New Advertisements.

CECAPTIAL PRIZE, \$75,000.87 Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion

Louisiana State Lottery Compan

" We do hereby certify that we supervis 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 conducied 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."



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

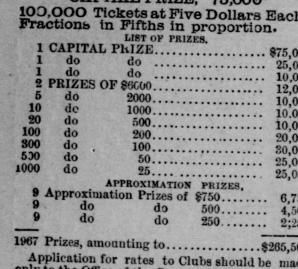
J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank J. W. KILBRETH. Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN. Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

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

By an overwhelming popular yets its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879 The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the eople of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore, beginning March 1886. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
O WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTE
AND DRAWING, CLASS F. IN THE ACA OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY II, 1886 -192d Monthly Drawin CAPTIAL PRIZE, 75,000



full address. **POSTAL NOTES**, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and M. A. Dauphin. or M. A. DAUPHIN,

and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

THE Advertiser wishes to ascertain whether any newspaper in Canada has within a year two advertised for heirs of Jeremiah Smith, ormerly of Lesemahagou, Lanarkshire, Scotland who settled in Granville. Nova Scofia, about the ear 1777. Any information concesning estate or heirs will be thankfully received by JAS. NEILSON. Chatham, Miramichi, N. B.

[is now offering PORK, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA SUGAR and a full line of choice family Groceries, Crockery Glass and Earthenware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Ties and Scarfs, and ready made Clothing.

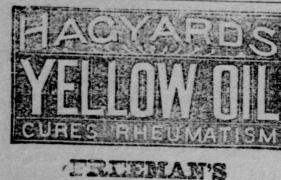
At owest cash prices.

# FOR SALE.

The Lot of Land Cornering on Duke and Cunard Streets and known as the

Wesleyan Church Property. This lot has a frontage of 931 feet on Cunard

J. B. SNOWBALL.



WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual

Steam Tug for Sale.

destroyer of worms in Children or Adults

STEAM Tug ALIDA, (now running in Halifax Harbor,) built in Philadelphia; Hull, Boiler Also one Steam Pump with Steam Hose, 25 feet Suction Pipe of Galvanized Iron and Metal Flanges and Strainer complete, having been used but once. One small Vertical engine, new. R. J, CHETWYND, Halifax.

10 BARRELS Maaga Grapes, 1 CAR LOAD

CHOICE WINTER APPLES. 1 MIXED CAR

CANADIAN APPLES

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BOTTOM PRICES.

D CHESMAN

Horse Liniment.

Greasy Heels, Harness Galls, Cuts, Sores of long standing, Fistuls, Poll Evil, Warts, Swellings and Bruises of all kinds. Also, will eradicate Lumps on the Head and Neck of Cattle; will ture Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also, Frost Bites, Chillblains and was doomed to defeat from the first,

Sold wholesale by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie and he retail trade. WHAT IS IT? rm and Fireside, we can for a short time offer

free gift in connection with our paper. It is a
MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVING entitled "HAMLET and OPHELIA." Our offer is as follows:
The price of Peck's Sun one year is \$2.00
The price of Farm & Fireside one year is .50
The value of the Engraving is fully 2.50

Removal.

The ADVANCE office is removed from the old stand Upper Water Street, to the abolition of the legislative councilbuilding next (east) Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co's Office, Lower Water Street Chatham.

## Miramichi Advance.

- - APRIL 29. - 1886

The Elections. The elections for the local assem bly have been held with success to the Government and satisfaction to the Province in general, but with disappointment to the true sense this County in particular. The ma jority in favor of the Government in all the constituencies is overwhelming, if, indeed, the opposition may not be almost whittled down to the four members from this County, led by that waning star of Newcastle-the ex-honorable Mr. Adams. Nothing better than a sort of fanaticism will account for the extraordinary miscalculation and want of judgment on the part of some people in this County, who might have known better, will explain how it should be so far out of tune with the rest of the Province. For this, also, we are indebted to the intelligence, foresight and discipline of the parishes of Rogersville and Newcastle, which perceived that it would not have been well to be without an opposition at all and gave us one, or rather we are under obligations to the most respected ruler of Rogersville, who, with 220 odd French mouths at his arbitrary command, dictates just what the English-speaking people of the County must do, and thus relieves them of the necessity of thinking for themselves. The oracle in Rogers ville speaks in French, and by a strange inversion of history, British population submits. The clique of Newcastle have added some Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans. transfusion of blood from Messrs Hutchison and Ritchie, who, with an eccentric perversion of judgment and departure from tradition and principle, gave to Mr. Adams the assistance, without which he would have Make P. O. Money Orders payable been placed in his true position at the polls-the position to which his

declining ascendancy is fast consigning him, notwithstanding the inmates of the Provincial alms house at Rogersville. An analysis of the vote shows an ebbing tide in affairs, which is not again likely to touch even the water mark of the election. There is a solace in this which, with the triumphant return of the Government, takes all the sting out of the wound to our self-respects We are safe from all the ill effects of the success of "the ticket by the strength of the Government. Our four local oppositionists are like stingless bees which can neither make nor store honey, but must just live on the charity of the others, and might as well be out of the hive as in it. These gentlemen can safely forget all their claptrap promises and buncombe speeches with which they deceived, and treat them for what This lot has a frontage of 93½ feet on Cunard St. and 50 feet on Duke St., and will be sold with buildings &c. as they now stand. This is one of the best business stands in town. The buldings are in good repair and suitable for Warehouse or Factory. Possesion Given on the first of June next.

Price Low and Terms Moderate.

they were ever worth, viz., wind—and barren north-east at that. Their economies, lien laws, stumpage, school and barren north-east at that. Their economies, lien laws, stumpage, school act amendments, financial reforms, executive representation, etc., are all as far as they are concerned. Like four shipwrecked mariners that have floated ashore on a hen-coop. They will be first eaten. or like lost souls

> in paradise, they may wonder how they got where they are, and why. To the County it should and will be a matter of no moment whatever, what they do, say, or think. We will look to the Government through | the successful gentlemen made it their other channels, and expect to get justice, notwithstanding that by a slim majority, made up of inarticulate Frenchmen, we slammed the door in

their faces. Messrs. Gillespie and Burchill can accept the verdict with the right of a future successful appeal under other will do still better, when Northumberland wakes up to the fact that it has believed in the success of bluff and falsehood too long for the public

The Province is safe for another four years from official greed, dishonesty and incapacity, but the people of this County have reason to seriously enquire whether they have not made a suicidal blunder

To Mr. Adams, for whom the fingers at it. County has made itself a political desert, our position is, doubtless, of no more vital importance than a joke just as merry at a funeral as at a SAMPES', DOMINION taste the same to him at both Like everywhere. a camp-follower his heart, if he has any, is, really, on neither side, for his stomach-which he has-is occu-THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the pied with the plunder in the rear. public for Lameness, Spavins, Sweeny, Sprains, The success of the Government in the whole Province could be seen through want of confidence in a mob of amateur and professional politicians, which was heedless as it was indifferent. The people failed to in the opposition either a reason or the men to supplant the Government. Bad as they might make out the

thing better than official hunger and revenge. Common sense discounted their twaddle and chatter about the a body which supported them in their ment as negative and barren as possible. The attempt made to prove extravagance in the expenditure of the revenue and to show an increase of debt-for which the men wh

lie, if only put in false mouths. sufficient gulliabillity in this County to sleep under the influence of th 'got-up" requisition which was flaunted through the parishes with out blushing. It must read to many now like satan quoting scripture for a purpose, which it is said, on high authority, he can eloquently do or the voice of a pharasee praying in the market-place.

The poison and venom of a victory without spoils exasperates and make vindictive the gentlemen of the ticket, who only got a sip of the cup they hoped to drink. Nothing is so disagreeable as to wake up to contempt out of a pleasant dream. Such must to some extent, be the emotions of the four members elect for Rogers

The Sun says,-

"Mr. Adams returns to the house with the additional prestige of having carried the four seats of his constituency, redeeming two from the

Mr. Adams would have fallen far short of carrying the tour seats in Northumberland, but for the wellknown influence of Mr. Hutchison, backed by that of Messrs. Ritchie. The Hutchison interest and influence was a solid moral force in the election, without which Mr. Adams' ticket would have been hopelessly defeated and all the credit that Mr. Adams can claim is for the finesse by means of which he was able to secure such respectable aid to prop up his own tottering fortunes.

AN OUTSIDE VIEW .- The St. John Globe says .- "Throughout the Province the Government has been well sustainregret. There are gains over which we again rejoice. People appreciate a prudent, careful and economical administration, and they showed this yesterday by their votes. The loss in Northumberland is much to be regretted, for Mr. Burchill was a young man of excellent political qualities, and Mr. Gillespie, (a good Conservative in Dominion politics) was a staunch upholder and member of the Government and a tried The country has lost two

TRANSFERS. - One of the many significant features of manipulation of the voting forces of Northumberland, by "the ticket," was the transfers of voters. These were made without restriction. The opposition candidates and their representatives transferred whom they would, no less than about one hundred being made to Rogersville alone. Aln. wick and Douglastown were favored by having dead and bogus voters placed on their lists by the transfer process and voters were transferred by the dozen without either their knowledge or consent. It is to be assumed that the lawyers' ticket could find law for all this, but the electorate generally fails gone "where the woodbine twineth," to understand why it is not better protected against such palpable fraud.

opponents considerately. In Chatham, we know, the intention of the Governments' friends was to accept their defeat gracefully and give the oppositionists whatever credit might attach to their success. On Tuesday, however, two of business to go about threatening both individuals and the town and its incircumstances. They aid well. They the support of the Province, strong and staunch as friends of Northumberland County and particularly strong in Chatham because it has stood by it in its fights for the interests of Northumberland-both down-river and up.

The attempts made at Rogersville to or the winning of a bet. He can be "ticket" managers for the law and the wedding. The victuals and drink assault upon the purity of the ballot

> Voters' Lists. In the course of the election just heard of the manner in which Newcastle | type, and because two books were found | suppose that so many papers would give manipulated, have wondered why hundreds of names which might have been fairly placed on other lists omitted. The reason is because so estate imagine other people ought lists are made up for revision in Sep- cognized some of their doings, until in this people in this country get hold of a news- significant words which follow this emtember and posted in public places, to- day when we have in this country about paper, and there are in it no runaway phatic renunciation:—"Provided, how- which are the large

good enough to rally round him any- day after day without taking the trou- into the same great harvest field to reap, ble to examine them, are the loudest in censuring others for neglect of duty in not making up for their neglect.

The last revision of the list under the Electoral Franchise Act is now being made. Many names of persons enendeavors to frustrate and obstruct all titled to votes are not on those lists. useful and popular legislation so as The parties who stuffed the Newcastle, to make the record of the Govern- Rogersville and other lists for the purposes of the Assembly election have turned the attention of their well organized committees in every parish to the work of getting all available Tory voters on, and we hope those who have heretofore remained indifferent will compose the opposition are chiefly so no more, but study the lists as posted responsible—was simply a gross illusup and see that no names which should tration of the fact that figures can be on are omitted. A Dominion election is not improbable this year, and is Notwithstanding all this there was certain for next year at the furthest. There is no taxation involved in name being placed on the list, and the franchise is as near to manhood suffrage as is possible or advisable. Let all young men - every tenant, laborer. farmer, clerk, farmer's son, or sons other property owners-see that their names are on the lists. If they do not now understand the law let them enquire of those who can inform them, but let them not now neglect their duty and, by and bye, have cause to regret it.

A SPLENDID SHOWING .- During the first nine months of the present fiscal year ending June 30th, 1886, there was an increase of over \$7,000,000 in the revenue of the United States Government, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and the expenditure for the first nine months of this year were over \$16,000,000 less than the expenditure for the same period of last year, making a net gain of over \$23,000,000. Canada might

## Talmage on the Press.

The newspaper is the great educator of the nineteenth century. There is no force compared with it. It is a book, pulpit, (isks. Plenty of abuse for you, but platform, forum, all in one. And there is not an interest-religious, literary, commercial, scientifie, agricultural or mechanical—that is not within its grasp. All our churches, and schools, and colleges, and asylums, and art galleries feel the quaking of the printing-press.

I find no difficulty in accounting for the world's advance. Four centuries ago, in Germany, in courts of justice, men fought with their fists to see who should have the decision of the court; and if the judge's decision was unsatisfactory, then the judge fought with counsel. Many of the lords could not read the deeds of their own estates. What has made the change? "Books," you sav.

No, sir! The vast majority of citizens do not read books. Take this audience, or any other promiscuous assemblage, and how many histories have they read? How many treatises on constitutional law. How many elaborate poems or books of travel? How much of Boyle, or De Tocqueville, Xenophon, or Herodotus, or Perrival? Not many!

In the United States the people would not average one such book a year for each individual! Whence, then, this intelligence-this capacity to talk about all themes, secular and religious: this quaintance with science and art: this power to appreciate the beautiful grand? Next to the Bible, the newspaper, swift-winged and present, flying over the fence, shoved under the door, tossed into the counting house, laid on the work-bench, hawked through the cars! All read it: white and black, German, Irishman, Swiss, Spaniard, American, old and young, good and bad sick and well, before breakfast and after tea, Monday morning, Saturday night Sunday and week day.

I now declare that I consider the news paper to be the grand agency by which the Gospel is to be preached, ignorance cast out, oppression dethroned, crime extirpated, the world raised, heaven rejoiced and God glorified.

In the clanking of the printing-press as the sheets fly out, I hear the voice o the Lord Almighty proclaiming to all the dead nations of the earth, "Lazarus, come forth!" and to the retrating surges of It was expected that the honorable darkness: "Let there be light." In many members for Rogersville would be so of our city newspapers, profess more than secular information, there have appeared during the past ten years some of the grandest appeals in behalf of religion, and some of the most effective interpretations of God's government among

There are only two kinds of newspapers -the one good, very good, the other bad. very bad. A newspaper may be started with an undecided character, but after it has been going on for years, everybody finds out just what it is; and it is very good or it is very bad. The one paper is the embodiment of news, the ally of virtue, the foe of crime, the delectation of elevated taste, the mightiest agency on earth for making the world better. The other paper is a brigand amid moral forces. ment strong in its claims upon it is a beslimer of reputation, it is the right arm of death and hell, it is the nightiest agency in the universe for makand mercy, the other a fiend of darkness. Between this Archaegel and this Fury is to be fought the great battle which is to and Mr. Tweedie ungrateful it was no any doubt as to which is to be victor, ask reason why the men of Chatham should | the prophecies, ask God : the chief batof stuff in Chatham that intimidation | right and thunder down the wrong, have can turn us from principle. That kind not yet been unlimbered. The great of thing may work in Newcastle and Armagedden of the nations is not to be Rogersville, but Chatham snaps its fought with swords, but with steel pens not with bullets, but with type: not with cannon, but with lightning perfecting presses; and the Samters, and the Monltries, and the Pulaskies, and the Gibraltars of that conflict will be the editorial and reportorial rooms of our great newspaper establishments. Men of the press, under God you are to decide whether the human race shall be saved or lost. God has put a more stupendous responsibility upon you than upon any other class of persons. profession is the diseased appetite for What long strides your profession has made in influence and power since the day newspaper press for giving such promin- the rights of his countrymen under the when Peter Sheffer invented cast metal ence to murders and scandals. Do you just alike they were ascribed to the work prominence to these things if the people of the devil; and books were printed on did not demand them? I go into the strips of bamboo; at de Rev. Jesse Glover | meat market of a foreign city, and I find originated the first American printing that the butchers hang up on the most press; and the Common Council of New conspicuous hooks, meat that is tainted, York, in solemn resolution, offered £40 to while the meat that is fresh and savory any printer who would come there and is put sway without any especial care, live; and when the Speaker of the House I come to the conclusion that the people

and the telegraph says to the newspaper : "I'll rake while you bind;" and the iron teeth of the telegraph are set down at one end of the harvest field and drawn clean across, and the newspaper gathers up the sheaves, setting down one sheaf on the breakfast table in the shape of a morning newspaper, and putting down another sheaf on the tea table in the shape of an evening newspaper; and that man who neither reads nor takes a newspaper would be a curiosity. What vast progress since the day when Cardinal Wolsey declared that either the printing-press must go down or the Church of God must go down. to this time, when the printing-press and the pulpit are in combination; and a man on the Sabbath day may preach the Gospel to five hundred people, while on Monday morning, through the secular journals, he may preach that Gospel to millions. Notwithstanding all this that you have gained in position and influence, men of

the press, how many words of sympathy

do you get during the course of a year?

Not ten? How many sermons of practical

helpfulness for your profession are preach-

ed during the twelve months? Not one.

How many words ef excoriation, and de-

nunciation, and hypercriticism do you get in that same length of time? About ten thousand. If you are a type-setter, and get the type in the wrong font, the foreman storms at you. If you are a foreman and cannot surmount the insurmountable. and get the "forms" ready at just the time, the publisher denounces you. If you are a publisher and make mismanagement, then the owners of the paper will be hard on you for lack of dividend. If ye are an editor and you announce an unpopular sentiment, all the pens of Christen dom are flung at you. If you are a re orter, you shall be held responsible for the indistinctness of public speakers, and for the blunders of type-setters, and for the fact that you cannot work quite well in the flickering gaslight and after midnight as you do in the noon-day. If you are a proof-reader, upon you shall come the united wrath of editor, reporter and reader, because you do not properly arrange the periods, and the semicolons, and the exclamation points and the aster sympathy. Having been in a position where I could see these things go on from year to year, I have thought that this morning I would preach a sermon on the trials of the newspaper profession, pray ing that God may bless the sermon to all those to whom this message may come and leading those not in the profession to a more kindly and lenient bearing toward

those who are. One of the great trials of this newspaper profession is the fact that they are com pelled to see more of the shams of th world than any other Through every newspaper office, day by day, go the weaknesses of the world, the vanities that want to be puffed, the re venges that want to be wreaked, all the mistakes that want to be corrected, the dull speakers who want to be thought loquent, all the meaness that wants to get its wares noticed gratis in the torial columns in order to save the tax of the advertising column, all the men who want to be set right who never were right, all the crack-brained philosophers. with story as long as their hair and as gloomy as their tinger-nails, in mourning because bereft of soap; all the itinerant bores who come to stay five minntes and stop an hour. From the editorial and reportorial rooms all the follies and shams of the world are seen day by day, and the temptation is to believe neither in God, man, nor woman. It is no surprise to me that in your profession there are some skeptical men. I only wonder that you believe anything. Unless an editor or a reporter has in his present or his early home a model of earnest character, or he throw himself upon the upholding grace of God, he must make temporal and eternal shipwreck.

Another great trial of the newspaper

profession is inadequate compensation.

Since the days of Hazlitt, and Sheridan, and John Milton, and the wailings of Grub street, London, literary toil, with very few exceptions, has not been properly requited. When Oliver Goldsmith received a friend in his house, he (the author) had to sit on the window because there was only one chair. Linnæus sold his splendid work for a ducat. DeFoe. the author of two hundred and eighteen volumes, died penniless. The learned Johnson dined behind a screen his clothes were too shabby to allow hir to dine with the gentleman who, on the other side of the screen, were applaud ing his works. And so on down to the present time, literary toil is struggle for bread. The world seems to have a grudge against a man who. they say, gets his living by his wits: and the day laborer says to the man of literary toil: "You come down here, and shove a plane, and hammer a shoe-last and break cobblestones, and earn an honest living as I do, instead of sitting there in idleness!" But God knows that there are no harder worked men in all the earth than the newspaper people of country. It is not a matter of hard times. it is characteristic of all times. have a better appreciation for that which appeals to the stomach, than for that which appeals to the brain. They have no idea of the immense financial and intellectual exhaustions of the newspaper press. They grumble because they have to pay five cents a copy, and wish they only had to pay three, or paying three. cause Mr. Adams chose to be abusive decide the fate of the world. If you have they wish they only had to pay one, While there are few exceptions-and some few do make large fortunes-the vast majority of newspaper people in this day have a struggle for livelihood, and if in their hardship and exasperation. they sometimes write things they ought ation. Oh, men of the press, it will be great help to you, if when you get home late at night, fagged out and nervous with your work, you would just kneel down and commend your case to God, who all guilt and comfort for all trouble. Set has watched all the fatigues of the day it up in "double-leaded" columns and diand the night, and who has promised to be your God and the God of your child.

Another great trial of the newspaper unhealthy intelligence. You blame the The price of Farma Friesde one year is .50
The value of the Engraving is fully 2.50
The value of the Complete of the Value of the Source of the Value of the Val

lieve it is one of the trials of the news- and obtain ng water, and for no paper press, that the people of this country demand moral slush instead of healthy intellectual food. Now, you are a respectable man, an intelligent man, and a paper comes into your hand. You open it, and there are three columns of splendidly written editorial, recommending some moral sentiment, or evolving some scientific theory. In the next column there i a miserable, contemptible divorce case Which do you read first? You dip into the editorial long enough to say; "Well, Marine is, in the very language of the that's very ably written," and you read treaty, nothing more or less. I also the divorce case from the "long primer" type at the top, to the "nonpareil" tyre at the bottom, and then ask your wife if she has read it! O, it is only a case are not fools. They know what you want, and they give it to you. I believe that if the church and the world bought nothing but pure, honest, healthful newspapers, nothing but pure, honest, healthful newspapers would be published. If you should gather all the editors and the reporters of this country in one great convention, and then ask of them what kind of a paper they would prefer to publish, I believe they would unanimously say: "We would prefer to publish an evating paper." So long as there is an iniquitous demand, there will be an quitous supply. I make no apology for a debauched newspaper, but I am saying

these things in order to divide the re-

Another temptation of the newspaper

profession is the great allurement that

those who read.

surrounds them. Every occupation and profession has temptations peculiar to itself, and the newspaper profession is not an exception. The great draught, as you know, is on the nervous forces, and the brain is racked. The blundering political speech must read well for the sake of the party, and so the reporter, or the editor has to make it read well, although every sentence was a catastrophe to the English language. The reporter must hear all that an inaudible speaker, who thinks it is in the papers, though the night before the whole audience sat with its hand behind its ear, in vain trying to catch it. work. He must go into heated assemblages and into unventilated audience rooms that are enough to take the life out of him. He must visit court rooms, which are almost always disgusting with rum and tobacco. He must expose himself at the fire. He must write in foetid alleyways. Added to all that, he must have hasty mastification and irregular habits. To bear up under this tremendous nervous st ain, they are tempted to artificial stimulus, and how many thousands have gone down under their pressure God only knows. They must have something to counteract the wet, they must have something to keep out the chill, and after a scant night's sleep, they must have something to revive them for the morning's work. That is what made Horace Greeley such a stout temperance man. He told me that he had seen so many of his com rades go down under that temptation Oh, my dear brother of the newspaper profession, what you cannot do without artifical stimulus, God does not want you to do. There is no halfway ground for our literary people, between testotalism and dissipation. Your professional success, your domestic peace, your eternal salvation will depend upon your theories in regard to artificial stimulus. I have had so many friends go down under the temptations, their brilliancy quenched, their homes blasted, that I cry out this morning in the words of another, "Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright; for at the last it biteth like a serpent, and it stingeth like

Another trial of this profession is the fact that no one seems to care for their souls. They feel bitterly about it, though they laugh. People sometimes laugh the loudest when they feel the worst. They are expected to gather up religious proceedings, and to discuss religious dectrines in the editorial columns, but who expects them to be saved by the sermons they phonograph or by the doctrines they discuss in the editorial columns? The world looks upon them as professionals. Wh preaches to reporters and editors? Some of them came from religious homes, and when they left the parental roof, whoever regard. ed or disregarded, they came off with a father's benediction and a mother's prayer. They never think of those good times but tears come into their eyes, and they move around this great, roaring metropolis homesick. Oh, if they only knew what a helpful thing it is for a man to put his weary head down on the bosom of a sym. pathetic Christ! He knows how nervous and tired you are. He has a heart large enough to take in all your interests of this world and the next. Oh, men of the news paper press, you sometimes get sick of this world, it seems so hollow and unsatisfy ing. If there are any people in all the earth that need God, you are the men, and you shall have Him, if only this day you implore His mercy.

Well, my friends, we will all soon get through writing and printing and proofreading and publishing. What then? Our life is a book. Our years are the chapters. Our months are the paragraphs Our days are the sentences. Our coubts are the interrogation points. Our imita tion of others the quotation marks. attempts at display a dash. Death the period, Eternity the peroration. O God. where will we spend it? Have you heard the news, more startling than any found in the journals of the last six weeks? It is the tidings that man is lost. Have you heard the news, the gladdest that was ever announced, coming this day from the from the palace gate? The news! The

## ("N. Y. Fishing Gazette.") Both Sides of the Question

Below we give the opinion of Mr. Robert L. Weatherbee, a Canadian lawyer, on treaty of 1818. It is always well to know the sentiments on both sides of a question, and while we do not agree with this lawyer, on many of the points he makes, we give it to our readers for what it is

According to the distinct terms of the treaty itself the United States renounce forever the liberty of taking, dryiny or curing fish within three marine miles of of Parliament in England announced with of that city love tainted meat. You any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors indignation that the public prints had re- know very well that if the great mass of of British America, And here are the

In all that has recently appeared in the American press, these important words are studiously avoided, and little has appeared on behalf of the Canadian view. Senator Evarts is one of the American lawyers and statesmen for whom I have always entertained respect.

I take the liberty, nevertherless, of reminding him and others that the warning issued by the Canadian Minister of to ask him what was meant by the American government when they formerly issued warnings to their own fishermen in the same language, and why they are ensupply and demand. Newspaper men tirely silent on the present occasion, though their fishermen are daily in peril of capture as formerly. I can understand dealers whose pockets

are touched crying out for protection and the right to get bait or ice by fair means or foul, but I am at a loss to understand the meaning of the language quoted from the lips of a distinguished public man.

I can furnish respectable legal authority from United States sources to show that for American fishermen to anchor, to purchase bait or ice, to clean pack or tranship fish, are all acts "are plainly unlawful and would be good grounds for the confiscation of the offend ing vessel." Besides, as has been well said by the same authority, to allow fishsponsibility between those who print and ermen any greater license than the treaty permits would give them "every opportunity for successful smuggling."

There is also the strongest reason, on independent grounds, for preventing foreign fishermen from procuring bait on our shores. If there was one thing well established before the Halifax Commission it was this-namely, that to permit the American Fishermen unlimited license in taking themselves or offering such price as would promote the wholesale capturing by others, on our shores, of the different fishes suitable for bait would tend to deteriorate, if not to destroy, not only our shore fisheries, but the deep sea fisheries adjacent to those parts of the coast where such capturing of bait might be pursued. It was established, also, before the commission, and that upon American authority, that the irretrievable destruc-This man must go through killing night | tion of cod, herring and mackerel fisheries of the United States coastal waters, formerly so prolific, is attributable to similar

Upon the ground, therefore, of law, reason and justice, Senator Evarts' position is untenable; and I cannot help thinking that in proportion to the number of people his language is likely to sway will be the mischief he may create by exciting false hopes and arousing unjust antipathies a perplexing international question.

## Lumber Business on the Pacific Coast.

We referred recently to the success of Messrs. George W. and James A. Coast, where they are employed, respectively at Portland, Oregon, Utsalady, and it will not be uninterestng to our readers to know the extent and character of the business they are engaged in. The San Francisco Chion-

"The wonderful progress of the Pacific

coast is strikingly illustrated by the rapid

growth and development of the lumbering

industry. Within the recollection of the

present generation all of the lumber used on the coast came from the East, and ships loaded at Boston and ports in Maine came round the Horn and sold their cargoes at enormous prices in San Franscarce and expensive, and many of the early settlers will remember a cargo of hewn boards which was brought from Australia and sold in this city at the exorbitant rate of \$300 per thousand feet. A | for they can at any time place a vessel at few years have entirely changed this condition of affairs, and at the present time we find the vast forests of the coast filled with industrious woodmen, splendidly equipped mills turning out millions of feet of lumber annually and a fleet of vessels bearing cargoes to all parts of the globe. The great mills of the Pacific coast are perhaps the best constructed and most complete in the world, for every known appliance for increasing the quantity of production and improving the quality has been readily seized upon and adopted by our intelligent and enterprizing millmen. The timber which grows in California, Oregon and Washington is practically unlimited in quantity and is anequaled in quality by that of any other country. The pine and fir, which is prin cipally used for exporting, is admirably adapted for shipbuilding and all kinds of construction work. The trees grow to enormous heights, and the timber sawn around Puget sound in many instances reaches 150 feet in length. The quality this timber has gained for it a worldwide reputation as combining the elements of strength, elasticity and durability, and shipbuilders in many of the largest and most noted yards use it in preference to all other kinds. The favor with which Puget Sound lumber is regarded in foreign markets is shown by the rapid increase in the demand, the exports of rough lumber reaching in 1882 the enormous extent of 70.000,000 feet, and the exports of 1885 will exceed those of any preceding year.

Large as these figures may seem they

are small as compared with what may b

expected in the future, for a new field

about to open up which will swell the exports of lumber to almost fabulous proportions. The great empire of China which has so stubbornly withstood the encroachments of modorn civilization, has at last given way before the irresistible tide of progress and has decided upon a system of internal improvements which will involve the construction of two great trunk lines of railway across the empire. The late war with France demonstrated the fact that the vast hordes of China were unable to repel foreign invasion transit from one portion of the empire to of the Frenchman's guns died away than government set to work to devise plans cables have informed us that the Emperor has given his sanction to the work. Routes have been surveyed and a loan of \$40,000,000 negotiated. It is not yet whether the contracts are English, French the Pacific coast. We have all that is needed for cross ties, bridge-building lumber for the erection of tractors will surely look towards this coast for their supplies, and in meeting their demands a new impetus will be given trade. A list of the principal mills of the Pacific coast which are now engaged in exporting heavily to foreign countries, and a view of their milling and exporting facilities, will show that we are amply able to

supply every stick of timber that will be used in the construction of Chinese rail-

The Puget Mill Company, established by Messrs. Pope & Talbot, is the wealthiest and one of the most enterprising and successful lumber firms on Puget sound They are the largest manufacturers of tim ber on the Pacific coast, owning four large steam saw-mills, two of which are situated at Port Gamble, one at Port Ludlow, and raiding combination. Having corrupt one at Utsalady, Puget sound, W. T. The | yielded to Bugtown, they must surrender capacity of these mills, taken together, is to Slabtown, or give its member a griev-

THE PUGET MILL COMPANY.

established by the founders of the Puget Crosscoads all demand to be "evened up."

most modern machinery, including four planing machines, two double circular saws, two gangs, two double edgers, two ath machines and ten trimmers. They will cut 250,000 feet per day. The harbor is one of the best on Puget sound, and the largest vessels can enter and he securely at wharf, where they are well sheltered the surrounding hills. There is an abundance of wharf room, ch enables the company to cut an enthe cargo and have it in readiness on the wharf awaiting

the arrival of vessels. Port Ludiow, eight miles from Gamble was the second mill erected on the sound and became the property of the Puget Mill Company in 1878, and has been recently rebuilt at great expense, making it an entirely new structure, with new machinest improved machinery. It is capable of cutting timber 140 feet in leng

a capacity of 200,000 feet per day. It has two batteries of six boilers each, five large engines, treble cheular saws, gangs, giant gang edger, trimmers, planers, etc. This port, which is about fifteen miles in a direct line from Port Townsend, is any size may go there and find good anchorage and very large wharf facilities. It is an excellent point for ship-building and the company is extensively engaged in latest productions are the barkentines Skagil and Kitsap, built expressly for the lumber trade, with carrying capacity of

650,000 feet and 900,000 feet respectively, and their mam-moth tug, the Tyee, which is the largest and most powerful tugboat States. These vessels are all constructed of Puget sound pine, which is generally conceded to be the best ship-building material in the world. The timber in this section grows to such a great length that a keel for the largest vessel may be made rom a single stick. The machinery for ship building purposes is in a separate building and includes everything that is usually found in first-class Eastern ship-

At Utsalady, on the northern end of Camano island, near the mouth of the Skagit river, is located the fourth mill of the company. In this section are to be ound the most desirable tracts of timber in Washington Territory, and the company owns a large portion of that in the immediate vicinity. This harbor is above the average and is the great center for the

plied with electric lights, which enables the manufacture to be carried on during the dark winter days and also at night when necessary. About 1250 men are kept constantly employed and the actual cut of the company is put down at 95, 000,000 feet annually, with a capacity for nearly twice that much. The company has from forty to fifty log-

ging camps cutting timber for the mills. employing in the neighborhood of 800 men. Some of the logging camps have steam railroads connecting them with tide water. The company owns a large fleet of vessels, aggregating upwards of 15,000 tons register, with a capacity of from 600,000 to 1,200,000 feet each. constantly employed in carrying lumber to the coast and to foreign countries. They are also owners of five large tugboats, the Tyee, Goliah, Cyrus Walker, Favorite and Yakima, all powerful boats, which are constantly engaged in towing the vessels ned by the company, as well as others a need of their services. These boats are designated by a red band around the smokestack, and are always ready to tow Loggie of Chatham, on the Pacific lay. In connection with their mills the company carries a large and extensive stock of merchandise of every description including ship chandlery and stores, which are sold at wholesale and retail as low as at any point north of San Francisco. Around he mills small towns have sprung up, with

numerous churches and schools. Beautiful cottages, with grounds laid out, are let to employes with families, while to single The vast timbered lands owned by the company were selected when the timber industry on the sound was in its infancy. which enabled the company to take their choice of all the timbered sections. For years past the Puget Mill Company has cisco. Building material of all kinds was to Buenos Ayres, the west coast of South been sending cargoes of spars and lumber foreign countries. With their four large mills and great facilities they are able to fill orders with promptness and despatch,

either of the mills so as to give her the lumber as fast as she can take it. Vessels can sail to any of the ports of the Puget Mill Company without the use of a tug should they so desire. The company is incorporated and the general business is carried on by their agents, Messrs. Pope and Talbot, whose office is at 204 California street, San Francisco. No conpany have extensive yards at the foot of Third street, San Francisco, and at South Vallejo, where they have always a large and well-assorted stock. They have connections with all of the interior and coast towns and foreign markets where Puget

The Tacoma Mill Co. has a mill of 250,000 capacity in 12 hours. It is located at Tacoma, W. T.; at Seabeck, W. T., the Washington Mill Co. have two mills of 200 000 daily capacity; at Port Discovery, Port Blakely and other

### Eribes to Localities. (Toronto Globe)

The remarks with which Mr. Davies opened his speech on the Chignecto Marine Railway had the right ring. Mr. Mitchell, after a short, shrewd speech effectively exposing the folly of granting \$3,750,000 to so absurd a project, concluded by humorously stating that as the money would probably come from foreigners, and be expended in the Maritime Provinces, he would say no more about it. Mr. Tupper had previously maintained that it was very curious for a Maritime member to oppose any expenditure in a Maritime Province. Referring to these views Mr. Davies said; -"Now, I think it is high time we called a halt in these matters, and got our common sense about us, and judged of the expenditure of large sums of money on the ground of their utility and necessity, and not on the ground that they are for the Maritime Provinces."

Not the Maritime members only, but those from every part of Canada, would do well to work on Mr Davies' line. The country is being bankrupted and the existence of the Confederation threatened by treating the public treasury as a fund for bribing localities. Members who know well that schemes asking for aid are foolish schemes, have not the pluck or patriotism to oppose and expose them modern styles of houses which will natur- They fear the charge that they have tried to prevent the expenditure or waste of districts. Local feeling is considered beto the already extensive foreign lumber fore the general interest. The effect is that there is log-rolling all round. One set of members refrain from opposing wasteful grants that another set fa because the former felt that they m want the latter to wink at some raid of their own on the treasury. If the public funds were guarded by honest and courageous men the log-rollers could not get their way. But ministers care only for the creation of political capital in their own favor, and feel that they can make more by giving away all along the line than by standing firmly against ev The first gang mill on Puget sound was | ance. The Fishville and Miningtown and