Cenecal Business.

BEST IN THE WORLD 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: Sulphur springs fail, Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

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 is te-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 lisease of the scalp, which was cured by washing with the CUTICURA SOAP and rnbbing 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 surprising how rapidly a child will improve under their treatment. I recommend them for any disease of the skin as being the best in the world. This is my experience, and I am ready to stand by my statement. JOHN R. BERO, American House, Hogansburgh, N. Y.

An Unbearable Skin Disease Cured 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 and burning was almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES SO highly recommended concluded 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. Broad Brook, Conn

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, eruptions, sores, scales, and and crusts whether simple, scrofulous, or contagious, when physicians and all known remedies fail. Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 75c.; Soap, 35,; 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,



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OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

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 popular

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. ttested as follows :

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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

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.

		LIST OF PRIZES	
	PRIZE (		\$300,000
	PRIZE	OF 100,000 is	100,000
	PRIZE	OF 50,000 is	50,000
	PRIZE (	)F 25,000 is	25,000
G2513255	PRIZES	OF 10,000 are	20,000
	PRIZES	OF 5,030 are	25,000
	PRIZES	OF 1,000 are	25,000
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	PRIZES	OF 500 are	50,000
	PRIZES	OF 300 are	69,000
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
3,13	4 Prizes,	amount to	.054.800
N	OTETiel	kets drawing Capital Prizes a	are not

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

Miramichi Advance. B. - AUGUST 15, 1889.

Port of Richibucto

INCLUDING OUTPORT OF BUCTOUCHE Following are the returns of vessels arrived at and departed from Richibucto and Buctouche during the fiscal year and ad Tom - 90 1000

339 v 352	vessels,	13865 T 13527	ons,	1124 1 1128	Men
691	**	27392	"	2252	"
	From	m Sea.			
24	"	10283	**	242	"
24	"	10299	"	236	"
48	u	20582		478	
739	vessels,	47974	Tons,	2730	Men
	339 352 691 24 24 48	Coas 339 vessels, 352 " 691 " From 24 " 24 " 48 "	Coastwise.  339 vessels, 13865 T 352 " 13527  691 " 27392  From Sea.  24 " 10283 24 " 10299  48 " 20582	339 vessels, 13865 Tons, 13527 "  691 " 27392 "  From Sea.  24 " 10283 " 24 " 10299 "  48 " 20582	Coastwise.  339 vessels, 13865 Tons, 1124 1 352 " 13527 " 1128  691 " 27392 " 2252  From Sea.  24 " 10283 " 242 24 " 10299 " 236  48 " 20582 478

	Vls.		deals	
SHIPPERS.	No of	Tons.	Sup. ft. ends,	Palings.
orge K. McLeod, lward Walker, & T. Jardine, m. Bowser,	6 4 2 1	2,098 1,137 1,596 388	2,043,000 1,139,000 1,490,622 401,221	8,460
	13	5,219	5,073,843	8,460
OUTPORT	OF	BUCT	OUCHE.	
D. Irving, B. Wright,	6 2	1,843 703	1,762,009 713,600	
	8	2,546	2,475,609	

### Political Rumors.

county appear to be on the anxious seat. The cause of their uneasiness is a rumor that there is to be a dissolution of the provincial Assembly and a general election. The possibilities suggested by this rumor have set them beating the air, and they are imagining some very interesting things. The centre of activity in the matter appears to be in the region of a certain political organization now in its first year, and, ing for other people, it is fair to assume that it has little to do in behalf of its own members. Its organ complains of political jobbery on the part of gentlemen some of whom, at least, have never soiled their record with any thing in that line, and it hints at "combinations" being formed, which are, of course, only the outcome of experiences of those within its own circle, who have never yet had the courage to appear before the constituency on their

The organization referred to, having

been brought into existence for the

purpose of effecting the political death of "ex-surveyor general Adams," as little matter of revenge for certain "good liberal-conservative members of the Assembly," it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Adams should appear very large in their eyes. In fact he always did so. These "good liberalconservatives" have practically spent one half of their political lives cursing him and the other half in waiting to catch his ned in order that they might even anticipate his slightest wish. Being accustomed to have him form tickets and eager to have themselves placed thereon, they seem to see an active Adams in every political movement and when, as at present, the county is enjoying a period of political inactivity-notwithstanding the excitement in their own circle-they walk on tiptoe with bated breath, looking for a hidden Adams, as if sure of finding him laying underground wires for any number of political mines. These gentlemen appear to have lost hope of enjoying Mr. Adams' favor just now and, remembering how he has carried them along in the past, they fear that he will again interest himself in forming

a ticket and thus "cook their goose." What Mr. Adams' intentions may be in the matter we do not know; and while we are not in a position to advise him, we venture to suggest that the experience the County had with the last ticket he formed for the Assembly, would not invite the confidence of Northumberland's electors in any attempt on his part to repeat

similar operation. We hope that the constituency will electing representatives, whether they are to be called upon before or after another session of the Assembly to perform that duty. Men who are anxious to get into combinations with others, as candidates, without having anything in common with their associates, save the desire to get a seat in the Assembly, are poor stock out of which to make representatives. Gentlemen who are fit to represent Northumberland have no time to work up combinations, and that is why the combination business has left the County where it is to-day. There was a time when Northumberland's representatives were the peers of any in the Assembly, and when the County no more expected to take By ordinary letter, containing Money Order the "back seat" she now has than our issued by all Express Companies, New York Exelectors did to see the gentlemen who formed "the ticket in the late election in the same political boat. Now, it appears, we haven't a man with sufficient confidence in himself to run independently for one of the four seats to which Northumberland is en titled. An able man will not go to the Assembly at all if he has to pledge himself to "tickets" and platforms. while the professional ticket candidate as he can thereby secure his election. He never thinks it dishonorable to break his pledges, for he depends on forming a new combination next time. and hopes the people will forget that he

is not to be depended on. It is from the "combination" and "ticket" class of politicians that we are hearing so much about other people's tickets, and we would, perhaps, not refer to the matter, just now, but for their causing the statement to be made that there is some corrupt understanding between Mr. Adams and the vicepresident of the Provincial Liberal Association in regard to a ticket in opposition to the Local Government. As most people in the County know, the editor of this paper is the vice-president referred to and it is, evidently, reader of the future, whilst sacredly the object of these gentlemen to cause mistrust of Mr. Smith amongst Liberals. We have only to say that their tactics are of a piece with their record. Mr. Adams has bought and sold them at will. They have been his ticket dreaming of what cannot or may not be; associates when he wanted them and why, then, should suffering humanity when he discarded them they "gnashed be deprived of this exquisite privilege?

would like, no doubt, for the people of ous in Sequard to try his first experithe County to believe that Mr. Smith | ment upon three unfortunate paupers. powers to be elected independently of their jealousy or Mr. Adams' "coachthey wish, before he makes his appear- place naught save red herrings before ance as a candidate, to have the people believe he is so poor a thing as to be was all necessary to enable the paupers obliged to follow the course by which to saw wood, but paupers, young or they made it possible for themselves to old, do not saw wood; they are not be representatives. So far as Mr. built that way; they toil not, neither Mr. Smith is opposed, on principle, to "wildcat" tickets and that he very reluctantly consented to the ticket which that gentleman was instrumental in having formed for the Assembly in 1882, in opposition to Mr. Adams, because such combinations are only devices of the consciously weak, when they are composed of or manipulated by those who are known to generally differ on personal and political matters. If Mr. Smith is ever a candidate for election in the County, it will be on his own merits and in accordance with his own ideas of that self-respect which no man can feel who is a part of a ticket ready-made for him by Mr. Adams or anyone else. In such a matter as Certain of our political friends in the that, it is the people who should seek the candidate and not the professional politicians, and so long as the people are looking for candidates to the "ticket" and "combination" makers, just so long will Mr. Smith remain as he is and attend to his own business.

It is distasteful to us to deal with these matters of a semi-personal character, but when men of political prominence set their inventions travelling, in the hope that they will go faster and further than the truth, we deem it best to deal with them in plain terms so that all concerned may know their character exactly. We advise the electors of the County not to be again induced to part with their votes by promises obtained from them long before election-day. They do not know who may be candidates, and they should leave themselves free, until nomination day at least, to choose their representatives. Above all, let them be cautious in regard to candidates who are overanxious to be in the field and who talk about other people behind their backs. So far as we are informed there are no authoritative data on which to found a belief that the general election will be held before next year, although it is well for all interested to be prepared. as the Government may deem it necessary to go to the country in January or

The "Advance" and the Govern-

The Advocate gives its readers an idea of its integrity by leaving them to draw the inference that because a paper receives Government advertising it. thereby, surrenders its independence. That has been the Advocate's way of looking at the matter, and it is the reason why it has so little influence in the County. The Advocate says it is wonder that the ADVANCE expresses its old-time views of the "nondescript factions which have been marshalled under Sir John A. Macdonald." Why not? The Advocate's idea is that because the Government advertises occasionally in the ADVANCE, we ought, therefore, to either speak differently of it from what we have always done, or be silent reference to it. In other words, we ought to be muzzled, or turn about the Advocate did, speaking only in its praise. Our idea is that the people of the country would not approve of that course on our part, and even if they did, it would make no difference. We believe it to be the duty of every journal to express its honest convictions respecting public men and matters, irrespective of whether they support it or not. We publish what we believe to be true in reference to public affairs, and if any advertising patron does not approve of our course and withdraws his support in consequence. we will not complain. We have lost this way at times, but they have gener ally returned to us. The Government stands in precisely the same relationship and if it be bullied by the Advocate into withdrawing patronage which bestowed unasked on our part, it will not affect the attitude of the paper towards it in any degree. Much as we may differ from the Government, however, we assume that the Advocate misanderstands the whole matter, and that it, in no sense, represents even the has a kind of headship. It is by allowing such papers to whine in jealousy, unheeded, that the Government will improve its position with sensible people everywhere.

# The Elixir of Life.

Scientists do not propose that human ongevity shall have a few more links added to the chain of life. They characterize Brown Sequard's discovery of a life elixir as simple moonshine, and refer to the peculiar announcements will pledge himself to anything so long | hitherto made by quacks and pretend. ers who, after strutting their brief hour upon the stage, were forced to stand from under the crushing criticisms of famous experts. It is quite true that Dr Theophrastus Bombastus Paracelsus, the most notorious quack of any age, likewise proclaimed the same discovery, and he taught its belief, as well as certain other conditions in the practice of medicine, in the city of Balse, in Switzerland, more than three hundred and fifty years ago. From the dawn of history, passing through the epochs of the oracular Delphian priestess, the wor shippers of the sun and the votaries of the Chaldean hierarchy, many menand women, too-have been claimants to the throne of life's elixir, and yet the Delphic interpretess of the past and concealing the priceless life-giving fluid in the crystal chalice, hoped to ward off the certain end, but it was a bootless task and she, too, died. We prefer were clinging to the exquisite delusion,

is made of the same kind of clay, to be who were about to wrap their linen moulded by Mr. Adams as they have dusters around them and disappear been. They seem to fear that some from this scene of earthly tribulation. man who has faith enough in his own Why should a pauper rejoice in prolongation of life, in buoyancy that yearned for the impossible? Why ing" will be sent to Fredericton and create the appetite for a banquet, and the poor dupes? To be sure, vigour Smith is concerned he is not a party to do they spin, and hunger appears to be any ticket formed or proposed to be their natural and well-beloved bedformed by Mr. Adams or anyone else. fellow. There are others, however, "Good liberal-conservative" knows that | who desire to live, who hope to get even some fine day with some nefarious rascal who has crossed their paths, or betrayed, or deceived or misled them. When twenty drops of essence of guinea pig, or the tintillating elixir distilled from the tenderest anatomical mysteries of a mild-eyed lamb, will bring about the blessings devoutly craved for-why cast a cloud over the possibilities or turn up the nose at probabilities? voice is for Sequard, for Life, for Hope. and all the other things which add zest and happiness and novelty to existence aside, however, and with profound respect for the medical experts who declare that the Professor of Physiology in the Faculty of the School of Medi cine in Paris, has gone crazy, is too old, is, in short, in his dotage, we yet believe that discoveries of this nature should not be too readily condemned or sneered at. The age of a physician should-entitle his experiments and researches and results arising therefrom to greater respect. The idea of prolife; -in fact, all great discoveries have met with stern resistance from those who were not the authors or inventors thereof. If Sequard can so revive and strengthen the vital tissue, by the inness, stimulating the organs to resist an insidious disease and consequent prostration -- he will have accomplished something worthy of medicine and worthy of scientific record.-Halifax

# The Governor-General and the

of the reply of His Excellency the Governor-General to the representing the 'Equal Rights Association" who waited upon him at Quebec with petitions against the Jesuits' Estates Act. Our readers will, probably, like to read the full text of the reply and we therefore reproduce it, from the Quebec Chronicle. His Excellency the petitions to which I am replying. A

as argument, however unintentionally. Previously to my arrival in the country, or about the date, the Legislature of Quebec had passed the Act in question. The history of the Jesuits' Estates is so well known that I need not refer to it in detail. Large amounts of propery, had lain virtually idle, because when the Provincial Government had endeavoured to sell, protests had been made by the claimants, and, in fact, no one would accept so doubtful a title.

in your second paragraph. \*

on that account.

and was profiting by it. As to the recognition, (spoken of paragraph 4) of the rights of the Jesuit Society to make further demands, seems to me that this Act leaves these so called "rights," exactly where they

It is by no means uncommon for the

Jesuits' Estates Act Agitators.

It is not usual to receive such a deputa-

tion as this, but, in view of the importance of the subject, I am willing to create a precedent. At the same time, I do not think it should be too often followed, The difficulty in receiving deputations is that one may lay himself open to the charge of arguing for or against the measures in which the deputations are interested. But, with the sanction of my advisers, I am disposed to let the deputation know what has been the aspect of the case, as it presented itself to me. There is no disrespect to those who have so ably stated their views, if I express neither concurrence nor dissent, lest I should drift into what might be construed

I cannot agree with the view expressed necessary to arrange to whom compensation should be paid, and to ensure a division which would be accepted by all. It is the patronage of valued supporters in that the Pope, as an authority recognized the personal regret with which I feel my. by both sets of claimants, was to be self addressing a deputation and returncalled upon to approve or disapprove the ing such an answer as it has been my Catholic claimants were concerned, but this appears to me to relate not to the action of the Legislature of the Province, but to the division of the funds after they the Pope's authority at all in the executernest appeal-an appeal which to the Act (an unusually long one poorest factional element of which it by the way) contains a recital of ever, the First Minister did not assent. The introduction of the name of the Pope may be unusual, and very likely unpalatable to some, as Protestants, but as it which had previously occured (and which | of course legislation could not obliterate or aunul), and there being moreover (as I have before stated) no such reference in the body of the Act, I did not consider degree weakened or assailed, nor that I to the Soverigo. was compelled in the exercise of my duty as Her representative to disallow the Act

As to the question of policy-that is not one on which I feel at liberty to pronounce an opinion. I believe, and am confirmed in my belief by the best authorities whom I can consult, that the Act was intra vires. There my power of interference is limited. For the Act does not appear to do more than to seek to restore to a certain society, not in kind but in money, a portion of the property of which that society was, in years gone by, deprived without compensation, and it professes to give a compensation therefor in the money of the Province which has become possessed of the property

enc when Secretary to the Treasury (ten or welve years ago), and when it constantly lappened that in cases of intestacy, escleats and other forfeitures to Crown, the moral claim of other persons was admitted, and remissions were made, notas a matter of legal right, for the right of frown, was undisputed but as a matter of grace. There are also many Parliamentary precedents to the same effect. Such cases, it seems to me, must in each in tance be decided on their own merits. As to paragraphs 5 and 6 you will pardo my saying that I am not concerned either to admit or deny your statement. But, as a matter of fact, I do not find any futed. evidence that in this Dominion, and in the 19th century, the Society of Jesus have been less law abiding or less loyal citizens than others. +

As to paragraph 6, it appears to me tlat the legal status of the society was settled by the Act of 1887 (to which little or no objection was taken.) I cannot see anything unconstitutional in that respect, in the payment of the money in question to a society duly incorporated by law. The Governor-General, both by the written law and by the spirit of the con-

stitution, is to be guided by the advice of his responsible ministers. If he disagrees with them on questions of high policy, as Majesty's Empire, or if he believes that on this mundane sphere. Pleasantry they do not represent the feeling of Parliament, it is constitutionally his duty to summon other advisers, if he is satisfied that those so summoned can carry on the Queen's Government and the affairs of the Dominion. As to the first, I cannot say that I disagree with the course which under the circumstances Ministers have recommended, believing it from the best authorities to which I have access to be constitutional. The Parliament of the Dominion by 188 to 13 has expressed the same view. I decline to go behind recorded votes. Members of Parliament are pelling a vessel across the Atlantic by elected, not as the delegates, but as the steam was laughed at not very long representatives of the people, and it is ago; bleeding a patient to death was their duty to guide themselves according deemed the only method of saving his to that which they believe to be the best interests of the high functions which they have to discharge. Again I would ask do the dissentients represent the majority? I find that 188 represent 916,717 voters whereas the 13 members represent 77,297, and moreover the body of the constitutroduction of a fluid which will even tional Opposition appears to have voted carry a patient through a desperate ill- for the approval of the allowance of the Bill. I have been asked, though not by you, to disallow the Act, though otherwise advised by Ministers and though contrary to the sense of Parliament. Would it be constitutional for a moment that the Governor General should do so. if it were a question of commerce or finance or of reforming the constitution? There would be some risk of his being held up as a Court of Appeal on questions Last week we published a synopsis of constitutional government, and against the Parliament with which it is his duty to work in concert. Then it has been said why not facilitate a reference to the Privy Council? I believe that my advisers have a perfectly good answer, that having no donbt of the correctness of their view they have a good reason for not doing so. I have been asked to dissolve the House of Commons in one of

dissolution of Parliament, in the first instance, except under the gravest circumstances, and with great reservation even then, should not be pronounced except upon the advice of responsible Ministers. It causes the disturbance of the various businesses of the country and considerable expense to the country and to all concerned. It is a remedy which should be exercised only as a last resort, and I is unsurpas sed must say, though I do so with great deference to those present, that excepting in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec there does not appear to have been any

general feeling in this matter, such as would warrant the Governor General to use this remedy. I recognize the influence of the two Provinces, but I cannot leave the rest of the Dominion out of sight and I may express the personal hope that this Parliament may exercise for some time to come, a wise constitutional influence over the affairs of this country.

I think my answer has been made sub stantially to the other petitions which have been presented to me. For the reasons which I have given, I am unable to hold out to you any hope that I shall disallow the Act. You cannot suppose that the course taken by my advisers due consideration. Nothing has taken There were two sets of claimants, at place to alter the views then entertained. least, to the Jesuits' Estates. It was Nor could the Government recommend the reversal of an allowance already in-

Gentlemen, I cannot conceal from you proposed division so far as Roman duty to do to the petitions which have been presented to me, but I have en-

deavoured to make my statement colourless. I have endeavoured to avoid argument and I can only hope that I have had been paid over. It is arguable, that done something towards dissipating alas a matter of fact there is no reference to arm. I will only close by making an tive portion of the Act. It is undoubt- anticipation has already, I am certain, the case that the preamble found weight with you, and that is, that in this question we should as far as possible act up to that which we find to events which led to the introduction of for the welfare of the Dominion. During the bill, and that in the correspondence late years we have hoped that animosities so set out anthority had been claimed on which have unfortunately prevailed behalf of the Holy See, to which, how: in former years had disappeared, and that the Dominion, as a united country, was on the path of prosperity and peace. I earnestly call upon all the best friends of the Dominion, as far as possible, while appears in course of a recital of facts holding their own opinions to be tolerant of those of others, and like our great neighbor, to live and let live, that we may in time to come, feel that we had the one object of promoting the prosperity and welfare of the Dominion and

[\* 3, that the said act recognizes a right on the part of the Pope to interfere in the administration of the civil affairs of Canada, which is derogatory to the supremacy of the Queen, and menacing to the liberties of the people. + 5, that the Jesuit Society has been expelled from nearly all Roman Catholic countries, were suppressed by Pope lement XVI, has been, since the days of Queen Elizabeth, an illegal association. the establishment of which (in the opinior of the Solicitor-General of England, given

1772.) "is not only incompatible with constitution of an English province, but with every possible form of civil government"; 6, that the act endows and re cognizes the status of this society, whose operations are confined to ino single pro-

SUBSEQUENT ACTION OF THE DELEGATES. After the interview the delegates as sembled at the St. Louis Hotel and dis cussed the Governor-General's reply. Dr. Davidson, E. D. Armour, Rev. Dr. Langtry, Alderman Henderson, Dr. Moore, J. T. Small and Walter Paul were appointed a committee to draft a resolution on the subject. Their work A cause of the avil is that resulted in the following resolution,

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

upon him with their teeth." They To be sure, it appeared rather ungener- and I can speak from my personal experi- which was unanimously adopted by the

"That the members of the deputation from Ontario and Quebec, in meeting assembled after the interview with His Excellency the Governor-General, express their unfeigned regret that His Excellency while intimating his wish that any remarks leading to argument and discussion should be avoided by those presenting the petitions, should have made his reply on the advice of his Ministers by restating in effect the argument already urged by the Minister of Justice and which in the opinion of the depudation bad already been thoroughly re-

"Further, that the deputation learned with unfeigned astonishment and regret that His Excellency had been advised to intimate to them that no case would be submitted by the Government to the Supreme Court, thereby preventing the opponents of the measure from obtaining the opinion of that Court upon the validity of the Act.

"In view of the issue of the applications already made, this deputation urges the continuance and extension of the present movement throughout the entire Domnion, in order to carry out the principles of the Equal Rights Association and sim lar organizations in the other being contrary to the interests of Her | Provinces with a view to the formation of a Dominion association and to secure adequate representation of their views in Parliament.

### The British Wood Market.

Messrs Farnworth & Jardine, Live: pool, under date of the 3rd August re-

The arrival from British North America during the past month have been 55 vessels, 43,901 tons, against 46 vessels, 53,447 tors to the corresponding date last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during the years 1887, 1888 and 1889 has been 186,791, 190,608, and 220,707 tons respectively.

Business throughout the month again been fairly satisfactory. ports, with a few exceptions, have not been in excess of the demand, and values generally have been well maintained

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals-Of spruce the import has been moderate, viz., 9,564 standards, against 15,008 standards same months last year; the deliveries have been satisfactory, prices are steady, and stocks not excessive. Pine deals have arrived too freely, but the demand continues fair.

Birch.-Both logs and planks have arrived too freely; the former maintains its value, but the latter have been dull of sale; stocks are quite ample.

British Ships:--There were 536 vessels of 929,611 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ending June 30. The total number under construction at the same period last year was 377, of an aggregate of 608,118 tons. Among the vessels under construction 381 are steel steamers and 68 iron steamers. The increase in the shipbuilding trade has been of similar proportions at all the centres in the kingdom.

For restoring the color, thickening the growth, and beautifying the hair, and for preventing baldness, Hall's Hair Renewer

## Business Settlements.

(St. John Globe) The Toronto Monetary Times in article dealing with "Compromise Settlements," quotes a statement of a correspondent that "the trade of some dis tricts, though no higger than in 1880, is now divided among twice the number of shopkeepers," and it adds -it is unfortunately true that the

with which compromises have been obtained in Canada has given thousands o people wrong views of the difficulties and responsibilities of business. Why, the There are professors in undertake to get a trader "put through Others, more discreet, use better language, and propose to "effect possible terms. In their addresses to creditors they say that this readjustment will put their client "on a more satisfac-"a good account." And we all know cases in which an insolvent negotiated a compromise of his own estate not once or twice only, but even three times in ten or a dozen years.

Serious injury, it is pointed out, is done to honest traders, by the facilities given to dishonest ones, who are thus enabled to resume business and to pursue their old courses- We are told that

-all over the land are traders who have begun business without adequate capital and without sufficient experience, or who have been entirely unmindful of sound business principles, and whose failure was from the day they commenced business only a question of time. These men have, by attempts to do the impossible, their neighbors before their ailure, and they have been rehabilitated by creditors for no other or better reason than that they were willing to undertake to pay a little larger price to creditors han it was thought would be realized after deducting expenses in an ordinary liquidation. This is all wrong. In nine teen cases out of twenty there is no ground for letting a man off by paying one-third or one-half what he owes and carrying him on again, and to do so is cruelly unjust to the man who pays in Why do merchants agree to rob them

selves in this way? and the Monetary Times answers its own question thus: Is it not true that the average wholesale creditor usually makes the question of the immediate pecuniary return to him that Her Majesty's authority was in any the maintenance of loyalty and devotion should be granted? He has ignored such the sole test of whether a settlement considerations as: whether the business of his debtor has been honestly or effi ciently conducted. Though there may have been incapacity, recklessness, extravagance, the slaughtering of goods below cost, andeven strong suspicion dishonesty, the creditor has, in the great majority of cases, consented to a compro because he considered he would thereby save a few dollars as compared with the liquidation of the insolvent's

> One effect of these continued compromises upon the part of the dishonest or the incompetent is -that scores of honest men have thus

been driven to join the great army of bankrupts for no other reason than that they have had, throughout their whole business career, to face, in the first place, the competition of those whose business was carried on in such a way that nothing but failure could possibly result; and again, still worse, the competition of the same men after their creditors had reinstated them and given them license to further undermine business. The injustice thus perpetrated calls aloud for vengeance upon those who are responsible and the home squadrons. If imperfections for such pernicious, short-sighted, and immoral practices.

the retail trade firms that have neither existence. It is too much to expect that unpleasant developments. Should the

these men, who have themselves too often encouraged the recklessness of their retail customers, would in their ideas rise above a policy of 'from hand to mouth' dealing". But there is an argurespectable importers. It is this: person or firm to whom a failing retailer owed a lot of money wishes to secure a compromise settlement of that retailer's British sailors will be victorious. affairs, and going to the importer says, "I hope you will come into this to oblige

perhaps 'relieve') me. You may be in the like fix yourself, and I will do as much for you. A remedy for the evil is not so easy to be found. Fearlessness among men in the wholesale trade; a determination to rise above present emergencies; a consideration of the fact that a present loss may be an ultimate gain, are suggested. But it is far more easy to direct attention to

## Gambling Scandal at Ottawa.

the mischief than to stop it.

OTTAWA. August 10 .- The capital is at present talking of an escapade, in which Mayor Erratt and five members of the City Council figure prominently in connection with a fracas at a high class gambling house on Sussex street. This establishment is patronized by the leading spirits of the capital, and the rooms are upholsted in the richest style. His Grace Arch bishop Duhamel and Rev. Mr. Routhier, V. G., have time and again warned their flocks against the fascinations of the place. Many catholics withdrew consequence. A day or two ago Mr. Malette, an extensive contractor, visited the place, which is known as Le Club des Amis, and which is patronized by frames men of all nationalities. He presented Mr. Legault, the guardian and banker, with a cheque for \$100, which the latter refused to honor though Malette claimed is a powerful man, became very indignant. | preferred. claiming he was being

FROZEN OUT OF THE GAME. He did not expend his wrath on the irresponsible banker, but turned on the players and denounced them, declaring that the refusal of his cheque was a mere subterfuge to keep him out of the He threatened to clear out the whole club, being utterly careless of the dis tinguished character of the audience. which comprised the Mayor and some members of the City Council. The Mayor, fearing war, got out as quickly as he could. The incident became the talk of the town. The club is said to have been the ruin of a large number of people among others Albert Smith, a post office employee, who is a fugitive from justice, and of another citizen who is now a in mate of a lunatic asylum.

OTTAWA. Aug. Il.—It is reported to night that Mayor Erratt will enter actions for libel against certain newspapers who have connected his name with certain transactions in a gambling den in this top wrinkled around the arm, is the grow-

#### Britain's Formidable Fleet - The Approaching Naval Manœuvers.

London, Aug. 8:-Although the annual inspection and review off Spithead is for the British navy the great show of the year, there is more interest in the manceuvers which follow it. These continue through several weeks, and give abundant exercise in attack and defence, pursuit, concentration, bombardment, squadron evolutions, torpedo boat practice, and in deed most of the operations of naval war Last year the manœuvers began at two points, one on the northern and the other on the southern coast of Ireland, at each of which a British squadron was found and attacked by the squadron of an imaginary enemy called Achill. The excitement of the operations ran high when the attacking squadrons withdrew from the front of their opponents, and succeeded in ma ing ravages on the southwestern coast o Scotland, and thence southward for some distance in the Irish sea before they were made to suffer for their an lacity.

This year like last, there will be an at tack from Achill, and the two principal officers who then took charge of the enemy's forces will change places with the two admirals who conducted the defence. These August mone ivers unquestionable teach more than a parade in the Solent as to the real condition, degree of efficiency, and shortcomings of the British navy. For example, the structural weakness of not a few of our torpedo boats in heavy weather was made quite manifest by them, whereas nothing of the sort might be apparent in a fair weather review.

A POWERFUL ENEMY. The compositions of the opposing

show that the British navy can spare from its regular force in home waters for an imaginary enemy a squadron of vast power, while retaining for itself quite enough strength to defend the islands. As recently arranged, the Achill forces were to include the armorciads Inflexible, Camperdown, Auson, Howe, Devastation, Monarch, Iron Duke and the flagship Northumberland, the first five being from 9,300 to 12,000 tons, and carrying very heavy armour and guns of from thirty-five to eighty tons. The enemy's unarmored vessels were to include the fast vessels Iris, Magicienne, Mersey, Arethusa, Australia, Calypso, Curiew and one or two others, making from sixteen to twenty knots, besides the fast gunboats Grasshop per and Rattlesnake.

To meet this array the British squadron brings together of armorelads the flagship Hercules, the Rodney, the Warspite, the Conquerer, the Neptune, the Shannon, the Invincible, the Colling wood, the Rupert, the Ajax and the Black Prince. It will also have four belted cruisers-the Undaunted, Narcissus, Aurora and Galatea-two of the same class being assigned to the enemy It will have the unarmored cruisers Medea. Melpomone, Marathon, Mercury, Forth and Thames, of from seventeen to 20 knots speed, and the gunboats, Serpent, Mohawk, Sandfly, Spider and Sharpshooter, of which the last named can go twentyone knots under forced draught. ALL JOHN BULL'S.

In addition to these main squadrons there are no fewer than five smaller bodies, classed as divisions, for use in the English Channel, the Irish and North Seas and on the Scotch coast. In the aggregate they include two armor-clad ships of the line, seven armored coast defence vessels, seven unarmared coast cruisers, eleven gunboats and nearly forty torpedo boats. Even this array does not take in all the

vessels which were present at the review on Monday, and possibly in the final programme additional or different asignments may be made, some of those at first detailed for service under Achill being transferred to the colors of John Bull or the reverse. But in any case it is the British navy that out of its abundant resources furnishes both of the hostile are found on either side as the result the encounters, they can be remedied there are in the wholesale as well as late. There are compensations and conwithout a real war to make remedy too the capital nor experiences to justify their solations in advance for various kinds of

attack prevail over the defence, it will be reflected that after all English skill conducted it. Indeed, while the pessimist is already counting on the fact that ment which has too often influenced very British sailors will surely be beaten, the optimist is finding equal inspiration in the fact also assured in the advance that

### Ideas for Dress

Large bonnets are things of the past Eel green, a lovely bluish shade, is the The brims of sailor hats are very

The newest rel is a dull shade called Eiffel rogue. Toques grow smaller, and are sore worn than ever.

Black stockings are in good taste with any kind of a dress. Ribbon bandeaux and metal fillets for

the coiffure are much worn. The Sir Joshua fichu grows in popu larity and in fashionable favor. Large, loose bishop sleeves of lace at

frequently seen on silk bodices. "Capetine" is the name that the French give to all low crowned hats. Pale blue is fashionably combined with dark green, and pale green with dark

Epaulettes and shoulder knots grow more and more fashionable as the season

The dressiest hats are made of tulle, lace and silk gauses over very slight wire. White laces are restored to fashionable

favor, but black and colored ones are also The popular hat of the passing month is it was perfectly good. Mr. Malette, who | the light sailor hat of straw in any color

Combinations of green and blue are very fashionable, but one or the other color must be very dark.

The soft silk sash is the boon of the passing season to women who must wear their gowns of last summer. Sun shades in bright vellow or dull red silk are made very becoming to the

bearer by a lining and flounce of black Violet tinted Venetian crepaline forms an exquisite toilet for a 4 o'clock tea. Gold embroidered bands look dainty on

the lilac silk blouse and petticoat. Bodices of bright cashmere are worn at the seaside with plaid mohair and taffeta silk skirts. The bodices and sleeves are as elaborate as the skirts are plain. The ostrich plnme covered parasol is

the very latest freak in sunshades. Some are seen with plumes half a yard long. from the top to the edge of the canopy. The gigot or leg of mutton sleeve, all in one piece, and with its fullness at the ing favorite with the Paris dressmakers. The empire sleeve with a puff around the armhole, and like a coat sleeve below. is favored most by Worth, but Worth is not the leader now that he was in the

With low shoes of bronze, black or usset kid, silk stockings are worn tomatch, or they are chosen in dark shades: of blue, brown or green, finely streaked with bright red, yellow or white

Small hoops covered with red crochet cord make an excellent towel rack for country houses, and the making of them. affords a nice occupation for old ladies on the piazzas of summer hotels.

Old dresses and very plain and simple ones can be converted into dressy gowns by the addition of detachable plasterns, bretelles and waistcoats of various kinds. along with the use of sashes, collars, cuffs

The latest Paris dresses, according to Harper's Bazar, have elaborate bodices, bouffant sleeves, very straight skirts, no bustle, and very short steels that are almost invisible, while effecting the purpose of supporting the back breadths of



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