sources for supressing intemperance are

who has watched the course of tem-

and Connecticut for the last twenty-

five years, and has had a hand in all the

reform movements, may be taken as a

fair representative of the change which

the June Andover Review, he takes

broad ground as to what can be done

and what cannot be done in this matter.

He does not see that restrictive law can

accomplish any more then is done now.

must not violate these conditions. It

must not attempt to furnish a substitute

for industry, order, and good homes.

violating the rights of the virtuous.

It must not aim to save the vicious by

must not prohibit what is not plainly

prohibited by the law of God. It is

because temperance legislation has

attempted to go beyond these conditions

that it has failed to command public

confidence. Dr. Gulliver's conclusion

is "that a law against adulterations of

all kinds, such as every government

owes to its citizens, such as has

long existed in Denmark and other

Scandinavian countries, might offer an

experiment which is worth trying as a

temperance measure." In other words,

legislation in favour of temperance can

but in accord with the wholesome move-

ment of society and the way to overcome

intemperance is partly to use restrictive

law to the full extent of its limits, and

partly to supplement it by the social

influences which counteract the at

tractions of the dram shop and in

fluence people on the positive side of

character. It is this kind of effort

which the Church Temperance Society

is a good sign that intelligent men like

Dr. Gulliver, who have had large

experience of other methods of reform.

have finally come to work for temper-

ance on a broader and more thorough-

Chatham Misrepresented.

No cause-good or otherwise-can be

permanently helped by misrepresenta-

tion, and we are sure that the local

gentlemen, at least, who were responsi-

ble for the late Jesuits' Estates meet-

ing in Chatham will not feel that their

side of that mischievous question is

strengthened or anybody benefitted by

the Montreal Witness' report of what

pondent of that paper, writing on 13th

At Chatham - on Tuesday, Dr. Burns

joined the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, when

a large meeting was held under the aus-

pices of the Presbytery of Miramichi. The

Roman Catholics packed the meeting and

did what in them lay to prevent a full and free expression of public sentiment.

seemed as if liberty of speech would

and vapored and put impertinent ques-

tions in their wonted way, the gang that

gathered round them roared themselves

about a hundred outside, ready to rush

were an attempt made to take it.

Repeatedly, the chairman (Rev. W. W.

Aikin of Newcastle), asked if there was

no Justice of the Peace present to protect

the speakers in their right of speech.

After a while a magistrate did warn them.

Mr. Snowball went over amongst them

and told them they were disgracing the town, Rev. Neil Mackay threatened to

take down their names. They were then

somewhat quietier. Had the meeting

been under the auspices of the Roman

Catholic bishop rather than of the Pres-

byterv of Miramichi, and could we con-

ceive it possible for Protestants to assume

the rowdy's roll-the vocabulary would

have been ransacked to get epithets hard

enough to heap on us; but there, as with

the slaves down South in days of yore,

we Protestants have "no rights which

Two leaders of this opposition were broth-

ers, the one an honorable, a former mem-

ber of the New Brunswick Cabinet, and

the other a Government official of the

town. We trust the partisan and offen-

sive behaviour of the latter, who, as a

public official (especially holding such an

office) should be neutral and impartial,

will be remembered when the proper

We were made practically to see the

need of an "Equal Rights Association.

If Roman Catholics will act thus in a

strong, they are yet in a minority, what

must it be in Quebec where they are

seven to one; and in Ireland, where,

under a Parliament in Dublin, Protes-

tants would be proportionately at the

mercy of their ancient foes? The Chini

guy riot there, in the year of 1875, and

the coarse treatment to which these Pro-

testant gentlemen were subjected show

plainly that Roman aggressors escape

It is entirely incorrect that the

Roman Catholics packed the meeting

for there was, undoubtedly, a majority

of Protestants at it. It is equally in-

correct that the two speakers were "re-

peatedly and most rudely interrupted.'

Dr. Macdonnell was not interrupted at

all until he referred to an alleged

when some witty Irishman retorted by

asking, "what about Dr. Wild saying it

was no harm to shoot a Jesuit?" It is

true that this interruption caused the

Doctor to 'lose the thread of his dis-

course," but the hit was one which

any debater would appreciate, and we

are quite sure that Dr. Macdonnell

himself appreciated it as "one for the

other side." Such an episode as that,

and it was the one solitary "interrup-

tion" of Dr. Macdonnell, shows how

hard up the Witness correspondent was

for a grievance, when he stated that

"the two speakers were repeatedly and

It is true that when Dr. Burns wa

reading the vindictive and hate-inspired

denunciations of the Jesuits by the

infidel, Paul Bert-an authority which

historians do not recognise as at all re-

liable-there were interruptions which

at times, were rude, but it was only

when this speaker-as if determined to

stir up any bad blood there was to b

got at -- thus made blds for interrus

tions that he was accommodated. The

interruptions, however, were, at no

time so great as to prevent this eminent

Christian from proceeding with his

speech, while they even seemed to add

vim and even venom to the thrusts he

was making at those whose antagonism

Discussion was invited by Dr. Mac-

he seemed pleased to have aroused.

most rudely interrupted."

with impunity, while Protestants,

condign puhishment.

Roman Catholics are bound to respect.

hoarse. It is estimated that there were

in if required and to swamp the vote

took place here. The Halifax corres-

endorsed from the beginning and i

has taken place in public opinion.

General Business.

Further Great Cures of Skin Diseases by the Cuticura Remedies.

Boy one year and a halfold. Face and body in a terrible condition, being covered with sores. Suphur covered with sores. Suphur springs fail, Cured by Cuticura

I have used your CUTICURA REMEDIES in two cases where it proved to be successful. The first was in the case of a boy a year and a half old. His face and body were in a terrible condition, the former being completely covered with sores. I took him to the Massena Sulphur Springs, but he did not improve any. I was then advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I did. He took one and one half bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, when his skin was as smooth as could be, and to-day. I used the CUTICURA on his sores and the CUTICURA SOAP in washing him, He is now five years of age, and all right. The other case was a disease of the scalp, which was cured by washing with the CUTICURA SOAP and rubbing in the CUTI-CURA, one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT being used. They have proved successful in every case where I have advised the use of them It is sur prising how rapidly a child will improve under their treatment. I recommend them for any dis ease of the skin as being the best in the world.

This is my experience, and I am ready to stand by y statement.

JOHN R. BERO,

American House, Hogansburgh, N. Y. An Unbearable Skin Disease Cured I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called Eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching burning was almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES SO highly recommende uded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and RESOLVENT internally for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public state

MRS. CLARA A. FREDERICK Cuticura Remedies

Cures every species of torturing, humiliating, itch ng, burning scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, cruptions, sores, scales, and and crusts. blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous, or contagious, when physicians and all known remedies fail.

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

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take that there is no intention of dissolvplace in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. Famed for Twenty Years,

For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes. "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 themselves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the

company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.' semuregue

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana

State Lotteries which may be presented at R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank. PIERRE LANAUX,

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

urand Monthly Drawing at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, September 10, 1889.

CapitalPrize,\$300,000. 100.000 Tickets at \$20 each. Halves\$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths; \$1.

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is.....

1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is.....

	PRIZE OF	50,000 is	20,0
1	PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,0
2	PRIZES OF		20,0
5	PRIZES OF		25,0
25	PRIZES OF		25,0
100	PRIZES OF		50,0
	PRIZES OF		60,0
	PRIZES OF		100,0
	API	PROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100	Prizes of	\$500 are	\$50,0
March Conference	do	300 are	30,0
100	do	200 are	20,0
		TERMINAL PRIZES.	
999	do.	100 are	99,9
999	do.	100 are	99,9
200	do.	100 arc	00,

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MEAL, CORNMEAL. __ALSO-__

100 Chests of well selected TEAS WHOLESALE and RETAIL at

remarkably low prices. R HOCKEN. Miramichi Advance.

joyed a representative position.

Northumberland has, no doubt,

large number of good men, and takes

a second place to no county in the

province in respect of her leaders in

contribute to the maintenance of our

material prosperity, but she has not

many citizens from amongst whom to

select legislative representatives.

Every citizen is, of course, eligible,

found on the opposition side of the

House-at times, no doubt, only

through a desire to be consistent and

not from personal choice, for w

believe that, outside of the Stum

page question, Mr. Tweedie's prefer

ment side. Notwithstanding hi

however he has been able

with the Government in matters af

independence he has displayed and

We have not heard of any others

of our members canvassing, but Mr.

Hutchison assures his friends that he

Assembly. Whoever may do so, how-

ever, it is to be hoped that the electors

will be careful to choose men capable

of intelligently, ably and unselfishly

ment in the way of public ex-

the provincial revenue are much

Revision of the Electoral Lists.

parishes, and the failure of the Asses-

probable that those in default will be

proceeded against, as the law is new

The revisors, having availed them-

selves of all means for ascertaining the

names of qualified electors, shall, before

and shall, not later than 10th Septem-

three of the most public places in the

a notice of the time and place of the

revisors' meeting (which must be be

purpose of dealing with applications to

ground of addition or objection to

either of the revisors on or before the

must give notice in writing to the per-

5th of October.

upon the same.

been accorded them.

round representative.

To Be or Not to Be ? all departments of business which There is a strong impression abroad that the members of the House of Assembly will not be allowed to serve out the current term for which they were elected, but that there will be a dissolution and new election before another session takes place. In any case there would be a general election some time inprobably, June or July-1890, and the reason given for shortening the term of the present representatives is, that as a material change in the qualification of legislative candidates, as well as in the elective franchise has taken place-widening the area from which those to be chosen, as well as those who are to make choice are to come-the present house represents only a portion of the constituencies under the new franchise, and should, therefore, give place to one fully representing the province as now constituted. There is much logical force in this plea for an election, although we have not heard of any popular demand that one should be held before the time fixed therefor by law, and it may be fairly urged in favor of the statu quo that the new franchise act came in the natural course of events, without popular excitement of kind, either preceding or following it, and Of females instantly relieved by that new, elegant, and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness, was no demand for an early election by members of the legislature, or also because he makes a good allindication on the part of the Gov ernment that one would take place. The people seem to be indifferent in the matter, and if there be a dissolution of the House, instead of allowing it to end by the expiration of the time for which it was elected, we presume the action of the Government will be acquiesced in as a matter of course.

We are entirely uninformed as to what the Government's views of the subject may be, and it is possible ing. Should that be so it will, no doubt, meet with general approval, for aside altogether from the entire absence of any manifest demand on the part of the people or press for a general election, we think it will be conceded that it is bad, in principle, to shorten the legal term of a legislative body, simply as a matter of personal politics, which it would evidently be when no demand is made for such action on public grounds.

As we have said, the enlarged franchise furnishes a logical reason on which to excuse a dissolution, but the demand for the exercise of executive power in the matter will come, if at all, from within the executive and not from those who are soon to be entranchised. Besides, there is much to urge in favor of de ferring an election until the regular time, in order that the new lists may be the better understood.

So far as the North Shore is con-Pres. State National Bank | cerned, an election before the month of June would be inconvenient for very considerable number of electors and particularly of those who are to have votes for the first time law, for it is safe to say that the majority of them will be far away in the lumber camps, rendering a winter election practical disfranchisement for them; and it will, therefore, seem almost a mockery to give them the right to vote and, 100,000 then, by bringing on an election out ooo of the usual course, deprive them of opportunity to enjoy their newlyacquired privilege.

The position of the Government seems to be a strong one, and it bids fair to remain so. The only change that appears to have taken place since prorogation is in St. John. where two of its supporters have, very unreasonably we think, resigned because the man of their choice was not appointed police magistrate for that city. That question, however, can have no material effect beyond St. John, and even should two opposition men be elected to the vacancies created there, the Government will still be very strong.

Our northern members are mainly Government supporters, and will, doubtless, continue to be so, unless securing of a reduction of stumpage by offering opposition, and there does "REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and practical solution of the great North Shore question in that direction, just now, while it is really doubtful whether there are not some of the northern representatives who could be held by the Government against that or any other public interest, by merely local or even personal considerations. So long as the North Shore contingent has in it an appreciable element of such material, it will render an equitable settlement of the stumpage question the more difficult,

portance, whether he be a supporter

One of our present representatives

-Mr. Tweedie-appears to believe

that an election is not far off, and is

understand that he seeks re-election

on the merits of his course during the

or opponent of the Government.

with revision. The lists, being revised, full alphebetical lists shall be made up, with all possible speed, of all voters in polling district in the several parishes, and of non-resident voters, etc., and and it is, therefore, to be hoped that the revisors shall, on or before the electors in the Parish of Glenelg-at or every man chosen at the next elec-10th of November transmit the same to tion-whenever it may take placethe County Secretary. will be of sufficient calibre to hold

Following is the qualification of electhis question as of paramount im- tors, as set forth in the Act :-21. Every male person of the age of

twenty-one years, being a British subject, not otherwise legally incapacitated; shall be qualified to vote in any election of Members for the House of Assembly. (a) Who shall in his own right hold real estate to the value of one hundred dollars, or personal property, or real and making quite an active canvass. We personal property together to the value of trict, provided such person is duly registered in the voters' list for such electoral district, and is at the time of tendering

to the amount of four hundred dollars in with the worst classes to secure this swers-all in a perfectly orderly manner, any electoral district, providing the name of such person shall be duly registered upon the voters' list in such electoral district, made up in the year for which such person has been assessed upon income as aforesaid, and provided such person shall have continued to be a bona fide resident and domiciled in such district from the time of his being assessed as aforesaid until the time of tendering his vote; or (c) Who is a priest or other Christian minister or teacher in charge of a congregation within an electoral district, or is a licensed teacher or professor employed in

teaching in any school or college within an

electoral district, provided the name of but it is only the few who possess such person is duly registered on the voters' list for such district; or the qualifications which go to make (d) Whose name shall be duly entered an effective member of the legislaon the voters' list in an electoral district, provided such person shall have been a ture, and, while Mr. Tweedie's resident of such district for the twelve whole political course may not have calendar months next preceding the first day of May of that year in which the been satisfactory to many amongst voters' list is made up, and provided such us, we think he is recognised as one of person is, at the time of making up the voters' list, a bona fide resident of or the County's leaders in public matters domiciled in the electoral district in the who has fair claims to be retained in list of which he is registered, and is at the time of tendering his vote a resident of the legislature. He was returned at and domiciled in such district, and every the last general election as one of the such person having the property or other qualification, or having resided in the famous "licket" and, amid many listrict, as in this section mentioned, and difficulties and discouragements, innot otherwise legally incapacitated, shall be entitled to have his name placed upon cluding the resignation or defection the voters' list at the making up of the of all his associates, has stood by his same, as in this Act provided. colors. In doing so he has been

22. A person may be resident in an electoral district within the meaning of this Act, notwithstanding occasional or temporary absence in the prosecution of his occupation, (such as a mechanic, Iumberman, mariner or fisherman,) or attendance as a student in an institution o learning in the Dominion of Canada, and such occasional or temporary absence shall not disentitle such person to be entered n the voters' list as a qualified voter, or ences were mainly on the Govern- to vote.

23. No person shall be entitled to be entered or registered as a qualified voter position as a recognized oppositionist, as hereinafter mentioned, or shall be registered or entered on a list of voters in respect of residence in an electoral district to exercise considerable influence where he is in attendance as a scholar or student at a School, University or other Institution of learning, unless he has no feeting the County, which, we think, other place of residence entitling him to owes him continued support for the

24. No person shall be entitled to be entered on a list of voters or shall vote, who, at the time of making up the voters' list, or of voting, as the case may be, is a prisoner in a jail or prison undergoing punishment for a criminal offence, or is a patient in a Lunatic Asylum, or is maintained in whole or in part as an inmate receiving charitable support or care in a Municipal Poor-house or house of indusdoes not intend to offer for the next try, or who is a pauper receiving aid towards his support or the support of his family from any City, Town or Parish, or is an inmate receiving charitable support or care in a charitable institution, receiving aid from the Province under acy Statute in that behalf, or who is an In-

assisting each other to restore North-The electoral districts and polling umberland to her proper place in the places in Northumberland, are as Government of the Province and also follows :in obtaining for her more just treat-

No. 1-For all electors residing between the upper or westerly line of the Parish penditures than she has received for and upper line of French fort Cove Brook (so called) -at the Court House in the some years. Her contributions to Shire Town ; No. 2-For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of Frenchlarger than those of any other County ort Cove Brook (so called) and the west in the province, and while we canside of the lower Mill Cove Brook, extend- inst., says :ing to the rear or second tier of lots-at not expect to receive back as much or near the village of Douglastown; as we pay, our people may justly

urge through their representatives Mill Cove—at or near John Sullivan's; more adequate consideration in the Alnwick-No. 4-For all that part of the Parish direction indicated than has, of late, ving west of Grand Down Creek-at or | The two speakers were repeatedly and near the residence of Alexander K. Mc- most rudely interrupted. At times it

No. 3-For all that part of the Parish

lying below the west side of the lower

Dougall, Oak Point : No. 5-For all that part of the Parish | denied then. When the leaders shouted not included in sub-district number four, and lying to the westward of a line com-It is important that the revisors for mencing at the mouth of the Robichau Brook, and running thence north to the the different parishes of the province southwest corner of the Indian Reserve, attend promptly and faithfully to the and thence along the western line of the work entrusted to them under the Act said reserve, and its prolongation north to the County line-at or near the Bridge of the last session of the legislature reover the Burnt Church River in the New lating to Elections to the General As-Jersey Settlement: sembly. The work of the revisors is

No. 6-For all that part of the Parish lying to the eastward of the eastern the more important this year because boundry of sub-district number five -at the lists to be made up will be those on or near the Tabusintac Bridge; which the next general election will be

No. 7-At or near the Temperance It is the duty of the assessors of

every parish to deliver to the revisors No. 8-For all that part of the Parish lying to the northward of a line commencon or before 1st August a copy of the ing where the Chaplain Island road internames of all the male persons entered sects the division line between the upon their assessment lists, giving par- | Parishes of Northesk and Newcastle; thence in a westerly direction to the ticulars of property, etc. We undermouth of the Big Sevogle River; thence stand that this was not done in some westerly to the County line-at or near the school house near Trout Brook, on the Chaplain Island Road; sors in this respect renders them liable

No. 9-For that part of said Parish no to a heavy penalty, although it is not including the sub-district number eight and below the lower line of the lot of land formerly owned and occupied by the late Andrew McGrath-at or near the Temand its provisions, as yet, but imperperance Hall, Whitneyville;

No. 10-For the remainder of the fectly understood and there will be a Parish-at or near Andrew Matchett's: disposition to make allowances, in the working of the law until officials get No. 11-At or near the residence of

Blissfield-No. 12-At or near the residence John A. Arbo

No. 13-At or near the village of Boies

the 1st September, meet and make up a list thereof as provided by the Act, Nelson-No. 14-For all electors residing be tween the upper line of said Parish and ber, post up a copy thereof in at least the upper line of lot number thirteen granted to George Henderson, and all the electors residing on Barnaby River, from polling subdivision of the parish for Alexander Saunders' on both sides of said which the list is made up, together with River, to Semiwagan bridge, including all electors in Semiwagan Ridge-at or near Dennis Kirk's; for all electors from said George Henderson's line downwards to tween 20th and 25th October) for the the lower line of said Parish, and electors from Semiwagan upwards. Barnaby River, including Nowlan Settleadd or strike off names, and any person ment—at or near Flett's Cove; [Note by claiming to add or strike off a name the Editor-There seems to be an omission

> Handwick-No 15.-At or near the residence of Robert Noble

named polling placel

must give notice thereof, with the in the Act of a number for the last-

Rogersville and Glenela-Before the 10th of October the re-No. 16. - For Rogersville and all that visors must post in three places in the part of the Parish of Glenelg included within Rogersville Settlement-at or near polling district an alphebetical list of Rogersville Station, on the Intercolonial the persons proposed to be added or Raiiway; struck off, with a notice of their meet-

No. 17 .- For that part of the Parish ing as already stated to adjudicate below the lower line of the grant to the late James Walsh-at or near Scott's If any person objects to a name and School house; No. 18-For the remainder of the Parproposes to strike it off the list, he ish—at or near the Temperance Hall, Red-

son objected to on or before 15th Octo-Chatham and Glenelg-No. 19 .- For all that part of the Parish of Chatham lying east of the Forrest The Revisors shall attend in person Road, and for all that part of the Parish at the time and place appointed for reof Glenelg, lying easterly of the prolongation of the said Forrest Road to the rear vision and discharge the duties imposed of the first tier of lots in gaid Parish; upon them under the Act in connection thence along said rear line easterly until it strikes the Miramichi River, south of Point au Car—at or near the School house

> at Black Brook, in the Parish of Chat-No. 20.—For the remainder of the elec tors in the Parish of Chatham-at the No. 21.-For the remainder of the near Black River Bridge, on the Richioucto Road.

The Work of Law in Temperance Reform. (Church Guardian,)

Public opinion in New England is reaching a different conclusion from that once held by the temperance reformers. Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut have been compelled to repeal prohibitive laws in the form four hundred dollars in any electoral dis- of statutes because the people were not satisfied with their operation, and the recent attempt in Massachusetts to put dennell, and Messrs. Winslow and R. ground on which an appeal can be property together as aforesaid in such most conservative part of the commade by a man who has already en- (b) Who shall be assessed upon income munity who were compelled to join

to face is whether the legal reorder and good nature. We believe Rev. Mr. McKay went exhausted. Prof. John P. Gulliver, down the hall to ascertain who the interrupters of Dr. Burns were, but if he perance legislation in Massachusetts

were disgracing the town.' As a matter of fact public sentiment in Chatham was and is opposed to the agitation of this question. Our people do not approve of or want anything to do with the feuds of Ontario and Quebec, nor do they think the fire-eating class of parsons, to which Dr. Burns evident-If further legislation is attempted it ly belongs, are needed here on such errands as that in which he was so unsuccessful on the occasion referred to The community-Protestant and Catho lic alike-deprecated his mode of pre senting the Jesuits' Estates matter. while they were all interested in wha was said by Dr. Macconnell and, even though many could not agree with that gentleman, they respected him for the ability and respect for the proprieties of public discussion with which he addressed them. Dr. Burns was alone responsible for what there was of unpleasantness at the meeting and the attempt of the Halifax correspondent of the Witness to put him on a par with Dr. Macdonnell, is a little bit of policy as despicable as the more glaring inaccuracies of the report we have only be successful when it is not special

Household.

CHALK IN WATER. A small piece of chalk put in a pitcher of water, without imparting any taste whatever to the same, will exer-

cise a corrective effect upon the stomach of anyone afflicted with acidity, or heartburn, as is familiarly called. A nice supper dish-Toast small slices of bread half an inch thick, grate

or mince some lean ham, mix it with the yolk of an egg and some cream, season with nutmeg, warm and spread the meat over the toast, brush yolk of egg over the top, and brown in a Dutch oven before serving.

LYONNAISE POTATOES. Slice a quart of cold boiled potatoes. Fry to a nice vellow a teaspoonful of chopped onion in three teaspoonfuls of tablespoonful of minced parsley, seasoning with salt and pepper to taste. Stir carefully so as not to break the potatoes, until they are well browned, when they are done. Serve hot.

Borax is exceedingly useful in the domestic economy and should be always at hand. It is highly recommendclear; a piece the size of a pea, dissolved in the mouth, is all that is necesmouths of any kind.

News and Notes, Etc.

RECKLESSNESS. During the month of July last the debt of Canada increased, in round

grant to the Royal Family.

numbers, three and a half million dollars-or over \$110,000 a day. A PROPER SPIRIT. The Duke of Fife declines to premit his wife, Princess Louise of Wales, to accept any share of the Parliamentary

PARNELL AND THE PRINCE. Apropos of the Prince of Wales's supposed views on the subject of the Union a London correspondent states that Mr. Parnell is aware of them, and that he has consequently supported the increased grants and used his influence with his party to induce them to do likewise. Mr. Parnell and the Prince have met more than once in the some- poised, open-browed, God-fearing man Monuments, Headstones, Tabwhat exclusive but luxurious rooms is a noble work of God, to be loved to of the Marlborough club. Pall Mall

community where, though confessedly | Gazette Less than a year ago one of our pastors in St. John preached a sermon or two on the duty of christians to give not less then was given by the Jewsone tenth. He recently received a note from a young man asking advice as to the way he should distribute his offerthey tried such tactics, would meet with | ing. He also stated that these sermons had convinced him that he should lay aside at least a tenth of his earnings for the Lord. The result has been that while before he had thought he had done well to give fifty cents a week -\$26 a year-he was now able to devote over \$120 to good purposes. He does not feel poorer in purse, while he is much richer in spirit. - Messenger

Mercier threat to hoist the tri-color, and Visitor. A CURIOUS FIND IN COLORADO. DENVER, Col. Aug. 12 .- A remarkable story reached here yesterday from Aspen, Col. Last Thursday night, as the story goes, the night shift in the Minnie Mine put in two thirty-inch holes in the breast of a 500-foot level and fired the blast. On returning to the mine it was found that the two shots had broken into a cave. Going in a few feet the men found the walls covered with crystalized lime and lead. The cave had a descent of about 20 degrees. and they found many rooms and chambers. They had entered about 200 feet when they found the petrified body of a man, The head was resting on the knees and the arms were drawn around the legs, Indian fashion. A stone bowl and axe were found beside the figure. The body was well preserved, but in trying to lift it one arm broke off. Other bodies in different attitudes were found in the chamber, but when disturbed they crumbled. One stone man was brought out with the loss of arms and feet. The discovery has caused great excitement in Aspen, as the bodies do not seem to be those of In-

> PARNELL'S REPROOF. London, Aug. 13. - The Parnell

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

en vesterday on Mr. Gray's amendhim, while it is absolutely untrue that Mr. Snowball "told them they berated the absentees.

> WHY NOT KEEP AT IT? Why is it that merchants, when the dull season is at hand stop advertising? But just as soon as they are rushing so that they have not a minute of their own, in goes a big ad. The time to advertise, gentlemen, is when business is dull, keep at it then, if you have time look over your stock, call out your bargains, and let the people know what they are. One of the biggest dealers in New England, says that his success is due to advertising actual bargains i dull times, for the money he made when others were idle paid his running expenses for the year.

> > WAGES UNDER FREE TADE.

It is a curious fact and one that ought to be interesting to protectionist, on this continent, that while the tendency is towards lower wages in the United States and Canada, country having a high tariff in the alleged interests of the working classes, the tendency in free trade England is in the opposite direction. Since the adoption of free trade as the settled policy of Great Britain there has been a large increase in the wages of all classes of workmen, while there has also been a constant reduction in the cost of living. The London Statist says that there is hardly a trade in which wages have not risen during the past year or two, and in some cases the rise has been very great. For instance the miners of Yorkshire and Midland counties have gained 20 per cent. ad vance during the past year. How do these facts strike the mind of a protectionist in connection with the reduction of wages in the mining regions of Pennsylvania and Nova Scotia? Must there not be something rotten in the contention that a protective policy is in the interests of the working classes? How is it that under free trade in England the condition of the working man is always improving, and that under butter; add to this the potatoes and a protection in America the condition of the working man is always deteriorating? These are conundrums that we would like to see our protectionist friends grapple with.-Halifax Chroni-

There are some men whom it is always a delight to meet, whom we grapple to, in our hearts as with "hooks of ed for catarrhal troubles, and as a wash steel." We may not see them much. for weak eyes, especially for inflamed Our paths may be widely separated. lids. For public speakers and singers But we love them all the same. And it is invaluable for keeping the voice when Providence may throw us together, there is an unfailing conviction that we have met a man whom it is sary. It allays the inflammation of safe to trust and commend. These are sore throat, and mixed with honey is men who have opinions and are willing very healing to canker, thrush and sore to express them. They are men whom no favor can buy or any hatred or threats frighten to wrong courses. They do not always cry hosanna with the multitude, nor "crucify" when the tide turns that way. Never having any selfish ends to serve that could lead them to wrong another, they are beyond the temptation of lying and double-dealing and crafty subterfuges. They do right because it is right. If a neighbor is wronged or slandered or prosecuted, be he black or white, rich or poor, high or low, they fear not to say so. It may offend some powerful person or family to speak so frankly, but he thinks not for that. He has the clear in elligence to see that dishonesty and wrong doing are not only mean and cowardly, but that they degrade and weaken whoever engages in them. When he knows a man has hed to him or about him, he neither can

THE PHANTOM OF MONTREAL SEEN 4,000

respect nor fear him, until he repents

and seeks forgiveness. Such a self

the end of our days.

MILES AWAY. OTTAWA, Aug. 12:-A despatch from Victoria, B. C. says that Prof. Willoughly, who has visited the Alaskan coast for many years, a short time ago visited "Muir's Glacier," and took a shot at it with his camera. He was startled by a most remarkable result. It was the phantom of a great city, with rows of warehouses, factories with tall chimneys, stately residences, and elegant church spires. Various were the conjectures as to the locality from which the shadow was evolved. Victoria, Seattle, Portland, and Francisco were all suggested, but none met the requirements. At last a French Canadian recognized the Windsor hotel, the dome of the new Catholic Cathedral near the hotel and Notre Dame, with Mount Royal in the distance. The mysterious city was the phantom of Montreal, nearly 4,000 miles away. The professor has had a large number of his picture struck off. and it is the wonder of the day.

HAVE YOU A LUCKY NUMBER? New Orleans, Aug. 13:-The following numbers drew the principal prizes in the Louisiana Lottery: \$87,835, \$30,-000; 85,332, \$10,000; 75,353, \$50,000; 63,540, \$25,000; 30,242 and 54,422. each \$10,000; 19,044, 43,200, 56,095, 61,863 and 90,684, each \$5,000.

LARGE SUBSIDIES,

The Toronto Mail says that the Grand Trunk Railway has received \$26,000,000 of Canadian money. The Canadian Pacific has received in money and public lands subventions to the amount of \$155,500,000-of which \$128,800,000 went to the main line and \$26,700,000 to minor roads. Of the sum given to the Grand Trunk the Ontario government gave \$3,400,000 and the Ontario municipalities \$5,600,000-\$9,000,000 in all. The Quebec government gave \$330,000 and the Quebec municipalities \$20,000. To the C. P. R. the total contribution of Ontario late last night. Mr. Parnell, who was was \$4,600,000, viz.: \$1,400,000 by present and acted as chairman, com- the government and \$3,200,000 by the the best value in the market, last three sessions in the legislature, last three sessions in the legislature, his vote the owner of the real estate or prohibition in the constitution of the B, and M. Adams either made remarks mented in very strong language on the municipalities. Thus Ontario has which is, after all, the only valid personal property, or real and personal state has been rejected by the best and or asked questions and received anof dollars to these trunk lines. The

sessions of the House, for which he \$5,100,000 on behalf of the C. P. R., The question which sober people and the meeting ended in perfect good said there was no excuse. Twenty and the municipalities have given \$1,were absent when the division was tak- 400,000, so that Quebec has contributed to the two lines \$6,850,000. The Fedon the Tithes Recovery Bill, eral chest has given \$16,700,000 to the when their presence would have insur- Grand Trunk system in the shape of ed the defeat of the Government, as loans and subsidies, and \$142,000,000 the amendment was rejected by only to the Canadian Pacific system, countfour votes. Mr. Parnell soundly ing the land grant and the guarantee of \$15,000,000. Omitting the guarantee and the land grant, the Federal government has spent \$87,000,000 cash on account of the Canadian Pacific, so that its actual cash responsibility on account of the two systems is over 100,000,000, which, at 31 per cent. Prepresents an annual charge of three and a half mil-

> When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Gstoria. When she had Children, she gave them of

> AMCLPINE'S Province of New Brunswick Directory

D. MCA LPINE & SON are now preparing of this Province, which will include all persons (Male) from the age of 20 years old and upward, and all Females in Mercantile Business; also ar Historical Sketch of the Province up to 1888, with other general information. It will be well bound and printed on good paper. The publishers have been requested several times, by leading business men and others, to publish the above work and promised their support. They therefore feel confident that the work is needed, and business men of all classes will consider that it is necessary to Advertise in it to make it a success, otherwise the publishers will not be able to publish it. We are now behind nearly all the other Provinces in the Dominion, and of the States in America, in not having a Directory of the Province since 1870-71. There will not likely be a similiar work published for the next ten years, therefore the special inducement to those who do advertise in it now. Any persons who wish their Advertisements inserted, by applying early will obtain better positions. Except the covers and pages opposite covers, the prices will be geneal, viz: \$20.00 per page; \$12.00 per half; \$10.00 per third; \$8.00 per fourth—with Directory

D. McALPINE & SON,

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC! The subscribers have just received for sale,

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND OATS, Sugar Cured

Spiced Beef Hams.

Timothy and Clover Seed. They keep on hand a full line of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS. LIME & COAL.

at lowest market rates. GILLESPIE & SADLER. Chatham, 5 May7th 1889.

Wanted by C. P. Curtis & Co., GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 176 ATLANTIC AVENUE. BOSTON - - - MASS.

All the Smelts, Trout, Bass, Eels and all kinds of Fresh Fish in their seasons, as soon as possible to supply their wholesale trade. Ship early and often.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE, FREESTONE AND CRANITE WORK. John H. Lawlor & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.



lets, Mantels & Table-tops Garden Vases, Etc., etc. CUT STONE of all descriptions furnished

CHATHAM N. B.

Dimensions Fine Lumber

etc., etc., FOR SALE BY

GEO. BURCHIL, & SONS. PROVISIONS & GROCERIES.

TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK ONE CAR OF FLOUR.

Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Beans, Peas Barley and Rice always in stock. Also a full line of

Plain and Fancy Bisciuts, Canned Goods in valtety, Teas a speciality from 20c upwards, Glass aud Earthenware, Table Cutlery, Paints and Oils.

All sold at lowest cash prices. Alex McKinnon: Chatham, 13th August, 1889.

WARNING.

I hereby warn all persons against entering upon or crossing over my property, without my permission, as all persons doing so will be prosecuted as trespassers.

PATRICK CASEY. Upper Nelson, August 1st, 1889.

Teacher A Second or Third Class Female Teacher for School District No. 9, St. Margarets.

Secretary to Trustees SAMPLES DOMINION inorse

Liniment. TIVE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before th ablic for Lameness, Spav ns, Sweeny, Spraine en and Stiff Joints. Scratches, Cracked and

Greasy Heels, Harness Galls Cuts, Sores of long standing, Fistule, Poll Evil, Warts, Swellings an Also, will eradicate Lumps on the Head and Neck of Cattle; will ture Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also, Frost Bites, Chillblains and Quebec government is responsible for retail trade. Solt wholesal by J. D B. F Mackenzie and