General Business.

Farm at Auction.

On Wednesday, 2nd July, on the premises, the subscriber's farm in Napan, containing 140 acres more or less 80 rods wide in front, 50 acres cleared. Cuts annually 12 to 15 tons brook hay. Well watered, good cedar fencing, school convenient, 3 barns and dwelling house. Sold in 2 lots if desired. Payments in 4 or 5 years if wanted. For particulars—Apply to

WM. KERR

Chatham, March 5th 1890.

Cooked Codfish.

Ask your grocer for

Cooked Shredded Codfish

and try it,

Notice of Sale.

To James Graham of the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland and in the Province of New Brunswick, Lumberman, and all others whom it doth, shall or may concern.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and made between the said James Graham of the one part and Kennedy F. Burns and Patrick J. Burns, both of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, and Province aforesaid, Merchants, of the other part, recorded the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D., 1889, in Volume 66 of the County Records, of the County of Northumberland, pages 431 and 432 and numbered 394 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, be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Post Office, in the Town of Chatham, and County of Northumberland and Province aforesaid, on Monday, the second day of June next, the lands described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows, viz.: All that tract of land situate in the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, bounded as follows, to wit, beginning at a Maple Tree standing on the northern bank or shore of Bay du Vin River, at the south-east angle of lot number thirty-nine, granted to Joseph Cunard east of the Richibucto Road, thence running by the magnet north twenty degrees, west sixty-four chains, thence north sixty-two degrees east with a rectangular distance of fifteen chains, thence south twenty degrees east sixty-seven chains to a Hemlock Tree standing on the norther bank or shore of Bay du Vin River aforesaid, and thence along the same, following the various courses thereof up stream to the place of beginning—Containing one hundred acres more or less, and distinguished as lot number forty-three east of Richibucto Road, northern side of Bay du Vin River, excepting that part of the settlement road running through the above described tract, and was granted to the said James Graham, by grant dated the thirtieth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and is known as the Graham homestead property, as by reference thereto will appear, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the right, members, previleges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this twenty-sixth day of April, A. D. 1890.

KENNEDY F. BURNS, } Mortgagees.
PATRICK J. BURNS, }

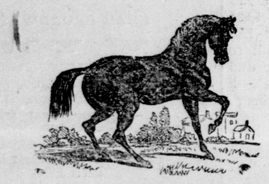
Exectors' Notice.

Probate to the last will and testament of William Davidson, late of the parish of Saumarez in the county of Gloucester, merchant, Deceased has been granted to the undersigned. All persons having any just claims against the estate of the said William Davidson, are required to present the same duly attested to the undersigned within two months from the date hereof and all persons indebted to the said Estate are request to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated the fourteenth day of April, A. D 1890.

HELEN DAVIDSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM FERGUSON, Executor.

"ANGUS CHIEF."



This splendid Clydesdale horse under lease from the New Brunswick government, and travelling under the auspices of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, will make the season as follows:—

Leave Chatham on Tuesday, sixth day of May and stand at Wm. V. Ullock's, Black River, at noon; the same night he will stand at Archibald Cameron's, Black River, will leave there on Wednesday, and stand at or near—Williston's, Bay du Vin; will leave Williston's next day, (Thursday), and stand at mouth of Napan, remaining there Friday and returning to Chatham where he will stand until Monday 12th.

On Monday 12th, will cross the river at Chatham and stand at Stothart' until noon; thence to Newcastle, where he will stand until Tuesday morning; will then leave Newcastle and go up the north side of the Northwest to Andrew Matchett's and stand there until Wednesday; will leave there on Wednesday and go through the Williamstown settlement to Parker's and will stand at or near Parker's and return on Thursday morning, crossing the Southwest Bridge and going up to Kirk's and from there to Thomas Dalton's, and, on Friday, will return to Chatham.

"Angus Chief" will continue over this route every fortnight for the season. Bear in mind that he will be home in Chatham every Saturday throughout the season and will stand every Monday forenoon at Stothart's

Angus Chief is numbered 1913 in the New Brunswick Horse Register. He is a bay, with white pasterns and star, foaled in May 1880, at Crofts, Carmglie, Arbroath, Scotland, bred by David Falconer. His sire was Earl of Angus, 262, C. H. S. R., dam Peg, 1224, C. H. S. R.; sire of sire Lord Lyon, 486, C. H. S. R., dam of sire Darling by Farmer's Fancy, 300 C. H. S. R.; sire of dam "Landseer;" dam of dam by young Champion, 930, C. H. S. R.

KERON GLYNN, Groom.

"Victor Hugo."

The celebrated Stallion Victor Hugo will stand the season of 1890 in the town of Newcastle except Wednesday of every week he will stand at the stables of Mr. James Conway, Chatham, Mr. Conway will leave Newcastle with Victor Hugo Tuesday evening, April 29th, and every following Tuesday evening during the season, go down through Douglastown to Mr. Wm. Stothart's where he will arrive about seven o'clock remain there about one hour and then cross over to Chatham where he will stand Wednesday April 30th and every following Wednesday, coming back to Newcastle early Thursday morning.

We thought it better for the horse and for those who patronize him not to have him go over so much road as it has been customary to do with heavy stallions, and in conversation with a great many people we find they are better satisfied to bring their mares to town known they will always find the horse at home and not tired out with long roads.

Victor is looking finely and feeling as well as he ever did in his life. It is needless to say anything of his good qualities as a stock getter. Every farmer and lumberman in thi County knows his value.

Remember every Wednesday in Chatham, all the rest of the time in Newcastle.

Terms.—Season $8.00 cash or note payable Sept. 1st 1890.

JAMES FALCONER,
& JOHN MCKEEN.

Newcastle, April 22, 1890.

Auction

—AT—

BLACK RIVER.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the farm of Mr. John A. Macdonald, Black River, on

MONDAY, JUNE 2nd,

the following Household effects, viz :—

1 Parlor set.	Pillows.
2 Bedroom sets.	1 Spring bottom bed.
1 Sewing Machine.	3 Sofas.
1 Chest of Drawers.	Tinware.
1 Barrel churn.	Stair carpet and rods.
1 Swing churn.	Curtains.
1 Cupboard.	1 Wringer.
Dishes	1 pair scales.
Pictures.	Clocks.
Mats.	Stoves.
Carpets.	Stovepipe.
Crocks	Bath pan.
Preserve Jars.	Chamber sets.
Lamps.	Window blinds.
Tables.	Oil Cloths.
Wash Stands	Flowerpots.
Mattresses.	Rocking Chairs.
Book-case.	1 Milch Cow.

Besides a number of other articles. Sale to begin at 10 a. m.

TERMS: All purchases under $10, cash; all at and above that amount three months credit on approved notes.

R. FLANAGAN.

WM. WYSE,
Auctioneer

General Business.

Not a Pimple on Baby.

Baby one year old. Bad with Eczema. Hair all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions. Cured by Cuticura. Hair splendid and not a pimple on him.

Cured by Cuticura.

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions which the doctors said was scall-head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now splendid, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing.

MRS. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me.

Fever Sore Eight Years.

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well,—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. CASON, merchant. JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist, Gainesboro, Tenn.

We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of scrofula I ever saw was cured by them.

TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Frankfort, Kan.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, permanently, and economically cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, whether itching, burning, scaly, pimply, scrofulous, or hereditary, when all other remedies fail.

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

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

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

EVERY MUSCLE ACHES.

Sharp Aches, Dull Pains, Strains and Weaknesses, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-pain plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 30 cents.

PAST ALL PRECEDENT! OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY 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.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY,
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX,
Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN,
Pres. Union ational Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 17, 1890.

Capital prize, $600,000.

100,000 Tickets at $4O; Halves $20 Quarters $1O; Eights $5; Twentieths $2; Fortieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$600,000 is	$600,000
1 PRIZE OF	200,000 is	200,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
2 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	40,000
5 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	50,000
10 PRIZES OF	5,030 are	50,000
25 PRIZES OF	2,000 are	50,000
100 PRIZES OF	800 are	80,000
200 PRIZES OF	600 are	120,000
500 PRIZES OF	400 are	200 000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$1,000 are	$100,000
100 do	800 are	80,000
100 do	400 are	40,000
TWO NUMBER TERMINALS.		
1,998 Prizes of	$200 are	$399,600
3,144 Prizes amounting to		$2,159,600

AGENTS WANTED

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M A DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.,

or M A DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.

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

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

"REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and The Tickets are Signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes."

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

WOOD-GOODS.

WE MANUFACTURE AND HAVE

FOR SALE

Laths,
Palings,
Box-Shooks,
Barrel Heading,
Matched Flooring,
Matched Sheathing,
Dimensioned Lumber,
Sawn Spruce Shingles.

THOS. W. FLETT,
NELSON.

W. A. Wilson, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

DERBY, - - N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - - - MAY 29, 1890.

A Meritorious Work.

We should be glad to hear that Mr. John Lovell's projected gazetteer and history of Canada was meeting with more encouragement than it appears to have received, so far. Its publication and delivery will involve an expenditure of $200,000, not quite $30,000 of which has yet been secured. Mr. Lovell, however declares that he shall continue to canvass as long as there is a chance of succeeding, because the entire work will be the means of gathering up "the threads of unwritten Canadian history," and will be a faithful foundation for the historians of the future. Every passing day renders the task which the proposed work implies more uncertain and difficult. Old people are passing away and much of our early history goes to the grave with them. It is two years since Mr. Lovell began the canvass for his work and unless the press, people and governments of the country step in and give him the couragement he should receive, he will be obliged to abandon the undertaking. Should he do so it will be the loss of an opportunity for securing a Dominion history that can never be made good A line in one of H.L. Spencer's sonnets says—

"Time mosses o'er a world of unknown graves"

and time, in its ceaseless flow, obliterates the old land-marks, places the seal of silence and oblivion upon the data of events which ought to live in the history of their times. If Mr. Lovell should not proceed with his projected undertaking, who will make good the loss? Nobody, for as

The mill will never grind
With the water that has passed,

so, much of the material which he would crystalise into living history will go down the stream of time, unutilised, and be lost. We, therefore, hope that any of our readers who may have the opportunity of doing so presented to them, will contribute by their subscriptions to a work which, if produced, will be a crowning monument of Mr. Lovell's enterprise and patriotism, as well as the most valuable contribution to the historical literature of Canada yet given to the public.

We take the following from the prospectus of the work:—

The object of the work is to give, from the lips of the oldest inhabitants, or from other sources, a history of over 10,000 counties, districts, municipalities, parishes townships, cities, towns, villages, etc., with descriptions of more than 3,000 islands, lakes and rivers in the Dominion of Canada.

A carefully-compiled General History of each Province will form the introduction to each volume. The succeeding portion will be encyclopedic in the amount of accurate information it will present regarding every locality mentioned. It will combine the features of the ordinary Gazetteer with those of an historical and a statistical work. Every county, district, parish, township, city, town, village, every natural feature, island, lake, river, etc., every point of interest for scenery or historic association, the population, the prevailing industries, manufactories, business features, the number of banks, churches, convents, colleges, schools, charities, newspapers, etc., will be laid fully and accurately before the inquirier.

The Editor-in Chief with the Assistant Editor will have the control of the literary department, subject to the approval of the publisher or his representative.

The Province-Editors are to consult any person, book or manuscript likely to shed light on the history of the neighborhood, from the days of the first pioneers—from the felling of the first tree by the hardy backwoodsman—to the time of their visit. It shall be their special care to render due honor to those brave toilers who, from the heart of the "forest primeval," cut out homes for themselves and their children, thus laying the foundation of prosperity and happiness for the generations that shall come after them. It is the desire of the publisher that in his proposed work not one of such founders of the nation shall be forgotten.

Particular attention will be devoted to the census of each place, so as to make the statistics touching the population as free from error as conscientious painstaking can make them. For that purpose the Province-Editors will ascertain the number of females and males that slept in each house during the night preceding their inquiry, without reference to age or calling. Should any be absent temporarily, the Editors are to add the number to the persons in the house. They shall also ascertain the number of houses, churches, convents, colleges, schools, flour, oatmeal, Indian corn, saw, carding, fulling and other mills, factories, manufactories, public buildings, breweries, distilleries, mentioning the materials of which each is built, number of persons employed in them, and such other information as may be of interest. They shall also note the number of clergy, of what denomination, medical faculty, legal profession, mercantile callings, trades, boards, clubs, public libraries, societies, institutions, and the assessed value and indebtedness of cities, towns, counties, municipalities, parishes, townships, etc., in each province.

In order that, on the head of thoroughness and accuracy, there may be no room for subsequent complaint, the information collected will be primarily submitted to persons of unquestioned competency, in whose character and judgment the public can have implicit confidence.

In addition to the descriptions comprised in the accounts of counties, districts, parishes, townships, cities, towns and villages,—the principal islands, lakes and rivers in each Province will be arranged in an Alphabetic list, with the distance of each from the nearest railway station or steamboat landing. The Eleventh volume will comprise a general Alphabetic catalogue of the notable islands, lakes and rivers in the Dominion of Canada, the natural peculiarities and historical association of each of them being carefully noted.

The great domain of the Canadian Northwest, so little known to foreigners and even to Canadians, will be sure to receive special prominence in the Gazetteer and History, and will be fully treated with reference to its historic past, its connection with the Fur Trade, the Indians that possessed it, and its present and future prospects as the great granary of the North American Continent and the home of thriving multitudes yet to inhabit it.

The geology, mineralogy, botany, agricultural resources, and coast and inland fisheries will be dealt with as occasion may require.

Our great waterways and their significance, from a commercial standpoint, will have their fair share of attention.

Due prominence will be given to our vast net work of Railway communication. In the descriptions of cities, towns and villages mention will always be made of such lines as pass through them. The same plan will be adopted as to the ocean, lake and river steam vessels plying within the limits of the Dominion, or from our ports to those of other counties.

A table of Railway routes, showing the distance from the railway stations to the cities and towns in their vicinity, will be inserted in the Eleventh volume, with a Key to the same.

A list of the Post Offices with their Money Order Offices, Savings Banks, and Parcel Post system, a list of the News papers, Magazines, etc., with the names of their editors, proprietors and printers subscription rates, and time and place of publication, will be given for each Province, in the Eleventh volume.

The publisher feels convinced that such a work would be of infinite and manifold service to this country. It would tend to show the world what the Dominion of Canada is, how vast and varied are its resources, what is actually being done for its further developement, and what a grand future under Providence awaits the thrifty heirs of the hardy pioneers of a day that is gone.

The publisher appeals to the intelligent and patriotic public to rescue from oblivion many traits of our early history, many names of worthy men and women, the benefit of whose brave and strenuous services we are enjoying to day. For his part, he will do what he can to make the work a credit to Canada. With his staff of fellow workers he will endeavor to make it all that so comprehensive an enterprise ought to be, full, and readable, and above all trustworthy.

The Gazetteer and history will be edited by an Editor-in Chief, an Assistant Editor, and an Editor of statistics and table of routes.

Eight Superintending Revising-Editors of known ability and integrity, one for each Province, shall have authority to control and direct 100 Province-Editors under their superintendence.

The publisher hopes that every public-spirited citizen of the Dominion of Canada will assist him in the publication of the Gazetteer and History by a timely subscription to the Eleven volumes, or to a Province volume, or by the contribution of such Illustrations as will put this vast country in its true light, before the world.

The cost of the eleven volumes will be $75 or $12.50 for the province volumes.

Temperance Reform In England.

Reference has been made in these columns to the Licensing bill introduced in the British Parliament by Lord Randolph Churchill and endorsed by members of the government and some of the leading men in opposition. Public opinion in the old country has always been conservative in dealing with the liquor question, but from the views expressed by men of all parties it seems certain that temperance reform is advancing. The New York *Sun*, in a careful analysis of the measure, says:

The plan of dealing with the liquor question, which is now suggested for England and Wales, is evidently modelled in part upon the Gothenburg system, which has been successfully carried out in Sweden. The fundamental principles of this system are a great reduction in the number of liquor shops and a corresponding improvement in the character of those licensed, a provision that the sale of food shall be an inseparable adjunct of the sale of liquor and the delegation of exclusive authority over licensing to local authorities. Lord Randolph proposes that every county in England shall be divided into licensing divisions, for each of which a committee of the County Council will be appointed annually to act as a licensing commission. Their power as to the suppression of licenses will be absolute and final. The bill itself, however, suppresses the most numerous class of licensed houses. We should point out that there are at present three important classes of licenses for the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises. These are the publican's or spirit retailer's license, which authorizes the sale of all liquors, whether distilled or fermented; the beer house license; and the wine license, taken out by the keeper of a hotel or eating house. It is the innumerable beer houses which Lord Randolph would destroy at a blow. It is true that any person now holding a beer house license may apply for a publican's license, but as this would imply the possession of a larger capital, an improvement in the character of the house and quality of the beverages sold could be relied upon. The licensing commission will be authorized not only to determine how many licenses shall be issued in a given division, but to regulate the hours of opening and closing and the structure of licensed houses.

The question of compensating publicans who are compelled to retire from business is an important element in the matter. The bill provides for compensation. The *Sun* says:

This provision will be vehemently opposed by the English Prohibitionists, but it is certain, on the other hand, to be supported by a majority of both political parties, though there will, no doubt, be a difference of opinion regarding the principle on which the amount of compensation is to be ascertained. The Prohibitionists in England argue, as they do here, that license holders, having been engaged in an iniquitous and unwholesome calling, have no claim to be indemnified for the loss of their business. The prevailing view in England, however, is that their business, having been authorized by law, satisfies the definition of legitimacy; and that every lawful trader, suppressed not as a criminal, but for the general advantage, is entitled to compensation. The convictions of the majority of Englishmen are expressed by the *Spectator*, which says that to continue a right of selling drink in the case of one man, and then to shut up his rival without indemnification, would be sheer robbery.

Nothing more clearly shows the difference of opinion between England and America on the liquor question than the view enunciated by the *Spectator*. Nowhere, certainly not in Canada, is there provision for compensating a liquor dealer who is put out of business. The local option feature is also introduced in Churchill's bill. It provides that the power of the licensing commission to grant licenses may be suspended in any parish, if two-thirds of the ratepayers shall vote to that effect. The resolution may be rescinded after the expiration of a year, if two-thirds vote for such rescinding; otherwise the suspension remains in force for three years. This is a Scott Act feature in miniature.—*Globe.*

Stanley's Genuine Book.

The attempt of certain publishers with more enterprise than morality to impose upon the public with bogus Stanley books has called forth a protest from the intrepid African explorer as the following from the *Herald's* European edition shows:—

LONDON, May 16, 1890.—The following notice was mailed last night to Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, and I have been shown the original signed copy:

NOTICE TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC:

I beg distinctly to state that the only publishers in America who have any authority to publish anything whatever of mine are Messrs. Scribner's Sons and Messrs. Harper Brothers. My new and shortly forthcoming work, "In Darkest Africa," is exclusively in the hands of Messrs Charles Scribner's Sons, and I cannot too emphatically condemn the conduct of a firm calling itself the Historical Publishing Company, who, in the name of truth and justice, put forth an advertisement headed, 'Look out! Do not be deceived!' which is made up of most barefaced falsehoods.

The work which they announce as "Heroes of the Dark Continent," I repudiate entirely. They say it contains all my forthcoming work and a great deal more. I emphatically deny this statement.

I have simply to say once for all that these people can by no possibility publish anything of mine but what they have dishonestly appropriated from my previous works; and being an American citizen and therefore holding my copyright there, I shall in due time take proper measures to protect myself against such unprincipled robbery.

I am aware that several other publishers are announcing spurious works purporting to be mine. I therefore think it high time that all my good friends in America should be put on their guard, and bear in mind that my authorized work will be called "In Darkest Africa," in two volumes, and will be published only by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

The Fielding Government Handsomely Sustained.

HALIFAX, May 22:—More than usual interest appeared to have been taken in the local elections yesterday and a great deal of hard work was done on both sides. The government has been sustained with almost the same number of supporters as in the last house and every member of it is elected by a handsome majority, while the opposition have lost their leader, Dr. McKay, who was defeated in Cape Breton by perhaps 500 votes.

The following is a full list of the candidates who ran. The names of those elected are in italic:

GOVERNMENT.	OPPOSITION.
Annapolis.	
Hon. J. W. Longley, H. Chute.	C. S. Harrington, Q. C., Benjamin Stuart.
Antigonish.	
Hon. A. McGillivray, C. F. McIsaac.	J. J. Cameron, M. D., Archibald McPhie.
Colchester.	
E. A. Lawrence, George Clarke.	William A. Patterson, *Israel Longworth.*
Cumberland.	
T. R. Black, R. L Black.	*George W. Forrest, William Oxley.*
Cape Breton.	
Angus J. McDonald, Joseph McPherson.	William McKay, M. D., Colin Chisholm.
Digby.	
E. E. Tupper, A. M. Comeau, Germain Hogan.	R. G. Monroe, Daniel LeBlanc.
Guysboro.	
Jas. A. Fraser, A. J. O. McGuire, O. S. Weeks.	*A. F. Cameron, Hamilton Morrow,*
Halifax.	
Hon. W. S. Fielding M. J. Power, Wm. Roche.	Hugh McD. Henry, Q. C. Patrick O'Mullin J. J. Stewart.
Hants.	
Allan Haley, A. Frame,	*T. B. Smith, Adams McDougall.*
Inverness.	
Hon. D. McNeill, John McKinnon,	Angus McLennan, John McKeen.
Kings.	
John E. Starr, *A. P. Welton.*	T. R. Harris, *Barclay Webster.*
Lunenburg.	
Hon. C. E. Church, J. D. Sperry,	Charles A. Smith, James F. McLean.
Pictou.	
James D. McGregor, John Yorston, Robt. Drummond.	William Cameron, *Charles E. Tanner, Alexander Grant.*
Queens.	
A. M. Hemmeon, Richard Hunt.	L. S. Ford, C. A. Bowlby.
Richmond.	
Joseph Matheson, Abm. LePlane.	David A. Hearn, Roderick Ferguson.
Shelburne.	
Hon. Thos. Johnson, Wm. F. MacCoy.	A. K. Smith, *Charles H. Cahan.*
Victoria.	
John A. Fraser, N. L. McKay, M. D.	*J. L. Bethune, M. D.,* M. G. McLeod.
Yarmouth.	
Albert Gayton, Wm. Law,	Jacob Bingay, Maturin D'Entremont.

Hon. Wm. Stevens Fielding, Premier of Nova Scotia, was born at Halifax on the 24th of November, 1848. and is of English descent. After receiving an education in his native city, at the age of sixteen, he entered the office of the Halifax *Morning Chronicle*, a leading Liberal paper in Nova Scotia, as a clerk, and gradually worked through the reportorial and editorial departments to the position of managing editor, which office he resigned in 1884, when called upon to fill a high position in the government of his native province. During these twenty years Mr. Fielding contributed articles to various journals abroad, and for fourteen years he was the Nova Scotia correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*. In 1882, at a convention of the Liberal party held at Halifax, after the resignation of the Thompson government, the positions of premier and provincial secretary were offered to Mr. Fielding, but he declined the honor. He, however, entered the administration of Hon. Mr. Pipes on the 22nd of December of the same year, without a portfolio. In May, 1884, he resigned. On the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Pipes, on the 15th of July following, he was called upon to reorganize the cabinet, which he succeeded in doing, and became premier and provincial secretary, on the 28th of July, 1884, and this position he still holds. He was first returned to the House of Assembly at the general election in 1882, re-elected on his accepting office August 20, 1884. again at the last general election in 1886. Hon. Mr. Fielding, as is well known, is a Liberal in Dominion politics. Since the beginning of his political career, more particularly the last five years, Mr. Fielding has taken a very important part in the affairs of his province, and being yet a comparatively young man there is every indication of a brilliant future before him.

THE MONCTON *Transcript* has celebrated the eighth anniversary of its establishment. It is amongst the brightest of our provincial dailies and has a circulation and advertising patronage that are a guarantee of its stability.

NEW CHIEF:—Mr. W. Walter Clark is now Chief of the St. John Police force, succeeding Mr. John R. Marshall, whose term of service was twenty-eight years. Mr. Clark's appointment is generally approved.

NORTHUMBERLAND BRIDGES, ETC.:—Hon. Chief Commissioner Ryan and Hon. D. McLellan of the Board of Works are to come to Northumberland next week, for the purpose of examining a number of bridges which require attention. They will visit the Johnston bridge, the Bay du Vin wharf site, etc., accompanied by members for the County.

Appointments Etc.

The following appointments etc., are gazetted:

In the County of Northumberland:—

Robert Swim to be Almshouse Commissioner for the Parish of Blissfield. in place of Richard Attridge.

Enoch A. Bamford to be Issuer of Marriage Licenses, in place of R. Harvey Doak.

Henry Swim to be Free Grants Commissioner for Hazelton Settlement, in place of R. Harvey Doak.

Ambrose Arsenault to be Almshouse Commissioner for the Parish of Rogersville, in place of Cyprian Gogan, who has left the Parish.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to order, that the appointment of E. Lee Street, as Vendor of Liquors under the Canada Temperance Act, for the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, and of Isidore Johnson, as Vendor of Liquors under the Canada Temperance Act, for Rogersville, in the County of Northumberland, be revoked, and their licenses cancelled.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to order and direct, that Raymond Lavway be removed from the office of Free Grants Commissioner for Rogersville, in the County of Northumberland.

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

News and Notes.

A New York despatch of 23rd says that Fletcher Harper, member of the firm of Harper & Brothers, and a son of Fletcher Harper, the youngest of the original four brothers who established the well-known publishing house of that name, died after a lingering illness the evening before from a complication of diseases.

An experiment with electricity for tanning purposes was lately made in England. The process was accomplished in a revolving drum twelve feet in diameter and eight feet long, rotating at eight revolutions a minute. Turpentine and tannic acid were used to saturate the hides, and a strong current of electricity was caused to flow from a neutral band which runs around the interior of the end of the drum to a corresponding band on the other end. The drum, after revolving five days, was opened, and the leather appeared to be of excellent quality.

FILIBUSTERING

The San Francisco Chronicle gives details of an alleged conspiracy to capture Lower California and found an independent republic, to be followed by annexation to the United States. The revelations, it is claimed, involve a number of prominent capitalists interested in Lower California lands and mines and well-known citizens of Los Angelos and San Diego, which latter city appears to have been the headquarters of the filibusters. The Mexican land and colonization company, composed of wealthy Englishmen owning concessions on the peninsula, are interested. The officers claim the policy of the Mexican officials in Lower California has been ruinous to the land interests of the company. A lobby has been working at Washington in the company's interest. The prospects of congressional action being unfavorable, a filibustering expedition was fixed upon.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

From time to times expression of Australian opinion have been quoted to show that the Imp. Fed. idea has not been received with any more favor in Australia than in Canada. The latest illustration of this fact comes from an article in the *United Service Magazine*, written by a Australian,—Mr. G. H. D. Gossip. "Imperial Federation," says Mr. Gossip, "is a mere idle dream, since it would mean the realization of the vain scheme to which a large and rapidly increasing majority of the people of Australia are steadfastly and resolutely opposed. The impartial observer," he says, "fails "to be impressed by what he sees in "Australia— the gradual elimination "of conservative notions and customs "from the liberal programme of colonial life—a breaking away from old "world ideas and traditions—in short, "the rapid advance of the people under "their popular motto, 'Advance Australia,' toward a triumphant democracy like that of America." The Montreal *Herald* points out that this, taken with the fact that Mr. Dibbs, the ex-Premier of New South Wales, alluded in a speech to the advisability of preparing a suitable residence for the future President of the Australian Republic, is calculated to damp the ardor of those who have imagined that all that was required to bring about Imperial Federation was Canada's consent.

STANLEY REBUKED.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at the Merchant Tailors' banquet in London last Thursday, referred banteringly to Stanley's utterances regarding England's African policy. He warned his hearers against supposing that the illustrious traveller's statements revealed the secrets of the Government's policy. Nothing had been surrendered, because no agreement had been arrived as yet. Moreover, it was impossible that England could make a settlement not acceptable to those principally concerned—the trading companies, missions, etc. He hoped the fears which Stanley's dark insinuations had aroused would be removed. In conclusion he said: "The acquisition of the magnificent territory which Stanley has revealed must be viewed from the point of prudence as well as from that of boldness. After our experience at Khartoum, grave reflection and the full assent of Parliament and the country are necessary before committing ourselves to the defence of a territory that is only accessible to the sea after three months of travel." * * *

The rebuke administered to Mr. Stanley by Lord Salisbury in his speech at the banquet of the Merchant Tailors' Company Thursday night, has set the fashion in certain quarters to indulge in disparaging references to the explorer to an unwarranted degree. While there is no doubt that Mr. Stanley's frequent arraignment of the British Government, press and public for their alleged lack of enterprise in matters contemplating English advancement in Africa has had the effect to detract from his popularity, it is still true that his strictures were in the main justified by the facts, but his manner and method have been offensive and he will be made to suffer for his presumption; though Mr. Stanley through his invaluable services to civilization has secured hordes of friends and admirers who will adhere to him under all circumstances, it is unfortunately the fact that his overbearing manner and assumption of superiority have provoked enmity toward him in quarters where it is most desirable that he should be regarded with favor. His attempt to introduce African manners into English society, while endeavoring to direct English enterprise into Africa, has proved a lamentable failure.

A Giant Iceberg.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The steamship Richmond Hill, from London, under command of Captain Perry, arrived in port yesterday and reported sighting an iceberg that was five hundred feet high and nearly a mile long. This is probably the greatest iceberg that has ever been seen so far south, and its presence in the neighborhood of the ocean lane frequented by steamships and sailing vessels is anything but reassuring to navigators. A great steamship colliding with one of these monster bergs, while going at even a slow rate of speed, would go to the bottom before a soul could be saved. On account of the presence of these icebergs, the officers of the various steamship companies have instructed the captains of their respective ships to lay aside all desire to make "records," and to exercise the greatest caution in the neighborhood where the floating monsters are likely to be encountered.

The iceberg reported to have been seen from the Richmond Hill was encountered on May 13 in latitude 42 degrees, 51 minutes, longitude 51 degrees, 26 minutes. On the afternoon of that day, the lookout reported the berg lying directly in the path of the steamship. The vessel had, an hour before, run into a dense fog, and it was not until the ship was approaching the floating monster, and was about five hundred yards distant from it, that the lookout was enabled to make out its gigantic proportions through the dense fog. The captain had given orders to be on the alert for icebergs and floating ice just before the vessel ran into the fog. The fog was occasioned by the berg.

The vessel was sheered off and passed to the southward of the ice monster. As the vessel approached near it was seen that the great column of ice towered nearly two hundred feet above the masts of the ship. It was impossible to distinguish its summit, as the dense fog completely enveloped it.

"It was one of the greatest bergs I ever saw," said First Officer Osborne to a reporter, "and as the steamer passed it one could not help noticing the diminutive size of the steamer alongside the towering berg. As we passed around the other side of the berg it was seen that one side of it, which presented a perpendicular front as smooth as a slab of marble, was intensely white. The other sides of the berg were a dirty grey color. I cannot account for this unless it was that the side which was white had faced a wet snowstorm. I know of no greater danger to vessels than these floating visitors from the Arctic seas. They are as unwelcome as a typhoon, and doubly as dangerous.

"The big berg was pointed at the apex like a volcano. It had a square base, which rounded off a few feet above the water. The base was at least half a mile long. The great mass of ice was floating slowly, and seemed utterly immovable. The waves dashed, and broke against it, but it never swayed, and stood erect like a mighty sentinel of the deep. I noticed the waves were wearing and eating away the base. In some parts where the ice had been washed away, there were overhanging crevices and arches nearly fifty feet high. As we sailed away from the big iceberg the sun came out. The effect upon the berg was wondrously beautiful. It seemed, as the rays of the sun began to dance and play about the floating giant as though a hundred thousand elect