## General Business.


### ITCHING AGONIES.

**Every Night I Scratched until the Skin was Raw.**

**Body covered with scales like spots of mortar. An awful Spectacle. Doctors useless. Cure hopeless. Entirely cured by the Cuticura Remedies in five weeks.**

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your CUTICURA REMEDIES performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hope of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspapers about your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually droped off and disappeared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the CUTICURA REMEDIES to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scalp eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you for what the CUTICURA REMEDIES have been to me. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as nice and clear as a baby's.

GEO. COTEY, Merrill, Wis.

Sept. 21, 1887.
Feb. 7, 1888.—No trace of the disease from which I suffered has shown itself since my cure.
G. C.

**Cuticura Remedies.**

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

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c., SOAP, 35c., RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

**I CAN'T BREATHE.**

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy, and Inflamation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs.

**5 C. BREAD-MAKER'S YEAST 5**

Never fails to give satisfaction.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

**UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!**
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

**L.S.L.**

**Louisiana State Lottery Company.**

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place 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.**

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 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.*

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, August 13, 1889.

**Capital Prize, $300,000.**

100,000 Tickets at $20 each. Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2; Twentieths; $1.

LIST OF PRIZES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 PRIZE OF | $300,000 is | $300,000 |
| 1 PRIZE OF | 100,000 is | 100,000 |
| 1 PRIZE OF | 50,000 is | 50,000 |
| 1 PRIZE OF | 25,000 is | 25,000 |
| 2 PRIZES OF | 10,000 are | 20,000 |
| 5 PRIZES OF | 5,000 are | 25,000 |
| 25 PRIZES OF | 1,000 are | 25,000 |
| 100 PRIZES OF | 500 are | 50,000 |
| 200 PRIZES OF | 300 are | 60,000 |
| 500 PRIZES OF | 200 are | 100,000 |
| APPROXIMATION 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 |
| 999 do. | 100 are | 99,900 |
| 2,134 Prizes, amount to | | $1,054,800 |

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

**AGENTS WANTED**

☞ FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail 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 issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

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

"**REMEMBER** that the payment of 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 all imitations or anonymous schemes."

**ONE DOLLAR** is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.

**BEST COUGH MEDICINE, PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.**

It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists. 25 cents.

**Teacher Wanted**

A Second or Third Class Female Teacher for School District No. 1, Lower Newcastle. Apply Stating Salary, to

JOHN G. BROWN.
Secretary of Trustees.



## Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - JULY 25, 1889.


### Montreal Law.

Law and lunacy appear to go hand in hand in Montreal. A Miss Mulcahy of that city allowed a young man to scrape acquaintance with her. She believed the young fellow to be an Englishman, and he seems to have been a prank-loving college student. She alleges that almost as soon as he became acquainted with her he proposed marriage, but although she was so free and easy in getting on speaking terms with him she refused. He persisted in continuing to propose, and she persisted in refusing. Then, someone mysteriously intervened and began to threaten her. Next she was induced to join a little family party in a cab and go through the form of an alleged marriage, at the conclusion of which the bridegroom died and she jumped out of the cab and went home where she, forthwith, proclaimed herself to be Mrs. Husson. Since that time she has been persecuted in various ways, chief of which have been threats of different kinds by people who, it appears, she has never been able to see and another girl has, according to her story, supplanted her in the confidence of her mysterious father-in-law. Her whole story is an incoherent jumble of real, imaginary and impossible events and, in order to show its absurdity, we append an affidavit she made on the subject.

I live at No. 1 Edward street, I met for the first time, in May, 1887, in St. Patrick's church, Ralph B. Husson. But I did not speak to him, nor did he speak to me until the Sunday in September in the same year when having fainted in the same church, he and another party, a woman, came to my help. It was during low Mass. I did remain in my position. I was only seated on my seat by him and the lady. After Mass he took me home, and left me at the door. I then met him at church the following Sunday, and on many occasions later on. On the third time we met he proposed me to marry him. I refused to entertain his demand. He afterwards renewed his proposals each time we met and I always refused. In the beginning of the fall he told me once that he would kidnap me. He left for England then, and was absent from Canada for about a month. After his coming back to Canada he succeeded to speak to me on several occasions, and on each of them he made the same proposal and always repeated the threats of kidnapping me.

From September, 1887, up to the 25th of February last, apart from the threats made by Husson himself, two of his friends, that is to say, Maxwell Huntley and Peter Monckland, made repeated threats to me to force me to marry Mr. Husson.

On the 27th day of February this year, a man whom I think to be in the employ of Peter Monckland (Jarvis) came to my place and asked me to go to the Balmoral hotel, that Husson was dying there, and wanted to see me. I went. The previous night a man, completely unknown had come to our place and asked my mother to go with him to Ste. Cundgonde to see a relation of hers who, he pretended, had fallen and broken her neck. She did not go. It was not true.

When I was in the Balmoral I soon discovered that Husson was not in. I met Monckland's man, Jarvis, the same who had invited me to the Balmoral, and he told me then that Husson was outside in a vehicle and that he was dying. As I came out I saw a vehicle. The man Jarvis took me to it, and then

HUSSON'S FATHER OPENED THE DOOR

and invited me in. I got in. Husson was lying down across the two seats. The father then asked me whether I was to marry his son or not. He was dying, he said, and it was all my fault. I said, "I will." I was afraid to say "No." He then asked me where was my ring, stating that he had sent me one by George Frateeby. I never had one. In the vehicle besides the sick man and his father there was a man that I believed to be a doctor, and the other one they named Father McFae, who was named a catholic priest, and a young man named Degacourt. When the marriage was performed the vehicle had reached on Notre Dame street near St. Helen street, and the father pleaded with me to go to England with his son. I think he (the son) was dead at the time. He insisted upon my immediate departure. He did not even like me to see my mother, and Degacourt remarked to him that I would not go if I saw my mother. The father made all sorts of promises to convince me to go. I consented if he would let me inform my mother. Degacourt remarked that it would not do. The father prayed again. The doctor thought adviseable to let me go, and I left.

Since then I have been left to know by Huntley that I ought to dress in widow's mourning dress, and that he would shoot me if I did not do it.

And at last of all the facts which I can not understand some explanation might come if I add that a girl quite unknown to me, but who resembles me so much that even my brother has taken her for me, has always a dress similiar to mine, goes out with Huntley and my father-in-law, Mr. Husson, and even comes around my residence, evidently to make somebody, very likely Mr. Husson, believe that she is Mrs. Husson—that is to say, myself. She even got a hundred dollars from my father-in-law, who took her for me. I heard of it.

I therefore charge Maxwell Huntley and that other person—girl—unknown, and it may be some others already named in this deposition, or some other one that I cannot imagine particularly, with having conspired together to do me injury and annoyance of all sorts, and even to kill me, if it is neccessary, to succeed to fulfil their mysterious projects.

M. MULCAHY.

A Montreal Police Magistrate issued a warrant on the above information for the apprehension of "Huntley" and "that other person," and also persons unknown, Miss Mulcahy having full authority to say who should be the victims of her lunacy, point them out to the officers and have them arrested.

We think that almost any British magistrate would have refused to put such power into the hands of a young woman who, by her own showing, had been very easily deceived, and who, was evidently incapable of exercising ordinary prudence. It was in Montreal, however, where the affair took place, and it is not surprising that the result of the judge's reckless exercise of his authority was to have the attention of the whole country directed to the fact that the chief commercial city of Canada is a place to be avoided by visitors, especially if they are respectable and do not wish to be put to hundreds of dollars of expense to prove that they are not guilty of any offences with which it may please the unconfined lunatics of that city to charge them. Miss Mary K. Tibbetts, a graduate of the New Brunswick University, who had never been in Montreal until a week or two ago, went there to visit some friends. She was seen on the street by the Mulcahy girl and followed, in her interest, until two policeman could be communicated with, one of whom armed with the blank warrant, arrested her at a friend's house and conveyed her to a police station, where she was detained a whole day, and permission refused her to communicate with anybody but the ill-mannered police officials, who endeavored to compel her to confess her guilt of the crime of conspiracy to murder the soft-headed Mulcahy, of whom she knew no more than she did of the man in the moon. Miss Tibbetts behaved remarkably well under the ordeal to which she was subjected, and after the police inquisition had failed to extort a confession of guilt from her, a magistrate, other than the one who issued the blank warrant, released her on bail.

On Tuesday of last week the case came up for hearing, and Judge Dugas, who, by issuing his peculiar roving warrant, had caused the trouble, held his investigation in his private room. He attempted to shut out the press and make a star-chamber affair of it, but was finally prevailed upon to abandon this Montreal method of holding court. Miss Tibbett's produced overwhelming testimony of her entire innocence of all the charges on which she had been arrested and detained, but it had cost her a good deal of money for counsel and to bring witnesses—including her mother and Professor Harrison, President of the University—from Fredericton. Mr. St. Pierre, counsel for Miss Mulcahy, tendered an apology for the mistake that his client had made, and Judge Dugas, while admitting the unfortunate mistake, endeavored to justify his own conduct and that of the inquisitorial police officers. Subsequently, Miss Mulcahy intimated that it was not on her advice or consent that Mr. St. Pierre had apologised to Miss Tibbetts, for she still believed her to be the party guilty of personating and intending to murder her.

Meantime, Miss Tibbetts has brought her visit to Montreal to an end and will, probably, never repeat it. If the city is not compelled to pay costs and damages to her, it will be another example of its sense of public decency, which was so strikingly manifested at the time of the St. John fire, when it subscribed money in aid of the sufferers and then backed out of the obligation. If decent people are a majority in Montreal, it is time they asserted their influence.

### St. John's Celebration.

St. John is having a glorious time of it this week. It is celebrating the union of the old city and Portland, and the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the new city. Visitors from all quarters are participating in the festivities and the result will, no doubt, be a very beneficial one to the citizens of our commercial metropolis in a great many ways. The city and shipping are gay with bunting H. M. S. "Tourmaline" being in port and adding much to the interest of the occasion. Decorations of all kinds are the order of the day, and illuminations and fireworks, dominated by one of the most complete electrical exhibitions ever seen on the continent, make the nights brilliant.

The first regular event on the programme of the opening day—Monday—was a procession of the temperance bodies, in which the Roman Catholic as well as the other organizations united for the first time to do honor to any occasion. This was a most satisfactory feature of the programme, and all good people will hope to see more of such unity, especially when there are so many teachers of the public whose efforts seem directed against it. In the afternoon the electrical exhibition was opened. Ex-Mayor H. J. Thorne, conducted the opening exercises and, seated on and about the platform were Mayor Jack, Miss Jack, Sheriff Harding, Mrs. Harding, James R. Ruel, Mrs. Ruel, Hon. A. G. Blair, Mrs. Blair, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Mrs. Pugsley, Wm. Quinton, M. P. P., Dr. F. E. Barker, Rev J. M. Davenport, Rev. J. deSoyres, T. W. Daniel, Mrs. Daniel, Hon. D. McLellan, Mrs. McLellan, Bishop Sweeny, W. C. Drury, Judge Tuck, Mrs. Tuck, J. DeWolfe Spurr, Mrs. Spurr, B. Lester Peters, Rev. W. W. Brewer, Police Magistrate Ritchie, Mrs Ritchie, John McMillan, Miss McMillan, E. McLeod, Mrs. H. J. Thorne, S. Schofield, Mrs. Schofield, Robert Marshall, Mrs. W. W. Street, A. A. Knudson, Mrs. Knudson, Judge Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, C. A. Everett, Mrs. S. J. King, J. F. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson, Rev. Dr. Macrae, Mrs. Macrae, Geo. F. Smith, Mrs. Smith, James Straton, Mrs. Straton, Thos. A. Temple, Mrs. Temple, A. O. Skinner, Mrs. Skinner; Capt. Matthew Byles, Lieut. Casenent, Lieut. Barton, Mr. Higginson, Fleet paymaster Walker, Mr. Clarke, Staff Surgeon Sweetman, Mr. Cator, Mr. Penfold, Mr. Hawksley, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Guyer, officers of H. M. S. Tourmaline; Lieut. Col. Armstrong, A. D. C, Major Gordon, A. D. C., Lieut. H. C. Tilley, A. D. C., Lieut governor's staff; Mrs. J. R. Armstrong, Mrs. W. D. Gordon, Dr. Wm. Bayard and many others.

As the Lieut. Governor and Lady Tilley and staff stepped upon the platform about 3.30 o'clock, Mr. Thorne quietly touched an electric button on the table and immediately was heard the boom of a cannon on the Barrack square. In less than 15 seconds another gun was heard to fire and the chairman announced that it had been fired from Montreal by Mr. W. C. Van Horne, president of the C. P. R. Hardly had the report died away when the firing of another cannon was heard followed by the announcement by Mr. Thorne that it had been fired from Vancouver, British Columbia by Mayor Oppenheimer. The latest announcement was greeted with loud applause.

Telegrams were received from Messrs. VanHorne and Oppenheimer and read, as was also a letter from Mr. J. W. Lawrence, accompanied by a copy of "Foot Prints" a book written by Rev. Mather Byles, Rector of Trinity Church St. John for twenty-five years and which, at Mr. Lawrence's request, was presented to the old Rector's namesake and kinsman, Capt. Mather Byles, of H. M. S. "Tourmaline". Speeches were made by ex- Mayor Thorne, chairman of the Exhibition committee and by Lt. governor, Sir Leonard Tilley, the latter, at the conclusion of his speech touching a button which fired the fourth gun at King Square. Lady Tilley fired the fifth gun in the same manner and the great Edison arch was then illuminated and his bust unveiled, followed by the setting in motion of the different machines and plant in the building.

On Tuesday there were base ball and cricket matches in the forenoon and a grand trades procession in the afternoon. At 8 p. m. there was a military parade at the exhibition grounds and also a pyrotechnic display. The programme for the remaining days of the week, including a daily electrical exhibition and opening to the public of the "Tourmaline," embraces the following:

WEDNESDAY.

Base ball—St. John v. Fredericton, 9.45 a, m. (league series).
Cricket—Continuation of the match, St. John v. Toronto at 12 noon.
Lacrosse—St. John v. Caughnawaga Indians, 2.30 p. m., Shamrock grounds.
Moosepath races at 2 p. m.
Knights of Pythias parade, 2.15 p. m.
Rifle match at Drury range, open to all comers.
Bicycle parade 7 p. m.
Band concerts on King and Queen squares at 8 p. m.
Marine and pyrotechnic display in the harbor at 8.30 p. m.

THURSDAY.

Carnival parade at 10 a. m.
Lacrosse—St. John v. Caughnawaga Indians on Athletic club grounds at 2.30 p. m.
Horse races at Moosepath park, 2 p, m.

FRIDAY.

Base ball—Fredericton v. Moncton (league game) at Athletic club grounds at 10. 30 a. m., the same at 3 p. m.
Base ball at the Shamrock grounds at 3 p. m.
Organ Recital in Trinity church, 4 p. m.
Band concert on King square at 8 p. m.
Pryotechnic display and illumination of harbor, Partridge Island, breakwater and west side at 8.30 p. m.

SATURDAY.

Regatta in the harbour at 9.30 a. m.
Base ball—St. John v. Moncton, league, at 3 p. m.
Band concerts on King and Queen squares at 8 p. m.
Fireworks display on King square at 8.30 p. m.

### The U. S. General Assembly and Temperance.

It appears that after the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States had, at its session in New York, passed the amendment declaring for temperance generally in preference to its committee's report in favor of prohibition, the prohibitionists—by pleading that the action taken would injuriously affect the then pending vote in Pennsylvania on the adoption of the constitutional amendment—induced that body to pass the following:—

"That we hereby reiterate the deliverances of former Assemblies upon this whole subject and express our warmest sympathy with the widespread popular movement now in progress in favor of the complete suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and we bid all wise and popular methods to secure this issue a hearty God-speed."

The General Assembly, in reaffirming the deliverances of former Assemblies on the subject of temperance, calls particular attention to the deliverance of 1883, as follows:

"That we earnestly recommend to ministers and congregations in our connection, and to all others, to persevere in vigorous efforts until laws shall be enacted in every State and Territory of our beloved country prohibiting entirely a traffic which is the principal cause of the drunkenness and its consequent pauperism, crime, taxation, lamentations, war and ruin to the bodies and souls of men with which the country has so long been afflicted."

The *Signal*, a little sheet edited and published in Montreal by one Nicholls—a second hand furniture dealer of Lowell, Mass., and largely devoted to publishing personal puffs of that individual and of those who entertain him abroad, with about one half of one of its pages occupied by a flattering picture of him—and circulated at twenty-five cents a year, seems to understand that its mission is to attack and misrepresent the ADVANCE, and referring to the foregoing resolution says:—

"Those of our readers in New Brunswick who read in the Chatham *Advance* that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States has declared against Prohibition as a means of lessening the liquor traffic will probably not be surprised, knowing the character of that paper and its well known habit of suppressing the truth on all occasions when it serves the Editor's purpose to do so, to learn that so far from declaring against Prohibition the General Assembly passed resolutions in favor of the utter suppression of the iniquitous liquor traffic."

The *Signal* then quotes the resolutions and adds:—

"After reading these resolutions, our friends in Chatham will know to what depths the *Advance* has descended in its futile efforts to oppose temperance progress."

To the ordinary reader, it would appear from the *Signal* that the ADVANCE had published, as a fact, what was not true. The Yankee who edits the *Signal* seems to be a keen, money-making fellow, who when he discovers one of the places in the Maritime Provinces where there are enough of the gullible class to pay him for his questionable services, "camps" on them. His employers and patrons here seem to have encouraged the idea in his receptive mind that the people of Miramichi had too much confidence in the ADVANCE, and if he could only weaken its influence and blacken the character of its editor he would be doing a commendable work. They followed him about as he performed his task, and reminded us of the well-meaning corporal's guard that follows the Salvation Army drum, and after discharging this neighborly office towards a paper which has always endeavored to represent the best sentiments and interests of the community and a man who has always faithfully discharged his duties as a journalist, citizen and good neighbor, they are, no doubt, proud to read in their 25c. *Signal* and the *Advocate* the further statements concerning the base and unreliable character of the ADVANCE in connection with this General Assembly matter. While we would prefer to let these people and their dear champion and friend alone, feeling that they have our pity, as he has our contempt, we have only to say that what the ADVANCE stated was plainly marked as quoted from the New York daily *Times* and was in every respect true. It was as follows:—

"There was much confusion after Dr. Crosby's speech, which apparently changed the sentiment of many against the indorsement of constitutional prohibition, whatever their personal sentiments may have been. Dozens of turgid orators tried to speak at once, while the greater part of the crowd called "Question!" "Question!" unceasingly. At last the previous question was ordered, and under it the prohibition amendments were voted down by a 210 to 105 vote, and the original non-committal report was adopted. Dr. Crosby looked pleased, while a commissioner of strong views remarked: "The assembly has joined the whiskey combination," which shows how harmoniously brethren disagree upon the liquor question."

It was at a subsequent session of the Assembly that the resolution quoted by the *Signal* was passed and it was only a few days ago that our attention was directed to the fact. We intended to refer to it in this issue, and regret that it is necessary to do so in connection with this renewed attack on the ADVANCE by the imported platform bully whose contemptible tactics are so discreditable to those who have encouraged them.

### No Duty Needed.

An article in the Montreal *Gazette* of Thursday—the government organ—is apparently a semi-official announcement to the Maritime Provinces that they must consent to have the duty on flour increased. The *Gazette's* line of argument is that no attention should be paid to the view held in these Provinces that increased duty means increased cost. If it be so, so much the worse for the purchaser. "The government is pledged to retain the home market for Canadians," and therefore, at whatever cost, the foreign article must be kept out of Canada. The *Gazette* urges upon the miller to induce the wheat grower to side with him in this new crusade against Maritime Province interests. "The millers have an impregnable case, and if they enlist the support of the farmers, as they should be capable of doing, Parliament will scarcely venture to deny them justice." The duty imposed upon flour is imposed solely in the interest of the Ontario and Western producer. Its object is to compel the consumer in the Maritime Provinces to buy Canadian flour, by increasing the price of the American article. What return is to be got for this extra taxation? What return is there for the present high taxation on a prime article of food like flour? There is none whatever. Let the government beware; let it stay its hand in time. The duty on flour is too high now; the only satisfactory way in which that duty can be eqalised is much simpler than the plea suggested by the *Gazette*. It is that the duty shall be taken off altogether. Why should a million of people in the Maritime Provinces be taxed for the benefit of a handful of millers in Ontario? The greatest good for the greatest number is the true foundation of a sound National Policy; and, above all, the lumberman, the shipbuilder, the fisherman, the laborer of this part of Canada, ought not to have to pay tribute to any one in Ontario.—St. John *Globe*.

### The Temperance Question.

[Manchester, N.H., "Mirror and Farmer" July 18.]

If popular majorities mean anything public sentiment in the United States is running strongly against constitutional and statutory prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks. Within a few months the people of ten States have been called upon to vote upon the question, and in every case their verdict that prohibition is a failure has been so emphatic as to be astonishing. These people have had long and varied experience in dealing with the matter. In New Hampshire they have tried prohibition for a third of a century. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island they have lived under prohibition laws of the most stringent character and under local option license laws. In Pennsylvania they have tested more thoroughly perhaps than it has been done anywhere else an elaborate and most restrictive license system, and in West Virginia, Texas and Michigan they have rejected prohibition without trying it at all. These facts force even the most unwilling to a conclusion that for the present, at least, and until the tide turns, there is no reasonable hope of an acceptance of the prohibitory code by the people of the American Union. Indeed, it is evident that there are not more than four or five States in which a majority vote could to-day be obtained for prohibition, and when we consider the result of the spring voting in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, once prohibitory strongholds, we may well doubt whether there are more than two. Another fact is nearly as patent, and that is that a large percentage of the votes against prohibition comes from men who have been prohibitionists and would be now if they had not become convinced that there will be fewer rum shops, fewer drunkards, and less of the misery that follows in the wake of the liquor traffic under a law that licenses, than there has been and must be under one that attempts to abolish it.

The missionaries of the temperance cause have done a great work in the last twenty-five years, and the enemies of the dram shop were never so numerous or so strong as now. That they are an immense majority of all the people in nearly every State is certain; but the belief that the weapons formerly used have failed has forced many of them to adopt new ones. The notorious and undisputed fact that in Manchester prohibition has been a total, terrible failure for thirty years has converted many of the best temperance people here into advocates of a license law, and it is the same in nearly every other city and large town in the country. Upon a very large class of honest, sincere and devoted people this state of things will have little effect. The man and the woman who cannot consent to licensing an evil, who would rather see this world plunged into perdition at once than to have it saved by compromising with the devil, who prefer that their sons and daughters shall grow up drunkards, rather than have them kept temperate by recognizing the rum trade as a legitimate and legal one, will fight on and fight ever for prohibition, and, we fear, continue to denounce everybody as a rummy or an ally of the rum power who disagrees with them, without the least regard to existing facts, probabilities and possibilities. But this class is not, and is not likely to be, a majority, and others, especially in this State, where we are but just entering upon a new consideration of the subject, will find in the situation here and elsewhere good reason for studying as carefully as they can and as candidly as they may all the plans for the suppression, restriction and regulation of the liquor business, to the end that we may finally adopt that which will do most for the cause of temperance.

### End of a Promising Air Ship.

At Williamsburg, L. I., on Tuesday of last week, Pro. Hogan, a Canadian, made an experimental trip with Campbell's air ship. A large crowd witnessed the ascension and cheered Hogan and a friend who accompanied him. The air ship consisted of a silk cigar-shaped bag, with a cigar-shaped receptacle beneath. An electric battery connected to several propellers made of canvas gave the propelling power. The body of the ship was filled with gas. Shortly after the rising of the machine the occupants could be seen working excitedly, and a few minutes later one of the propellers fell to the ground. After that the ship appeared to be in trouble. It twisted about in every manner and spun about like a top. Several times it appeared to stand up on one end, threatening to dump the occupants out. The occupants were from all appearances, attempting to descend, but acted as if they could not. One of the men was seen to climb to the top and then return to his companion. Directly after that the ship darted upwards and disappeared in the distance. When last seen the occupants were undoubtedly in trouble.

A Providence despatch of Thursday last says that about seven o'clock Tuesday evening a big balloon passed over that city, heading in a direction that would have brought it up over Buzzard's bay or Vineyard Sound in an hour or two. A great many people there believed the balloon was the Campbell air ship, as no ascensions were known to have been made in that vicinity.

A New York despatch of the same date says:—"Pilot Phelan, of the pilot boat Caprice, who brought the barque Bell into port, reports that on July 16, in latitude 39.30, longitude 71.40, he sighted from the masthead a long distance away, a balloon, dragging its car along the surface of the water. He gave chase to it, but at sundown, when about three-quarters of a mile from it, it collapsed and disappeared from sight."

The air ship and its two occupants have not been further heard from and are given up as lost. It is very probable that the unfortunate failure of the project was due to some defect in the mechanism of the ship, or some mistake made by its navigators in operating it. The Campbell plan seems quite practicable for aerial navigation, and those interested in it should not lose faith in its ultimate success because of the misfortune that has attended their first effort.

### Fishery Inspectorship—Mr. Venning's Crookedness.

An Ottawa despatch says that the offices of inspector of fisheries for Nova Scotia and for New Brunswick are to be abolished, and these provinces will be divided into fisheries districts for the purposes of inspection with divisional or local inspectors. It is understood that the new system, which has been tried with satisfactory results in other provinces, will increase the efficiency of the service and effect a saving over the old arrangement.

We understood last week that ex-Inspector Venning had been superannuated, but it appears that he was dismissed, his office and official papers &c., being taken possession of, without previous notice to him, by E. McLeod, Esq., on the order of the Department at Ottawa. We know that Mr. Venning had been "crooked" in the matter of expenses, and that his tricks were known at Ottawa, but he had so often set the Department at defiance and induced it to condone his offences, that we fully expected his escape on this occasion. Even now, we haven't the slightest doubt that he will be whitewashed. His friends make the boast, in his behalf, that he knows enough to make it worth his superiors' while not to push him too hard, lest he make compromising disclosures. We shall see whether the results in their dealing with his case will justify this boast.

### The British Mint.

The nineteenth annual report of the deputy master of the mint was issued on Tuesday. The gold coinage of 1888, although exceeding that of 1887, was below the average. No half sovereigns was struck. The demand for silver coin was again excessive, and the colonial coinage was very large. It is remarkable that although upwards of £860,000 worth of silver coins of the new designs have been already issued for England and Wales alone, compartively few are found in circulation. Fourpences of the nominal value of £570 were withdrawn, and for the first time since 1856 a coinage of fourpences was executed. These were shipped to British Guiana, where they are largely used for payment of taskwork. The amount of new coin issued to Ireland during the year was much larger than usual, and the general demand for silver coin in that country is taken as an evidence of the improved state of business. The general account shows a net excess of receipts over expenses of £127,077, which is the largest balance of profit made in any year, except 1887, since the publication of the report. A calculation with regard to the waste in gold coinage within a definite period has resulted in showing a gross waste of more than £745 per million. The fall in the price of copper is remarked upon. Average price paid by the mint for this metal, which forms 95 per cent. of the bronze coins, was during 1888 about £84. From March, 1889, it rapidly declined, the price paid early in May being about £43 per ton.—*Leeds Mercury.*

OF INTEREST TO LUMBERMEN:—The following notice from the Crown Land office appears in the *Royal Gazette*:

"The attention of all persons who hold timber licenses on crown lands is called to the following regulation, embodied in each license:

"No spruce or pine trees shall be cut by any licensee under any license, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and 10 inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the license be forfeited."

"This is to notify all licensees that for the future this section will be rigidly enforced, and that no spruce or pine trees smaller than the above dimensions can be legally cut for pulp-wood, stave-wood, kiln-wood, or any other purpose."

THE SHORT LINE:—Mr. Schreiber, Chief Engineer of Government railways passed through St. John last week and said to a *Globe* reporter that St. John people would not be pleased to learn that the Harvey-Salisbury surveys were being pushed and that it looked as if they would shorten the distance by about 33 miles instead of 27, as was at first supposed.

**Destroy the Worms** or they may destroy the children. Freeman's Worm Powders destroy and expel all kinds o worms.

### High License in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 16.—The Legislature met to-day, in adjourned special session, to enact a license law. A bill was reported in joint special session and made a special order for to-morrow. The bill provides for the wholesale license fees to be from $500 to $1,000, determined by the License Commissioners, and retail fee $400 in Providence, running down to $250 in the towns, according to population. There are no sub-classes of licenses provided for in the bill, and everybody who wants to handle liquor of any kind must pay either the wholesaler's or retailer's fee. Certain provisions in the bill tending to party advantage are likely to cause a hot contest.

### Canadian Militia Clothing.

[The Broad Arrow, June 29, 1889.]

Sir Adolphe Caron's organ, the *Canadian Militia Gazette*, is still very irate at "Canadian's" letter published in our issue of 27th October last. This letter raised the important question of the administration of the Militia Department, and after a great deal of discussion in the Canadian press, in which "Canadian's" views were upheld with singular unanimity, the agitation ended in the matter being brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Mulock, member for North York, Ontario, who moved on the 25th April, "That the administration of the Department of Militia and Defence at Ottawa as at present constituted, is unsatisfactory to the militia force of Canada, and does not command public confidence." There was a long discussion, which ended in a strictly party vote, supporting the Minister by a majority of forty-one. During the debate some interesting facts came out regarding contracts. Mr. Jones, member for Halifax, and formerly Minister of Militia in the Liberal Government, pointed out that Mr. Sandford, of the Sandford Manufacturing Co., Hamilton, who, by the way, is a Senator, received orders for the supply of clothing, which was of proved inferior quality as compared with that furnished by Messrs. Webb, of England, who for many years supplied the Canadian forces to the entire satisfaction of the department. It was shown that the Sandford Company actually received 55 per cent. more than the contract price offered by Messrs. Webb. Cavalry tunics, which could be imported for $5.00, were supplied by the Sandford Company at the rate of $7.64 each. The dragoon clothing, which was offered by Messrs. Webb for $3.83, cost, by the Senatorial contractor, $5.89 each. Artillery tunics, which could be imported for $3.92, cost $6.04. The infantry scarlet tunic, which Webb & Co. offered to deliver at $3.21, cost $5.00 by the Sandford contract, and so on. These facts Sir Adolph Caron did not attempt to deny, but he went off on the N. P. and all the side issues he could raise, justifying his action and the policy of the Government on the ground that he was not going to spend the money in a "foreign" country. If the Canadians are content to have themselves taxed in this outrageous manner for the individual benefit of a member of the Upper House, well and good, but we doubt it.

The *Canadian Militia Gazette*, in its issue of the 6th inst., remarks on the reproduction in a number of Canadian papers of some severe comment on the management of the Militia Department, based on letters written to the English Service journals, and expresses surprise that the *Broad Arrow*, which published and commented on one of these, had such unbounded faith in the honesty of the statements contained in the letter signed with the "dishonest nom de plume," "Canadian." The *Canadian Militia Gazette*, after having already made several bad shots, now discovers that "Canadian" is no Canadian at all, but a British officer who had been disappointed in certain expectations in Canada. We wish at once to assure the *Canadian Militia Gazette* that he is wrong. "Canadian" is a true Canadian by birth, education and association, and he is not a British officer who has been disappointed in his expectations. Moreover, we have every reason to know that he wrote on the fullest and most reliable information, and his statements were amply borne out by many other correspondents.


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**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**

**Absolutely Pure.**

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y. Sold by

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**PIC-NIC**
—AND—
**PILGRIMAGE.**

The annual Picnic and Pilgrimage to the Grotto of Notre Dame de Lourdes, at

**ST. LOUIS, CO. KENT,**

will take place on the

**25TH AND 26TH**

of this month. On both days nothing will be spared to make the festival as attractive as possible as regards Tables, Refreshments, Music, and amusements of all kinds. The second day, (26)

**FEAST OF STE. ANNE,**

will be partly devoted to

**THE PILGRIMAGE,**

open with High-Mass at 9 a. m., followed by the

**SOLEMN PROCESSION**

—TO THE—

**GROTTO**

—OF—

**NOTRE DAME DE LOURDES.**

**SUPPER,**

will be served at 5 p. m., and at 7 in the evening. The festivities will terminate with the Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Friends of all the neighboring parishes are most heartily invited.

THE COMMITTEE.

St. Louis, 9th July, 1889.

**Wrought Iron Pipe**
—AND—