General Business.

A BURNING SORE LEG

Ulcers Form. Hospitals and Doctors useless. Crazed with Pain. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

About eight years ago I wrote you from Williamsburg, Pa., describing how your wonderful remedies completely cured me of a terrible case of eczema or salt rheum. I must now tell you what CUTICURA REMEDIES have again done for me. On the 22nd of last September, I had the misfortune to bruise my leg, and I put a piece of sticking plaster on it. Inside of a week I had a terrible leg. My wife became frightened and advised me to go to a surgeon. I went, and doctored for two months, but no good was done me, besides costing me big money. My leg had by this time formed into an ulcer, and got worse every day. I could not stand it any longer, and made up my mind to go to a hospital and see if I could be helped. I went to several here in the city, in turn, but none could do me any good. I had a terrible leg, with a hole in it as big as a dollar, and pain that almost set me crazy. I got scared about it, and determined to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. I obtained a set, and inside of five weeks my leg was healed up as well as it ever was, except the terrible scar it left for a reminder of what was once a terrible sore leg. These REMEDIES are worth their weight in gold.

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

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRWINGS 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.

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.
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Grand Monthly Drawing,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, October 14, 1890.

Capital prize, $300,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

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 PRIZE 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
3,134 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

Price of Tickets:
Whole Tickets Twenty Dollars;
Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2; Twentieths $1

Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at $1, for $50.

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES BY EXPRESS FOR WHICH THE COMPANY WILL PAY CHARGES.

M A DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the **SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S.** is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force under any circumstances **FIVE YEARS LONGER. UNTIL 1895.**

The Louisiana Legislature which adjourned July 10th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1919—The general impression is that **THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.**

N.Y.

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Eastern Standard Time,) for Cottage City, Mass., (Rockland, Me. Eastport, Me., and St. JOHN, N. B.

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J. B. SNOWBALL.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - OCTOBER 9, 1890.

An Election in York.

The petition against the election of Attorney-General Blair and his colleagues in the representation of York, if it went to trial, would, no doubt, divert the attention of those gentlemen from work necessary to the next session of the legislature, and, in order, if possible to convince Mr. Gregory and his following that their efforts to deprive York of its advantageous representation are merely evidence of political insanity, the four members for that county have resigned, and three of them, with Mr. Thos. H. Colter, will ask for re-election. Mr. Bellamy, who retires, publishes a card in which he states that he does so, "solely for private and personal reasons." He also says:—

"In retiring from public life, I do so with the warmest feelings towards the electors of the County, and sincerely trust my friends will continue their support to my colleagues and successor on the Government ticket. I am satisfied the interests of our County will be safer in their keeping at the present time than in that of their opponents."

In their card to the electors the Government candidates say:—

The justification put forward for taking the proceedings which will result in a new election in a few weeks, is, that you were induced to vote as you did in January last, by corrupt means. Our candidature, gentlemen, does not rest for its support, as will that of our opponents, upon the hope that this great constituency will declare such to have been the case. We repudiate the imputation that the immense majorities by which the successful candidates were then returned, were not the free expression of the electorate, and we appeal to you to re-affirm the decision you then unmistakeably pronounced against transferring the conduct of public affairs to the persons composing the opposition in the present legislature.

The people of this County have always been able to pride themselves upon the influential position in the Government and legislature occupied by their representatives, but they have never acted towards other portions of the Province as if the boundaries of York comprised the whole Province, or exhibited a narrow sectional jealousy of the influence of other Counties.

When, therefore, you find such a spirit mainly inspiring the opposition, which has its chief seat and strength in St. John, is it not important in your interest to elect representatives who will act loyally and unitedly together to sustain a Government, the existence of which is seriously menaced only because of your influential position in it?

We do not claim that the administration of affairs for the past seven or eight years has been wholly free from error, but we do maintain that your interests have not been neglected, and if York County has been heretofore well served by your representatives, and by the Government, will it be wise to hazard a change at the present juncture?

We venture to think that to displace the Government at present must necessarily be hurtful to the welfare of the County, and if favored with your suffrages, we will endeavor to serve you as faithfully in the future, as you have been served in the past.

Respectfully yours,
A. G. BLAIR,
WM. WILSON,
JOHN ANDERSON,
THOS. H. COLTER.

Fredericton, Oct. 1, 1890.

Several political "freaks" are said to have been asked to become members of Mr. Gregory's opposition ticket, but, declined for various reasons. If that gentleman ventures to go into the election he should do so with the understanding that if he comes out of it with an increased minority—as all sane people know he is sure to do—it will be with the understanding that he shall be a consenting party to a bill to be passed next session for the suppression of political obstructionists the first section of which will provide that he shall be neither a legislative candidate, nor legislative coach for such men as Dr. Atkinson and that he shall not spend more than seven hours a day during legislative sessions in his alleged work of furnishing brains and facts(?) to the opposition. Mr. Gregory has done more—in working out his hatred of Mr. Blair—to maliciously besmirch the politics of the Province, waste the time of the legislature and increase sessional expenses than any man in New Brunswick, and it is high time that he was suppressed. Every man has a right, in this country, to aspire to legislative honors, but Mr. Gregory's efforts against the government and connected with the Assembly prove him a political crank, however able a man he may be in other respects.

The University.

Newcastle has reason to be proud of the position won by the contigent it sends from its High School to the University this year, and Principal Cox's satisfaction over the results of his able and meritorious work in the matter must be correspondingly great. It is this kind of work that tells in the educational progress of the country, and demonstrates its real value. We congratulate Principal Cox on his success as a practical educator, and Messrs. McLellan, McKean, Mitchell, Aitken and Elliot on the position which their faithful application has secured for them.

Matriculation.

Twenty young men and six young ladies constitute the freshman class for this year at the N. B. University. Their names are as follows:—

Northumberland County—R. W. McLellan, S. F. McKean, C. R. Mitchell, R. T. Aitken, C. H. Elliot; Charlotte County—C. Gillespie; St. John County—S. G. Ritchie, J. D. Murray, T. Green, Miss L. Shaw; Kings—E. F. McKnight; Queens—A. B. Magee; Sunbury—W. R. Day, W. Harrison; York—P. C. Hays, H. H. Johnston, S. Downey, H. Brittain, H. P. Lemont, Miss Myra Randolph, Miss George, Miss Myra Hatt, Miss E. B. Williams; Carleton County—A. S. Nicolson, W. Kilpatrick, Miss Marian Peake.

The following county scholarships are open this year:—Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Westmorland, Albert, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, Carleton and Victoria. The friends of the University everywhere will be glad to see this magnificent showing, and it is evident that the University is increasing in popularity. The teaching staff is second to none in Canada, it being increased in number this year by two celebrated scholars—Dr. Hyde of Dublin and Prof. Duff, late of Edinburgh.

[Fredericton Herald.]

The First Gun.

MR. BLAIR BEFORE THE ELECTORS. A CAPITAL MEETING AT NASHWAAK VILLAGE AND A GRAND SPEECH.

On Tuesday night the attorney general addressed a meeting of the electors at Nashwaak Village. The attendance was excellent, and the spirit of the meeting was all that could be wished for. A better reception could not be desired than Mr. Blair received. Not only were all those present favorable to the government, so far as could be judged from their expressions, but the word brought in from all sections was of the most gratifying character.

On the meeting being called to order, J. W. Smith was asked to take the chair, and he lost no time in calling upon the speaker of the evening.

Hon. Mr. Blair, on stepping forward was greeted with warm applause. After referring to the duty which devolved upon the representatives of the people to meet with and inform them of matters of public interest, and expressing his deep sense of obligation to the people of York who had stood by him so long and faithfully, the premier alluded to the petition which had been filed against himself and colleagues. Certain persons had charged that the election was procured by illegal and improper means—not that the unsuccessful candidates had abstained from violation of the law, but that the government candidates owed their return to these illegal means. He pointed out that it was quite impossible for any person elected to the house, if petitioned against, to retain his seat under the present election law. He had always considered it a most unfair and unjust thing that persons who had themselves been guilty of extreme impropriety should have the power of thus injuring and annoying their successful opponents. He would have no fault to find had such persons themselves been guiltless, but he did not think that those who had employed every agency of corruption themselves could with any grace, turn round and attack the choice of the people in this way. As for himself, he did not care under what circumstances elections were carried on, there would be always some irregularities in them, but he wished to

PUT HIMSELF ON RECORD

right here that if he were defeated in this election or at anytime, even though by improper means, he should not avail himself of such means to void the election of his opponents but would wait until another opportunity presented itself for the people to exercise their right of selection. (Applause.) If the result of this election should be that he or any of his colleagues were defeated he would promise the people that he would not be found filing petitions against the successful candidates. The petition which had been filed had not been prosecuted with a great deal of vigor. It was thought that it could have come on in the month of July; had such been the case he and his friends thought of going into the trial for the purpose of showing that on the part of the petitioners there was no greater obedience to the law than on the part of the respondents. Lately, however, the proceedings had been renewed, and as they were certain, as all such proceedings were, to result in the unseating of the elected members, looking at the matter in all its bearings and having no fear of the people at all, the four members elected last January had decided to resign their seats at an early day. They were giving their opponents the utmost possible notice of their intentions; it remained to be seen whether they would accept the gage of battle. His own impression was that the

ELECTION WOULD BE CALLED ON

toward the latter part of the present month of October.

Mr. Blair then reviewed the history of the present government. It had come into power in 1883 and down at least until the last session very little fault had been found with it from any quarter. There had been very little opposition in the house. When the government was first organized there was a very powerful opposition arrayed against it, the majority of the government being only three or four. That opposition dwindled away until at the close of the session of 1889 it only numbered six or seven in a house of 41. That opposition which then confronted the government arose almost entirely upon two grounds—the high stumpage rate and the refusal of the government to embark upon another extensive scheme of railway subsidizing. The government felt that the latter would involve the country in an expenditure which it was not able to bear. Subsequently, a most unreasonable opposition was aroused because of the appointment of the police magistrate in St. John, whose religious faith led to the inauguration of a holy war against the government in that quarter. By means of that cry the opposition had gained six members which in a division meant a difference of 12 in the house. These six members added to the stray opponents of the government in other counties made an opposition which was very serious and seemed to threaten the existence of the government. At this juncture it was found by both sides that Northumberland, which had elected four independent members, pledged only to secure a better stumpage rate, held

THE KEY TO THE SITUATION.

Mr. Blair described the repeated efforts which the people of the north had made to secure concessions, and how the government had told them that as soon as the revenue would admit of it their claims would be favorably considered. It was claimed by the opposition press that the four men elected in Northumberland were elected in opposition; but the opposition had given the very best evidence of the falsity of this claim by immediately putting themselves in communication with those members to secure their support against the administration which they would not have needed to if they had been returned as oppositionists. He described the delegation sent by the people of the north to Fredericton, as well as the efforts of Mr. Stevens in Northumberland and Messrs. Stockton, Alward and Smith in Saint John, to capture the Northumberland contingent by offering to reduce the stumpage to 80 cents per thousand. The question before the government was whether they should allow the opposition to come into power by making a reduction to 80 cents per thousand, or whether, in the face of a largely increased revenue, they should not reduce themselves the stumpage to $1 per thousand. Long before the elections the government had promised the northern lumbermen a reduction equivalent to 25 cents per thousand by making grants for their streams. It was only when by the desperate efforts of the opposition the country was threatened with a larger reduction that the government had agreed to 25 cents per thousand pending the decision of a commission appointed to deal with the whole subject and report to the house of assembly. He thought the conclusion reached a fair and equitable one, it was one that the crippled industries of the north badly needed, and which the leading lights of the opposition, such as Mr. Hanington, Mr. Phinney and the St. John Sun, up to the elections, had been vigorously advocating. Mr. Hanington, indeed, at one time

ADVOCATED A REDUCTION TO 50 CENTS.

It had been suggested by some of his (Blair's) own friends that he would have covered himself with glory if he had gone down valorously flying the high stumpage flag. He would assure his friends that he would have enjoyed no such opportunity. His political experience enabled him to foresee clearly how the question would have worked. The Northumberland men would have gone with the opposition, and when the house met the opposition would have carried a want of confidence motion in which the word stumpage would not have been heard of, and in which the intentions of the opposition, who had captured Northumberland, would have been carefully and successfully concealed. The vote of non-confidence being carried of course the house would be adjourned for a while to permit of the election of the members of the new government, and when the house met again, the new government would explain that they would require time to mature their policy, and could say nothing. A short session would be held, supplies granted, the members sent home and during the summer the reduction would be made. Next year the question would be a dead issue, and instead of having won any glory, York county would be out in the cold, and he (Blair) would have been denounced as incapable or laughed at for allowing himself to be outgeneralled by persons whose only object was to get into office at any cost. The question of the rate of stumpage was not one of principle, any more than was the action of the dominion government in placing a duty upon certain fruit one year and taking it off the next; it was purely a matter of detail. Knowing very well what his native county of York as well as other outlying counties would have to expect, and how their interests would suffer, were the reins of power handed over to an aggressive and pretentious constituency like St. John, he felt that there was no other course open to the government. (Applause) He would have been laughed at as an incompetent and a bungler had he allowed this combination between St. John and Northumberland to take place. He was not going to say that he would not personally have preferred to see the rate of stumpage remain for a while as it was, but the lumber interest was the most important interest in the province and anything the government could reasonably do they should do for that interest. The lumbermen in the present condition of the market have none too easy a job to make both ends meet. The constitution of the commission which the government had appointed, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Todd and Mr. Ritchie, was above criticism.

The speaker then reviewed the "whitewash bill," which he showed to be almost identical in principle with the law that had been in undisputed operation in Ontario for years. He alluded to the particularly vicious and abusive character of the opposition with which he was assailed as shown in such

BASELESS SLANDERS

as the Leary dock charge, which only eight members out of a house of 41 could be found to say was not malicious. The real intention of the opposition in making that charge was to entangle him up in a mass of charges which did not apply to him at all, the investigation into which would not be finished when the house was ready to rise, but would be left hanging over his head when another election came to be run in York. Even Mr. Hanington, who certainly conducted the investigation in a bullying way said he was glad to know that he (Blair) was entirely exonerated from the charge which was made. He was satisfied that until the people of York had such evidence presented to them as would justify them in hanging a dog, they would not condemn him because of the malice of his enemies. He regretted that the politics of the province were being brought to things like these. But the issue was not of his making and he did not think the people of York would approve of the maker of them or his motive.

An opposition, whose only shadow of policy was that they were united by fair means or foul to pull down the government and get into power themselves did not present very strong claims for consideration. He pointed out that the government had done fairly well for York, mentioning the subsidies to the Northern & Western railway and Woodstock railway, the bridge, the new departmental building, the deaf and dumb asylum and other public works. The opposition had stated that the last election was brought on in January because the government had been so reckless and corrupt that it was afraid to meet the house. Yet when the house met and every item of expenditure had been gone into by a committee, which included three of their most able and active opponents, not a single item had been found worthy of criticism save

A PALTRY EXPENDITURE FOR CHRISTMAS POULTRY,

for the poor inmates of the asylum of St. John. (Applause.)

The government had now their ticket formed for the coming contest. One of its former members, Mr. Bellamy, for personal and private interests, had concluded not to run at this time. Mr. Bellamy had been a most painstaking and honest representative. He would have been glad to have served his term out, but having been obliged to resign had announced his intention not to offer again. The gentleman selected in his place was a most popular and worthy man and would add much strength to the government ticket. At the present time, said the premier, there appear to be very strong reasons why you should support the administration. He was not going to contend that it had always done right. But, realizing his responsibility as leader of the government, and zealous for the influence of York county, he would not, while a timber remained of the ship, consent to hand it over to our jealous rivals in the city of St. John. While the government had not been unmindful of other counties, it deserved well at the hands of the people of York. "It was the boast of St. John that no government could live without their consent. Well, with the help of the people of my own county, I am going to demonstrate to the people of St. John that the thing can be done. (Great applause.) Here is to be the battleground between the two great parties; if the people of my own county take sides against me, of course the battle is over and the victory is theirs. St. John is a large constituency, a rich constituency, and some of them have boasted that they would send their thousands up here into York. They can send all they can raise, but there are not enough people in York who can be bought with their bribes to enable the grasping faction in the city by the sea to say that they have triumphed over old York. (Cheers.) My friend, Mr. Smith, came up here last winter and told the people in the stores that within a week St. John would have captured the government; but they did not get it and I don't think they are going to get it. It had been the constant endeavour of St. John to destroy and belittle Fredericton, it had tried to take away the courts and the seat of government with all the loss and hardship which that would have implied to Fredericton. He felt that it was unfortunate that such feelings and motives actuated the majority of the people of St. John, but it was so all the same. He pointed out that the government had given much attention to the agricultural interest. They had secured a redistribution of agricultural societies by which our county had been more fairly dealt with, had expended $30,000 in a horse importation which was unanimously endorsed by the country, and that they had last session offered aid for the establishment of creameries and cheese factories, which he hoped would ultimately be of much good to the county.

He exhorted the electors of York to stand by the ticket. A split ballot in the present situation of affairs meant a vote for the enemy. If the people felt that the government ought to be displaced let the whole four go down together; if it is worthy of support let the whole four be returned. The closing remarks of the hon. gentleman were greeted with hearty applause.

A Curler's Marriage.

Mr. R. S. Barker, of the Crown Land Department, son of "Chatham's own Captain Barker," was married last Wednesday afternoon by Rev. Canon Roberts, at St. Ann's, Fredericton, to Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Dr. T. C. Brown, of that city. Miss Bessie Jack, of Fredericton, and Mr. William Robinson, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, St. John, performed the duties of bridesmaid and groomsman, respectively. After the ceremony the parties proceeded to the residence of Dr. Brown, where luncheon was served, and at four o'clock the bride and groom took the train for a tour to St. John and afterwards, the States. Hosts of wishes for the greatest happiness accompany Mr. and Mrs. Barker on starting out on their journey through life together. Both are very popular in Fredericton. The presents received were very handsome and were too numerous to mention. Among the most important ones received was a very handsome tea service, the gift of Mr. Barker's friends in the Crown Land Department.

Sunday Desecration.

We are informed that Father Richard, of Rogersville, appealed to the legal authorities of his parish, on last Sunday, and requested them to assist him in preventing public scandal on the Lord's day. He referred to the sad fact, that, as the result of liquor selling and drinking on Sundays as well as on other days, he found a young man, lately arrived in the parish, lying dead drunk on the floor of his church on the Sunday previous, which was such an insult to the community and the sacredness of our temples, that it became his duty to put an end to this impudent, unchristain, uncatholic conduct. It was the conscientious duty of every citizen and especially of the magistracy to rise in their might against such sacriligious offenders. The laws of God as well as the laws of the land are treated with contempt and impunity by those corrupters of our youth, and they must be dealt with according to their guilt. If there be any British fair play in the land, these outlaws must be punished as well as a poor settler who may take a few sticks of lumber off the government land for his support and that of his family. Broad cloth on one's back, a gold chain and watch in one's pocket, and a brazen audacity ought not to be a protection for such public offenders, otherwise law would be tyranny not justice. Father Richard's indignation and commendable conduct ought to have their effect, and we trust for the honor of our statutes that his appeal will not be in vain

LAW AND ORDER.

The Fall of Man and Anthropology.

Ever since the beginning of man's effective thinking upon the great problems around him, two views have existed regarding the life of the human race upon earth, each utterly opposed to the other.

The first of these is the belief that man was created "in the beginning," a perfect being, endowed with the highest moral and intellectual powers but that there came a "fall" as the result of which came into the world evil, toil, sorrow and death. Nothing could be more natural than such an explanation of the existence of evil, in times when men saw everywhere miracle and nowhere law. It is, under such circumstances, by far the more easy explanation, for it is in accordance with the appearances of things: men adopted it just as naturally as they adopted the theory that the Almighty hangs up the stars as lights in the solid firmament above the earth, or trundles the sun behind a high mountain at night, or wheels the planets around the earth, or flings comets as "signs and wonders" to scare a wicked world, or allows evil spirits to control thunder, lightning and storm, and to cause diseases of body and mind, or that he opens the "windows of heaven" to let down "the waters that be above the heavens," and thus give rain upon the earth.

A belief, then, in a primeval period of innocence, physical perfection, and intellectual strength, from which men for some fault fell, is perfectly in accordance with what we should expect. Among the earliest known records of our race we find this view taking shape in the Chaldean legends of war between the gods, and a fall of man; both of which seemed necessary to explain the existence of evil. In Greek mythology perhaps the best-known statement was made by Hesiod: to him it was revealed, regarding the men of the most ancient times, that they were at first "a golden race," that "as gods they were wont to live, with a life void of care, without labor and trouble; nor was wretched old age at all impending, but ever did they delight themselves out of the reach of all ills, and they died as if overcome by sleep; all blessings were theirs; of its own will the fruitful field would bear them fruit, much and ample, and they gladly used to reap the labors of their hands in quietness along with many good things, being rich in flocks and true to the blessed gods."

But there came a "fall" caused by human curiosity. Pandora, the first woman created, received a vase which, by divine command, was to remain closed; but she was tempted to open it, and troubles, sorrow and sickness in every form escaped into the world, hope alone remaining. So, too, in Roman mythological poetry the well-known picture by Ovid is but one among the many exhibitions of this same belief in a primeval golden age—a Saturnian cycle—one of the constantly recurring attempts, so universal and so natural in the early history of man, to account for the existence of evil, care and toil on earth by explanatory myths and legends. This view we also find embodied in the sacred tradition of the Jews, and especially in one of the documents which form the impressive poem beginning the books attributed to Moses.

As to the Christain Church, no word of its Blessed Founder indicates that it was committed by him to this theory, or that he even thought it worthy of his attention; how it was developed it does not lie within the province of this chapter to point out; nor is it worth our while to dwell upon its evolution in the early Church, in the Middle Ages, at the Reformation, and in various branches of the Protestant Church; suffice it that, though among English speaking nations by far the most important influence in its favor has come from Milton's inspiration rather than from that of older sacred books, no doctrine has been more universally accepted, "always, everywhere, and by all," from the earliest fathers of the Church down to the present hour.

On the other hand appeared at an early period the opposite view—that mankind, instead of having fallen from a high intellectual, moral and religious condition, has slowly risen from low and brutal beginnings.

Among all the statements of this theory one is especially noteworthy—that given by Lucretius in his great poem on "The Nature of things." Despite its errors, it remains among the most remarkable examples of prophetic insight in the history of our race. The inspiration of Lucretius gave him almost miraculous glimpses of truth; his view of the development of civilization from the rudest beginnings to the height of its achievements is a wonderful growth, rooted in observation and thought branching forth into a multitude of striking facts and fancies; among these is the statement regarding the sequence of inventions:

Man's earliest arms were fingers, teeth and nails,
And stones and fragments from the branching woods;
Then copper next; and last, as latest trace I,
The tyrant, iron.

Thus did the poet prophesy one of the most fruitful achievements of modern science, the discovery of that series of epochs which has been so carefully studied in our century. Very striking, also, is the statement of Horace, though his idea is evidently derived from Lucretius. He dwells upon man's first condition on earth as low and bestial, and pictures him lurking in caves, progressing from the use of his fists and nails, first to clubs, then to arms which he had learned to forge, and, finally, to the invention of the names of things, to literature, and to laws. During the mediæval ages of faith this view was almost entirely obscured, but at the revival of learning in the fifteenth century it reappeared; and in the first part of the seventeenth century we find that among the crimes for which Vanini was sentenced at Toulouse to have his tongue torn out and to be burned alive was his belief that there is a gradation extending upward from the lowest to the highest form of created beings.

In the eighteenth century we find this same idea of an upward progress, especially through the three ages of stone, bronze, and iron, cropping out in scientific form still more definitely from beneath the vast mass of theological reasoning in Germany, France, and England.

The investigations of the last forty years have shown that Lucretius and Horace were inspired prophets; what they saw by the exercise of reason illumined by poetic genius has been now thoroughly based upon facts carefully ascertained and arranged, until Thomsen and Nilsson, the northern archæologists, have brought these prophecies to evident fulfillment, by presenting a scientific classification dividing the age of prehistoric man in various parts of the world between an old stone period, a new stone period, a period of beaten copper, a period of bronze, and a period of iron; and arraying vast masses of facts from all parts of the world, fitting thoroughly into each other, strengthening each other, and showing beyond a doubt that, instead of a fall, there has been a rise of man from the earliest indications in the Quaternary or even, possibly, in the Tertiary period.—*Prof. Andrew D. White, in The Popular Science Monthly for September.*

Birchall's Bad Record.

CREWE, Sept. 29.—Much melancholy interest is felt here in the Birchall trial. He was once well known in this town, having been engaged to be married to Miss Reid, sister of the rector of Coppenhall. The wedding was twice postponed after all the arrangements had been made, and the lady died suddenly, evidently of a broken heart. She was buried in her bridal dress, with a wreath of orange blossoms on her head.

Birchall, it appears, was born in Church, Lancashire, England, about 25 years ago. His father was for years the rector of Church Kirk, and rural dean of Whalley. He was the Rev. Joseph Birchall, and he died in 1878, after a residence at Church of 28 years. He was wealthy, and at his death his property was divided by will between his four children, three sons and a daughter. Reginald was the youngest son. He was educated at Harrow and Oxford. In the pursuit of Reginald's biography the detectives found at every step evidence that he had always led a wild life, and that his associates, almost from the moment he was trusted about alone, were of evil character. A draft of a letter found among his effects, addressed affectionately to 'Dear Agnes' gives a fair view of

THE KIND OF A MAN HE WAS.

One passage ran like this:

"Of course you heard of Sallie Reid's death; also, no doubt, you heard the right story. She wasn't to be trusted out of my sight for a moment. Very dreadful state of things, wasn't it? Death was the best and kindest thing that could happen. I should never have married her at any price—and you know me well enough to know my ways. Very unfortunate, the whole connection with those girls don't you think so? I was most certainly glad of the turn things took. I shall, I daresay, be blamed too much, but at the same time I am innocent. It appears that a certain fellow named Davis, or some such thing, used to be an intimate friend of hers. This I only found out a few months before she died; also a good many various things as were of a various description and better not be mentioned. * * Of course, I refused to go to the funeral, which I consider was the right form to pursue, as I could not have the slightest sympathy with the departed. She died on May 16th, and was buried at Coppenham, Crewe,—miserable ceremony and no decent people. It was put in Tidbits as a curiosity."

In the summer of 1883 Birchall married the daughter of David Stephenson, the general traffic manager of the London & Northwestern road. The young woman's family were opposed to Birchall's attentions, but she finally eloped with him and married him before the Registrar of Craydon hall. The couple went to Woodstock. A peace was patched up between Birhcall and his wife's parents, and in the spring of 1889 the couple returned to England and lived in Mr. Stephenson's house at Upper Norwood road, London. Birchall secured employment as a sort of sale manager or director with Messrs. Mayall & Co., photographers, at 164 New Bond street, London.

During all this time Birchall has lived a fast life. The money left to him was soon squandered, and he was soon at his wits' end to find some plan by which he could procure more with which to continue the fast life he was accustomed to.

Lord and Lady Stanley.

The tour of the Maritime Provinces, now being made by His Excellency the Governor-General, interests the public in knowing as much as possible about him. Briefly told, the records of Lord and Lady Stanley are as follows:—

Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, G. C. B., was born on the 15th January, 1841, and is the second son of the fourteenth Earl of Derby. He was educated at Eton, and in 1858 he entered the Grenadier Guards, where he remained seven years. He entered the House of Commons in 1865 as Conservative member for Preston, Lancashire, and since that date he has been in the service of parliament continuously. For a few months in 1866 he was civil Lord of the Admiralty, and from 1874 to 1877 Financial Secretary to the War Office. After a few months employed as Secretary to the Treasury, he was appointed Secretary of State for War in April, 1878, with a seat in the Cabinet, and held this position for two years. Commencing with 1885 he was subsequently Secretary of State for Colonies for a year, and President of the Board of Trade for two years. The chief incident of his colonial administration was the recall of Sir C. Warren from Bechuanaland. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Stanley of Preston in 1886. He received the appointment of Governor-General of Canada and Commander-in-chief of Prince Edward Island in 1888. He sat as M. P. for Preston, 1865-8; for North Lancashire, 1868-85, and for Blackpool division of Lancashire, 1885-6. During his entire career as a public man he has constantly maintained his connection with the Conservative party, of which his father was a leading light. The present Earl of Derby, brother of the Governor General and head of the Stanley family, is counted with those Liberals who on the Irish question refuse to follow the lead of Mr. Gladstone.

Lady Constance Stanley of Preston was born in 1840, the daughter of George William Frederick Villiers, fourth Earl of Clarendon, and the eldest of a family of ten children. Her father was a leading English statesman, and at one time Secretary of Foreign Affairs. She was married to Lord Stanley on the 31st of May, 1864, and has been blessed with ten children.

The Lumber Business.

A SMALL CUT THIS WINTER—75,000,000 OF LAST YEAR'S CUT TO BE WINTERED.

Fredericton Gleaner: It is estimated that the number of logs to be wintered after the closing down of the mills on the St. John river this year will run up to 75,000,000 feet. The percentage of the cut wintered on the Miramichi and Restigouche will not be so large, but it is large enough to warrant, with the declining price in lumber, a great curtailment in the operations this winter. On the Restigouche, there will not be more than six millions got out. On the Miramichi the cut will probably not be more than half of last year, and on the St. John probably little more than one-third. Where thousands of men were at work in the woods of this province this time last year there are not two hundred at work to-day. Mr. David Richards starts for the Restigouche with twelve men to-morrow. Mr. Welch has gone to the Miramichi, and Messrs. McIntosh & Kilburn, David Kessick and Robt. Connors, of the St. John, have all small crews now at work.

An Ohio lady was so frightened by a snake that her glossy blackhair turned white as snow. It was soon returned to its original color by Hall's Hair Renewer.

The New U. S. Tariff Bill.

THE DUTY TO BE LEVIED ON LUMBER, ETC.

The wood schedule of the McKinley tariff bill, as recently adopted by the senate, provides for the following duties, in detail:

Timber, hewed and sawed, and timber posts used for spars and in building wharves, 10 per cent ad valorem.

Timber, squared or sided, not specially provided for in this act, one-half of 1 cent per cubic foot.

Sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber of hemlock, whitewood, sycamore and basswood, $1 per thousand feet, board measure; white pine, $1 per thousand feet, board measure.

Sawed lumber, not specially provided for in this act, $2 per thousand feet, board measure; but when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished 50 cents per thousand feet, board measure; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, $1 per thousand feet, board measure; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, $1.50 per thousand feet, board measure; and in estimating board measure in this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing and joining; provided that in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty on pine, spruce, elm or other logs or upon stave bolts, shingles wood or heading blocks exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon the sawed lumber herein provided for when exported from such country, shall remain the same as fixed by the law in force prior to the passage of this act.

Cedar posts, paving posts, railroad ties and telegraph poles of cedar 25 per cent ad valorem.

Pine clapboards, $1 per thousand.

Spruce clapboards, $1.50 per thousand.

Laths, 15 cents per 1,000 pieces.

Pickets and palings, 10 per cent ad valorem.

White pine shingles, 20 cents a thousand; all others, 30 cents.

Staves of wood of all kinds, 10 per cent ad valorem.

Casks and barrels (empty,) sugar-box shooks and packing-box shooks, of wood, not specially provided for in this act, 30 per cent ad valorem.

House or cabinet furniture, of wood, wholly or partly finished, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Other items in the new tariff are as follows:—

FISH.	New tariff.	Old tariff.
Fresh (per lb)	½ ct.	½ ct.
In barrels	1 "	1 "
Herrings (fresh)	¼ "	½ "
Other	½ "	½ "
ANIMALS.		
Horses (per head)	$30 00	20 p. c.
Cattle	10 00	20 "
Cattle (under 1 year)	2 00	20 "
Hogs	1 50	20 "
Sheep	1 50	20 "
Lambs	75	20 "
Other live animals	20 p c.	20 "
Poultry (live per lb)	3cts.	10 "
Poultry (dressed)	5 "	10 "
BREADSTUFFS.		
Barley (per bushel)	30 cts.	10 cts.
Barley malt