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a full stock of the above just received FRESH THE MEDICAL HALL. J D. B. F. Mackenzie. Chatham, Feb. 7, '88

Billiard Table and FITTINGS

FOR SALE The subscriber offers for sale a Billiard Table, Balls and other fittings worth \$275.00. He will

R. B. ADAMS. Cha tham, Sept. 14.

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B. - - FEBRUARY 16, 1888.

The Kent Northern-Imposing on the Public.

The business people of the largest part of Kent County are justly complaining of the treatment they receive at the hands of the management of the Kent Northern Railway. We regret that these complaints are made and that they seem to be justified by the facts. This is one of the railways that has had especial advantages, the local government having subsidized it at the rate of \$5,000 per mile, while it obtained its rails for nothing from the Dominion Gov ernment. One of the conditions of the contract under which it was built required that it should be operated for a term of years and, if we mistake not, that term has not expired; yet notwithstanding this obligation-to say nothing of the disap pointment and loss to the business and travelling public involved—the company appears to content itself with the undoubted profits of its summer traffic, which an ill-used public is almost forced to contribute State Lotteries which may be presented at to its coffers, while it closes the road in winter, when most important business interests require that it There seems to be no doubt tha

the contributions made by the Local and Dominion Governments, and by parties outside of those directly concerned in the road, were ample to build and equip it. It had the aid Grand Quarterly Drawing and sympathy of public men and the press of the North Shore, generally; its managers have, apparently, profited by building and running it; th fact that they were in as good position as any other local railway company to maintain the road in operation the year round seemed to be guaranteed by their own representations as to earnings and the requirements of their contract with the government, and it is, therefore, right that the public interests should be protected and the policy of selfishness, hemmed around by humbug and imposition, made to give way to the honest performance of duty.

The management of the Kent Northern Railway must imagine they have an easy-going people to deal with if they think they can make a purely summer road of that important public highway. This is a railroading age, and there can be no compromise between the iron horse and the state-coach, when once the former has undertaken to supplant the latter. It was in the interest of the people of Kent that we contended strongly, against much odds, some REMEMBER That the presence of ten years ago, that the province should carry out certain pledges that had been given in regard to this road. Those pledges were, at last, fully discharged, and the claim of the public to honest treatment estab lished. It, therefore, remains for those who have the power in the matter to compel the management to carry out its part of the contract, to cease its impositions on the good nature of the people of Kent and its mean and dishonest attempts to shirk the duty it owes to the governments and people whose money it received with the understanding that it was to build, equip and run a railway, and not a one-horse summer tramway.

The Peace of Europe.

There has been, for some time. widespread feeling in Europe that general resort to arms is a not very remote possibility, the nations, to be involved including, Russia, Ger many, Austria, France, Italy and perhaps others. Great importance was therefore attached to the speech which Bismarck was to make in the Richstag on 6th inst. and the event did not disappoint expectation. He appeared to ridicule the idea of war and said that as Europe had been in almost daily expectation of a general conflict ever since 1848, but had deferred quarrelling over important matters, it would hardly fight now about questions of minor import. This, of course, meant the Bulgarian muddle, and the attitude of the great German Chancellor on that cause of European disturbance was expressed

as follows :--"After 1885 a state of affairs arose in Bulgaria which we had no call to remedy by force of arms, but which cannot alter in theory the rights that Russia carried home with her from the Congress. Whether, had Russia desired to forcibly urge these rights. difficulties would have arisen, I know not; nor does it concern us in any way. We shall not support forcible measures nor shall we advise their adoption. Moreover, we do not believe such an inclination exists; in fact it is pretty, certain it does not.

"If, however, Russia, by diplomatic means proposes even the intervention of the Sultan, I shall consider it the duly loyal German policy to adhere purely to the provisions of the Berlin Treaty, from which, as far as I am concerned, the feelings of the Bulgarians cannot cause any departure. Bulgaria will not object with sufficient strength to plunge Europe for its sake, from Moscow to langlers, and it will be well if the in the Pyrences, from the North Sea to Palermo, into a war, the issue of which nobody can foresee. Perhaps after such a war we should surely know what we had fought for."

(Laughter.) "With regard to Bulgaria, have remained perfectly consistent. Russia certainly has every reason to Germany on the Bulgarian question.

tan's government, such of her claims as are compatible with the decisions no hesitation in doing so.'

very sturdy, and admirable as pressing the feeling of the great people of whose intellectual giants he is the greatest in diplomacy and statesmanship :-

"We place our reliance on the strength of our army. If we have no chance to use it, all the better; but we must make our arrangements with the idea that we do use it. Threats do not frighten us. threats of the press are boundless folly. Such things cannot in the slightest degree influence our action. "We Germans fear God, and nothing else in the world. The fear of God makes us wish to foster peace. He who breaks the peace will arrive at the conviction that the warlike and exultant love of the Fatherland. such as summoned the whole population of Prussia to arms in 1813. the common possession of the entire German nation; and he who attacks will find it armed to a man, every man having in his heart a firm belief approved of as a good thing, as if that God is with us."

Paddy Ryan, a character in "The Irish Tiger," is made to say :-"I'm at peace with all mankind—an' "I'll knock any man down as says "I'm not," which about expresses the general idea of Bismarck's attitude. His words, however, have improved the outlook for quiet in Europe and. as a consequence, the intellectual and material forces of the nations are strengthened for the work of development in the paths of peace.

Our Salmon Fisheries.

The question of properly protecting the valuable salmon fisheries of the country seems to be receiving increased to by the government—or governments—are faulty in both magnitude and method, it appears that, on the whole, slow progress is being made in the right direction. The protective regulations, are being enforced somewhat more faithfully than formerly, and that is an encouraging sign, but it seems that the Fisheries Department is not as fully alive as it should be to the necessity for having them remodelled or extended, with a view of reaching one of the agencies most destructive of our best breeding-fish.

It is held by those who are best informed on the subject-and their position is sustained by common sensethat the killing of one salmon ten miles above tide-water in our rivers does more to injure the fishery than that of hundred on the coast. The reason of this is obvious, for it is believed that only a small percentage of the fish which come to the mouths of the rivers ascend them, while, of those which do ascend, the larger portion are surely captured by the continuous lines of nets which, like the treacherous tentacles of the Octopus, are thrust out to ensnare them from every point of vantage. After a salmon has passed these dangers and ascended to the pools, where it lies undergoing the processes of nature for the ripening of ova or milt, it is a valuable item in the work of replenishing the constantlydrained stock of its species. Considered from this standpoint, it has a value which is, we believe, a hundred fold greater than the salmon as he swims in our open bays and estuaries, and which may again head out to sea run ninety-nine chances in a hundred of being netted before leaving tidewater, should the ascent of the river be entered upon. In one of our rivers, the facts above

stated have been so fully realised by the Fisheries Department as to lead to the absolute prohibition of net-fishing above tidal waters. Now, if this prohibition were made in the interest of the salmon fishery as a valuable industry of the country, it would doubtless meet with general approval, although a few to whom it was and is a hardship might suffer. But when one or two classes interested in the matter are made to bear all the drawbacks and losses incident to this phase of protection, while another is permitted to reap the benefit of it, to the positive damage of the fishery as a commercial industry, the equities of the question suggest that an effort be made to secure the adoption of a more consistent policy, which shall, at the same time, be even more effective than the present one in restricting the slaughter of parent fish. On the Miramichi, fishing for salmon with nets above the head of tide is permitted, and large quantities of fish are taken. If the catch by this mode of fishing were confined to the limits prescribed by the regulations, the nets no longer than allowed by law and used only up to 15th August, it is possible that the fishery would eventually sur vive the drain upon it caused by them but it is a well-known fact that many nets, in both branches, are allowed to occupy more of the channels than allowed by law, while they are too frequently found completely barring not only the channels but the whole river, from shore to shore. They are, also, used with impunity during the close season, and up to the time th salmon have ceased spawning. The question of regulating net-fishing in our non-tidal waters, therefore, de

be done in the way of further re In taking this view of the matter. however, we protest against the absolute prohibition of net-fishing up our rivers, as has been done on the Restigouche, entirely in the interest of fluence of the latter class, which now unduly strong with the governments of both Ottawa and Fredericton. were much less than it is, so that the slaughter and waste of parent salmon by means of fly-fishing might be restricted. It is an outrage on the privileges of people who hold the soil and its appertaining rights by the tenure of generfeel grateful for the loyal attitude of ations, to be prohibited, at the instigation of any angler, native or sell at a bargain on reasonable terms. The table in our communication with the Sul- with a net, or by any other lawful

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

means, as the visiting or other sportsman is allowed to take with the fly; of the Berlin congress, I will have and we hope the day will never come on the Miramichi when those who live Bismarck's closing words were beside its banks shall not be allowed to take from its waters enough of the salmon that pass their doors to supply their domestic wants.

There is, apparently, a well-ground-

ed apprehension amongst the anglers of the Restigouche that the just consequences of their greed and exclusiveness will, at some time, be brought near to their own doors, and the doctrine they have preached to their own satisfaction, so far, be applied to themselves. On the ground that net-fishing was destroying the breeding fish, the wealthy gentlemen who own the exclusive right of fishing in the magnificent pools of the Restigouche have succeeded in influencing the Department to prohibit all nets in that river above tide-water. At the same time we find scores of anglers plying the fly there without any restriction as to the number of salmon they shall capture, resulting in hundreds of the best breeding fish of the river being killed-all made any difference, so far as the maintenance of the fishery is concerned, whether the salmon die by the net or the gaff. The last Fisheries report suppresses the number of salmon taken with the fly on the Restigouche, but we find that two officers-Messrs. Vibert and Letourneau—report no less than 7449 lbs. as taken out of rivers of Gaspe by means of the rod, and the first-named officer seems to think it a good thing that "Messrs. Harris and Walker killed 78 salmon in ten days on Grand River before 26th July." Now, these 78 salmon had run by all the nets, and were on the Grand River spawning-grounds, and if any native had been permitted to drag them thence with a net what an outcry would be raised against it by the noble guild of anglers! The slaughter is even though the means to that end resorted | greater, relatively, on Restigouche and the same kind of thing is being done on both branches of the Miramichi as well as on our other salmon rivers, the killing large numbers of grilse by anglers on the Northwest Miramichi being an

> annual practice. The remedy lies in the direction of either prohibiting both rod and net fishing for a term of years in the fluvial portions of our rivers, or in restricting the lengths and numbers of nets, and allowing anglers to kill only a limited number of salmon. Both these principles have been applied to game. Moose-killing has been, at times, pro hibited in both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, while, at the present time no hunter, or party of hunters, allowed to kill more than five cariboo in any one season. Whatever is done however, it should be made to apply to all alike—the angler as well as the regular fisherman. When restrictions are laid upon the latter suited to his case, the former should also be made to forego his privileges to even a greater extent, because his enjoyment thereof

New Brunswick Shipping.

is not a necessity of his everyday life.

The Globe of Monday last contains full list of the registered tonnage owned in New Brunswick, from which it appears that there are in all 1,028 vessels of 255,021 tons, or 12 vessels and 13,653 tons less than last year. The number of vessels and their tonnage, by ports is as follows:-Tonnage.

No. Vessels. St. John. 204.256 174 Chatham. St. Andrews, 172 Dorchester, 15 Richibucto. Sackville, Moncton,

In another column will be found the full list of vessels registered at the ports of Chatham and Richibucco-the only ports of registry on the North Shore-their rig. tonnage, place built, the names of owners or managing owners and address of

GREAT FISHING! Our sapient Fishries Inspector at St. John represented the catch of Frost fish in Northumberland in 1886 as 526,000 barrels, and the whole catch in the province as 713 875 barrels. It would take 5,260 cars carry Northumberland's catch alonethat is if it had been as large as represented-but as the actual catch was only about 2,500 bbls, so many cars

Scott Act Fines.

The question is raised whether, un der the provisions of Chapter 48 of the statutes of Canada 1886. "An Act re specting the application of certain Fine and Forfeitures" and the Order in Council of 15th Nov. 1886 based thereon, any Municipal Council has power to order money derived from Scott Act fines and paid over to its Secretarytreasurer, to be handed over to private prosecutors. The second section of th Act in question provides that___ "The governor in Council may, from

time to time, direct that any fine, penalty or forfeiture or any portion thereof, which would otherwise belong to the Crown for the public uses of Canada, be paid to any provincial, municipal or local authority, which wholly or in part bears the expenses of administering the law under which such ine, penalty or forfeiture is imposed or that the same be applied in any other manner deemed best adapted to attain the objects of such law and to secure its due adminis.

mands attention and something should It is argued -- and with some show of reason-that the Order in Council of 15th Nov 1886 which provides that such fines and penalties "be paid to the Treasurer of the city, incorporated town or county, as the case may be, for the purposes of the said Act," does not empower the Municipal Council to go beyond the evident meaning of the first clause of the section of the law above quoted, which clearly contemplates the administering of the law under the direct authority of the Municipality, as was done in Northumberland until the injunction obtained in the Jardine case prevented further effort in that direc-

The 2nd clause of the above section of Chapter 48, no doubt, contemplates the enforcement of the Act by parties other If Russia calls upon us to support, foreign, from taking as many salmon than "provincial municipal or local authority" and was intended to to districts where those authorites might not be found willing to undertake the

work of sustain ag the law, in which case a special Order-in-Council would be required before the fines and penalties could be harded over to private prosecutors as distinguished from the public ones mentioned in the Act.

The Smelt Fishery.

The Miramichi smelt fishermen, having sent numerously-signed petitions to the Department at Ottawa, praying to be allowed to ash until 29th inst., instead of until 15th, only, have succeeded in securing the extension of time asked. It seems like child's-play or blundering that unnecessary restrictions should be placed on this fishery at one time only to be removed at another, as if they were designedly imposed for the sole purpose of giving the fishermen all the trouble possible. There is not, and never, at any season, was any reason why the smelt fishing season should end in the middle of February. There are few ish caught between the middle of December and the middle o February, while fishing is fair and prices good from the present time until the first of March. What is required is not merely a temporary extension to the end of February, but a change in the regulations making that date the end of the season. The Department is so wretchedly advised, however, by the Inspector at St. John as to afford Miramichi fishermen little hope of intelligent treatment for their interests, so long as he remains in a position to meddle with them.

BISMARCK APPRECIATES BRANDY:-Bismarck, in delivering his great speech on 6th inst in the German Reichstag appears to have followed and even bettered the practice of "the good old days" when strong men took what they deemed good for them. The New York Herald's cable report of the incidents of the occasion savs:-"Beside him stood a tumbler

brandy and water, and he drank the contents of three tumblers in the firs half-hour; the tapping impatiently on his half empty glass he had it filled up with soda water. The next glass was again too strong, so one of the Cabinet Ministers attempted to replace the absent servant. He mixed the grog and Bismarck tasted it, but said emphatically: - 'That is a horrible mix-

Opening of the British Parliament

The British parliament was opened t London on Thursday last, 9th inst. The crowd in attendance on Parliament square was very much smaller than on any previous y ar of late, and the police force on duty much larger. The sightseers, too, were kept on the far-off side walks under the statues. The Queen's speech opening the session was read by royal commission as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen. - I continue to receive from all the Powers cordial assurances of friendly sentiments as well as of an earnest desire to maintain the peace

My officers, in conjunction with those of the Emperor of Russia, have completed the demarcation of the Afghanistan boundary, in conformity with the terms of the convention of 1887. I trust the work thus concluded may tend to remove the possibility of a misunderstanding between the two Powers regarding their Asian possessions. Animated by a desire to prevent an

effusion of blood I despatched a mission to the King of Abyssinia with the hope of dissuading him from engaging in war with Italy. I deeply regret that my efforts were no successful. The deliberations of the conference Washington to adjust questions which have arisen between Canada and America

are still progressing. The negotiat ons commenced in 1885 in respect to the regulation of the Suez Canal have been brought to a conclusion so far as the points of difference between myself and the French Republic are con-

I have also entered into an agreemen with France for the protection of life and property in the New Hebrides by a joint

naval commiss on. The conference of delegates from the Powers interested in the sugar industry, summoned to meet in London in the autumn to consider the possibility of endng the injurious system of bounties, has made consider ble progress toward the conclusion of a satisfactory arrangement, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:-The estimates for services for 1888, which will be laid before you. have been framed with a due regard for economy. You will be asked to provide for the improvenent of the detences of the ports and coasting stations, rendered urgently necessary by the advance of military science, and also to sanction an arrangement providing for a special squdron to protect Australian commerce, the cost of which will be partially borne by the colonies. My Lords and Gentlemen-The meas-

ares which at g eat labor you passed last session for the benefit of Ireland have been carefully carried into effect during the period since el psed. The result of the legislation so far as tested by this short experience is s sfactory. Agrarian crime has diminished and the power of coercive conspiracies has sensibly abated. Measures to ding to develop the re-

sources of Ireland and to facilitate an in crease in the number of proprietors of the soil will be lan before you. Your att a wil be invited to the e. government in England. be submitted for dealing leasures will with it in come nation with proposals for adjusting the elations between local and

mperial finance and for mitigating the burdens impose upon ratepayers. The prospect of commerce are more opeful than any which I have been ablto point to in many years I deeply regret that there has been no corresponding improvement observable in the condition of agriculture. I commend the interests of that great in lustry to your attentive care, hoping that means may be discovered

to enable it to meet more effectively the difficulties under which it labors. You will be invited to consider legisl tive proposals for cheaping the transfer of land; for modifying the procedure by which the title rent charge is collected: for promoting technical education: for preventing undue preferen s in rates charged by rail way companies on foreign and domestic produce; for remedying abuses in the formation of componies under the limited lia bility act; for amending the law of liabil ity of employer in case of accidents; for improving the position of Scottish universities; for regulating the borough police of Scotland, and for diminishing the cost

of private bill legislation. In these and all other efforts you may make to promote the well being of my people I pray you may be guided by the hand of Almighty God. BUSINESS IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

The speech was read with the usual formality. The houses then adjourned until four p. m. Mr. Gladstone on entering the House of

Commons after adjournment was loud! cheered. Lord Hartington at once left his seat and went and shook hands with him, when they sat down and entered into an animated conversation, which lasted for some time. Mr. Ritchie, conservative, gave notice

of the introduct n of a local government Sir Charles Russell, liberal, gave notice apply | ing the Trafalgar square meetings, and the

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

limits of interference by the government with public meetings generally.

A DYNAMITER GOT IN. Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, in reply to a question, said that the convict Harkins had gained admission to the Speaker's gallery in August last under the name of McFinn. He was accompanied spent some time on the river terrace and in the House in company with his introducer. This case, he said, proved the necessity of an increase in the safeguards attending admission to the House of Commons. ("Hear, hear!")

Mr. Wharton (conservative) moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech, The motion was seconded by Colonel Dun-

GLADSTONE LEADS OFF. Mr. Gladstone said that he rose to speak at this eary stage of the debate hoping that he might contribute to expe. hear.) dite the business before the House. He could congratulate the government some aspects of their foreign policy. The question of the Afghan boundary, so long a source of danger to two great empires. was settled -a great thing in itself -and he trusted that it would modify the jealousies existing regarding the territorial extensions of Russia. So far as he was aware no other cause for misunderstanding remained between the nations. ("Hear, hear?"

THE IRISH SPECTRE WILL NOT DOWN.

Referring to Ireland Mr. Gladstone said "While the opposition are anxious to expedite business the government's policy in Ireland cannot be lightly passed over (Cheers.) The address declares that crimes of an agrarian character have di minished and that conspiracy has sensibly abated through the careful execution of the Crimes act. I am disposed to sub stitute for 'careful' some very different word." (Cheers.)

The whole subject of the administration of coercion, he said, must, through an nendment, be debated. He would anticipate the debate, but could not pass over the assertion that the Irish people under coercion had become more reconciled to law. (Cheers.) THE PROGRESS IN SELF-COMMAND.

When he looked back fifty years upon he exuberancy of crime under a pressure of difficulties not less than now exists, he

was amazed at the progress made in self ommand. Self-control was more and more becoming a habit of the Irish people. It was owing to this fact that agrarian crime had lessened. But the government could not be con gratulated on assisting to diminish the number of offences. Under the coercion

act 350 persons had been tried or sentenced. Was the House to believe that these returns showed a diminution of offences as compared with the same period last year? He demanded that the government produce official data in support of the alleged decrease of offences.

POLITICS PUNISHED, NOT CRIME. The returns showed that while the act ninistration of the common law was easier in Ireland than in Great Britain. the administration of the law relating to agrarian crime had been transferred from judges and juries to magistrates dependent upon the executive government, and that the coercion act had in no wise strengthened the government in regard to the prevention of crime as distinguished from combination apart from crime. Could the government show that they were not prosecuting the people of Ireland for acts of exclusive dealing freely resorted to in Great Britain? If they were what became of that theory of equal rights between England and Ireland which was the recognized basis of the union? "Hear, hear !")

UNREDEEMED PROMISES. The royal speech promised local legislation for England. Why did the government not redeem its promises of an ex tension of self-government to Ireland? The power of action of Dublin Castle had been increased and intensified, and

the aspirations of the Irish for self-gov-

lining her full form and the swart! ernment had been suppressed or unheeded After declaring that he would oppose all attempts to increase the number e Irish proprietors by direct dealings between the Treasury and individual cultivaters. Mr. Gladstone reviewed the swarming on the Nile and building legislative proposals of the government. and concluded by promising that the opposition would assist in forwarding the local government bill and other measures, ward through ten thousand years; thus and in making the session fruitful of benmaking clear what otherwise were dark

ed the hours till mitnight struck. THE LEADER'S REPLY. Then she arose and lifting goblet half Mr. William Henry Smith, the gover ment leader in the House of Commons, thanked Mr. Gladstone for his remarks concerning the government's foreign policy. He promised to lay before the House, papers on various foreign negoti

eficial legislation.

He was not as yet prepared to state the course the government would adopt with reference to Sir Charles Russel's metion. They would be perfectly ready to discuss the whole subject of the Irish policy, including Mr. Gladstone's argu-

Mr. Gladstone had called the address challenging one, but if they had not claimed credit for their policy he would have taunted them with fearing to approach the subject.

DEFENDING COERCION. They would be prepared at the proper

time to justify the assertion that crim and conspiracy had diminished. It must be recollected that the exclusive dealing they sought to suppress was exclusive dealing sanctioned by crime. It was not the first time in the history of Ireland that the administration of the criminal law had been intrusted to the magistracy. It would be a mere mockery to make proposals to reconstruct the Irish government under the present circumstances. (Cheers.) He said that no great change was contemplated in the procedure rules. The government did not desire to secure party triumph through such means. They desired for both sides of the House full iberty of discussion. At the same time it was necessary to stop obstruction in or-

ness in reasonable hours. SALISBURY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. Lord Salisbury, in the course of debate, referred to the Crown Prince of Germany. He said it was sad to learn that the heir of a great empire closely united with us in bonds of sympathy stood in a situation of peril, everywhere exciting deep solicitude. Among the leading figures in the political field of Europe there was not one who excited such deep and affectionate admiration as the Crown Prince. THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

der to enable the House to transact busi-

Regarding the great issues of peace or war now pending in Europe, Lord Salisthat he would move for an inquiry regard- bury said he would not pretend to give to hold, sound minds in sound bodies, fuller information than was conveyed in

the recent masterly speech of l' in marck. The Berlin treaty, as Prince Bis marck showed, was in the nature of compromise. It was highly acceptable the time it was concluded to the English

him with the innocence of loving one-

ness, in wish and thought and feeling.

with her sweet self Slowly, as the

moon lifts the great tide she lifted him

toward her, until his nature stood high-

est, full flooded, high, bathed, in all the

wide, deep flowing of his greatness, in

her white radiance. It was an angel's

mission and all the wild passion of her

blood, barbaric, original, was sobered,

with reverent thought, of the great des-

tiny that she wedded to him stood heir

nor dream, than to be his. She was

all woman. This life was all to her.

She had no future. If she had she

wisely put it by until she came to it.

She took no thought of far to-morrow.

Sufficient for the day was the joy or

That was enough. What more might

be to woman than to live, to love, wor-

ship her husband and bear children.

Such life were heaven. If other heaven

there was she could not crave it. being

satisfied. So felt she. So had she felt.

So acted that it might be; and now, at

last, she stood on that white line, each

perfect woman climbs to, passing which,

radiant, content, grateful she enters

Spring came, heat touched the snow

and it grew liquid. The hills murmur-

ed as with many tongues and low music

flowed rippling down their sides. The

warm earth swee ened with odors. Sap

stirred in root and bough and the fiber-

ed sod thrilled with delicious passages of

From the far south come flaming

plumage, breasts of gold, and winged

music to the groves. The pent roots of

herbs, spiced and pungent, burst up-

ward through the moistened mold and

breathed wild, gamy odors through the

woods. The skeleton trees thickened

with leaf formations and hid their nak-

ed greyness under green and gold.

Each day, birds of passage, pressed by

parental instinct, slanted wings toward

the lake and aailing inward, to secluded

hays, made haste, to search for nests.

Mother otters swam heavy through the

tide and the great turtles, lumbering

from the water, digged deep pits, under

starlight, in the sand and cunningly

piled their pyramid of eggs. All nature

loved and mated, each class of life in

its own order, and God began the recre-

The two were standing under leafy

o. She had no other hope, nor wish,

government, and remained so still. England had long had, a policy in the East from which the government did not by Melville, alias Moroney. Both were intend to depart and which they would admitted on an order obtained from an | consistently uphold. They had interested Irish member of Parliament. Melville themselves for four generations in the fate not only entered the gallery, but also of Southwestern Europe and would not show themselves more indifferent to those interests than the generations before them. (Cheers.) He entirely shared the views of Frince Bismarck in favor of peace.

> A POSSIBLE DANGER. Danger might arise, the speaker said. from some adventurous or illegal action on the part of Russia, but they had assurance from most specific authority that Russia contemplated no such acts-rather, that she would carefully abstain from them He attached great value to the assurances that peace would be maintained. (Hear,

In a brief reference to Ireland Lord Salisbury charged Mr. Gladstone with misrepresenting the conservative party in saying that they admitted that some kind of home rule must eventually be adopted. This was not true, and Mr. Gladstone hear it if it had been true.

Lord Crawford moved the address new life. reply to the Queen's speech. The motion was seconded by Lord Armstrong.

The new procedure rules will be laid on the table on Monday. It will be proposed to meet at three P. M. and to adjourn at one A. M., with automatic cloture on controversial business at half-past twelve. The majority necessary to apply cloture will be reduced and the Speaker's power over disorderly members will be increased. Mr. Smith's bill to create the office of Under Secretary for Ireland will provide for the payment of a salary of £1,000 year-

ly to the incumbent. (Continued on 3rd page)

THE DOOM OF MAMELONS

A LEGEND OF THE SAGUENAY, BY W. H H. MURRAY.

red fez, on her head; while over her

rich dress, the glossy masses of her hair

from an old book, bound with rich

plush, whose leaves were vellum edged

with artful garniture and lettered richly

with crimson ink-a precious relic o

old literature, saved from those vandal

flames which burned the stored know-

ledge of the world to ashes, at Alexan-

dria. The characters were Proenician

and told the story of that race to which

we owe our modern alphabet, whose

ships, a thousand years before the

Christ. went freighted with letters seek

ing baser commerce, to every shore of

the wide world. She read by the red

firelight and the ruddy glow fell v vidiv

beauty of her face. It was a story of an

old race .- no library has it now. The

story of their rise, their glory and their

fall. She read for hours, pausing here

and there to tell her listener of connect-

ing things; of Rome that was not then;

of Greece yet to be born; of Egypt

monuments for Eternity; and of her

ancient race, west of the rideless se

whose annals, even then, reached back

and teaching him all history. So pass-

filled with water, poured it on the

hearth, saying:- "I spill this water to ;

race whose going emptied half the

world," This solumnly, for she was of

the past and held to its old fashions,

knowing all its symbolism, its rives, it

daily customs, and what they meant,

for so she had been taught and nothing

else by her, whose blood and beauty

she repeated. Then took the Traper's

hand and laid it on her head, bent low,

and said "Dear Friend, I am so glad to

erve you. I have enjoyed this night

peyond all nights I ever knew. I hope

or many others like to it and ever

weeter" and saving this she looke

ith glad and peaceful eves into his face

and glided noiselessly from the room

The Trapper piled high the logs again

and lying down upon the skins where

she had lain, gazed, with wide eyes.

into the coals. The grey was in the sky

before he slept and in his sleep he

murmured;- "I cannot be, I am an

unlearned man and poor, I am not fir.

Above him, in her chamber, nestling in

sleep the girl sighed in her dreams and

nurmured "How blind he is!" and

So went the winter; and so the two

grew upward side by side in knowledge,

he learning of the past as taught in

books; of men long dead whose names

had been unknown to him; of deeds

done by the mighty of the world; of

cities, monuments, tombs, long buried;

of races who mastered the world and

died mastered by their own weaknesses;

of faiths, philosophies and creeds once

bright and strong as fire now cold and

weak as sodden ishes: of vanished rites:

and mysteries and lost arts, which once

were the world's wonder. All were un-

folded to him so that his strong mind

grasped the main point of each and

understood the whole. And she learn-

ed much from him; of bird, and beast

and fish; of climates and their growths;

of rocks and trees; of nature's signs and

movements by day and night; of wan-

dering tribes and mongrel races; the lore

of woods and waters, and the differences

in governments which shape the lives of

men. So taught they each the other,

she swift of thought and full of Eastern

fire; he slower minded, but calm, sagaci-

ous, comprehensive, remembering all

and settling all in wise conclusion.

Two better halfs, in mind and soul and

boly, to make a perfect whole were

never brought by fate together since

God made male and female. The past

then "My love shall win him.

on the pictured page, the rich dress on

fell, tangled, to her feet. She read

screen on the lake's shore, the warm sun over head and the wide water lying CHAPTER IV. level at their feet. Nature's mood was on them, and their hearts, like Next day, the Trapper's sign proved Winter fell whitely on the equal atmospheres. flowed to sweet world. Its soft fleece floated downward union. Reverently they spoke, as soul to soul, concealing nothing, having to the earth whiter than washed wools. The waters of the lake blackened in connothing to conceal, of their deep feeling, and of duty unto each. The girl he'd rast to the shores. The flying leaves .-tardy vagrants from the branch, -were up her clean sweet nature unto him smothered mid the flakes and dropped hat he might see it, wholle his forever; like shot birds. Toward night and he kept nothing back. She knew wind arose. The forest mouned heavhe loved her and to her the task to aly. At sunset, in the grey gloom, make him feel the honor she received flock of ducks, soared southward, in being loved by him. So stood they, through the whirling storm. A field of alone in the deep woods, apart from geese, leaderless, bewildered, blinded men, in grave, sweet council. Thus by the driving flakes, scented water, spake the man. and like a noisy mob, fell, with a mighty I love you Atla you know, it. I would lay down my life for you. But splash into the lake. Summer went with the day, and with the night came our marriage may not be. I am too old. "Too old! replied the Girl," thou winter, white, cold and stormy, roaring hast seen forty years, I twenty. Thou violently through the air. In the great hall sat the two. The logs, piled on the are the riper, sweeter, better, that is all. wide hearth, glowed red, a solid coal would not wed a boy. The women of our race have wedded men, big from end to end, cracked with concenbodied, strong to fight, to save, to tric rings. They redened the hail. make home safe, their country free and Books, skins, the antlered trophies of the chase, the strong man and the girl's fame, that richest heritage to children. dark face, stood forth in the warm lum-My mother broke the rule and rued it. inance, pre-raphaelite. The Trapper She might have rued it worse had death not cut the tightening error sat in a great chair, built solidly rounded wood, untouched by tool, but which knotted her to coming torture, softly cushioned. The girl, recumbent (Continued on 4th page) rested on a pile of skins, black with the glossy blackness of the bear, full furred. Her dress, a garnet velvet from the coms of France. Her mocassins snow When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, white. On either wrist a serpent coil When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. of gold. A diamond at her throat. A

> When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Two Omaha Men Happy On \$12,500.

Yesterday the two happiest men in Omaha were at the restaurant of F. Poppendick, at the corner of Howard and Thirte ath Sts. Poppendick, the genial nost and Refert Price, wholesals butcher, of tenth Street, were the joint winners of a fourth share of the third capital prize of \$50,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery. 21,301 was the lucky number. - Omaha

(Neb.) Bee. Dec. 29. Don't

et that cold of yours run on. You think: t sa light thing. But it may run into starrh. Or into pueumonia. Or con-

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is: langerous. Consumption is death itself. The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and fensive matter. Otherwise there crouble ahead. All the diseases, of these parts, head,

no-e, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by he use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousand and thousands of people can tell you They have been cured by it, an I "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians or children teething. It is a purely vege able p eparation, its ingredients are pubshed around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhee and wind colic, allays 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.

You can save money by buying your Pork, Beef Flour, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Rice, Barley, Dried Apples, Currants, Lard, Butter, Chees

---ALSO---Ready Made Clothing, Overalls, Hats, Skirts: Collars, Ties, Rubber Coats, Rubber Boots, under

ware, Boots & Shoes in Men's, Women's Misses & Children's sizes. --ALSO-Dress Goods, Corsets, Hose, Frillings, Gloves Ladies' Collars, Ginghams & fancy small wares Crey Cottons, from 31cts., White Cottons from 7 ets., and Fancy Prints, from Sets., per yd at

F W. Russell's CHEAP CASH STORE, Black Brook

l'enders for Wood. Tenders will be received by the undersigned

Saturday, the 18th inst. fifty Cords of Hardwood,

nsisting of Beech, Maple and Birch) to be devered at he County Jail Newcastle, on or before the 31st of March next. D. MORRISON. JNO. SHIRREFF, Jail Committee WM. LYONS,

Send 10 cent ostage, and we will mail you free a royal valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way rica. Both sexes of all ages can live at ;

and present, fire and wood, fancy and the perfect womanhood and manhood, home and work in space time, or all the me ideal, typical, met, conjoined, in them. Capital not required. We will start you. Im mense pay size for those who start at once Slowly she won him, slowly she drew Tinson & Co. Portland Maine.