New Advertisements.

Skin on Fire

Agonizing, itching, burning and bleeding Eczema in its worst stages. A raw scre from head to feet. Hair gone. Doctors and hospitals fail. Tried everything. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies for \$6.

Cured by Cuticura.

I am cured of a loathsomo disease, eczema in its werst stage. I tried different doctors and been through the hospital, but all to no purpose The disease covered my whole body from the top of my head to the soles of my feet, My hair all came out, leaving me a complete raw sore. After trying everything I heard of your CUTICURA REME-DIES, and after using three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, with CUTICURA and CUTICURA SCAP. I find myself cured at the cost of about \$6. would not be without the CUTICURA REMEDIES my house as I find them useful in many cases. and I think they are the only skin and bloc

ISAAC H. GERMAN, Wurtsboro, N. Y. Burning and Itching

I was sick in the fall of 1888 with a burning and itching so bad that in three weeks I was covered with a rash, and could not sleep nights or work days. Some doctors thought it might be salt rheum (eczema), and said they had never seen anything like it before. I received no held from any of them, or from any medicine that I could get hold of until I tried your CUTICURA REM-RDIES. After three weeks' use I was able to work. and kept getting better until I am now entirely cured. I recommend them to all suffering with skin diseases.

C. E. OSMER, Taftsville, Vt.

Most Intense Itching I have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES SUCC fully for my baby, who was afflicted with eczen and had such intense itching that he got no r day or night. The itching is gone and my bal is cured, and is now a healthy, rosy-cheeked boy MARY KELLERMANN, Beloit, Kan.

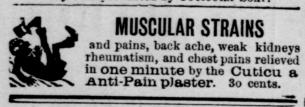
Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Cures, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily and permanently cure the most agonizing itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply diseases and humors of the skin, scalp, blood, with loss of hair from pimples Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35,; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the POTTER

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped an oily skin prevented by Curicura Soap.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.
Send for "How to Cure skin Diseases

pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials



INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educa-ional and Charitable purposes, and its tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take Semi-Annually, (June and December), and GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months the year, and are all drawn in public at the od immediately before it came into Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. Famed for Twenty Years,

For Integrity of its Drawings, and

Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themand 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



We the understaned Banks and Bankers R. M. WALMSLEY,

Pres. Louisiana National Bank. PIERRE LANAUX Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN.

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

Grand Monthly Drawing at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, October 15, 1889. CapitalPrize,\$300,000 100,000 Tickets at \$20 each Halves\$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2 Twentieths; \$1.

	ennerns	, 41.	
		LIST OF PRIZES	
1	PRIZE OF	\$300,000 is	\$300.00
1	PRIZE OF	7 100,000 is	100,00
1	PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,00
1	PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,00
2	PRIZES O	F 10,000 are	20,00
5	PRIZES O	F 5,000 are	25,00
25	PRIZES O	F 1,000 are	25,00
100	PRIZES O	F 500 are	50,00
200	PRIZES O	F 300 are	60,00
500	PRIZES O	F 200 are	100,00
	A	PPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100	Prizes of	\$500 are	\$50,000
100	do	300 are	30,000
100	do	200 are	20,000
		TERMINAL PRIZES.	,
999	do.	100 are	99,900
	do.	100 are	99,900

AGENTS WANTED FOR CLUB RATES, or any further intormation desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State County, Street and number. More rapid return mail

NOTE. - Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not

delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address. IMPORTANT. Address M A DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,

or M A DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C By ordinary letter, containing Money Order ssued by all Express Companies, New York Ex-change, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

"REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all ONE DOLLAR is the price of the small-st part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for ess than a Dollar is a swindle.



LONDON HOUSE FLOUR!

FLOUR! FLOUR

'Goldies Sun,' equal to 'Crown of Gold,' 'Granulated' and 'Hexel.'

All choice patent flours. OAT-MEAL, CORNMEAL.

__ALSO__

100 Chests of well selected TEAS the best value in the market, WHOLESALE and RETAIL at remarkably low prices.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. . - -

Temperance and the Scott Act.

One of the most widely known prohibitionist lecturers of the Dominion-Rev. Mr. Keefer-was in Chatham last week and addressed a small public meeting in the Temperance Hall, under the auspices of the local W. C. T. U. His lecture was chiefly in explanation of the failure of the Scott Act in Ontario, which he attributed to the reasons so often advanced, principal of which was that the Local and Dominion Government officers there were prevented, by a combination of circumstances, from prosecuting and securing the conviction of offenders. And, as usual with prohibitionist lecturers, in their addresses in New Brunswick, he omitted to state that in this respect, Ontario was no worse off than other parts of the Dominion, for it is well known that, practically, the prosecution of offences against the Act had been, everywhere, left to private parties until the New Brunswick legislature provided for inspectors in this province a little more than three years ago.

Those who heard 'Mr. Keefer, quoting alleged Dominion statistics, and were familiar with the genuine article, were amazed at the manner in which he juggled with the figures in order to make his audience be lieve that the operation of the Scott Act had materially lessened the consumption of intoxicating liquors in the Dominion. He, very properly, in one minute by the Cuticu a claimed that nothing could be determined satisfactorily from isolated cases, but that the Scott Act must be judged by its effects upon the consumption of liquors generally. He then proceeded to give figures, professedly from the Dominion Revenue returns, from which he claimed to demonstrate that a reduction of some forty per cent. in the consumption of intoxicating drinks had taken place in the period of three years following the coming into effect of the Act, in comparison with the three-year peri-

effect. There was, of course, a trick in the statement of the adroit lecturer, which is censurable in a gentleman professing to fairly quote official figures. It is possible, however, that those he used were prepared for him by some careless or designing person, and we will, therefore, merely correct the erroneous impression he seemed earnestly determined to leave on the minds of his audience. by quoting from page 247, paragraph 323 of the Canadian Statistical Ab stract and Record for 1888, publish ed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. As Mr. Keefer selected periods of three years, we adopt his plan, and give the statistics showing the consumption of intoxicating will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana liquors, viz., spirits, wine and beer (the latter being ale and porter) since Confederation. Three-year periods serve the purpose well, because seven of them exactly cover the whole twenty-one years of Confederation for which the returns are made up. Mr. Keefer's principal trick was to omit a portion of the intoxicating drinks given in the returns, and thus make out his case, but we prefer to give the whole truth, and if there i any person who differs from us in our opinion that it is not honest in any man to partially withold facts when professing fairness and to be declaring the whole truth, our columns are open to him for a defence

of Mr. Keefer's method. Taking the full figures of the official table, and also giving the totals for periods of three years, from confederation down to and including the fiscal year 1888, we find that the consumption, per head, of Spirits, Wine, Ale and Porter

Year.	Spirits.	Wine		Total per head in a
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
1868	1.60	0.17	2.26	
1869	1.12	0.11	2.29	
1870	1.43	0.19	2.16	11.43
1871	1.57	0.25	2.49	
1872	1.72	0.25	2.77	
1873	1.68	0.23	3.18	14.14
1874	1.99	0.28	3.01	
1875	1.39	0.14	3.09	
1876	1.20	0.17	2.45	13.72
1877	0.97	0.09	2.32	
1878	0.96	0.09	2.16	
1879	1.13	0.10	2.20	12.02
1880	0.71	0.07	2.24	
1881	0.92	0.09	2.29	
1882	1.00	0.12	2.74	10.18
1883	1.09	0.13	2.88	
1884	0.99	0.11	2.92	
1885	1.12	0.10	2.62	11.97
1886	0.71	0.11	2.83	
1887	0.74	0.09	3.08	
1888	0.64	0.09	3.94	11 53

There are many-even amongst those who persist in ignoring our improved New Brunswick local option law and stubbornly maintaining | would be about 30 licensed taverns that the Scott Act is the better one for repressing the liquor traffic-who will, we think, admit that there is nothing in the foregoing returns to city is, therefore, only one fifth what is justify the claim that the Scott Act has had any material effect, at all, in diminishing the quantity of intoxicants consumed per capita throughout the Dominion. What do the re-

1st. That while less spirits and a little less wine were consumed during the last three-year period of confederation than the first, yet there was an increased consumption in the last three years, smaller, for liquor is sold at these unlicensed places at all hours and every day taking ale and porter into account. in the year, Sundays included, indeed Our prohibitionist friends will, no R. HOCKEN. doubt, say it is better to drink beer than spirits, and we fully agree with

them, yet when we know that the returns show a largely increased consumption of tobacco, corresponding with the decrease of spirits, we are reminded that the craving for stimulants will, unfortunately, seek to be satisfied

2nd. In a period of six years preceding the operation of the Scott Act (which was passed in 1878 but could not have begun to operate until after 1879) the returns show that there was a substantial and continuous lessening of consumption amounting to 2.12 gals per head for the period, as compared with that of the three-year period ending 1873, while the record for the six shows a lessening of only 00.5 gals. per head. It is, thus, seen that the Dominion was making marked progress towards sobriety for the six-year period preceding the Scott Act-a progress that was arrested comtemporaneously with the passing of the Act. We not say, nor do we believe, that the Scott Act is wholly responsible for this check of the encouraging progress which the returns show were being made before it was passed, but it is very absurd for any man to attempt, as Mr. Keefer did on Thursday night, to claim for the Scott Act that it has lessened the con sumption of intoxicants in Canada. S long, however, as people will neglect to inform themselves of such facts as thos we give in the foregoing, and are con tent to believe anything their lecturers may tell them, so long as it is in the name of prohibition, just so long will no real good result from their efforts and prohibition fail to prohibit. They seem, however, to defend and respect those who mislead them, while they reserve their anathemas for those who desiring to assist temperance and destroy the liquor traffic, place the rea facts before them, in order that tem perance may be promoted on the sub stantial basis of its own merits. have, however, an abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of truth, however stubbornly or plausibly it may be sup pressed, or whatever the garb or pro fessions of those who contend against it. To use a familiar phrase of the better class of prohibition advocates

-with this difference that we mean it-"we desire to be fair, and, there fore, take the city of St. John as af tording the best example to be found in Canada for the purpose of comparing the practical working of the Scott Act with the best license system in Canada, if not in America. Those who, in this province, hold that the Scott Act is a better law for the restriction and suppression of the traffic-which all right-thinking men aim to effect-than our license Act, seem to ignore the fact of the admitted superiority of the latter to all others, and they do not have the fairness to present and discuss the two Acts on their merits, for the very few of them who are acquainted with the New Brunswick License Act know that the latter is a bona fide restrictive measure, with a local option provision than the Scott Act, and that to discuss the two together would be to demonstrate the comparative inefficiency of their pet measure. It is natural to suppose that if there was a place where the Scott Act could be respected and enforced it would be in the city of St. John or, rather, that part of it where it is in force. The Act prevails in what is known as the north end. while the south and west ends are under the license law. The north end people who wish to drink intoxicants would naturally be expected to respect the law in their own district and go to the licensed places in the south end for their liquors. They could easily do so as, in some cases, they would have to go only a few vards. It is as if the Scott Act were n force in Chatham west Golden Ball the license law east of it. that case it might be expected

that the "west enders" would have no rum-shops, but that its drinkers would go to those of the middle and lower district to quench their thirst. and it would-under such circumstances-be taken as proof of th failure of the Scott Act, if there were more bar-rooms in the little west end where this much-praised Act was in force than in the remaining and larger portion of the town, which was under license. Such conditions are, we hold, fair ones under which to test the merits of the two acts for the accomplishment of what we all so much desire, viz.—the lessening of drinking and drunkenness. The experience of St. John is conclusive testimony to all who are not wilfully blind. It has been referred to by the ADVANCE quite often, but some facts given last Wednesday by the Guzette of that city present the situation briefly and conclusively as fol-

The city of St. John furnishes a singular proof of the superiority of a good license system to the Scott Act. The of the harbor was, in 1881, 21,263; that of Portland was 15,226. This year there are 45 licensed taverns in old St. John : period. in Portland there are about 185 places where liquor is sold. Under a high license system, similar to that which prevails in the old city of St. John, there Portland, or one-sixth the present num ber. In 1874 the number of licensed tay erns in St. John was 252, of which 235 were on the east side. The number of licensed taverns in this district of the was fifteen years ago. There are. course, places where liquor is sold with out any license, but their number is small The present position of affairs in the North End is that liquor is sold there openly at 185 places without fear or re straint. There is a rum shop in that part of the city for every one hundred inhabitants, counting men, women and children, or one for every twenty families of five persons. This is what the Scott Act has done for Portland. The arrests in the North End by the police for drunkenness are much more numerous than in this part of the city, although the population is

Children Cry for | Pitcher's Castoria.

there are some of them which are never Northumberland and Restigouche has creditors sent him receipted bills and to hinder those who not having command doubt highly satisfactory to those who sell liquor without paying any license, but it can hardly be relished by temper-

A correspondent of the Toronto Em pire, who visited St. John a few days ago, wrote, very fully, respecting the city, its institutions and interests. Referring, very briefly, to the matter

of drunkenness he said :-I saw less drunkenness in St. John by far than you will see on any ordinary day in Toronto. In Portland, which has just been annexed to St. John, the Scott Act prevails. The observance of the Scott Act in Portland is something fearful and wonderful to behold. I will, before this series of letters is through, take occasion to deal with the Scott Act question years following 1879 (under Scott Act) throughout the provinces generally, but it will do to say here that so far as Portland is concerned the law is observed by not being observed at all. There is no pretence whatever at concealment of the sale of liquor, but bar-rooms are wide open on Sunday and every other day, and the result is that in St. John the saloonkeeper pays a heavy license and has his hours restricted, while in Portland, across an imaginary line, the saloonkeeper pays no license, and sells every hour in the day and every day in the year. The Scott Act will be repealed in Portland just as soon as the election can be brought on. The only supporters of the act are the saloonkeepers themselves and their fol-With such facts before our people in

reference to the working of the Scott Act, nothing but the most blind infatuation can lead any portion of them to defend it as a prohibitive measure. experience of our own people, in own province, justifies its defence from the charge that it has proved a failure. and that it is the best law the lowest class of rumsellers have ever had for the multiplication of the most dangerous schools of drunkenness and vice. True temperance reformers-not advocates of mock and fraudulent prohibitory laws-have not only these dives to contend against, but the efforts, also, of those who shut their eyes to the for at this office, and furnish blank apapalling numbers of them which fester | plications to those desiring them. in scores all about us, protected by the Scott Act. Well may Canon Farrar

"The misery and degradation of the owest classes will hardly be touched til t has been recognised how silly, and often how meanly selfish, is the opposi tion to the efforts of Temperance Reform ers, until the nation sees that it is its in perative duty to diminish, if not to end by strong and determined legislation the intolerable and interminable curse drink, to control the liquor traffic by the nost stringent conditions, to punish drunkenness as a crime, and to put down the needlessly multiplied temptations to this worst, most fatal, and most continuous cause of ruin and brutality, nothing

When Premier Blair, who is an earnest and practical temperance man, cognised the fact that the Scott Act was a failure and that the traffic must be ike the Scott Act, designed in the interest of lawyers and the rum traffic. but it made it impossible for any licensed tavern to be established in any disthe illicit traffic, which must soon stamp been spared if the measures urged it out. Instead of many amongst us, years ago had been carried out. This who are content to talk temperance is one of the discomforting features of the study of this law, they think they just given will be heeded remains to are promoting the cause of temperance | be scen. Human nature is very much by importing professional lecturers to disposed to take chances and hope for tell them about Ontario, Kansas and the best. other remote places. while they neither know, nor care to know, what our own laws are. If Ontario had had such a local option and license law as that of New Brunswick, she would never have adopted the Scott Act, to say nothing of repealing it as she has done. We have such faith in the temperance sentiment of Northumberland as to be lieve that there are very few districts indeed in it where two-thirds of th voters on the Dominion lists would sign a recommendation for any man to set up a tavern amongst them, and that is what would be required if we were not under the Scott Act. So long as we have that measure, however, we will also have the forty-five or more rum shops we now have in Chatham-more than we ever had in the history of the place-the social evil, which we never had before the Scott Act, and a similar state of things from end to end of the County-all in the name of prohibition

Eczema, Itchy, Scaly, Skin Torture The simple application of "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT," without any internal med cine, will cure any cass of Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Piles, Itch, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Scaly, Itchy Skin Eruptions, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It is potent, effective, and costs but a trifle.

Ravison of Voter's, Lists.

Persons, therefore, who now neglect

As the Assembly voters' lists are the first to be closed, it is well for those interested to remember that Saturday next is the last day under the law for the revisors in each parish to receive notice from persons desirous of adding names to the lists of voters for the Provincial Assembly, or striking them therefrom. All interested should examine the preliminary lists at once and see that any notices or applications necessary are made on or before Saturday, 5th inst. The revisors' notice in another column shows what the quali-

ings for final revision as follows :-COUNTY OF NORTHUNBERLAND. Alnwick, Saturday, Oct. 26, 9 a. m., ffice A. & J. Adams, Neguac. Hardwick, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 10 a. m., Village Temperance Hall.

Glenelg, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 10 a. m., at Mrs. Jeremiah Ullock's. Northesk, Friday, Nov. 1, 10 a. m., Jnion Temperance Hall, Whitneyville. Southesk, Saturday, Nov. 2, 10 a. m. emperance Hall, Red Bank.

Derby, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 10 a. m., emperance Hall. Blackville, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 10 ., Temperance Hall. Blissfield, Thursday, Nov. 21, 10 a. m. emperance Hall, Doaktown. Ludlow, Friday, Nov. 22, 10 a. m.

Duffy's Hotel Newcastle, Monday, Nov. 25, 10 a. m. Court House. Chatham, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 n., Masonic Hall.

Nelson, Friday, Nov. 29, 10 a. emperance Hall. Rogersville, Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 m., Murray's Hotel. COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE. Durham, Friday, Nov. 8, 10 a. m., at

Barclay's Hotel Colborne, Saturdry, Nov. 9, 10 a. Henderson's Hotel Dalhousie, Monday, Nov. 11, 10 a. m. Court House. Addington, Thursday, Nov. 14, 10 a. 1 -Campbellton.

It is important to remember that persons wishing to have additions made to the Dominion lists, names struck therefrom or corrections of any kind effected, must give notice thereof in writing to the Revising Officer, Hon. Wm. Wilkinson, Bushville, Chatham, at least a fortnight before the dates of the meetings in the several parishes for which such addition, etc., are to

We shall be glad to give any information we have in relation to the above matters to any person applyin g there-

Notes and News.

QUEBEC'S DANGER. Says the Montreal Star: The outlook at Quebec is far from reassuring. Experts are at work examining the rock which Dufferin Terrace rests and have discovered a fissure running one hundred feet under the south eastern end of the terrace dividing it in two. This fissure is looked upon as the prime factor in a probable second avalanche. It will be a great loss to Quebec if Dufferin Terrace should be condemned. It has been described as the finest promenade in the world, and all who go to Quebec speak with enthusiam of the beantiful view to be had from the terrace. But it will either have to condemned or steps taken to strengthen framed our present License Act, he re- it without delay. In the opinion of the experts all the houses on Champlain street about ninety in number, will restricted. The law he passed was not, have to be vacated as they are in constant danger from the overshadowing rocks. What a pity that some of the inspection that is being done now had not been done a few weeks sooner. It trict unless it was recommended by is usually the way, like locking the two thirds of the ratepayers thereof, stable door after the horse has been while it placed in the hands of officers stolen. The lives of the unfortunate and magistrates powers of summary ac- people who met their death by the rocktion in the detection and punishment of crushing down upon them might have

and Scott Act, applying themselves to the sad tragedy. Whether the warning A RAILWAY TROUBLE AT TRURO. A Halifax paper says: There serious trouble at Truro between the railway authorities and citizens. It appears that the government claim ownership of the street running parallel with the track to the west of the station, and requested the hotel keepers and store keepers whose houses and place of business are on the opposite side of the street from the depot to take out leases, paying the government a nominal rent-\$1 each per annum The object of this, the government say, is to show possession of the land. out the leases, contending that the land | The Rev. John Pearson, of Toronto, used. The railway thereupon placed

> meeting was to have been held to protest against the course of the railway department and take some action. THE QUEBEC DISASTER. It appears, from well authenticated reports, that the Dominion Government was very negligent in the matter

gineer Baillarge says :-

case of "to-morrow."

about fifty-eight miles.

streef a few feet from the front of the

premises of the residents. This has

brought matters to a crisis and the

Truroians are furious. An indignation

On the 21st of January, 1880, I

thick, which would cost about \$27,000.

As the Montreal Herald says, this,

The latest from Quebec is the verdict

of coroner's jury which is to the effect

that the deaths were due to the gross

and culpable neglect of the federal

precautions. The verdict also censures

BAY CHALEUR RAILWAY

des Chaleurs to the effect that the sub-

Information is received from Baie

delay in getting out the victims.

the result was Wednesday's disaster.

It is to be hoped that electors generally will not fail to pay particular personal attention to deir own interests under both the Dominion and provincial franchise acts. Let them remember that the lists now being prepared will be those voted from for the next general election to the Assembly at Fredericton and the House of Commons at Ottawa. The next local election must be held on the Assembly list which is to be closed this month and although the Dominion election will hardly take place until 1891, yet is population of the old city on the east side is altogether improbable that there will be any further revision before that

> the duty of seeing, for themselves, that their names are on the respective lists, will have only themselves to blame if they find they have no vote when voting time comes.

Children Cry for

THE EXECUTIONER BOYCOTTED

his preliminary lists ready and, we the people refused to accept pay from believe, most of them are posted in the him for anything, saying it was "blood several districts. He is to hold meetmoney," nor would anybody receive him again as a friend so that he left the place and went home to France on the warship Drac. Fish and all business has been very dull at St.

> little news there. - Island Reporter. TO THE VICTORS, ETC. Mr. Wallace Graham, Q. C., Halifax, gets the vacant seat on the Supreme Court Bench of Nova Scotia as the successor of Judge James. He had never taken any part in politics, but was a business partner of the Minister of Marine, Hon. C. H. Tupper.

AN INSPECTOR AT WORK.

Capt. Pratt, lately in charge of the Dominion Cruiser "Dream," one of the new fisheries Inspectors, has been heard from. The Calais Times says he has been in that city the past weck, having been dispatched by the Dominion authorities to investigate the cotton mill and report whether the aniline dyes, chemicals, deleterious liquids and poisonous substances emptied from the vats of the St. Croix cotton mill have killed many fish in the river this year, or shall be allowed to destroy many more in the future. As the investigation was invited and arranged by the managers of the cotton mill, it is intimated that Commissioner Pratt will report that he found nothing on the premises except whitewash, while little fish-principally suckers-were swimming hilariously in the vats. - Reporter.

Fourteenth Session of the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada.

The Fourteenth Session of the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada took place in Montreal on Wednesday Sept. 11th and eight following days. The proceedings of this important and august body began with a service in Christ's Church Cathedral, when the Litany was said, the Holy Communion administered and a sermon delivered by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Dr. Court-

The Bishops and clerical delegates assembled before the service in the Synod Hall adjoining the Cathedral precincts, and having put on their robes went in procession to the western entrance, and thence advanced to the Chancel while a processional Hymn was sung. In the afternoon the Synod assembled for business in St. George's Church Sunday School Room. The upper house, composed of the Bishops of the nine Dioceses included in the Ecclesiastical Province, held its sessions in one room, and the lower house, composed of twelve clerical and twelve lay delegates from each of the eight regularly organized Dioceses, viz.: Nova Scotia, Fredericton, Quebec, Montreal, Ontario, Toronto, Niagara and Huron, numbering in all 192 representatives, held its sessions in another room. The Missionary Diocese of Algoma was represented in the person of its Bishop. The following were the delegates from

the Diocese of Fredericton. Clergymen.

Rev. Canon Brigstocke, D. D.; Rev. Canon Neales, M. A.; Rev. G. G. Roberts, M. A.; Rev. J. Roy Campbell; Rev. O. S. Newnham: Rev. Canon Forsyth, B. A., R. D.; Rev. J. H. Talbot; Rev. Canon Ketchum, D. D.; Rev. John DeSoyres, M. A.; Rev. J. R. De W. Cowie, B. A. : Rev. C. P. Hannington, B. A.; Rev. Leo. A. Hoyt, B. A.

Laymen. Sir John Allen, C. J.: Hon. D. L. Hannington: Mr. C. N. Vroom : Mr. W. M. Jarvis: Mr. C. H. Fairweather: Mr. R. T. Clinch; Hon. Judge Wilkinson Dr. C. W. Weldon: Hon. B. R. Stevenson; Mr. T. B. Robinson: Mr. A. A. Sterling:

Mr. John B. Foster. The Upper House, in the absence of the Metropolitan, Dr. Medley, was presided over by the Bishop of Ontario, Dr. Lewis the Senior Bishop in attendance.

The Lower House, as the first order business, elected as its Prolocutor the Rev. Dr. Langtry, M. A., of Toronto who had also presided over the Lower The citizens interested refused to take House of the Provincial Synod of 1886. is public street and so considered and chosen Secretary to the Upper House and the Dean of Quebec, Dr. Norman sleepers on the road and laid rails, the was elected Hon. Clerical Secretary, and track running the entire length of the Leo. H. Davidson, M. A., D. C. L. Montreal, Hon. Lay Secretary to the Lower House. When organization was completed and matters of routine business disposed of, the Synod entered upon the consideration of various motions of which notice has been given. Among the first of these was the

following moved by Mr. Geo. Elliott. of Niagara, in the absence of Mr. G. R. Par kin, of Fredericton, in reference to the free and open seats in Churches:-"Whereas, it seems to accord with the

teaching of Scripture, with the practice of of the Cape Diamond Cliff, the fall of the Primitive Church, and with the system of the Church of England, that which killed between forty and fifty consecrated places of worship should be persons a fortnight since. City Enfree, on equal terms to rich and poor alike, and that seats in them should not be subject to any conditions of purchase and sale; therefore, Resolved that in the made a report to the Minister of Public opinion of this Synod it is desirable, as a Works, Sir Hector Langevin, on the matter of Christian principle, that the dangerous appearance of the cracks in sittings in all Churches of this Ecclesiasthe rocks. I recommended a series of tical Province should be free and unapwalls, 50 to 80 feet high and 5 to 6 feet propriated, and that the members of the Church will serve her best interests and These measures were not taken, and forward the cause of Christianity by earnestly endeavouring to bring about like the Northwest rebellion; is a sad

The motion passed with a very large majority, the feeling of the Synod, being unanimous as to the desirability of the Free Seat System, the only question in the minds of some being as to the practicability of its immediate adoption in

Another matter which occupied the

authorities in not taking necessary attention of the Synod was the methods of raising money for church purposes. the municipal authorities for their The following resolution was moved by the Hon. Judge McDonald of Brockville. Ontario, who in an able speech set forth the evils of which it was the purpose of the discussion to find a remedy "Whereas some of the methods adopted now-a-days to obtain money for church

contractors, according to the reports of purposes, are very questionable, and such the engineers, have completed work as the Church of England, in the Province upon the section of this road lying of Canada, is called upon most earnestly between Metapedia and Cascapedia, to protest against; Therefore Resolved that the Bishops and clergy be, and are and that they have commenced running hereby respectfully requested to do what regular passenger trains between Metathey may to bring those under their pedia and Irishtown, a distance of spiritual oversight to a realization of how dishonouring to Christ and His Church is a neglect of duty and a contempt for privilege in the matter of Christian giv-

Dr. McLean dentist, who returned This motion was carried by an overfrom St. Pierre last Sunday, says that whelming majority, and the discussion the executioner of the murderer Nael showed how the springs of true Christian by guillotine there recently was so giving were dried up by resort to the entirely boycotted by the people that unworthy methods to which reference was The Dominion Revising officer for he had to leave the place. The man's made, and that while there was no desire

Pitcher's Castoria,

of money for religious purposes might, by industry and self sacrifice, produce handiwork and offer it for sale in proper ways, the Synod should speak out in condemn. ation of a prevailing evil, the remedy for which is a fuller realization of the duty and privilege of giving to God's Service without being constrained to do so by Pierre this season and there is very questionable worldly inducements.

> Committee on Christian Union, which was appointed at the Synod of 1886 to confer with any representatives of other Christian bodies who might desirous of conference upon this subject. The committee reported a conference held in Toronto in April last at' which there were present representatives from the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada, from the Methodist conference and the Presbyterian General Assembly. The subjects discussed were, 1st, corporate unity; 2nd, the amount of unity in doctrine, worship and modes o action between the three bodies represented; 3rd, The Holy Scriptures; 4th, the Creeds. A paper was read by the Dean of Montreal upon the second of the above subjects, and by Mr. Curry, a delegate of the Provincial Synod, upon the historic Episcopate. The following important statement was presented by Principal N. Y.

Cavan of the Presbyterian deputation. "Whereas, in the wise and merciful providence of God, divisions in the Christian Church have often been ordained for good, yet in themselves these divisions are to be lamented as productive of many and sore evils. The ideal of the unity of believers, set forth in the Scriptures, especially in our Lord's intercessory prayer, while chiefly spiritual in its nature, can be fully represented only in an undivided state of the visible church, in which perfect fellowship shall be maintained throughout the entire body of Christ, and it is the duty of the Church, and of all its members, continually to aspire towards and labour for the completeness of this

manifest union in the Lord." The committee reported that great kindliness and Christian good feeling pervaded the meetings of the Conference while there was no attempt to sink differpossible for divergent principles to be reconciled, with a view to real organic unity. The report of the committee having been received, the committee was reappointed and authorized to confer with any committees of other bodies who might be desirous of future conferences.

The Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada, following the example of the Bishops of the Lambeth Conference in 1888, has thus shown readiness to deliberate upon the basis laid down by that conference, with such Christian bodies as may be desirous of such con-The Synod was also occupied with the

consideration of the Missionary Work of

the Canadian Church. On Thursday evening, September 12th, a great Missionary meeting was held in the Queen's Hall and eloquent addresses were delivered by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Bishop of Huron and the Bishop of Algoma. On the following day the Synod gave place to the Domestic an Foreign Missionary Society of the Church The Bishops of England in Canada. sat in their robes on the platform the Lower House with Clerical and Lay Delegates. The Board of Management of the D. and F. M Society is composed of all the B'shops of the Ecclesiastical Province together with two Clerical and two Lay Representatives from each Diocese. The following are the Clerical and Lay Representatives from

Brigstocke, Rev. Canon Forsyth, Mr. W. M. Jarvis and Mr. R. T. Clinch. The report of the General Secretary, Dr. Mockridge, of Windsor, N. S., and of the Genéral Treasurer, J. J. Mason, of Hamilton, Ontario, were presented and showed encouraging progress, especially in Foreign Missionary work, since the last Provincial Synod of 1886.

the Diocese of Fredericton :- Rev. Canon

The Bishop of Algoma presented his report of work in his Diocese, and Missionary addresses were de'ivered by the Rev. Mr. Morley, Chaplain to Bishop of Madras, Dean Grisdale, and the Rev. Mr. Burman of Rupert's Land. During the proceedings of "Missionary Day" as it is called, the ladies of the Women's Auxiliary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society were invited to seats upon the floor of the Synod Hall. among their number being Mrs. Thring, President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Church in the United States. A highly interesting incident in the earlier proceedings of the Synod was the of the undersigned, if he

reception of a deputation from the general convention of the Church in the United British subject, and holds real States, composed of Bishop Doane of Albany, Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, Dr. Howard of Rhode Island, and Dr. Stringfellow of Alabama. The able and eloquent addresses of the members of the deputation were listened to with deep at tention and elicited prolonged applause. The attention of the Synod was occupied also with the consideration of the reception of a memorial from the Diocese of Ontario, asking the Synod to deliber-

ate upon what the Memorial referred to as the undue influence of the Roman Hierarchy over the Parliament and other Legislative bodies in the Doninion of Canada, and also a Memorial from the Diocese of Montreal in regard to the Jesuits' Estates Act. After a lengthy discussion these Memorials were referred to committees to report at the next Provincial Synod of 1892, the prevailing feeling of the Synod being that the questions involved in the Memorial were not such as the Synod was called upon to deal with, or from the discussion of which any advantage might be derived.

Max Stadler's Big Prize Of \$12,500.

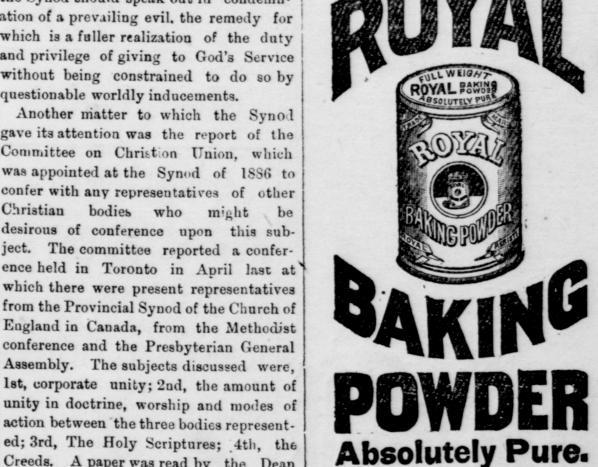
A Daily News reporter dropped into Max Stadler & Co.'s well known clothing establishment at Broadway and Grand St. The latter held a telegraph despatch in his right hand that read like this; NEW ORLEANS, JULY 20, 1889. MAX STADLER, New York:

One-five-one-six-six drew fifty thousand. M. A. DAUPHIN. In the other hand Mr. Stadler held one quarter ticket No. 15,166 in the July drawing of the Louisana State Lottery. Mr. Stadler took his ticket to his friend, Manager Hoey of the Adams Express Company, for collection, -New York Daily News, August 7.

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Application may be made to any one of the Dated at Chatham, Northumberland, 22nd A'agust, A. D. 1889.

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Thursday, 10th Oct., next, The following articles viz: 6 good Horses, Breeds Zulu Chief, Percheron and Clyde; 1 Colt, 6 Cows, 3 Heifers, 1 Ayrshire Bull, reg. Pedigree; 1 Thrashing Machine, 1 Horse Rake, 1 Land Roller, 1 Mowing Machine, 1 Double Waggon, 1 Cart and Harness, 1 Cultivator, 1
Horse Hoe, 2 Ploughs, 1 Harrow, 3 Sleds, 1
Double-seated Sleigh, 2 Buffalo Robes, 1 Stumping Machine, 2 Sets Double Harness, 3 Pads and Backchains, 1 Set Driving Harness, 100 pieces 1

inch pipe, 1 Turning Lathe, 1 Saw and Spindle for Wood Cutter, Capenters' and Blacksmith Tools, 200 Bushels Oats, 10 Tons Hay, 3 Tons Straw, 1 Riding Saddle, Forks, Rakes, Hoes, Spades, Hay Forks, with a hundred other articles usually kept about a farm. TERMS; sums of \$10 and under cash; over that and up to \$50, 3 months, over \$50 and upwards, 6 months with approved joint notes.

WM. WYSE, Auctioneer Chatham, 17th Sept., 1889. PIANO - TUNING

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