

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

MIRAMICHI

Navigation

The Steamers" NELSON" and "MIRAMICHI" STR. "MIRAMICHI."Capt. DeGrace will leave Chatham for Newcastle at 7.30 a.m. river at 8 15 a. m.

STR. "NELSON"

-WILL LEAVE-Chatham. Nelson Newcastle. or Douglast'wn, for 'Newcastle, (Call's Wharf)
Kerr's Mill, Kerr's Mill for Kerr's Mill,
Newcastle and Douglast'n & Douglastown
Nelson.

Chatham. SOLAR TIME. SOLAR TIME. SOLAR TIME 10 00 a m 9 40 a m 12 00 m 3 00 p m 6 00 p m 11 40 a m 2 40 p m 5 40 p m

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 Neguae and Point aux Car daily at 9 a m, call ing 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 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 CENT Parties having freight to ship to point down-river must have it on the wharf in the even

TOWN

T DESBRISAY, Manager

Building Lots For sale, 8 BUILDING LOTS on Princess Street between Wellington and Howard Streets Plan

J. B.SNOWBALL SHOP

As I have now on hand a larger and bett; assortment of goods than eve: before, comprising

Japanned, Stamped

AND Tinware Plain

would invite those about to purchase, to cal ad inspect before buying elsewhere, as I am no a lling below former price for cash.

The Peerless Creamer ROCHESTER LAMP,

The Success OIL STOVI --- Also a pic selection of-

Parlor and Cooking Stove WITH PATENT TELESCOPIC OVE thereby doing away with theremoving of pipeor oven as ithe trouble with other stoves.

A. C. McLean SALT! SALT

IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE 12,000 Sacks Liverpool Common Salt

and 2,000 Fishery do. For Sale Low, particularly while landing. I feel confident I can offer advantages to custom

JAMES FRIER,

TWO EXPERIENCED COAT-MAKERS WANT-

W. S. LOGGIE.

ETC. TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK ONE CAR containing 45 Barrels of Canadian Apples in the following kinds, viz:—

Northern Spies, Greenings. and Baldwins: 25 barrels Oat Meal, Pot Barley balance of Car in Flour.

Also in store, a full line of Groceries, Confectionery, Crockeryware,

Glassware, Lamps, &c., at Bottom Prices.

Commercial Building, Water Street, Chatham. Alex. McKirnon. 13th Nov. '88.



APPLES.

APPLES, for sale Low.

Oct. 17, '88,

Miramichi Advance.

Incorporation.

The town of Amherst, N. S., is moving in the matter of incorporation and the Gazette is publishing information on the subject as it comes in from places which have already organized. There is general unanimity on the part of those incorpor. ated in saying that they would never think of going back to the old system. The following is a sample letter:

KENTVILLE, N. S, Nov. 12, 1888. To the Editor of the Amherst Gazette: DEAR MR. BLACK:-I received your letter of Nov. 6, 1888, in due season, and am sorry that I could not find an opportunity before, to answer you. You ask us, as you have now Town Incorporation inder discussion, to give our views in regard to the same, for public use, such views to be based on our experience of the Incorporation of the town of Kentville. It is with great pleasure that we take up our pen to do so. In the first place, we had great difficulty in obtaining ncorporation here. When it was first mooted everything appeared to be against

us. A committee was first appointed, of some ten or more of the leading young men of the town, for we early found that the young men were what we must rely upon chiefly. Even all of these did not stick, but one or two proved recalcitrant. However, we went ahead and canvassed the thing thoroughly; sending all over the Dominion and even into the U. States for information and publishing it in the newspapers and reading the communications in public meetings. which we called as often as possible. Gradually the information thus received and disseminated had its effect upon the people and when the election was finally run on the 7th day of December, 1886, it showed us a fine majority in favor of adopting the act. I may state that our main object in incorporation was water for the town. Our insurance had reached so high a rate (and

become almost impossible for business men to make their business pay and keep up their insurance, which of course it would be foolhardy to try and do without Therefore, it became necessary for us to study the question of lessening the rate of insurance in some way. We were promised by the insurance companies doing business in the town that a competent water system would lessen the insurance. The next question was what was the best means of getting water into the town We soon found out that incorporation was the only solid basis upon which to do it. We took, or the committee did for us, considerable time in proving these questions, and when we finally did, we went ahead confidently, and not in a single instance have we failed in carrying out what was promised, and in some cases even more. Our population is in the neighborhood of 3000. Our water works and other town improvements have cost us about \$30,000. The lessening our insurance alone in the town is considerably more than the whole interest that we pay upon that morey Besides that we are putting sewerage into the town from the \$30,000 expenditure. We have a first-class policeman and town clerk who are self-sustaining, and we can run our town affairs in a manuer

to suit ourselves, and for our own particular interest, which is a thing worth paying something for. If your people don't think so just try it a year, and if the most bitter enemy of incorporation in the Municipality of Amherst does not own the fact, he dare not give expression to his obstinence. That is what we have found here. There is not an elector in the Municipality of Kentville, the most bitterly opposed to it formerly, who can be found to say a word against it to-day, We are unanimous, and even those most opposed to the incorporation and the water system at first, were the first to get it into their houses and shops when the water came into the town.

In regard to the increase of taxation, ] nay say that I have the honor of paying I think the fourth tax from the first in town. That tax was increased \$2.50 on the whole last year, and this was without the benefit to a very large extent of the water with which we expect our taxes to be decreased from what they formerly were, to a considerable extent. This we have not the slightest doubt about; so you see that for an expenditure on my part of but \$2 50 I have this year lessened my insurance rates alone about \$40. saying nothing at all of the incalculable benefits of the water in my house for household purposes, which I would not part with for \$100 a year, if I could not get it without that expenditure, but which costs me only \$7 per year, and \$10 in the first instance, expense of putting it in. And besides all this our town is going ahead in a manner that was never thought of before incorporation. Building has, for instance, taken a great boom. People like to live in an incorporated town, for they can get facilities there in many ways and Timber Notes." that they cannot get in towns not incorporated. Consequently the building of houses is increased, and people are put to work in every branch of industry. The efficiency of our schools has been very much enhanced, and difficulties concerning them which it seemed impossible to obviate formerly have been satisfactorily arranged, and they are working smoothly. I could say many other things in favor of our experience of incorporation, but time fails me. You can use this com. for pub lication, or do anything with it that you

choose. I am yours most respectfully, G. W. WOODWORTH. Proprietor Western Chronicle. A number of communications from Mayors and ex-Mayors are also pub-

extracts-Mayor and Town Clerk of Truro: "Has proved itself of great benefit to our town. Our citizens are all of one mind on the question. The rate Custom Tailoring. of taxation last year was no higher than before Incorporation. Our people would not return to old system

Mayor of New Glasgow: "Incorporation has been a benefit to our town. It has proved so satisfactory to the ratepayers that after 13 years of incorporation, if a vote were taken it would be carried with a larger majority than before. The rate of taxation has been increased 45c. per \$100, but this was for interest on money borrowed for fire engine, school buildings and other requirements. Incorporation does not necessarily increase taxation if you are and become a real live town the taxes would be increased. The in creased efficiency of the public service makes up for any increased taxation. The salaries we pay are: Clerk, at first, \$500, now \$750, as he is also clerk of the water-works. and collector of all rates and taxes. Stipendiary \$150. Sup't of streets. \$400, policeman \$425 and a suit of

R. K. Jones, Woodstock, N. B: When a place has 2000 or more in habitants I don't see how all the d if ferent public services can be man- crease in the export and import trade aged without incorporation, unless has affected all branches of shpping. your general law for the government of parishes and counties is different from ours. Our town has about 3000, and has been incorporated as a comparatively speaking, very little Just Received 1 CAR NOVA SCOTIA town about 30 years. There is no business has been done. In deals no business has been done. In deals no business has been done. In deals no points. The next (the 222d Grand Monthmore expenditure for any purpose quantity of any note has arrived. The tion such as the Dominion Immi- upon to make their labor more easy ly) drawing is also an extraordinary. G, STOTHART. than if the town was governed under

the general law: besides, the finances

clothing per year. Assessors \$50 for

3. Auditors \$20 for 2. Revisors

are managed better and with satisfaction to the people by reason of having a council elected by the citizens. We have water works, electric light, and other services which could not well be managed unless the place had some kind of incorporation different from country districts.'

H Graham, late Mayor of St. Stephen, N. B.: "Iown has been incorporated 17 years. Population about 3000 The first great motive with us was self-government, and the power to deal, ourselves, with self-taxation. Since incorporation we have spent \$40,000 for public school buildings. We have a splendid system of water works for which we pay \$1800 a year to a company which supplies us with 45 hydrants to any of which can be applied hose attachments. The town is lighted with gas, but we are about substituting the electric light, and numerous other minor improvements There is no actual need of increased expense in being incorporated, but it s a great advantage. Under the old system there is too much by irresponsible parties. Under the new the people directly control al expenditure. Our whole expense of town government is Treasurer \$300; Clerk \$150; Police \$80. There is no expense outside of this for collection of taxes. There is no doubt that a town the size of yours should govern itself, and regulate its own expenditure. It is folly to say it increases expenditure. If expenditure is increased. I believe that in nearly every case it helps a town making it more attractive and pleasant to live in. Had a man not better have a property in the town pay ing \$100 tax than to transport the

same a dozen miles in the country and pay only \$6 tax?" There is just the information still promised to go higher, with even the above that our people require incorporation without delay. may be remembered that a citizens committee was appointed some years ago to prepare a bill of incorporation submitted, the meeting called to receive the report voted against incorporation on any terms. The mistake arose out of some private canvasses

made by gentlemen who have, since discovered their error and would doubtless assist the movement. The bill prepared at that time is, we think, still in existence. As Campbellton is to have incorporation during the coming winter would it not be well for Chatham, as the leading and largest town of the North Shore, to step into her proper place in such We have yet to hear of anyone

who seriously opposes incorporation. If there are any such we will be glad to give them space in the AD-VANCE to place their views before the public, for it is right that all interested should have opportunity to be heard and it is only in that way that the subject can be properly understood\_

Those Lumber Returns.

The Monetary Times objects to our criticism of its statement respecting the wood export from New Bruns wick for eight months of the present year and says-

"We beg to say that we have gone carefully over every issue of this journal since the close of August and cannot find that we printed such statement as that which riles the ADVANCE. We shall be obliged if that journal will tell us where it occurs."

The Times will find the statement referred to in its issue of Sept. 14th, page 303, under heading of "Lumber

The Smelt Fishery

The Minister of Fisheries has refused to grant the prayer of Miramichi fishermen, declaring that he will neither reduce the exorbitant smelt net tax. of Fisheries for New Brunswick and to. The fact that the Miramichi is an invitation from the now completely frozen over and that continued low since, is the best answer to the reckless assertions of and vindictive policy advised by the Inspector. It is an outrage that the best opportunity of the year for taking smelts must go by owing to the malice of the Inspector against Miramichi fishermen and because the minister refuses to make an independent enquiry on the spot. Whenever such enquiry has been made the Inspector's statements have been proved erroneous and no minister. willing to move along under the old properly acquainted with him would regime; but if you wish to improve credit anything he says when Miramichi fishermen are concerned.

The Lumber Trade.

In their November circular on the lumber trade, Messrs. A. F. & D. Mac kay of Liverpool say :-

"The general condition of the trade of the country continues good. improvement which has taken place has been a gradual one; it is the outcome of legitimate commerce and not the result of any sudden boom. It is therefore the more likely to be sustained. The port of Liverpool has shown signs of activity which have been very welcome after so long a period of comparative commercial stagnation. The inand is still tending to keep up freights. In timber there has been a sustaining of prices; still there has been no very material alteration during the month;

season for export from the other side has now nearly been closed." Timber of 10th inst.; referring to

Liverpool says :-"Generally the trade is not quite so active as it has been the last few weeks, and this can easily be seen from the quieter state of the railway receiving stations, and also from the bare appearance of the wharves as the Carriers' Dock. Still, those who have had deals lauding cannot complain, as there has been a fair town consumption, and a great many deals have been going direct by barge from the ships into the country. The very favorable Board of Trade returns just issued, and the increased traffic of the different Railway Companies, must establish confidence in there being a better state of trade shape. If that can be done, and an for some time to come, and although business may slacken a little as the winter advances, we look for a healthier state of things than has existed for several years past.

Urgently Needed. One of Chatham's needs is an engine house suited to the fire-extinguishing plant owned by the town. It is well known that rubber hose will soon rot if not properly dried after being used | cool storage, and with care in making way in which such drying can be done. On Monday last when the hose was dy. Of course our butter is longer on in it doing its destructive work. The table, even in England, makes this posworth about \$1.25 a foot, and also one makers, if we organize and go properly of the best steam fire engines in the to work about it. province, and it is very wrong that there should be no place in which either can be properly housed and cared

it remained on the reels with the water able you to obtain from this voyage and we think it ought to remove any in it and hard frost come on, it would, THE PUBLIC INFORMATION WE SO MUCH doubts that may exist in regard to no doubt, have gone to the first fire the desirability of Chatham seeking | thereafter not only unfitted for use, but an attempt to unwind it from the reels would probably only result in breaking it. How long are such matters to allowed to remain in their present position? Unless the town is soon incorfor Chatham and that, before it was porated they will grow worse instead of better. The Firewards are helpless. having no funds with which to build an engine house, and the Town Councillors are equally powerless. The situ-

> ity, which, in so many other respects, is fully abreast of the times. The Dairying Interest in Canada SERIES OF LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC OF CANADA.

ation is not creditable to the commun-

BRITAIN AND EUROPE, DURING A FOUR MONTHS' VISIT IN 1888. Entered in the office of the Minister of Agricul ture at Ottawa, by W. H. Lynch, in the year 1888

DAIRYING-ITS FUTURE IN CANADA. INTRODUCTORY. This letter is copyrighted and republished in the "Advance" by permission

of the author.] THIS LETTER IS THE FIRST OF A SERIES which the writer is about to address to the dairymen of Canada, as one outcome of a four months' study of the dairy question abroad, by a Canadian, from a Canadian standpoint and with Canadian interests in view. That the

WILL BE READ BY ALL CANADIAN DAIRY-

the writer has a right to ask and a reason to expect. The right to ask comes of what the letters have cost the writer; the reason to expect comes of the fact that the work done has been done in the interest of those addressed. That the opportunity of reading will come to all who wish it, we have an assurance in the attitude of the Canadian press

on this subject. The intelligent interest taken by the newspaper editors of Canada, for several years past, in the question of THE IMPROVEMENT OF OUR DAIRY IN-

leaves little to be desired. The experience of the writer has been such that he one held only once in five years, feels warranted in the belief that if the its working dairy and exhibition most is not made of his own humble dairy products was one of the great less efforts in this direction, it will not be the fault of his fellow countrymen on

relieve them from the imposition of a It is due to myself and my subject to Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Holland, new fee every time they go from one | say at the outset that the work which | Belgium and France. I made it a feadistrict to another nor allow fishing be- | I did undertake was not the original infore Dec. 1st. He says he does this tention of my visit abroad. There was Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Dublin, "in view of the advice of the Inspector ino lack of suggestion of the need of some such action and its large possible the best information he has been able to value to Canadian agriculture; but it | ter markets, and consulted with all the obtain from other sources." One of did not seem, on the one hand, a work lished, and we make the following his alleged reasons for not allowing to devolve upon any single individual smelt fishing before Dec. 1st is that to attempt to accomplish, while, on the there is no hard weather before that other hand, whatever agency was the date and fish caught would spoil. That proper one did not appear alive to its is, of course, the advice of the Inspec- responsibility. The more immediate tor and the "other sources" referred object of the visit was in a response to

BRITISH DAIRY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION the thermometer stood only one degree to give an address at their annual conabove zero on Tuesday night, and has | ference. The ultimate or main purpose of the visit was to make the opportunity an occasion for acquiring information of enough value to justify the necessary outlay of time and money. which outlay could not be afforded otherwise. The actual line of work followed out, therefore, was quite different from what had been intended. and was a line of work that appeared to OPEN UP OF ITSELF.

a natural sequence, practically, of some years of work that preceded it.

Immediately the fact of the proposed visit having become publicly known, from various quarters there came, spontaneously, suggestions of the pressing needs which the opportunity might be expected to serve. Members of Parliament and other public men, more or less enthusiastically in favor of improvement, made personal suggestions as to what might or ought to be done. The following extracts from a letter written me on the first of May last by Professor E. A. Barnard, then director of agriculture for the Province of Quebec, will illustrate the

EXPECTATIONS ENTERTAINED OF MY VISIT. Prof. Barnard wrote :- "Delighted to hear of your being called to England

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

-properly preserved-can be laid on the English consumer's table. I have been studying the question for some time, and I have come to the conclusion that we can press our butter into 1 lb. squares, nicely stamped, pack each pound in parchment paper box, say 24 lbs. together, or even 12 lb. boxesputting up say eight 12 lb. boxes into a large shipping case. The whole must be so arranged with a preservative against great changes of temperature. as to reach the retailer in the best active, honest agent found to take care of our shipments, we shall HAVE DONE A GREAT DEAL FOR OUR

COUNTRY. "I am prepared to help you, or anyone else, with all my might, for the

realization of such an object. "With our promised new era of fast steamers, competing lines, etc., our proximity to the seaboard, and it is a serious thing, financially, and shipping, our butter should reach that, at the present time, there is no the consumer in Great Britain in as good condition as the best of Normanbeing taken off the reel we observed board ship, but cool storage and the water pouring from it. It had been at right package, excluding air, or nearly least three months on the reel and, dur- so, from the moment the butter comes ing all that time, the water had been in the churn to the time it is put on the town has over 2000 feet of rubber hose, sible for us, as well as for Normandy

"Try, by all means, to study this matter out thoroughly. I wish the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa would help you in this matter. Should In one respect the fires of Monday | you see Mr. Lowe or the Hon. Mr were not unmixed misfortunes as they | Carling about it, I have no doubt they disclosed the condition of the hose. Had | would give you full assistance, and en-

REQUIRE. "A trip to Copenhagen and a visit to Mrs. Hanna Neilson's dairy school would also be most useful.

"Wishing you every prosperity, and especially all advantages for the furtherance of the objects your aim at, in this important voyage," etc.

Prof. Barnard is well and favorably known for his great interest in thi question, not only in Quebec, on his official ground, but in other provinces which he has frequently visited. Newspaper comments might be given

here to show similar expectations en tertained regarding the intended visit but space forbids. The public introduction to British agriculturists, through an honorary

connection with the British Dairy

Farmers' association, was MOST OPPORTUNE FOR MY PURPOSE. and paved the way for me by bringing me letters of introduction, even more of them than I can use, not only in the British Isles but on the continent. The time of my visit itself was oppor tune, especially in the matter of ex hibitions. I had an opportunity to attend the dairy contest at Ipswich, the Glasgow exhibition, the Irish exhibition in London, the Scandinavian exhibition in Copenhagen, the Royal exhibition at Nottingham, and the Belgian exhibition at Brussels. There were special dairy features in all these exhibitions, except that at Brussels. At the Glasgow exhibition the working dairy was carried on under a different system each two weeks. There were employed in succession, English, Irish, Swedish and other dairy maids, to afford a comparison of methods. At the time of my visit the Irish dairymaid (the head dairymaid at the Glasnevin dairy school, near Cork) was about to leave and give place to a Swedish butter maker. At the Irish exhibition,

and supplying the hungry visitors with milk, cream and butter-milk, along with cakes, fruit, soda, etc.

found the well known Canon Bagot

full of business and push, with his

company of good looking, clear com-

plexioned Irish maids, making butter,

sons of my trip. THE COUNTRIES VISITED were England, Ireland and Wales ture to interview leading dealers in Cork and Bristol. I visited butter and margarine factories, private dairies, butleading agriculturists, dealers, and experts I could meet.

One way in which I hope to make the most of my enquiries, and the suggestions which are the outcome of my study, is by giving to the agriculturists of Canada, through

AN APPRECIATIVE AND HELPFUL PRESS, the series of letters of which I said the beginning this is the first one, and of which this letter is practically only an introduction. I may here assure the reader that, though I spent four long months in careful investigation. my letters will not be as volumiuous as the abundance of material would have made possible. I propose giving mainly only the conclusions of mature study along with facts enough to justify such conclusions. In writing my letters now, with all my material in hand, I am able to dispense with much detailed work which led up to those conclusions.

THE SUBJECTS OF LETTERS TO FOLLOW will be, some of them, "Canada as Diary Country," "Canada's Status in the English Market." "Among the British Dairy Farmers," "Among the British Importers," "Butter packages for Export Trade," "Lines of Possible Improvement," "What the Danes have Done," "A Model System of Milk Supply," "Dairy Schools," "The mandy System of Marketing," "New Ideas learned from Foreign Practices. "A Dominion Organization Needed. "Government's Place in the Work." "Need of Private Enterprise," "England as a Future Market," "Something about Unique Holland," etc. The above is as close a suggestion of what on such a complimentary mission. I is to come as can be made at this stage hope you will take time to look into of writing. If these letters shall not dairy matters there somewhat carefully. possess enough of interest to my toiling

Children Cry for

gration agent at Liverpool, promoted and remunerative, it will not be befor the sale of live stock; (2) a package, cause I have spared every possible effort or a system, by which our fresh butter to make them interesting and valuable, W. H. LYNCH.

Danville, P. Q., Nov. 17, 1888.

Chamberlain-Endicott. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15 .- The marriage of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain of England and Miss Mary C. Endicott, daughter of the secretary of war, at St John's church this afternoon, drew a large number of spectators in addition to the invited guests. The church was lighted. but wholly devoid of floral decoration The ushers, Mr. Sigourney Butler, Mr. Blair Lee, Mr. Woodbury Lowry and Mr. Van Rensselair Berry, wore light trousers, with Prince Albert coats and butonnieres of lilies of the valley. The President and Mrs. Cleveland having made their way through the crowd outside the church, appeared at 1.55 o'clock, and were at once shown to the front pew. The President walked alone down the aisle followed by Mrs. Cleveland on the arm of Mr. Sigourney Butler. Mrs. Cleveland wore a handsome walking dress of stone grey velvet. with steel passementeries and a vest white silk. Three large La France roses were worn on the left side of the corsage. A white bonnet, with aigrette of ostrich tips, completed the costume. In the front pew, adjoining, sat Mrs. Endicott, who had entered a few mo

ments before on the arm of her son, Mr. William C. Endicott, jr. Mrs. Endicott's gown was black and steel satin brocade. with broad bands of cut steel trimming down the left side of the skirt, which was slashed over a fan of white silk. a stylish short wrap of jet and an imported bonnet of cut steel, with black and white pompon and aigrette were worn. As they took their seats, Mrs. Endicott and her son knelt for a moment in silent prayer, then resumed their seats and exchanged salutations with vaaious friends and relatives

Behind the President and Mrs. Cleveland sat the members of the cabinet. Mrs. Whitney in dark green ottoman satin, with bonnet of velvet finished with steel ornaments; Mrs. Fairchild, black lace with white bonnet faced with a full quilling of black velvet; Mrs. Dickinson, dark green satin brocaded in arabesques of black, with black velvet bonnet; Miss Vilas, terra cotta cloth walking dress and the Misses Bayard in gray, black and dark cardinal walking suits. Directly behind Mrs. Endicott sat the relatives who had come from Boston for the occa-

At 2 o'clock the wedding march from 'Lohengrin" sounded, and all eyes turned to the doorway leading to the right hand aisle, through which the bride walked, with downcast eyes, leaning on her father's arm, preceded by the four ushers. At the same moment Dr. Leonard came from the chantry, followed by Rev. J. P. Franks, of Salem, who assisted in the ser vice. Mr. Chamberlain followed, and stood alone at the chancel steps to receive his bride, his face radiant with happiness as the secretary of war resigned his charge to him, together they ascended to the chancel, where they knelt tor an instant on the tufted cushion at the foot of the railing. Throughout the ceremony Mr. Chamberlain faced his bride and made hi esponses in a very audible tone. Miss Endicott looked extremely handsome in travelling dress of French gray henrietta cloth, fashioned with an elegant simplicity. the color of the gown showing off to perfection her stylish figure and heightened color, over a plain skirt, the soft material of which was arranged in an effective drapery. The tight fitting basque was finished in front with full soft folds of surah of the same color, which formed a scarf like vest, over which, on the right side, was a broad revers of the silk in directoire style, a bonnet of velvet of darker shade, with openwork cut steel trimming on the left side, and bows of white ottoman ribbon. Miss Endicott carried in her left hand three perfect Puritan rosebuds tied with white ribbon Mr. Chamberlain wore the conventional morning suit, with a boutonniere of double white parma violets. A large white erchid had been ordered for the important occasion, but out of deference to the wishes of his bride, who presented him the violets, the change was made. From the church the wedding party drave to the residence of the secretary of

The exhibition at Copenhagen was war, where a wedding breakfast was erved. This was attended by the Pres dent and Mrs. Cleveland, the cabinet and relatives of the family, Secretary and Mrs. Endicott stood at the door as they entered. On the south side of the room in the bay window, Mr. Chamberlain stood with his bride, and responded to the congratulations showered upon them About the room were baskets and vaser of cut flowers, among which, in accord ance with a fancy of Mr. Chamberlain Puritan roses prevailed. In the dining room a centrepiece was formed of a great mound of Puritan roses. At either end o this were lighted tapers in silver candela bra, and beyond these again large circular cakes massed around with La France roses and maidenhair fern. In the centre of each of the frosted cakes was an odorous bouquet of lilies of the valley. In the small room opening out from the din ing room, heaped on a table. were boxes of cake tied with narrow white ribbon Fancy forms of ices in the shape of doves

adorned the table. At 3.36 Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain left. in time to take the 3.40 train for the North. Their exact destination is not known even to the family. After a short trip they will return to Washington to spend a few days with Secretary and Mrs. Endicott before sailing for Europe on Saturday, the 24th inst.

Continuation of Remarkable Prizes. No. 73,946 in the Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, Oct. 9th, drew the Second Capital Prize \$100,000. It was sold in fractional twentieths at one dollar each, one collected for a depositor through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; another to a depositor in the Pacific Bank of San Francisco, Cal.; another to E. M. Casey, 22 Olivier St., Algiers, La.; another to H. Clark, Charleston, Tex.; one to Chas. Golchart. Greenville, Mich.; one to W. S. Haley. New York; one to F. C. King, New York; one to Chas. Joseph Harkins, 70 N. Margin St., Boston, Mass; one to Boyce B. Hunter, Newberry, S. C.; one to Col. C. S. Wood s Eutaw House, Baltimore, Md. No. 82,453 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$50,000, also sold in fractional twentieths; five went to A. Willard, Agt. Guaymas, Mex. No. 43,922 drew the Fourth Capital Prize of \$25,000, also sold in fractional twentieths to parties in San Franciaco, Cal.; South Brooklyn, N. Y.; Manistee, Mich.; Allegheny City, Pa.; What we need most for the English countrymen, who are the backbone of nati, O.; E. Sagicaw, Mich., and other

Pitcher's Castoria.

mammoth drawing when the three first capital prizes are respectively six hundred. two hundred and one hundred thousand dollars, and 3,143 other prizes. It is on Tuesday, December 18th. All information can be had on application to M. A.

Dauphin, New Orleans, La. What is Meant by "Running Days.

The London Timber Trades Journal of Nov. 3, says Sheriff Lees has issued an interlocutor on a question raised in the preliminary pleas in the action of master, etc., of Norwegian barque "Norway" vs. W. Alexander & Sons, timber merchants, Ayr, acting for McArthur Bros., of Quebec, the shippers of the cargo. Pursuers contended that the defenders were not entitled to proof of the averment that running days exclude public holidays, and in this the sheritt thinks pursuers right, and proceeds to say:-"Running days mean days in continuous succession, except when the contract expressly excluded Sundays from such successive days. As the defenders, however, seem to assert that in all shipping contracts running days exclude public holidays, it seems to me hardly safe to enter upon such a wide inquiry, especially having regard to what has been stated from the bench to be the meaning of such words. I cannot doubt. and if parties intended running days to exclude holidays they could easily have said so. It was observed by Lord Shand in the case of Holman vs. Peruvian Nitrate Company, that if the term 'running days' be used in a charter party, it has been long settled that every day, including Sundays and public holidays of every kind, is reckoned against the charterer, and in favor of the shipowner who has agreed to allow so many days consecutively only. In the present case, as the party stipulated that running days are not to include Sundays, there is only the stronger implication that they were meant to include public holidays, and I must, therefore, refuse defenders' proof of their allegation on this point." His lordship. however, granted a commission to the town clerk of Quebec to take evidence in

Painful Burns, bruises, scalds and cuts are quickly soothed and healed by Victoria Carbolic Salve.

A Mill-Burner's Confession.

The Digby Courier says that in 1875, a saw mill in course of construction, owned by Calvin Raymond at the South End of the town, was set on fire on a Sunday evening and burned to the ground. Charles Borden who was then doing business there, was accused of the crime, was tried before Judge McCully, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. At the intercession of relatives and friends he was liberated after serving about a year and a half. Strong doubts were entertained at the time by very many persons as to his being the guilty party, and this had probably, much to do with his early release. There was at the time the mill was burned, a man named Patrick Lyons who had worked upon the railway then in course of construction, and who shortly after the trial, disappeared from county. On Monday last the Courier received a letter from Cleveland, Ohio. con taining the death bed confession of Lyons, sworn before and certified to by two magistrates. Lyons, in his statement, said Bordon knew nothing of the fire, "it was me that set fire to that mill, and I was paid twenty-five dollars for doing it, by a party then living there. I set it on fire on a Suuday evening, between daylight and dark, while everybody was at church, it was on the 26th day of April, in the year 1875; and it is my last dying wish, that this confession be sent to that place for to be published, that it may, in measure, if it be not too late, undo some of the wrong that I once done an inno-

Sick Headache caused by excess bile or a disordered stomach is promptly relieved by using National Pills.

An Awful Tragedy.

A horrible double murder is reported from Leskau, in Moravia. The bodies of two young girls, aged respectively 17 and 19 were found a few days ago in the Forest of Leskau, frightfully mutilated. A gamekeeper named Schinzel lived there, with his two daughters, in easy circumstances. The man is highly respected by his neighbors, and his daughters were remarkably well brought up. They lost their mother some years ago. Two brothers, the sons of a local merchant, had for some months past been regarded as the accepted suitors of the two girls. who, by the way, were both of them renowned for their beanty. The parents o the young men were frequent visitors at the gamekeeper's house, and no doubt was entertained that a double marriage had been satisfactorily arranged. Lately there appeared on the scene two gentlemen of distinction, a civilian and an officer, who were observed by the villagers to pay conspicuous attention to the game keeper's daughters. They went to Leskau partridge shooting, and shortly after their arrivel the merchant's two sons ceased their visits to the gamekeeper's A few days ago there was a hare battue, to which both the two strangers and the merchant's sons were invited. The lat ter, however, refused. After the battue was over the gamekeeper's daughters were seen in the Leskaa forest in company of the two strangers, but they never returned home and for four days nothing was heard of them. On the fourth day a peasant discovered their bodies in the forest. The elder sister was shot through the temple and her two breasts were cut off. The younger sister was shot in the breast and neck, while a wooden stave pierced the lower part of the body, running into the ground. The merchant's elder son has disappeared. He is suspected of having committed the crime out of jealousy. His brother has

What Am I to do?

been taken into custod v.

The symptoms of Billiousness are un appily but too much known. They differ in different individuals to some extent A Billious man is seldom a breakfast eater Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events. The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhœa or Constipation may be symptoms or the two may alternater There are often Hemorrhoids or even oss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the tomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try Green's August Flower,

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Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely ve ge table preparation, its ingredients are pub lished around each bottle. It is pleasant HURSES WAN LEU to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic alays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child

and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea-the mothers' friend, 35 doses, 35 cents.



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"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery ('ompany, 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



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Pres New Orleans National Bank. CARL KOHN. Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 18, 1888.

Capital Prize, \$600,000. 100,000 Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20; Quarters \$10; Eighths \$5: Twentieths \$2; Fortieths \$1

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Catham 8th June, '88