Allusion has been made here to-night by the gentleman from Maine to the hardships which Massachusetts fishermen are said to have endured on our coasts. Now there is a system of seining mackerel called purse-seining, and I know that fishermen from the United States have not only come within the three-mile limit, but have gone into the rivers of our country for these fish and within half a mile of the shore, and in drawing these nets many fish are destroyed I may say that over half the fish enclosed in these nets are herrings or some other fish that the fishermen do not want and are not prepared to cure. These fish are killed or injured in their attempts to escape when the nets are being hauled. Is there any wonder then that our fishermen are jealous of their rights being encroached on, and urge our government to prevent a destruction of what they consider their rights.

The Hon Mr. Dingley has referred to harsh measures adopted by the Canadian Government on the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty of 1866. Your fishermen enjoyed all the privileges of our fishing for three years later, or until 1869 during [illegible] time repeated attempts were made on our part to come to such terms as would be mutually advantageous, but, failing, there was nothing left for Canada but to fall back on the treaty of 1818 the legality and force of which has been acknowledged for nearly 70 years. Whether there were 50 vessels seized, as the Hon. gentleman from Maine has said, I cannot say, but the hardships done your fishermen on the whole have been slight. I certainly should advocate the mitigation of all such grievances, and will do what I can to further a wide exchange of products between these two great peoples.

Our people have vast natural resources. The interests of the two countries are identical, and for my part I am willing to advocate that such relations shall be made as will enable us to deal together, with justice to both parties. (Applause.)

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

THE ALMS HOUSE New Year dinner report came too late for this week.

MILL BURNED.—Mr. R. N. Doherty's saw mill at Nicholas River, Kent, was burned last Thursday night.

FISHERMEN'S INTERESTS.—A meeting of the Miramichi Fishermen's Protective Association is to be held at Masonic Hall, Chatham, on Monday next, 9th inst at 3 p. m. A full attendance is requested as matters of importance to fishermen will be discussed.

CROWDED OUT.—In order to make room for the lumber statistics of the past season, as contained in Mr J. B. Snowball's Miramichi Wood Trade Circular, we are obliged to crowd out local and other matter, which will appear next week.

GAS CO.—At the annual meeting of Chatham Gas Light Company, held at Masonic Hall yesterday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the current year: —

Directors: T. F. Gillespie, President; Richard Hocken, Treasurer; M. S. Hocken, Secretary; John Ellis, Donald McKay.

Auditors: J. B. Snowball, Dan'l Ferguson.

Basket Social at Blissfield.

A very largely attended and successful concert and basket social, gotten up by the residents, the popular teacher Miss Wilson and the trustees of School District No. 2½, Blissfield, was held in the School House on the evening of Monday, 26th ult. The programme of over an hour's length, consisting of music, instrumental and vocal, dialogues, recitations, etc was first class in all its parts; but the instrumental music on organ and flute by Miss and Mr. Bamford deserves special mention. The very pretty and well-filled baskets brought good prices from lively bidders, and the refreshment tables were well patronised. Mr. John A. McDonald was chairman and Coun. Enoch Bamford, Auctioneer. The proceeds, less all expenses, amounted to the handsome sum of $53 50 and will be used in painting the School House. About 11 o'clock dancing was begun and continued till after 1. Splendid order prevailed and all present voted this *the* social of the season.

Curling.

The regular rinks of the Chatham Curling Club were made up on Wednesday evening of last week and are as follows, the first name on each being that of the skip, the next, mate, and so on to the lead:—

E. Hutchison	D. G. Smith
John Johnston	Geo. Watt
Alex. Burr	John McDonald
W. J. Connors	W. McGuire
W. Mowatt	Chas. Ruddock
Alex. Brown	D. Chesman
M. S. Hocken	A. J Loggie
Sam'l Harris	U. S. Ullock
E M. Archibald	W. T. Connors
Howard Fleiger	
Arthur Johnston	T. Desbrisay
R. A. Lawlor	Thos. Crimmen
Edwd. Johnson	Geo. Morris
David Ward	R. Le Boutillier
G. E. Fisher	Rev. E. W. Waits
D. M. Loggie	Wm. Wilson
Jas. Johnston	Andrew Brown
Dan'l. Crimmen	Geo. Stothart
A. D. Smith	S. L. T. Frost
A. Patterson	C. Gunn, Jr.

The regular match, President *vs.* Vice-President, was played on Monday last between the regular rinks, with the following result:—

President			*Vice-do.*
Hutchison	14	*vs.*	Smith 11
Brown	10	*vs.*	Johnston 11
Chesman	20	*vs.*	DesBrisay 9
Loggie	14	*vs.*	Wilson 11
	58		42

Of the game in Newcastle, the *Advocate* says:—

The shriek of the curler was heard in the land for the first time this season on Monday, when a game was played between the President and Vice-President. The ice was in good condition, and a good game was played. Following is the score;

President			*Vice-President.*
Geo Stables	19	*vs.*	J. Jardine 12
W. W. McLellan	9	*vs.*	R H Armstrong 19
J. Call	10	*vs.*	P McEvoy 12
	38		43

At a meeting of the club on Monday night Robert Ritchie and John Ferguson were selected as skips to attend the bonspiel at St. John.

Curling as she is skipped may be expected to be seen to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon at the Newcastle Rink, when a number of gentlemen, who have been selected to give a lesson in the extra scientific principles of the game, will play a match.—The rinks will be made up as follows:—

Jas. Youmans	Allan Ritchie
Thos. D. Adams	John Nevins
E. Lee Street	John Ferguson
Jas. Mitchell, skip	Michael Adams, skip

Those interested in curling should attend and watch this game.

Miramichi Telephone Exchange.

The Telephone Exchange is now in good working order, with twenty eight subscribers comprising the principal business firms, physicians, and private citizens of Chatham. The instruments of this Exchange are superior to the old style in use in the Provinces, being the latest improved form of electrical telephone. They are manufactured for the Nova Scotia Telephone Company, under the personal supervision of Mr. A. A. Knudson, an electrical engineer of experience, who is general superintendent of the company with headquarters at Halifax.

The Central Office in Chatham is in charge of Miss Staples and Miss Kethro, who are already kept pretty busy with the numerous calls over the line. The central office was constructed by Mr. W. H. Mitchell, who is superintendent of construction for the company, and made many friends by his courtesy while [illegible]

The local management, Messrs. J. D. B. F. Mackenzie and Mackenzie Snowball, expect to see a toll line opened in Chatham and Newcastle in the spring, and before a year, to see a direct telephone line between Chatham and St. John, Halifax and the principal towns in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The following are the subscribers already on the list in Chatham:

J. D. B. F, Mackenzie, Residence
Bank of Montreal.
Dr. John S. Benson,
Adams House.
J. B. Snowball, Mill
A. S. Ullock, Livery Stable
Pulp Factory.
Dr. J. McDonald.
Dr. J. Baxter.
L. J. Tweedie, Residence
Dr. J. B. Benson.
J. A. Fisher, Residence
W. S. Loggie, Residence
R. Flanagan, Lower Store
Geo. Watt, Store
Toll Telephone Central Office.
D. Chesman, Store
W. S. Loggie, Store
J. J. Pierce.
Miramichi Foundry.
J. B. Snowball, Residence
E Johnson, Express Office
New Brunswick Trading Co.
J. B. Snowball, Office
L. J. Tweedie, Office
Maritime Chemical Pulp Co. Office
Mackenzie, Drug Store.

Pope Leo XIII's Sacerdotal Jubilee in the Diocese of Chatham.

On last Sunday, January 1st, a solemn Pontifical Mass in honor of the Pope's jubilee was celebrated in the R. C. Procathedral at Chatham the Bishop of the Diocese being celebrant, the Rev. Thomas J. Bannon, Deacon, and the Rev. Henry Joyner sub-deacon.

After the first Gospel, the Rev. T. Bannon, Rector, made some parochial announcements, read the list of contributors to the usual Christmas collection, and then read the following circular which the Bishop had sent to all the Pastors of missions in his diocese.

CHATHAM, N. B., DEC. 31st, 1887.

REV. AND DEAR FATHERS:—

In accordance with the intimation in our circular of the 18th ult. we have telegraphed to-day to His Eminence Cardinal Schiaffino, Rome, the total amount of the offerings received from the Priests and People of the Diocese of Chatham to be presented with their Address to Our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII, on this occasion of his Golden Jubilee.

For the satisfaction of our devoted clergy and their respective flocks we subjoin the list of receipts from the various missions through the Pastors and by us transmitted to the said Cardinal for His Holiness. The total amount [£210 Sterling] is certainly most creditable, and says much for the filial and generous devotion of both Pastors and People towards the Apostolic See of Peter and towards the great and good Pontiff who now so happily fills it.

We also add the list of the amounts received and transmitted by us to the Very Rev. Patrick Glynn, Prior of the Irish Augustinians in Rome for the new St. Patrick's Church to be erected there. [£55 Sterling] We mention this here in connection with the Pope's Jubilee, because it is the result of the Letter addressed to us and transmitted to you, by His Eminence, Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, by direction of the Sovereign Pontiff.

In conclusion, Rev. and Dear Fathers, we thank you and your respective flocks, and we unite with you and them in praying God to bless Our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII!—and to bless all those whom the Pope blesses and for whom he will pray in his Jubilee Mass!

†JAMES ROGERS, Bishop of Chatham.

After reading the above letter the Reverend gentleman delivered a most touching and interesting homily on the Pope as Head of the church, and the reasons and motives why Catholics venerate that office or chair of authority. Then followed an admirable sketch of the life, labors and virtues of the learned, experienced and zealous Pontiff who now so happily fills the Apostolic See. Not only Catholics, but very many non-Catholics—Statesmen and Sovereigns—admire the wisdom, the justice and moral influence for good, on society as well as on individuals of the various Acts and Encyclical Letters of the present Pope—so that by some he has been styled "Leo the Peace-maker." All should rejoice and return thanks to God for having raised up to govern the church in difficult times so great and good a chief Pastor, and pray that God may guide, strengthen, bless and persevere for many happy years yet to come, their present most beloved Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII!

The Mass was then continued, the Cathedral choir performing their part of the music and singing with happy success.

At the end of Mass, after reading the last gospel, the Bishop, retaining his crozier and mitre, addressed the congregation in a few earnest and pathetic sentences, wishing them all a happy New Year—the grace to fulfil each one the duties of his own state in life, so that they might enjoy peace—not the peace of the indolent or the slothful, but the peace of a good conscience, of duty well fulfilled—and thus be ever ready if suddenly called away by death, as were so many during the past year, to give an account of their stewardship He then thanked them most warmly for their ever ready response to every appeal made to them. He thanked them in the name of the Pope for their generous contributions towards his Jubilee, and towards the St. Patrick's church to be erected in Rome, and he thanked them, in his own name and in the name of the Cathedral clergy for their Christmas collection, generous as usual, towards his own support.

In the afternoon there was Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament after Vespers, in conclusion of the Jubilee Feast.

Board of Agriculture.

We gave, last week, the address of the president of the Provincial Board of Agriculture at the opening of the recent meeting of that body in Fredericton. It was duly received for future consideration. Mr. D. T. Johnstone of Chatham was elected vice president.

A discussion took place in reference to a complaint that in 1885 the Wakefield and Jacksontown society had purchased at the stock farm sale two bulls, supposed to be of the Ayrshire and Norfolk breeds. The alleged Norfolk bull proved to have horns and there was no doubt he was not of pure breed. But nothing came of it. Some other claims on behalf of St. John river societies were discussed, and a delegation from the agricultural societies of Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Victoria Madawaska, Northumberland and Charlotte, and Fredericton representatives was heard in reference to the district exhibition proposed to be held at Fredericton next fall.

It was finally *Resolved*, That this board recommend the application of the committee for a district exhibition to be held in Fredericton in 1888 to the favorable consideration of the government.

Messrs, Fairweather and Anderson voted nay on the ground that if a district exhibition were to be aided by the government other sections of the province should be mentioned as having the same chance as Fredericton.

An application from a Mr. Maxfield who wanted aid from the Board for the establishment of a refrigerator slaughter-house at some central point in the province, was considered and the president said the government's attention would be directed to the matter.

A good deal of discussion took place in reference to the Stock Farm and a proposal to remove the animals from it to the Lunatic Asylum farm was rejected.

During the session a good deal of routine work was done and the affairs of societies all over the province received due attention.

The members of the Board were entertained by J. L. Inches, Esq., on one evening during the session, and by the President on another.

Altogether, the Board displayed a disposition to do good work for the important interest under its control and ready and able to prove its usefulness as a provincial institution.

Vick's Floral Guide

A silver lining to every cloud! With the short dull days of early winter come the cheery holidays and Vick's beautiful annual, and lo! spring already appears not far distant. We can almost see the greening grass and the blooming flowers. In the way of Catalogue, Vick's Floral Guide unequaled in artistic appearance, and the edition of each year that appears simply perfect, is surpassed the next. New and beautiful engravings, and three colored plates of flowers, vegetables, and grain, are features for the issue for 1888. Its lavender tinted cover, with original designs of most pleasing effects, will ensure it a prominent place in the household and library. It is in itself a treatise on horticulture, and is adapted to the wants of all who are interested in the garden or house plants. It describes the rarest flowers and the choicest vegetables. If you want to know anything about the garden, see Vick's Floral Guide, price only 10 cents, including a Certificate good for 10 cents worth of seeds. Published by James Vick, Seedsman, Rochester, N. Y.

Big Timber Rafts or Ships.

The Hon. William Goold, of Portland, the historian, has unearthed some ancient records showing that the big timber raft which recently went to pieces near the Long Island coast has had some predecessors. All of them were successfully launched but came to grief before reaching their destination. In 1792 a raft containing about 1,000 tons of timber was built at Swan island, in the Kenebec, by Dr. Tupper, a somewhat noted eccentric character. It was made by treenailing square timber together in the form of a ship's hull, and was ship rigged, the intention being to send her across to England. At that time no manufactured lumber was admitted into Great Britain; hence the timber in the raft was simply squared with the axe, to make it stow well. The ship or raft lay at Bath, Me., for some time, it being difficult to get men to go in it. It finally went to sea, however, carrying a small vessel on deck. But off the Labrador coast the crew got frightened by bad weather and abandoned it. It was afterwards boarded by men from a passing vessel and found to be in good order, and it was suspected that it was deserted without sufficient cause. Two other similar attempts were made from the Kennebec, and both vessels went safely across, but foundered on the English coast, under the same suspicions of fraud as in the case of the Tupper ship. In 1825 the ship Baron of Renfrew was launched at Quebec, having made a previous unsuccessful attempt when she stopped on her ways, owing to the grease being consumed by fire from friction. She was towed down to the island of Orleans and anchored. Her dimensions are given as follows: Length, 309 feet; breadth, 60 feet; depth, 38 feet internally and 57 feet externally; tonnage, 5,888 tons; draft when launched, 24 feet; cargo on board when launched, 4 000 of timber. She was ship rigged, with four masts, and was perfectly flat bottom, and with a keel of about 12 inches; wall sided, sharp forward and rather lean aft, and looked more like a block of buildings than a ship. She sailed in August 1825, in command of a Scotchman, a half pay lieutenant in the British navy. October 27 the Baron of Renfrew drove on shore on the coast of France, near Calais, and went to pieces. And thus closes the record of ocean timber ships up to the Nova Scotia raft.

Harmful Influences.

London Advertiser)

We agree with the Toronto Mail that the influences of the Pacific Scandal were harmful, We agree with it that a certain portion of the electorate have been debauched by the use of money, and that, notwithstanding the strong public opinion against Ministers, a sufficient number of purchasable votes have been found to give to the ministerial candidates a majority of the constituencies. We agree, too, with the Mail that the new device is worse than the old—of fighting whole constituencies with public funds. We admit that this demoralization has extended beyond the constituencies, and has even interfered with the administration of the law for the preservation of purity at the elections. It may be, however, that when matters are worst they will begin to mend.

Don't

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

"Editor's Look Stairs."

THE INTERESTING VIEWS OF THE LATE DR. J. G. HOLLAND.

The columns of the newspapers appear to be flooded with proprietary medicine advertisements. As we cast our eye over them, it brings to mind an article that was published by the late Dr. Holland in *Scribner's Monthly*. He says: 'Nevertheless, it is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day were more successful than many physicians, and most of them, it should be remembered, were at first discovered or used in actual medical practice. When, however, any shrewd person, knowing their virtue, and foreseeing their popularity, secures and advertises them, then, in the opinion of the bigoted, all virtue went out of them.'

Is not this absurd?

This great man appreciated the real merits of popular remedies, and the absurdity of those that derided them because public attention was called to the article and the evidence of their cures. If the most noted physician should announce that he had made a study of any certain organ or disease of the body, or make his sign larger than the code size, though he may have practised medicine and been a leader in all medical counsels, notwithstanding all this, if he should presume to advertise and decline to give his discovery to the public, he would be pronounced a quack and a humbug, although he may have spent his entire life and all his availabe funds in perfecting his investigations.

Again we say, 'absurd.'

If an ulcer is found upon one's arm, and is cured by some dear soul of a grandmother, outside of the code, it will be pronounced by the medical profession an ulcer of little importance. But if treated under the code, causing sleepless nights for a month, with the scientific treatment, viz., plasters, washes, dosing with morphine arsenic and other vile substances, given to prevent blood poisoning or deaden pain, and yet the ulcer becomes malignant, and amputation is made necessary at last, to save life, yet all done according to the 'isms' of the medical code, this is much more gratifying to the medical profession, and adds more dignity to that distinguished order than to be cured by the dear old grandmother's remedy.

This appears like a severe arraignment, yet we believe that it expresses the true standing of the medical profession in regard to remedies discovered outside of their special 'isms.' One of the most perplexing things of the day is the popularity of certain remedies, especially Warner's safe cure, which we find for sale everywhere. The physician of the highest standing is ready to concede its merits and sustain the theories the proprietors have made—that is, that it benefits in most of the ailments of the human system because it assists in putting the kidneys in proper condition, thereby aiding in throwing off the impurities of the blood, while others with less honesty and experience deride, and are willing to see their patient die scientifically, and according to the code, rather than have him cured by this great remedy.

Yet we notice that the popularity of the medicine continues to grow year by year. The discoverer comes boldly before the people with its merits, and proclaims them from door to door in our opinion much more honorably than the physician who, perchance, may secure a patient from some catastrophe, and is permitted to set a bone of an arm or a finger, which he does with great dignity, yet very soon after takes the liberty to climb the editor's back stairs at 2 o'clock in the morning to have it announced in the morning paper that 'Dr. So-and-so was in attendance,' thus securing for his benefit a beautiful and free advertisement.

We shall leave it to our readers to say which is the wiser and more honorable.

Lumbermen and Commercial Union.

Our Toronto contemporary, the *Mechanical and Milling News* has evidently not studied the question of Commercial Union from a lumberman's standpoint, as the following paragraph will demonstrate:

"How often we find the news columns of our daily papers contradicting most effectually the arguments advanced in their editorial columns. As a case in point, the *Mail* gives as one reason for its advocacy of Commercial Union that it would benefit Canadian lumbermen, while the Ottawa correspondent of that journal, who is coming in contact constantly with leading lumbermen, states that of late years the demand for Canadian lumber has been very great in the United States, and *as the supply is gradually becoming limited*, the lumbermen at Ottawa know that *they can have a good market for all the lumber they can cut.*' In view of the above satisfactory condition of affairs, it would be interesting to know what use our lumbermen would have for Commercial Union."

In reply to the query contained in the above paragraph, "what use would our lumbermen have for commercial union?" the answer is not hard to find. As our contemporary is doubtless aware at the present time a duty of $2 per thousand feet on all lumber entering the United States from Canada. This duty virtually comes out of the pockets of the Canadian manufacturer, for the reason that lumber from this country has to be placed on the American market at the same price as it can be obtained for at Buffalo, Tonawanda or any other point. If the Americans pay the duty in the first instance it is deducted in the price of the lumber and the Canadian shipper finds himself this much short on every thousand feet of lumber exported. Not only would Commercial Union be a great saving to the trade in this way, but it would also open up a greater market for coarse lumber, the production of which is too great for the home market, and cannot be exported owing to the high duty referred to. We are quite aware that the demand across the lines for Canadian lumber is great, but it would be considerably greater were the custom houses along the frontier abolished. Not only this, but a fair margin of profit would then be realized by the manufacturer, instead of allowing this money to go into the exchequer at Washington.—*Canada Lumberman for Dec.*

Death of Mr. Jellett, C. E.

Among our obituary notices this week is that of the sudden death of Mr. John Jellett of Belleville, Ont., who was on the engineering staff of the Intercolonial at Metapedia while the road was being constructed. Mr. and Mrs. Jellett arrived in Chatham on Sunday morning last, visiting G. B. Fraser, Esq., Mrs. Jellett's brother. Mr. Jellett appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, but on Monday night he complained of being unwell. On Tuesday he seemed better, and in the evening was up and conversing pleasantly with friends who had called. About midnight he suddenly grew much worse, complaining of violent pains in his head. Medical aid was at once summoned but he expired about 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Mr. Jellett leaves a widow, the daughter of John Fraser, Esq., Cross Point, Restigouche, and five children.

A Swedish Cabinet-maker's Luck.

Some men are born rich, some acquire riches and others have riches thrust upon them. To the latter fortunate class belongs Mr. Charles A. Johnson, No. 375 W. Ohio Street, Chicago, and who was the lucky holder of one-tenth of ticket No. 13,646 which drew the first capital prize of $150,000 in the October drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. A *Traveler* reporter found Mr. Johnson, a very intelligent young Swede, twenty-seven years of age, a cabinet-maker by occupation, who, six years ago, came to America and found employment at his trade in Chicago. Having three times before purchased tickets in the lottery and drawn nothing, his joyful surprise was great when he found that his last investment had brought him a return of $15,000. *Chicago, Arkansaw Traveler*, Nov. 5.

The Fisheries Commission.

A Washington correspondent telegraphs to an American paper:—When the fisheries negotiators come together again next week, it is believed that the British commissioners will be able to accept one or other of the propositions Secretary Bayard made to them. They understood very plainly, when the conference adjourned for the holidays, that representatives would agree to only one of two things named, first, the cession of the commercial rights we claim for our fishery vessels in return for the commercial rights we accord to Canadian fishing vessels, or, second, the reference of this question, together with the three-mile limit question to arbitration. Not only was this firmly impressed upon the British commissioners but also upon Mr. Foster, minister of marine of Canada, and the other Canadian officials who were here. In the conference now taking place at Ottawa, the only question to be considered is which of these propositions shall be taken. Sir Charles Tupper practically rejected the first on behalf of the British commissioners, so that it is more probable that when they return, Mr. Chamberlain and he will be authorized to accept the second.

Superstition.

Buckle says that superstition has done more to retard civilisation than all other influences combined. Looking at the wonderful growth of civilization during the present century, therefore, there may seem to be warrant for the belief that superstition is almost a thing of the past. And yet this is not so much the case as people think. A report recently made to the Boston Society for Psychical Research by its Committee on Experimental Psychology states that the following among other questions were addressed to nearly eight hundred persons.

First—Should you be influenced by any feeling (belief or not is immaterial) in regard to sitting down thirteen at a table?

Second—Or beginning a voyage on Friday?

Third—Or seeing the new moon over your left shoulder?

Fourth—Or in choosing a house which was reported to be haunted?

Replies were received from about five hundred of the persons thus interrogated, and, strange as it may seem, they showed that one-tenth of the men and one fifth of the women who answered were subject to superstition. When the general enlightenment of the present age is taken into consideration these proportions seem very large.

How to Get More Eggs.

It is a fact but little known to people who keep poultry, that the first part of a hen which becomes disarranged on the approach of disease, is the ovaries or egg producing organs.

Excess of fat, exposure to wet and cold, poor condition, shedding feathers, improper food, want of exercise, or lack of certain elements in the food to develope the embryo egg, will all produce the same effect and cause the hens to stop laying.

It cannot be laid down as an "ironclad" rule, that when a hen ceases laying it is a positive symptom she will soon be sick; but it can be stated with the utmost assurance that something is wrong or she would not cease laying for weeks, and often months.

The annual egg product per hen, in this country, ranges from three to eight dozen each. Now this is by far too small. There is no earthly reason why every hen that lays at all, should not be made to lay from ten to fifteen dozen eggs each per year, and continue to do so for at least five years. We know of parties who gets eggs at that rate in mid-winter in our cold climate.

How to get eggs in cold weather interests every person who keeps hens. Mr. Charles Raymond of New Canaan, Conn., writes under date of March 8, 1887 "I had excellent results from feeding SHERIDAN'S POWDER to my seventeen hens. In December they laid 224 eggs; in January 177; and in February 241. People around here who have three and four times the hens I have (and who did not use Sheridan's Powder) did not got one-quarter as many eggs"

I. S. JOHNSON & Co., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass., are the only manufacturers of SHERIDAN'S POWDER to make hens lay. If you cannot get it of your nearest druggist or general storekeeper, Johnson & Co., will send the Powder by mail or express, to any address, charges prepaid, as follows; For 50 cents in stamps, two small packs: for $1.00, five packs. Or for $1.20, a large 2 1-4 pound can will be sent, six cans for $5.00, express prepaid to any express office.

A TALE OF THREE LIONS.

[BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.]

CHAPTER III.

"Poor Jim-Jim! We buried what was left of him, which was not very much, in an old breadbag, and though whilst he lived his virtues were not great, now that he was gone we could have wept over him. Indeed, Harry did weep outright; while I registered a quiet little vow on my own account that I would let daylight into that lioness before I was forty-eight hours older, if by any means it could be done.

"Well, we buried him, and there he lies where lions will not trouble him any more. So there is an end of the book of Jim-Jim.

"The question that now remained was, how to circumvent his murderers. I knew that she would be sure to return as soon as she was hungry again, but I did not know when she would be hungry. She had left so little of Jim-Jim behind her that I should scarcely expect to see her the next night, unless indeed she had cubs. Still, I felt that it would not be wise to miss the chance of her coming, so we set about to make preparations for her reception. The first thing that we did was to strengthen the bush wall of the skerm by dragging a large quantity of the tops of thorn-trees together and laying them one on the other in such a fashion that the thorns pointed outwards. This, after our experience of the fate of Jim-Jim, seemed a very necessary precaution, since if where one sheep can jump another can follow, as the Kafirs say, how much more is this the case where an animal so active and so vigorous as the lion is concerned! And now came the further question, how were we to beguile the lioness to return? Lions are animals that have a strange knack of appearing when they are not wanted and keeping studiously out of the way when their presence is required.

[*Continued on 4th page.*]

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa 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.

BIRTHS.

At Church Point, on Dec, 25th, to the wife of James Anderson, a daughter.

DIED.

Suddenly at Chatham, N. B on the 4th inst., John Jellett, C E., of Belleville, Ont.; in the 47th year of his age.

At Chatham, on 3rd January, Anastasia, widow of the late George Mulherin, and daughter of the late Patrick and Anastasia McCarthy, aged 41 years, The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon from her mother's late residence.

New Advertisements.

Meeting of County Council.

The Northumberland Co. Council will meet for despatch of business on the 17th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Council Chamber, Newcastle,

SAMUEL THOMSON, Sec'y Treas. Co N'land.

Dated 3rd Jan., 1888.

Teacher Wanted.

Wanted immediately, a Second Class Female Teacher to take charge of the School in District No 4, Lower Napan, Parish of Glenelg. Good references must accompany the application. Apply, stating terms to

A. G. M. Gilliss, Sec'y to Trustees.

1-12

Legal Notices.

Mortgage Sale

To Thomas Whitton of the Parish of Chatham in the County of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick Trader and Bridget Whitton his wife and to all others whom it may concern:

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

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

L. J. TWEEDIE, Solicitor for Mortgagee. (Sgd) DANIEL DESMOND Morgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

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

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

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

JNO SHIRREFF, Sheriff of North'd

CITATION.

New Brunswick,
County of Northumberland.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland or any Constable within the said County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, John Brown, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Hugh Bain, late of Chatham in the said County, Merchant, deceased, hath by his petition represented to me that he hath filed an account of his administration of the estate of the said deceased, and hath prayed that the same may be passed and allowed.—

You are therefore required to cite the heirs and next of kin of the said Hugh Bain, deceased, the creditors and all others interested in his said estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office Newcastle, within and for the said County on TUESDAY the THIRD day of JANUARY next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause (if any they have) why the said account of administration should not be passed and allowed as prayed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this twenty-sixth day of November, A D, 1887.

(L. S.)

(Signed) SAM THOMSON, Judge of Probates, Northumberland.

(Signed) G B FRASER, Registrar of Probates, for said County.

Notice to Magistrates.

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

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

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

COFFINS & CASKETS

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

ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS,

COFFIN FINDINGS AND ROBES,

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

WM. McLEAN, - Undertaker

General Business.

L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

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

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

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

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

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

It never scales or postpones.

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

A SPENLDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE FIRST GRAND DRAWING, CLASS A. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JAN. 10, 1888 212th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

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

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

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

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

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

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

—FOR—

BOSTON

—via the—

PALAC