## New Advertisements.

An Awful Sore Limb Skin entirely gone. Flesh a mass of Disease. Leg diminished one-third in Size. Condition hopeless. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies in Two

### Cured by Cuticura.

For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone, and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one-third the size of the other, and I was in a hopeless condition After trying all kinds of remedies and spending After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your Cuticura Remedies, and the result was as follows: After three days I not ced a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and to-day, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was, sound in every respect, and not a sign of the disease to be seen. the disease to be seen. S. G. AHERN, Dubois, Dødge Co., Ga.

Skin Diseas: 17 Years

I had been troubled with a skin and scalp disease for seventeen years. My head at times was one running sore, and my body was covered with them as large as a half dollar. I tried a great many remedies without effect until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am thankful to state that after two months of their use I am entirely cured. I feel it my duty to you and the public to state the above case.
L. R. McDOWELL, Jamesburg, N. J.

Another Marvellous Cure

The CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and CUTICURA SOAP have brought about a marvellous cure in the case of a skin disease on my little son eight years old I have tried almost all remedies and also the most eminent doctors, all alike failing except the wonderful Cuticura Remedies.

ED. N. BROWN, 720 N. 16th St., Omaha, Neb.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, are a positive cure for every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 75c.; Soap, 35c.; Resolvent, \$1.50. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

For Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials. PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

HOW MY BACK ACHES Back Ache, Kidney Pains, and Weak ness, Soreness, Lameness, Strains and Pain relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-kill-

PAST ALL PRECEDENT!
OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED.



Incorporated by the Legislature for Educaand Charitable purposes, and its chise made a part of the present State contion, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAW-INGS take place in each of the other months of the year, and are all drawn in public at the Academy of Music, New Orleans,

"We do hereby certify that we supervise Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiand 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 fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its

Heavingure)

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

MAMMOTH DRAWING at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 17, 1889.

CapitalPrize,\$600,000. 100,000 Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20; Quarters \$10; Eigths \$5; Twen-tieths \$2; Fortieths \$1.

1 PRIZE OF \$600,000 is..... 1,998 Prizes of \$200 are.....

AGENTS WANTED mation 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.

\$2,159,600

IMPORTANT. ddress M A DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,

By ordinary letter, containing Money Order, issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

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.

# LONDON HOUSE. FLOUR! FLOUR!

FLOUR!

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

-ALSO 100 Chests of well selected TEAS

remarkably low prices.

R HOCKEN.

C. BREAD-MAKER'S YEAST ver fails to give satisfaction. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

## Miramichi Advance.

from the department, had,

whether small bass were taken

the recommendation which th

Chatham Overseer says he made

ed. It is evident that there is un

The experiences our people are hav-

ing to-day with this matter were fore-

seen by us some twelve years ago

when the then Inspector, assisted most

unfairly by not only the local officers,

but many who are now reaping the

harvest they then sowed, were hound-

ing us for the stand we took in behalf

of the smelt fishermen. It was consid-

ered a "smart" thing, then, for even

by the Department. If we had receive

was important that the truth should be

established concerning the new fishery

-instead of being met with opposition

and the cry that it was all being done

gentleman and his friends had been a

earnest in seeking to promote the bes

interests involved, as they profess to

be now, we believe the present ob

noxious and injustifiable regulation

which we have tried, in vain, to have

relaxed, would never have been made

The present position of the matter is

warning to our people against those

who allow them against their own in-

terests to serve political ends.

are sorry to see in Mr. Watt's letter

an other column an intimation that he

desires to keep politics mixed up with

the matter. This is, we think, a great

The Jesuits Estates Money Dis-

On Tuesday of last week the £400,

000 granted by the legislature of

Quebec in settlement of the claims

upon the Government of that pro

vince in connection with the Jesuits'

Estates, was paid over in due form in

the Government offices at Montreal

to Father Turgeon as representative of

the Jesuits and the Roman Catholic

Church. The cheques were made out

as follows:-One hundred and sixty

thousand dollars for the Jesuits; \$100,-

000 for the Laval University, Quebec :

\$40,000 for Laval University, Montreal

\$20,000 for the Apostolic Prefecture of

the Gulf of St. Lawrence; \$10,000 for

the Quebec Archbishopric; \$10,000 for

the Montreal Archbishopric; \$10,000

each for the Bishoprics of Chicoutimi,

Hyacinthe and Sherbroke; \$5,260

representing the interests due to the

Jesuit Fathers. Before signing the

This deed contains two important

in the Jesuit estates to the Province of

\$400,000 by the Province. This cession

Father Turgeon and myself, sanctioned

by the Legislature-a compromise made

in the name of several important parties.

ancient and present : (3) the Province of

Quebec. A cession is made of all rights

which the church could claim, and of all

the rights which the ancient Jesuits

could claim, and of all the rights which

the newly-incorporated body of the

For this the Province of Quebec pays

be compared with this sum the amount

becomes insignificant. Moreover, if we

take into consideration the fact. that we

are purchasing peace at this price and

causing a disappearance of difficulties

between civil and religious authorities; that

we are bequeathing to our children a

legacy of peace which will enable them to

these days sufficiently imbued with

religious and national sentiments to

settle this important and difficult

question- if all these things are taken

into consideration, we are certainly en

titled to credit for having worked for the

general good. This distribution is

simply on account, for \$60,000 more will

shortly be given to the Protestants. I

that amount, but I believe there is an

error which will have to be corrected, for

according to the last census (1881) they

appear to be entitled to \$64,000 and

not be touched before the Legislature has

sanctioned it, but the Protastants can

have the \$60,000 whenever they deem it

known to me their intention to accept it.

The Protestant Council meet to-morrow

that peace may reign everywhere, not only among Catholics, but among Protestants

also, and that all may unite in proclaiming

the advent of civil and religious peace,

and express satisfaction at the law made

great majority, and as regards the agita-

tion which has been raised, and which it

appears still exists in certain quarters, I have nothing to say. I continue in my

role of pacificator, making no charge

against those who may think differently

Having rendered justice to the religious

authorities, I may say nothing to disturb

the peace of this great day. We believe

we did right. If others think otherwise,

few hundreds. The \$4,000

say \$60,000, because the statute mentions

proclaim on high that men were found in

is the result of a compromise between

deed Premier Mercier said.

Rimouski, Nicolet, Three Rivers, St.

tributed.

consideration.

be discovered and exposed.

#### Election Rumors

The newspapers are discussing the probabilities of a general election before another session of the legislature takes place, although none of them seem to be informed as to the Government's intentions in the matter. The Telegraph speaks favorably of Messrs. Burchill, Tweedie, Morrissy -who are now members-and Mr D. G. Smith, as candidates when the next election comes on, and says that it is thought Mr. Hutchison is not to offer again, as he is believed to be looking towards Otcawa.

The Moncton Transcript

On dit that Mr. Hutchison will not seek re-election to the legisla ure; and that Mr. D. G. Smith, editor of the ADVANCE will be a candidate. Mr. Smith would be a marked acquisition to the legislature. The ministerial ticket in Northumberland will be Messrs. Burchill. Tweedie, Morrissey and Smith.

The gentlemen named will, doubt, all be in the field at the next election, but it is, at least, improbable that they will form the ministerial ticket. We have the very best of reasons for saying that no such ticket has been formed or even discussed. While we think candidate can come forward squarely in opposition to the Government and hope for success in Northumberland. it is not thought that those named are sufficiently agreed upon doing quite a stroke of canvassing, but it seems to be entirely without refrence to anyone else in the field.

The references of the Telegraph and ed assistance in those days-when it Transcript to Mr. Smith seem to have the effect upon the Advocate and its satellite that a requirement is said to have on a bull. It maddens them to thus that the people of the county recog- to hurt a cortain politician, and if that nise the ability of Mr. Smith to serve them, although these local organs have made it the principal object of their existence to decry and defame him. If they were capable of learning the lessons which experience has so often taught, they would realise the futility of attempting to successfully defame a man of whose correct daily life and conduct the community are obeserving

It seems, from a statement made in behalf of Mr. Tweedie by a local paper, that that gentleman is in a bad temper and, because of the Transcript's ticket anouncement, takes the ground that someone wishes to "thrust himself upon him," Mr. Tweedie authorises the paper to say just what we say above, viz., that no ticket has been formed. Mr. Tweedie also refers to "meddlesome busybodies," etc., when he must know that those referred to have nothing to do with the ticket announcement, and says "he may, it 'opposed by a government ticket form 'an alliance with three other gentle 'men and make the contest a battle of "tickets," etc. We had hoped that the election campaign would be a loving and pleasant one all round, but if Mr. Tweedie is going to let hims-lf out this way, there will be "razors in air" by the time the battle is fairly

Unequal Administration. The Minister of Fisheries has d cided against the prayer of petitioners of the Lahave river, Nova Scotia, who claimed the privilege of exemption from obedience to the against allowing sawdust from mills to fall into the river. The decision is, no doubt, in the interest of the fisheries, as well as of navigation. The Ottawa lumbermen are treated differently, however. They more wealthy, numerous and influential than their Nova Scotia brethren. and may, therefere, defy the law with impunity.

The Smelt Fishery Question. The smelt-fishery question is as suming ugly features. The concession asked of the Minister-and one that would have fairly satisfied the Jesuits in 1887 might claim to this estate. fishermen—was a relaxation of the \$400,000. If the real value of the estates new regulations so as to admit of ten or fifteen days' fishing on the first ice forming above Middle Island. The principal objection urged against this was that small bass would be des troyed by such fishing. The Minis-Address Registered Letters containing Currency to ter intimated to the two gentlemen who were sent from Chatham to Ottawa the other day in connection with the matter, and who combatted his impression in reference to the small bass, that he would refer their allegations to the local officers, and grant the concession if their report would justify him in doing so. This. at least, was the Minister's assurance as understood by "the delegates," It is known that questions have since been submitted by the Minister to some. at least, of the officers here, and it is assumed that it is on their answers that the Minister's decision, as published by Mr. Watt in another column, has been arrived at.

If it were true that small bass were destroyed in the fishery on the first ice above Middle Island, the adto settle this important question. There is no doubt but this is the feeling of the All choice patent flours. OAT- verse decision of the Minister would be justified, but as it is a fact that small bass are not so taken, it is clear either that the officers to whom the matter was referred did not rethe best value in the market, port according to the facts, or that WHOLESALE and RETAIL at the Minister has not treated the delegates in good faith. We know that the officers could not truthfully ort that small bass are taken in right and who were wrong. However, the smelt bag-nets off Chatham in the earlier part of the season, and there is, therefore, reason to suspect that

the Minister had, from the first no Before closing, gentlemen, I must inform

you that I invited here my only two sons, intention of granting the concession whom I wish to sign this deed, which I consider the most important document in which he led the delegates to believe my whole life, and I trust you will allow he would grant under certain condithem to put down their names as wittions. The Chatham Overseer, Mr. Rev. Father Turgeon thanked the Wyse, informed the writer yesterday

Premier and Legislature for the settlethat he, in response to enquiries ment effected of this difficult question referred to the services rendered by the the return of the delegates, advised Jesuits in the early history of Canada that the fishing be allowed for the and pledged their unswerving loyalty first ten days of the season off Chatto the country and its institutions, ham and that the Inspector and Father Turgeon and Mr. Mercier then other officers be instructed to be signed the deed and were followed by present to see, for themselves, the members of the Cabinet present the Mayor, the priests, the members o the Legislature and by the majority of not, in order that their personal obthose present in the room, who were al servations might be made the basis invited to put their signatures to th of regulations for the future. Now, documents. Father Turgeon this proposition is one which, we handed over the cheques to those er think, would have satisfied the fishtitled to them, who had representatives ermen, had it been carried out, and there, and the assembly dispersed.

it is amazing that, in the face of the We are quite sure that, whatever Minister's assurances to the delegates, may be the views held by different people respecting the merits of this whole backed by what we all know to be question, all who are loyal to the Do the facts, which are further fortified minion will recognise the duty of nor accepting the settlement effected final, in respect of the agitation that the regulations have not been relaxhas been fomented over the matter, a it is of the claims which have so long fair dealing somewhere, and it should been a disturbing element in Quebec's

#### Agricultural.

Mr. C. H. Lugrin, Secretary for Agriculture, has issued his crop report of the harvest of 1889. He says the season was in many prospects an ex ceptional one. It was highly favorable to farm work. A fine dry spring en abled farmers to get in their crop early and in good shape. At no time fishermen to assist the officers to collect during the summer was there raise small bass as evidence to prove what is enough to seriously interfere with work now depriving Chatham of its smelt and the harvest weather was all that fishing privileges. That trick, how- could be desired. Yet it was not with ever, has led people in the up-river out serious [dra wbacks, and in conse districts to believe that small bass are quence of these, the crop of the year caught at all times in the smelt-fishery was not a full one. The percentages of off Chatham, and to it, more than any- a Full Crop as shown by sixty-five rething else, is due the stand taken now

ports are as follows :per cent Wheat, Barley, Buckwheat. Corn, Potatoes,

The reasons assigned for the short ages are various. Among them insufficient snowfall last winter, by reason of which the roots of the grass were exposed and winter-killed; poor seed grain, owing to the wet harvest last year; rotting of cut seed potatoes in the ground; rust in grain; early blight in potatoes; the long drouth of the latter part of the summer.

The quality of all crops is excellent, with the exception of oats and potatoes in some localities.

The dairy output is below average. Fruit was almost a failure.

Following is a summary of the re mistake, as our fishermen have a good ports from the North Shore counties, case and it can only be injured by some of the principal crops. The party politics being imported into its percentages are of a full crop.

HAY CROP. Northumberland.

Percentage for the County, 75; qual-Samuel Freeze, Blissfield, 60 per rent : not enough for local demand John Gallowy, Chatham, 75 pe ent; Chatham will take all the surplus F. H. Jardine, Derby, 80 per cent. T. C. Newman, Derby, 90 per cent : surplus not large.

Gloucester. Percentage for the County, 721; P. J. Foley, New Bandon, 80 pe cent; no surplus. W. Walsh, Inkerman, 65 per cent no surplus,

Percentage for the County, 75; quality good. John Jardine, Jr., Kingston, 75 per cent; no surplus. C. Y. Walker, Weldford, 50 per cent: no surplus for export. E. Walker, Weldford, 75 per cent.

W. J. Brant, Kinston, 75 per cent no surplus for export. J. T. Voutour, St. Louis. 100 per furniture. cent; a small surplus for export. Restigouche.

Percentage for the County, 1123 quality fair. W. H. Phillips, Dalhousie, 125 per clauses: first, a cession of all the rights cent; little surplus. W. Murray, M. P. P., Campbellton, Quebec, and secondly, the payment of 100 per cent; small surplus.

GRAIN CROP. Northumberland.

Percentage and quality for County-Oats 89, quality inferior (1) The Pope, representing the Catholic Church: (2) the Jesuit Fathers, both wheat 94, quality good; barley 77 quality inferior; buckwheat, 85, quality good. No surplus. Samuel Freeze-Oats 70 : wheat 100 barley and buckwheat 80. John Galloway-Oats and buck wheat 60; wheat and barley 75. F. H. Jardine-Oats 60; wheat and buckwheat 100. T. C. Newman-Oats 85; wheat and buck wheat 100.

> Percentages and quality for the County-Oats 821; wheat 921; barley  $87\frac{1}{2}$ ; buckwheat  $82\frac{1}{2}$ . All good, except late sown oats, which rusted B. J. Foley,—Oats and buckwheat, 90; wheat and barley, 95.

W. Walsh, -Oats and buckwheat, 75 Wheat 90; barley 80. Kent.

Percentage and quality for the County-Oats 63, generally poor in quality; wheat 90, from fair to good: barley 100, good, but not much grown; buckwheat 100, good quality, No sarplus.

J. Jardine, Jr. - Oats 70; wheat and barley 100; buckwheat 125. No sur-C. Y. Walker-Oats 40; wheat 60;

buckwheat 70, not enough for home

Walker-Oats 60; wheat 80; advisable, and I hope they will soon make buckwheat 75. W. J. Brait-Oats 70; wheat 120; barley 100; buckwheat 150. A small Restigouche.

Percentage and quality for the County-Oats 110; wheat 95; barley 90; buckwheat 100, quality good. A surplus generally. W. H. Phillips-Oats 120; other W. Murray-Oats and buckwheat 100; wheat and barley 90.

POTATOES. Northumberland. Percentage for the County 94, qualty good, considerable surplus. S. Freeze, F. H. Jardine, and T. C.

Newman say the crop was a full one. John Galloway puts it at 75 per cent. Mr. Newman says the export to New Crossley and Hunter closed last night. York has already begun. Gloucester.

let them take the responsibility of their acts. History will relate in its pages, when passion has calmed down, who were Percentage for the County, 80.

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.

yield was so poor that there will not be enough for home use.

Kent. Percentage for the County, 89; quality excellent, surplus large. The estimates are-C. T. Walker and E. Walker, a full crop. J. Vontour, 90; John Jardine, jr., 80; W. J. Braut, 75.

Restigouche. Percentage for the county 105, qualy good, Surplus large. W. H. Phillips says there was a ful

W. Murray puts it at 110. Under the head of "dairying" the Secretary says:-"The early part the season was very favorable dairying, but except in Charlotte, of Kings, Restigouche and Victoria the drouth cut down the pastures to such an extent that on the whole, taking the province altogether, the season was not good. Many correspondents emphasize the lesson taught by the past season as to the importance of growing some sort of soiling crop. Those who have not tried it have very ittle idea of the immense quantity of green fodder which can be raised on a small area and the great benefit which flows from its use.

"Much valuable information contained in replies from correspondents will appear in the Annual Report of the Department."

### News and Notes.

RUSTLESS IRON.

[Pittsburgh Despatch.] The rustless process, which has been until lately an experiment, has now demonstrated that great economy can be used, not only in ice pipes, but in every article where iron is used. the past year over 2,000,000 kettles have been subjected to this process in Pittsburgh. The method is very peculiar. After the article is made it is put into a furnace about 31 feet high, feet long, and 8 feet broad. The furnace is made in an oval shape, air tight. After the iron has been in the furnace for two hours, and it has attained almost a white heat, the air that comes through the generators and air valves is made air tight.

After the air has been shut off the superheater, which is located in the combustion chamber at the rear of the furnace, and at right angles from the air valves, is opened and the furnace is filled with steam and kept in this condition for eight hours. At short intervals a small valve is opened, so as to allow an exodus of steam in the furnace, allowing fresh steam to be iuto the furnace.

When the articles have been hours in the furnace there has been then put into an acid well, which is the last treatment.

DUPLICATE WEDDING GIFTS.

"Six butter knives! four salad spoons! nine cruet stands! three pairs of sugar tongs! and eight water pitchers! Was a girl ever so unfortunate?" exclaimed a perplexed country bride the other day, as she sorted out her wedding gifts on returning from her wedding sulted together a little and have avoid- geology of the northeastern part of the ed all these duplicates? Any way we province. shall never want for butter knives. salad spoons, cruet stands, sugar tongs or water pitchers for the rest of natural lives.'

Now, if this young bride had been city girl, says the New York Tribune. she would not have mourned so much over the ordinary incident. She would have written a short note to one or two or three well known dealers in the city. and on the following day a neat cah would stop at her door and a well dressed woman would call on he Before the caller departed she would have fixed with the bride upon a cash price for all her duplicate gifts. would have agreed to exchange them for more useful articles of household

So common has this way of doir things become that many people with their gifts a note saying that they are duplicates they may be

FISHERMEN BY THE SEA WANT A RIGGER

Prince Edward Island are asking an additional bounty equivalent to duty they now pay in the United the water. Dozens of people watched States on fish exported. This would the occurrence, which was the subject run up to something like \$500,000 per of no end of wonder. annum. The government will promise nothing in the way of further bounty until it is learned what progress i made during the approaching sittings of congress and parliament in the di rection of securing some reciprocal ar rangement by which the fish of Canada will be admitted free into the United

the tariff ought to be revised, but that the revision should be in the shape of amounting to \$400,000 paid up, twoan increase. It actually proposes an thirds of which stock is represented by increase in the enormous duties on iron, under which the manufacturers of Canada are already staggering. The Manufacturer says :-

that 10,000 men would become engaged | de commerce of the enlarged and new in the iron manufacturing industry in arrangement became the Nova Scotia Canada it was on the supposition that the duty he proposed imposing on importations of pig iron would be high enough to nurse the infant industry into | improvements, enlargements and for robust vigor. Sir Charles over-esti- the obtaining of other facilities whereby mated the prospect. If he had only looked across the line to the south of us, he would have discovered that our American neighbors could not manufac- The bulk of the output passes over the ture pig iron under as low a tariff as he I. C. R. for consumption in the Upper proposed for Canada. If he had modelled his iron tariff on American lines the pig iron industry in Canada would not to-day be in the deplorable in 1887 they amounted to about 6000 condition in which it is. tons; in 1888, 12,000 tons. At the

If the iron men are really asking for present there are 375 men on the pay an increase of duty, pig iron is no longer an infant industry. The little pig to \$15,000. has been nursed into a hog.

HE SURPRISED THEM. KINGSTON, ONT., Nov. 8 .- "The

Miss Emma Whitlock, the christain evangelistic services of the Rev. Messrs On the platform was a clergyman of the Church of England, and ministers of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congrega- of Mr. Geo A. Inch, on King Street, and had a German accent. They stood J. J. Foley says there was a full tional churches. Each was asked to Fredericton. The Gleaner says "Miss as closely together as they could get. They talked in undertones putting their crop, of excellent quality and a large speak for another church than that to Whitlock was taken suddenly with the hands to their faces, for about 20 minutes. Shore, says the seed rotted and the which he belonged. The sensation of illness one day last week, while visiting According to the witness' judgement

the evening were the utterances of the Rev. W. W. Carson, who came from Ottawa last July, and was upon by Rev. Mr. Hunter to represent the Roman Catholic Church. He said that Mr. Hunter was correct, that he did belong to the Holy Catholic Church. He believed in the communion of saints; he believed in the forgiveness of sins. There was much that all of them could learn in that great Roman Catholic church. Their missionaries were world renowned, and included the great seraphic Jesuits who were so much abused at present. In sickness, where could one find such loving nurses, as in those sweet and gentle sisters who gave their lives for their church. And if they wanted examples of obedience you can find no better than in the Roman Catholic Church. He reverenced her altars. many of her priests were his personal friends, and he loved the great Catholic Church from which they all sprang. There was not a church among them all that had a broader theology than the Catholic Church. He was proud in deed that he had been chosen to repre

Catholic, who stood upon a broader platform than he (Mr. Carson) did, and he thanked God that it was so. A despatch, referring to the above says that Mr. Carson's remarks "are the talk of the city." The reason is

"evangelistic" meetings.

sent that church. There was no mar

in Canada to-day, be he Protestant or

AND THE MEN SAT STILL. An incident occurred on an afternoon train on the Consolidated Road the other day that ought to have found its way into print before this. It has numerous lessons. Among the passengers were three sweet and quiet Sisters! Capt. Francis Villiers, ex-chief of Charity in their characteristic dress. A drunken man, very drunk and annoying, entered the car and sat down beside one of them. He talked persistently, drank from a big bottle that he carried, and finally stuck his disagreeable face repeatedly into the long shut securely off, and the furnace is bonnet of the Sister in a most insulting way. She was evidently much frightened. The conductor had already been told of the man's conduct, but did nothing. The other passengers, in true

No man stirred. Finally a woman, white as a sheet and full of suppressed indignation, go up from her seat and went to th rescue. She grabbed the fellow's bot tle, wrested it from his hands and flung it out of the window, and she took hold of him, and after a lively and unassisted struggle fgot him out of the seat. accomplished the formation of magnetic "I'm no Roman Catholic," she said exoxide upon the iron surface. They are citedly to the spectators, "but I can't sit still and see a Sister of Charity insulted."-Chicago Times.

GEOLOGY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Parts M and N of the annual report on the geological survey of Canada for 1887, have been issued. The former, by Messrs. L. W. Bailey and William Mclnnes, treats of portions of northern New Brunswick and adjacent areas in Quebec, and Maine, U. S. The latter. tour. "Why could they not have con- by R. Chalmers, covers the surface

A SWIMMING HORSE. Though not exactly a sporting item. says the Sydney Australia Referee, all lovers of the horse will be interested in the account of the following feat of horse at Glenelg on Saturday week

Early in the afternoon a stray horse on the sands was observed to make his way into the water and deliberately swim out to sea. People on the jetty watching the event, expected him to proceed perhaps 100 yards or so and then return, but the 100 yards grew into a quarter, and the quarter swelled to the half, still the horse kept on his seaward course. People naturally wondered how far out this latest long-distance swimmer would proceed, but on he went until his body was but a speck on the horizon, and he was fully three in, was the next witness. He told the miles from shore. Then he turned around and leisurely returned toward land, and struck in the direction of the entrance of the Patawalonga Creek. When quite close to land some boys frightened him, and he coolly turned to OTTAWA, Nov. 6.-The fishermen of the left and swam down the coast for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and fully another mile, eventually landing midway between Henley Beach and

Glenelg, after being fully three hours in

A GREAT NOVA SCOTIA INDUSTRY. In point of dimensions, amount and value of annual product, and capital represented, the Nova Scotia Steel and Forge Company of New Glasgow, N. S., ranks amongst the largest and most important industrial interests of Dominion. The works cover fifteen acres along the East River, about mile distant from New Glasgow. They The "Canadian Manufacturer" thinks | were established in 1882, with a then paid up capital of \$280,000, now the citizens of New Glasgow. On Jan. 1, 1889, the Nova Scotia Steel Works absorbed the Nova Scotia Forge Company with all its franchises, lands, When Sir Charles Tupper estimated | buildings and equipment, when the nom 1888, they have expended \$50,000 in they have increased their product and perfected their methods and systems. Provinces. In 1884 the shipments from the establishment were only 2270 tons:

"Physician, heal Thyself."

scientist, who has been teaching people that they need not be afflicted with any of the maladies usually requiring a doctor's attendance, is reported by the Gleaner to be lying very sick at the residence Mr. Inch, who has been under her treat- Kunze was the third man. ment for some weeks past, and has been i

unable to leave her room. After two or three days of suffering, Miss Balkam, the christain scientist of St. Stephen, was sent for and, coming immediately on the summons, has since been endeavoring to restore Miss Whitlock by means of the faith cure. There being no signs of im provement the patient's brother was summoned, and his opinion asked as to the advisability of employing a medical man, but, up to yesterday, no doctor had been called and Miss Whitlock's condition is unimproved."

#### The Miramichi Fire.

The great fire in Miramichi, in 1825 is remembered by some old persons. The Acadian Magazine, printed in Halifax in 1826, contains the following account of the smaller losses occasioned by that notable conflagration : August 1826, The amount of losses sustained by the late destructive fires, amounted to the

following sums :-

in regular form..... There is now about £20,000 for distri bution. The exact amount of subscrip tion is not yet ascertained.

#### The Cropin Trial

CHICAGO, Nov 6 .- Robert T. Stanton, a printer of Lake View, was the first wit ness in the Cronin case this morning. He testified that he had printed a lot of we suppose, because such evidences of business cards for defendant, Patrick Christian charity are rare at these O'Sullivan, which he delivered to O'Sullivan May 2, two days before Dr. Cronin was murdered. Witness was then shown a card and identified it as similar to those which he had printed The evident object was to show that it was

when he was lured away to his death. police of Lake View, was recalled with chart of the streets around the Carlson cottage and all over Lake View and Edgewater. He testified with a great deal of aid as to distances, condition of roads, etc., On cross-examination Forrest

"Could a waggon drive along 59tm street to the lake all right, the wagon, for example, loaded with one trunk and

Haines (interrupting)-"four big men,

one in a trunk.' passenger fashion, sat and looked on. Forrest-"Ah!" Witness-"Yes, sir; the wagon could

go along there. The witness said that Sunday noon, May 5th, the trunk in which he found the cotton batting and paper and lock of hair, was brought to the police station, He carefully inspected the interior of the

trunk and said: "All the cotton is not in there, only about a third of it. The policeman who brought in the trunk delivered with it a lock of hair, one end clotted with blood.' The cross-examination did not shake the testimony of the chief.

Herman Theel, a saloon keeper, testified that early on the morning of May 5th, is (like a bank draft) a in company with two friends, I drove through Evanston avenue, Lake view. He discovered a trunk broken open lying in the ditch by the road. He said it contained cotton batting, c'otted with blood, and he and his friends drew it out of the ditch and placed it on the edge of the street. Witness identified the blood stained trunk in the court room as the one he referred to.

Herman Pause and Carl Knopf, who were with Theel when the trunk was discovered, corroborated his testimony. At the opening of the afternoon session. Job Phillips, of Lake View, the police man sent out to bring in the trunk after its discovery, was put on the stand, and told of the contents of the trunk as he found them. The witness identified the from Evanston avenue to the On the 23d or 24th of May witness went to O'Sullivan's house to arrest him. While there, O'Sullivan looking toward Carlson cottage, saw a number of people going into it and said: "What are they going in there for, the

Captain F. H. Wirg, of the Lake View police, who accompanied officer Phillips on the trip when the trunk was brought story substantially as told by Phillips. He testified to receiving a key from another policeman which fitted the lock of the trunk, on one end of which was found some yellowish paint.

The relevancy of this, yet to be shown, is that the paint on the key found in Carlson cottage is the same as the paint on the cottage floor.

A police officer, George Hiott, of the Chicago force, testified that on the day following the discovery of Cronin's body, he and Officer Lorch made a careful search of the Carison Cottage. He indentified the paint, also the smeared key as one found by himself and Lorch in the

William L. James, a lat 16 years old, testified that in February last he pied a room in the Opera House overlooking the upper flat at 117 Clark street. In that month he ofter saw two men in those rooms. He indentified the prisoner. Kunze as one. Kunze washing his feet and as soon covered the witness looking at him, he

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 .- Nothing of great importance was developed at to-day's pro-

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.-The Cronin trial was resumed this morning with Captain Schuettler in the witness-chair. He brought with him into court the blind taken from the window of the Carlson cottage, with the paint prints of a hand on it. The witness was cross-examined Steel and Forge Company. Since July by Judge Wing. The finger marks on the window blind were made with the same yellow paint with which the floor was smeared. One slat of the blind was broken. It looked as though some one had attempted to close the blind hurriedly and did not know that his hand was covered with paint. Captain Schuettler then related how he took charge of the lock and key and other things found in the cottage. The state attorney this morning handed Mr. Forrest an additional list of witnesses that the state expects to

list and the monthly pay roll amounts William Nieman, who at the time of the murder kept a saloon a block and a half south of the Carlson cottage. was the next witness. He testified that the defendant O'Sullivan entered his saloon between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of the murder accompanied by two men. The witness was reluctant to say whether either of the two was one of the defendants, but finally said he thought Coughlin was one, and the other was a smaller man and could not speak English plainly.

[Continued on 2nd Page.]



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# Notice of Sala.

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To John Nowlan, formerly of Escuminac, in the parish of Hardwicke, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and all others whom it doth, shall or Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue

of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenure of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one housand eight hundred and eighty six and nade between the said John Nowlan of the one part and John Brown, of Chatham, in the County aforesaid, merchant, of the other part, recorded the fourteenth day of March, A D., 1887, in volume 65 of the Records of the said County, pages 107, 108 and 109 and numbered 92 in said volume, there will for the purpose of satisfying moneys due on and secured by said Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof. of land situate lying and being at the said parish of Hardwicke and described in the Together with all and singular the

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Newcastle, October 1st, 1889.