brutes durstane touch him. I pray that my dear lamb by Thy power may escape frae the jaws o' her pursuers, an' without spot or blemish come whitterin' hame to her ain sheep-fauld, an' join in the evenin' exercise wi' the ewes an' lambs o' Thy favored and beloved flock. O Lord! do Thou in a particular manner visit that bunnel—or I may rather say that sacktu'—o' iniquity, D—, B—, wha is the cause o' a this evi comin' on us. An' I earnestly pray, if it please Thee, to cut him off frae bein' a tiller in the vineyard, an' not let him encumber the groun' ony langer; if not, may the springtide o' misfortin' overwhelm him. May evils spring up like mushrooms around him. May he be fried in the fryin'-pan o' Thy indignation, an' tho' he cry unto Thee for help—like Jonah frae the whale's belly—O Lord! for my sake, never let on ye hear him. Do Thou loose Satan upon him in the form o' a ring tailed glade, to claw the remainin' hairs aff his auld bald pow. An' as a mark o' Thy anger for the unheard of way he is fa'usin' us, may he ever after remain as bare as the turnips for which he prosecutes my dear wean, the innocent offspring o' my early an' first love. I likewise entreat Thee tae bring Thy avengin' rod across him in his garden an' in his fields. May his corn stick i' the shot blade, his neeps grow nae bigger than grozets; his potatoes than marbles; his green kail grow dockans; and his cabbage grow puddock-stocks; his hens and ducks (instead of eggs) lay chuckie-stanes. It would please me, if it would please Thee, to comply wi' a' my earnest requests; an' hymns o' praise an' songs o' thankfullness, will be heard in every corner o' my dwellin', while I remain in this earthly tabernacle. Glory, honor and praise! Amen! Amen!

Another Man at Last is Rewarded.

David C. Meacon is the lucky man that held one-tenth of ticket No. 69,368 which drew the Second Capital Prize of $30,000, from the monthly drawing of The Louisiana State