General Business

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868 for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

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 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.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing
In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, August 7, 1888.

CapitalPrize, $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		$1,054,800

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

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send 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 GenералsBeauregard 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 also, 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.

BLACK CLYDE STALLION.

SEASON 1888.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Imported by the Northumberland Agricultural Society, will make the Season of 1888 on the same terms, etc., as last year. His route will embrace Blackville, Indiantown, Derby, Newcastle, Nelson, Douglastown, Napan and Chatham. "Duke of Wellington" will stand in Chatham every second week after May 1st; other stopping places made known by the Groom after his first visit.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON is a Black Clyde Stallion, rising 8 years old, by Bismarck, a pure Clyde Horse which took four 1st prizes at Rothsay, Scotland, and other places. Bismarck was by old Marquis, and is now 12 years old, stands 17 hands high, with great power and superior action was bred by R. G. Riddle, Esq., Felton Park, from his celebrated prize-taking Black Mare by Tweedside.

Old Marquis was bred by Alex Lang, Garnilland, Paisley, and took first prize at Barrhead, Paisley, and at Johnstone when one year old, these shows being open to all Scotland. When two years old took first prize at Rothsay. Marquis' dam was bred by Mr. James Simpson, Bute, and took seven 1st prizes at Rothsay, and all her produce took prizes. Marquis' Grandsire was Samson, bred by Mr. Logan, Crossfeat, Kilbarchan.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S Dam was by Wellington, Grand dam by old Blooming Heather. Wellington was bred by Mr. Robert Fox, of Swindon, Grange, near Weatherby, stands 17 hands high on short clean legs, with good action. Was got by Derbyshire champion out of a Mare got by True Briton, True Briton was got by old Oxford and Old Oxford by Bringham's Farmer's Glory. Old Blooming Heather was got by Heather Jock, and obtained in 1859 a medal at Edinburgh and 1st Prize at Carlisle and 1st at Langholm and when 5 years old obtained the £40 prize at the Mid-Calder in County Edinburgh. Blooming Heather was a good black and his dam was by Black Rattler, Grand Dam by Waggoner.

Any further information can be given by the Groom.

"PREFERE."

The above imported and registered Percheron colt will make the Season of 1888 in the following districts:

Chatham, Douglastown, Newcastle, Derby, Inlantown, Blackville.

will return by way of the South side of the Miramichi River to NELSON; will also travel

Napan, Black River, Bay du Vin & Black Brook

"PREFERE" is a dark iron grey, foaled in 1883, and bred by M Desfreches, Normandy. His Sire was Count Deschanes; Dam La Bru. PREFERE is 17 Hands high and when on the Government Scale one month ago weighed 1885 lbs, and now weighs 1940 lbs.

Further information as to route, terms of service, etc, will be made known on application to R. FLANAGAN, Chatham, or to the Groom,

Joseph Jardine

MACKIE'S
ISLAY BLEND
IS THE BEST.
USE NO OTHER BRAND
8- 88*

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

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.

ADIRONDACK.

Under auspices of Northumberland Agricultural Society.

OWNERS, JOHN FERGUSON, AND S'L CARRUTHERS

This young Stallion will make the Season of 1888 in the following places:—
NEWCASTLE, CHATHAM, NAPAN, NELSON, NORTH and SOUTHWEST; Also to NEGUAC.

This horse will be 4 years old on May 6th, 1888 He is dark brown, 15½ hands high and weighs 1100 lbs.

Adirondack is sired by the standard bred horse

ALLRIGHT,

the well known sire of Trotting Horses. Although the stock of Allright is young, yet he has sired very many very fast horses; such as Black Pilot, record 2.23; George Lee, 2:23¾; George Allright, 2:41; Defiance, 2:29¼ and many others. Allright was sired by Taggart's Abdallah, record 2:26¾, he by Farmer's Beauty, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury, he by the original Justin Morgan.

ADIRONDACK'S

dam was sired by Randolph, he by Morgan Telegraph, he by Deerfield Morgan, dam by Saladin.

Terms for Season $10.00. If a mare does not prove in foal service will be given free the following season. For single service $5.00.

All fees to be settled during the Season, either by cash or note, with the groom.

ROBERT TOZER.

Newcastle, May 1, 1888.

MIRAMICHI
Steam Navigation Co'y.

The Steamers "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.
for Douglas'wn, 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
2 p m	2 40 p m	3 00 p m
4.30 p m	5 10 p m	5 30 p m
7 p m		8 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, Lapham's, Oak Point, Burnt Church, Neguac 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'S" passengers for points up-river will be 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 points down-river must have it on the wharf in the evening.

T DESBRISAY, Manager

NEW GOODS.

EXTENSIVE
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
Prices Lower than Ever.
—AT—
F W. RUSSEL'S,
Black Brook

Notice.

Flett's Carding Mill is in full operation, and wool left with Mrs Smallwood, Newcastle, or John Brown, Esq., Chatham, will be carded and returned weekly.

THOMAS AMBROSE.

Nelson, June 1st, 1888.

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send there address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

Head Quarters
—for—
Stoves Ranges Fancy Goods
House Keepers Hardware &c
Wholesale & Retail.
W. J WOODS

NOTICE.

The undersigned members of the legal profession practicing at Chatham hereby agree that on and after Saturday the fifth day of May instant and until Saturday the 27th day of October next they will close their law offices at one o'clock, p. m on each Saturday and keep the same closed till seven o'clock p. m That during these hours they will transact no legal business, and that no Chamber business shall be transacted before the Judge of the County Court and that public notice be given that each Saturday afternoon during the said period will be strictly observed by the profession as a half holiday.

Dated 4th day of March, 1888.

R. CARMAN,	L. J. TWEEDIE,
G B FRASER,	M. S. BENSON,
R. A. LAWLOR,	A A DAVIDSON, JR.
ROB'T MURRAY, JR.	WARREN C WINSLOW

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages 8 vo, 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1 00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association; Address P O Box 1895, Boston, Mass, or Dr W H Parker, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Specialty, Diseases of Man; Office, No 4 Bulfinch St.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - AUGUST 2, 1888

Fishing Leases.

A correspondent directs attention to a matter affecting our angling waters and assumes that the lessee or lessees in question—whoever they may be—are to have things all their own way, both here and at Fredericton. The fact that a number of persons put their names to a petition such as that indicated ought not to influence those in authority, unless the claims of the parties interested are valid and the public interest would not suffer by making the concessions asked for. We have not seen any such petition as that mentioned by our correspondent, and assume that if it is being circulated for signatures it is being done in a private, rather than in a public manner. This, of itself, suggests a suspicion that the public interest in the petition is an adverse one. Our correspondent refers to what Mr. Blair will or will not do in the matter. The general impression hereabouts is that it is Mr. Mitchell, the Surveyor-General, rather than Mr. Blair, who will have most to say in it, but it is to be hoped that both of these gentlemen have sufficient respect for their positions to guard against establishing any such precedent as is sought to be set up in the case that seems to have come to our correspondent's knowledge. Fishing privileges on the North Shore are becoming more valuable every year and they will continue to offer increased attractions to anglers in proportion as they are protected from the netting poachers who carry on their operations principally during a period when they are most destructive to reproduction. Many lessees do not maintain adequate guardianship on the waters under their control and the government is very remiss in its duty in this respect. This, however, is somewhat aside from the question raised by our correspondent, and his note of warning will, no doubt, have a good effect in the proper quarter. Let there be no backstairs dealing in these matters, as we think there has already been at Fredericton. Let the terms of fishing leases be complied with and the public interest in our fishing privileges dealt with openly and honestly. Any other policy will meet with determined opposition in this locality.

[Written for the "Advance."]

The British Constitution.

NO. I.

The growth of the British Constitution is one of the most remarkable things that the world has ever seen, as it is the growth of political as well as civil and religious liberty with the spread of civilization, intelligence and wealth among the people. Whatever may be its defects, it is the most perfect, enlightened and advanced system of government enjoyed by any nation, and consequently it is a subject of deep and absorbing interest, not only to the student of history but to the enlightened statesman of every civilized land. For a thousand years—from the time of the Anglo-Saxons until now—its growth has been so slow and gradual that it is almost impossible at the present time to mark the periods of its expansion and development until it assumed its present form. First to gain, but afterwards to hold and maintain this inestimable boon, cost the people of England upon the battlefield, as well as upon the scaffold, the best and noblest of their blood. Although able but despotic princes wrenched from them for a time their rights and liberties, they, in their turn, under powerful and determined leaders on the field of battle as well as within the forum not only recovered their lost rights but broadened and strengthened them by curtailing the power and authority vested in the Crown and transferring it to their representatives, who are only responsible to them for their political deeds and acts. To-day, the British government, though limited, is the strongest in the world. It has borne the greatest agitations of opinion, and, without a rupture of the public peace, has passed through Catholic Emancipation, the Reform Laws, the repeal of the Corn Laws and many other radical changes of the Constitution. Even at the present time, great and important subjects are agitating the public mind, one being the much vexed Irish question and another the reform of the House of Lords. That these questions, like all the others, will, in time, be settled in a way satisfactory to the well being of the nation we have not the least doubt.

Unlike that of the United States, the Constitution of England is unwritten, but made up of a system of laws, usages, customs and precedents, many of the earliest of which, in modified forms, still survive in several of the towns and parishes throughout the Kingdom From the earliest times England has been ruled by kings, not by hereditary or divine right, but by a parliamentary title. During the period of the Saxon sway no king could be chosen without the consent of the Witinagemot, and from the time of William the Conqueror, who, after the conquest, went through this form of election, the right of the nation to chose its sovereign had been continually exercised up to the time that the right of succession was vested by Parliament in the House of Hanover.

After the conquest, in 1066, William thoroughly revolutionised the country by introducing the feudal system and dividing the land among his Norman followers, who were sworn to render him military service both at home and abroad. The wars of England for many generations after this were carried on at the expense of this privileged class, who were designated as the Barons of England. As these wars necessitated consultation between the monarch and his subjects for the supply of men, horses, arms and supplies to carry them on, he summoned his Barons to his council, and in this way the House of Lords originated. In addition to depriving the Anglo-Saxons of their lands the introduction of the feudal laws not only infringed upon the liberties they enjoyed under their ancient government, but it reduced the great majority of them to a state of vassalage to the King and his Norman Barons, who were lords, not only of the soil but of its Saxon inhabitants. To uphold and maintain this system established over a vanquished people, necessitated the entrusting of great power in the hands of the King, but his successors so encroached upon it that in one hundred and fifty years from the time of the conquest a despotism had grown up and been established that was as galling and oppressive to the proud Norman nobles as to the Saxon tillers of the soil. In the reign of John the Barons, supported by the citizens of London and the prominent Saxons of the Kingdom, rose in force against his tyranny and oppression and in June, 1215, forced from him Magna Charta, which is the foundation upon which, from that time to the present, has been built the political constitution of the British people.

The Wars of the Roses, between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, for the throne of England, destroyed the Norman nobility as a ruling race, and it was during the Tudor period that commenced in 1485 by the accession of Henry VII, that the antagonistic and long estranged inhabitants of England began to know each other with a unity of feeling which was unknown to them before. It was also during the reign of the five Tudor sovereigns that the ranks of the governing classes began to fill up with new men sprung from Anglo-Saxon families or from families of mixed Norman and Anglo-Saxon races, and it was this new race—thereafter to be known as Englishmen—that during the reign of Elizabeth, the last and most renowned of the Tudors, that the fleets of England first took possession of the ocean and made it what it has ever since continued to be—the great highway for their country's trade and commerce. Although during the Tudor period the trade, commerce and wealth of the country increased in a most remarkable degree, cities grew and improved and had liberal charters granted to them by the Sovereigns, the influence, power and authority of the throne was greater than it had ever been before. This was owing to the almost extinction of the powerful race of nobles who, like Warwick, in former reigns, had made and unmade kings, and the Commons were not strong enough, but were preparing for the inevitable conflict for their rights which took place during the Stuart dynasty which immediately followed the death of Elizabeth. During this period most of the privileges granted in Magna Charta, or extorted from later kings, were persistently violated and the most precious guarantees of the people's liberties were almost lost in England. To all intents and purposes the Sovereigns of that period were virtual dictators and the majority of the members of Parliament acted as if they considered that it was their duty to enforce by law the will of the monarch. By the direction of Henry, old statutes that curtailed the power of the Crown were repealed and new ones enacted extending its powers and privileges. Not only was the jurisdiction of the Court of Star Chamber greatly extended, but it superceded the right of trial by jury in criminal cases. Certain sources of revenue were granted to the king, not for the term that should elapse before the next meeting of parliament, but for life. In 1529 and 1544 Parliament also passed statutes relieving the king from the obligation to pay what he had borrowed or might borrow in future. In addition to this Henry also exacted benevolences from his subjects and twice forced them to make him loans, both of which acts had been illegal in England for 300 years.

By the above it will be seen that the Tudor dynasty went far to undo in England all that had been accomplished by the champions of popular liberties since the reign of John and numerous precedents for the despotic theories of James I and Charles I., were to be found in the relations of monarch to people in Tudor times.

In the days of the Stuarts, when the intelligence of the people had aroused them to make an effort for the recovery of their lost rights, the great majority of the men who represented them in the Parliament of that day were of a different stamp from those who represented their fathers in the days of the Tudors. While the Stuarts not only believed in the divine right of kings to rule and govern the country as it seemed to them fit, the people believed in the divine right of themselves to govern the country as expressed by their representatives in Parliament. In the reign of Charles I, when the people were represented by able men who "knew their rights and knowing dare maintain" them in the face of impeachment, imprisonment and death, the inevitable conflict commenced. During the debates in the Parliament of Charles I, while Pym and Hampden in their contention for the popular rights had to go back for their precedents to the fifteenth, fourteenth and thirteenth centuries, their opponents of the court party had only to refer to the sixteenth for theirs, which, they maintained, took the precedence of those of their opponents, which had become obsolete by disuse. As neither King nor Parliament would give way, resort was at last made to the sword to decide the justice of the question, and after deluging the country with the best blood of its citizens, the people were victorious, Charles was executed as a warning to all future kings not to unjustly make use of their prerogative, and a protectorate was established with Cromwell at its head.

Astray.

"The lumber cut in this district during the present season will be much heavier than for the past ten years, increasing over 40 per cent. as compared with last year. Careful comparison places this year's production at 500,000,000 feet, nine-tenths of which has been sold to United States dealers.—*Evening Gazette*, St. John, July 27.

Won't the *Gazette* deduct just a few feet from its estimate? If we remember aright St. John shipped about 300,000,000 feet of lumber last season, of which only a little more than one half went to the United States. Practical people will not believe that its export will so suddenly increase to 500,000,000 feet and that only 50,000,000 of the whole will be sent to the United Kingdom, while the export to the United States will nearly treble that of last season. A paper published in so important a lumbering centre as St. John ought to exercise care in dealing with such subjects, for people abroad will naturally believe in the correctness of the estimates given, and be thereby misled.

NEW MINISTERS:—Hon. Edgar Dewdney has been appointed Minister of the Interior, and Hon. John Haggart Postmaster General.

POLITICAL CARTOON:—The latest bugaboo in American politics is the title of an effective cartoon in the New York *World*. It is a balloon-like figure of John Bull, of immense size and labelled "Free Trade," and stands in the way of a working carpenter. At the foot of the figure are Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of The New York Tribune, and Mr. M. S. Quay, the chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee, driving wind into the figure with a pair of bellows each. "All that we have to do," they are saying, "is to keep this old dummy inflated, and we'll scare every workingman out of his political wits."

THE CABLE:—The warring cable companies have come to an agreement to fix the rate at a shilling per word, to go into effect on August 15.

[Continued from last week.]

The Northwest Miramichi.

CAMP ADAMS THE CENTRE OF FIFTY MILES OF SALMON-WATER.

SALMON GRILSE AND TROUT IN ABUNDANCE.

OVER PORTAGE BY BUCKBOARD, UP STREAM BY SKIFF, DOWN STREAM BY CANOE.

NOTES FROM TIDE WATER TO BALD MOUNTAIN.

WATERFALLS AND CHASMS, DAM AND NARROWS—INCIDENTS BY PORTAGE AND STREAM.

BY D. G. SMITH.

III.

After dinner of this, our second evening at the Camp, Mr. Adams produced

A GOOD-SIZED RECORD BOOK,

the contents of which were most interesting. Many of its pages were filled with the handwriting of different visitors and guests of the Club, who had set down the incidents and experiences of their stay, generally with all the candor and terseness of fishermen, the record of each day's catch being kept methodically for several of the later years. Some of the entries in the experience department were quaint, original and realistic, and being, in some cases, embellished by pen and ink sketches, they were far more entertaining, if not so artistic, as some of the famous Hogarth papers on a similar subject. It was my intention to have made some extracts, but the short time at my disposal admitted only of my summarizing the rod record and noting the names of those who, like myself, had enjoyed the fishing and hospitalities of Camp Adams. I shall refer more fully to these further on, for the rod record was considerably augmented during the few days following.

A DAY'S JOURNEY UP-STREAM.

Early to bed, and another night's sound sleep over, I was astir at 4 a. m. on Tuesday morning to make ready for my expedition to the upper waters of the river. The distance to be travelled was estimated at seventeen and a half miles, viz: sixteen miles to Square Rock pool and a mile and a half to the Forks, which are only four miles from where the great Northwest Miramichi originates in two brooks—the one running noisily down between two mountains on the West and the other rising in flat and swampy land to the North. The distance from Square Rock pool to the Forks, however, I found to be nearly twice as great as given at the Camp, so that the day's journey was one of nearly twenty miles. As it was to be made entirely by way of the river, a full description of my outfit will, no doubt be both interesting and instructive to those who may contemplate similar undertakings.

OUR BOAT AND EQUIPMENT.

Our vehicle of transportation was a boat and the motive power a horse. The boat was 21 feet long and built on the model of the ordinary baggage skiff used by lumbermen, being sharp at both ends. Its bottom was about 20 inches wide in the middle, the sides being composed of four lap-strakes each, or about ¾ inch boards. These flared outwards and were strengthened by timbers composed of juniper knees which lapped over each other across the bottom and extended up to the gunwales, being sided to about an inch and having a thickness of say two and a half to three inches at the throat. The stem and stern posts were of juniper and the sides and bottom of pine, the latter being protected by a false bottom, or shoeing of 1 inch yellow birch to protect the craft from the wear and tear of hauling over portages, ledges and bars. At each end of the boat, inside, and extending from the stem and stern posts towards the centre, were knee-boards about 5 ft. long, ⅝ in. thick and 6 in. wide, with their inward ends firmly attached to furring-blocks. These form a spring-like support for the knees of the steersman in guiding the craft and are indispensable to him in his important work.

An 18-thread manilla tow-rope was made fast through a hole in the stem at a point about three inches above the water-line. This was about sixty feet long, although it should have been a hundred to make easy steering and towing. The harness consisted of a blanket saddle, bridle, collar, hames and chaintraces, the latter being kept apart at the rear by a birch sapling stretcher about 4 ft. long to which the forward end of the tow-rope was bridled. William Way, steersman and pilot, had his position, pole in hand, in the bow, while I sat comfortably aft, young Bob Way riding, as postillion, on the blanket-saddle. The two, however, changed places at times during the day.

Our camping outfit consisted of the men's tent and blankets, my own little fly-proof sleeping tent, rubber and wool blankets and air pillow. My camping kettle, 10 inches high and of the same diameter, contained six tin plates, a tea-pot, six drinking cups, a frying pan, pepper box, knives, forks and spoons, 2 lbs. butter, 2 lbs. sugar, 1 lb. tea, 1 lb. table salt—each of the four latter in separate covered tins. We had also, in a box, a few lbs. of dried beef, some biscuits, a quarter of baked lamb, some tins of sardines and fried smelts, 3 lbs. salt pork and a little whiskey—so that the expedition may be said to have been fairly outfitted and provisioned.

FEATURES OF THE RIVER.

All being in readiness at 8 a. m. we started. Reaching the Falls at 8.07 the boat and its contents were hauled around the portage, a distance of about 150 yards, and at 8.15 we were again *en route*. The river-bottom, for the greater part of the journey, was composed of stones, which, here and there, were small enough to be called gravel, most of them, however, ranging from egg-size up to a foot in diameter. Ledges were, however, met with quite often, and these, with the bowlders scattered promiscuously along the river-bed, made the horse's path a rough one, for a considerable part of the time. There were no places too rough for him to pull the boat through after our portage around the Falls, but, at times, it required no little exertion of motive power and fine displays of both strength and skill on the part of the steersman to guide our craft through such places as the rapids met with on the upper half of our journey, say between Crawford's Pool and the upper Chain of Rocks, that stretch, however, being only strong specimens of the rough waters of the Upper Northwest.

For, perhaps, one half of the distance between Camp Adams and the Forks the banks are wooded to the river's brink, chiefly, with spruce, fir, pine and cedar, white and yellow birch, and, occasionally, ash and elm. Hemlock and juniper are conspicuously absent in this region. It is not easy to estimate distances along such a journey as that we were making, for our travelling equipage was a novel one, our route neither by water nor land, its nature making it impossible to move at the same rate of speed for ten minutes together, while there was not a solitary established landmark by which mileage could be determined with anything approaching accuracy. I judged, however, by the time we had been on our way, that we began to enter the mountainous region at about ten miles from the Falls. Here the bases of great hills thrust themselves out, turning the river aside from its course, and there some "mighty arm of thunder-cloven rock," rising sheer perpendicular hundreds of feet upwards, sent its dark shadows over the rushing stream, while, on the summit, giant pines, blasted by fire, but whitened by time's bleaching processes, stood, bearing witness, by their silent survival, of the destruction of our timber heritage caused by the criminal carelessness of the hunters from "The Big River" (Nepisiguit) only about seven miles distant. All the country above Redbank, where we bivouacked for dinner, is suggestive of barrenness and desolation. Even the names given to the marked spots on the river are weird and ghostlike, "One-Arm Pine," "Twisted Spruce," "False Pool," "Lone Pine" and "Silence Pool," sounding like the cadences of a dirge, in minor chords. Along the banks of the river there is a fringe of comparatively young forest growth, none of the trees seeming to be more than half matured, but beyond this the whole face of the country has been clean swept by fire, and the igneous rock formations, which have thrust themselves up on every hand, bared of soil and crumbling down their rude slopes with the action of frost, leave no room for hope that the upper region of the Northwest will ever be inviting save to the enthusiastic fisherman, or nomadic trapper.

SULKY FISH.

The experiences we all had during the time I had been on the river, proved that the conditions were not favorable for fish to take the fly. Salmon and trout could be seen, for instance, lying in The Basin pool, below the Falls, but they would rarely rise. The reason was that there had been a prolonged dry season, making the water low and very clear. We saw both salmon and grilse, as we went along, that could not be induced to rise and, therefore, stopped but a short time at some of the best pools, passing others without making a cast. In the first hour we passed Chain Ledges and Black Pool, both of which afford fine fishing when the conditions are favorable, but did not get a rise from the fish that were sulking in them. Approaching Three-Spruce Island I trailed my fly on the surface, and as we passed a heavy run-between two bowlders, above which the water seemed deep, a grilse rose in fine style and was firmly hooked. An examination of the place, after the fish was landed on the muddy shore of the Island, showed that it was a small but well formed pool, and as the christening of all such discoveries was a rule, we went through the ceremony, naming this one Smith's Pool. It is at the lower end of Three Spruce Island, near the right bank of the river, say three miles above the Falls. We pushed on and soon after eleven o'clock reached Redbank, where our boat was beached, the horse turned loose to feed on the abundant grass on the left bank of the river, a fire made and other dinner-preparing arrangements begun. While Will and Bob were thus engaged I tried my luck in the gravel-bottomed pool which lies along the curving right bank of the river. Failing to get a rise I waded the rapids above and climbed up what looked almost exactly like a ten-feet railway embankment newly made of red earth, from the top of which I could see half a dozen grilse lying just where I had been casting. They wouldn't rise however, so I joined the boys. We had dinner, and after a stop of a little more than an hour and a quarter all told, were on our way up-river again.

GOOD FISHING.

In the upper pools there were plenty of grilse and salmon, the grilse being more inclined to rise to the fly than they were in the pools below, although the salmon continued indifferent. At Catamaran Landing pool I took a grilse, and two others were added to the score at Crawford's pool. At Silence pool I secured another and, twenty minutes later, we reached Square Rock pool, time of day 3.50 p. m. the estimated 16 miles having been made in 7 hours 50 minutes, including a stop of an hour and eighteen minutes at Redbank, and other losses of time in killing the five fish already secured, While the boys were preparing to camp here for the night I fished Square Rock pool, landing four gamy grilse and losing several others, which succeeded in getting clear after I had played them for some time. This pool had plenty of fish in it, for they were constantly jumping out of water all around, but only a few seemed to be in humor for rising to the fly.

THE FORKS AND BALD MOUNTAIN.

As I was anxious to see The Forks, Will and I started at 5 o'clock to "foot it" to them, he telling me that we could go and return within an hour. He had been there only once before, however, and it took us an hour and a quarter to reach them. Our way lay over the level ground between the Northwest and the great rocky hills which towered from four to seven hundred feet above us, and whose bases were only a few hundred yards from the river. We made short cuts to avoid the curvings of the stream, wading across it several times in doing so and, occasionally, having to pass through the tangled growth skirting it. Near the Forks, we came upon a camp lately occupied by Indian trappers, and to which they, evidently, expected to return, as they had left tins of salt and pepper and a tin pan behind them, although the odour of the decaying remains of a bank beaver left within the camp precincts, suggested that the absent hunters were not overnice in their ideas of camp sanitation. The Forks were disappointing. Their volume of water was small and it ran sluggishly. One could wade across it and go but half-knee deep. At a point a little way up the north branch, however, a view of Bald Mountain, about five miles distant, to the south, is obtained, and in that direction there is a small lake, which, however, is a high state of pleasant and peaceful. The moral of the anecdote was drawn by His Majesty, who said that, not content with making three generations of Hohenzollerns dance to his pipe, Bismarck has already begun with the fourth.

In tearing down an old building at McKeesport, Pa., some workmen discovered in the chimney a pint flask of whiskey and a tin box, containing a prophecy written in 1838. This singular writing was a prediction that in thirty-five years (in 1873) slavery would have ceased to exist. The writer added: "Men will communicate from beach to beach of ocean easier than indite a letter. The tallow candle of to-day will not even be used to grease the boots. Men will touch the wall as Moses touched the rock for water, and light will dispel the darkness. Prohibition will be a battle cry, with temperance a formidable enemy. The flask of spirits which I place herewith will rise in the midst of a conflict which will claim it as one of the principals."—Demorest's Monthly.

OTTAWA, July, 26.—The amount on deposit in the P. O. savings banks at the close of last fiscal year was $20,689,000, being an increase of $1,000,000 during the year irrespective of the other government savings banks. The number of depositors has increased about 18 per cent.

A Cape Breton paper says: This week and next there will be the annual gathering of the Mic-mac Indians at Indian Island, about six miles this side of St. Peter's They will come from the United States, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. Sunday is their great day. Many marriages and baptisms will be celebrated. The chapel will likely be finished this year, and it will be a time of great rejoicing. Many strangers annually attend the great gathering, and augment the collections by their contributions.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Miss Maud Frances Reilly, of Brooklyn, has learned something of the vicissitudes of life in the last few days. A week ago she was rolling cigars in a factory on First avenue. Five days ago she was a ballet girl in Kilralfy's "Fall of Rome," in Staten Island. Last Sunday the was engaged, yesterday she was married, and now she is unfaithful Mrs. Abel J. Hayes, fleeing from her husband of a few hours. Young Hayes and his father of Rampo, N. J., drank in the gorgeousness of the "Nero" ballet together last Friday evening. The son became enamored of Miss Reilly, who danced in the first row of the chorus, made an appointment after the performance to meet her the next morning, engaged himself to her during the meeting, and yesterday presented his wife to Hayes senior. The father stormed and threatened to disown his son. The new daughter-in-law, frightened and disappointed, deserted her husband. The young groom is now searching Brooklyn and New York in vain for his truant bride.

A typewriting match in Cincinnati on Thursday, between Frank E. McCurrin, of Salt Lake City, and Louis Traub, of Cincinnati, O., was won by the former. The conditions of the match were that each man should write 45 minutes from dictation and the same length of time from copy. It was agreed that only legal matter should be used. Traub's copy showed that he was able to strike the keys faster than his machine would write. McCurrin's work was wonderful. In writing from copy he never looked at his keys, and could have done the dictated work as well blindfolded. He wrote 8,759 words in ninety minutes, an average of over 96 words per minute. Traub wrote 6,038 words in ninety minutes, an average of about 25 per cent. less than his opponent.

News and Notes.

The New York *Sun* says: A matrimonial discovery on the east side is that of a store kept by a woman, who, as a feature of her business in ladies' underwear, rents out the linen portion of bridal outfits. She enables a girl of moderate resources to go on a tour or to spend the honeymoon in town, happy in the wearing of those portions of a trousseau as elegant as might content a Fifth avenue belle. Fine textures, elaborate embroidery and all the whimsical frills known to lingerie are at her command on rental. At an outlay of $5 or $6 she can buy a month's use of these beautiful and soul-satisfying garments. The proprietor said that she was doing very well in that line. She had in stock a dozen outfits, cheap as $2 to as dear as $10 per month, and most of the time they were hired out. She altered them to fit her customers, and freshened them up by new embellishments as fast as they show wear.

The mouse pest in Australia is much worse than the rabbit pest. The climate is so soft that they have thrived enormously, and there is said to be "hardly a residence or store that is not pestered by the plague. In some places they are so thick that, in order to get the stock properly fed, men have to watch while they are eating their provender. The week before the Coolah races the vermin got into the boxes at the station, and actually ate the bandages off the horses' legs, while from every side come tales of crops devoured so rapidly that many fields have been abandoned, what was left not being worth reaping.'

The Pope has got rid of the most of the endless collection of jubilee gifts which cost him so much trouble. All the ecclesiastical ornaments and trappings generally have been sent off to gladden the hearts of poor priests all over the world, whose churches are in need of repairing. Many valuable things have been sold, and go to increase the fortune of the church. Two sorts of presents the Holy Father has not yet disposed of, wine and slippers.

The first, which forms a total of 100,000 bottles, will probably be given to hospitals; but it is difficult to see what will become of the slippers. There are 30,000 pairs, which are certain to be on his Holiness's hands, as they are such slippers as only a Pope can wear.

LONDON, July 23—The entire home fleet, aggregating 22 armored vessels, 19 cruisers, 8 torpedo gunboats, and 24 torpedo boats, were moving about somewhat clumsily in the Irish Channel last week, preparatory to a series of sham war evolutions embracing ever