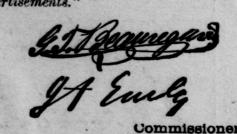
Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular

Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. Famed for Twenty Years For Integrity of its Drawings and Prompt Payment of Prizes. Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducied 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



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.

PIERRE LANAUX. Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN. Pres. New Orleans National Bank. Morrissy

CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank. Grand Monthly Drawing,

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, February 11, 1890. Capitalprize,\$300,000. 100.000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenchs \$2; Twentieths \$1.

	LIST OF PRIZES	
1 PRIZE OF	300,000 is	\$300.
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25.
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,
5 PRIZES OF	5,030 are	25.
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,
APP	ROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of	\$500 are	\$50
100 do	300 are	30
100 do	200 are	20
CORNED TO	TERMINAL PRIZES.	
999 do.	100 are	99
	100 are	99
3,134 Prizes, am	ounting to	1,054,
	s drawing Capital Prizes	

AGENTS WANTED FOR CLUB RATES, or any further intor-mation desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State. County, Street and number. More rapid return mai 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,

"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 ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket IS UED BY US in

To be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 27th day of February, next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon All the right, title, and interest of Jacob Price, in and to all that piece, parcel or lot of land and premises situate, lying and being on the south side of the Tabusintac River, in the Parish of Alnwick and County of Northumberland, abutted and bounded as follows, viz.: Sutherly by lands occupied by Richard Price, Westerly by lands bied by Goidon Strang, Easterly by lands bied by Mrs. John McKenzie, and Northerly The some having been seized by me, under and by virtue of an Execution issued of the supreme Court at the suit of Alexander Loggie and James Andsrson against the said Jacob Price and Henry Price. JOHN SHIRREFF.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastie, N. B., 12th November, A. D., 1889.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will Session thereof by the Northern and Western Railway Company of New Brunswick, for an act to enable the said Company to amalgamate or otherwise acquire the railway known as the Chatham Branch Railway and change the corporate name to the Canada Eastern Rai way Company, with power to lease their said railway or to make arrangements for the joint operation of the came with any other company, and to authorize the said Railway Company, after such amalgama-tion or acquisition to issue bonds or debentures. Dated the 26th day of November, A. D., 1889. WELDON & MCLEAN, J. B. SNOWBALL, Sol. for Applicant. Pres. N. & W. R. R. Co

UNDER MORTGAGE.

To John A. McDonald, lately of Black River in the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of North umberland and Province of New Brunswick Farmer, and all others whom it may concern. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the ninth day of November, A. D. 1887, and made between the said John A. McDonald and Margaret A. McDonald his wife, of the one part and the Bank of Montreal of the other part and registered in the Records of the said County, in Volume 65, pages 440, 441, and 442 and numbered 391 in said Volume, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage default having been made in payment thereof be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office, in the town of Chatham, in the said County, on Saturday, the eighth day of February next, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said Mortgage as follows:—All that lot or parcel of land situate on the north side of Black River, in the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, being all that part of lot number two grantel to James Goodfellov nded as follows; On the easterly side by lands granted to Donald Morrison and on the westerly de by lands granted to John Wells, containing two hundred acres more or less, being the same lands and premises sold and conveyed by one James Graham to said John A Macdonald, bu deed dated the sixteenth day of September, A. D County of Northumberland, the seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1859, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, members, privileges and ap-purtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise appertaining.

BANK OF MONTREAL, WARREN C. WINSLOW, Solicitor of Mortgagee.

BREAD-MAKER'S YEAST ver fails to give satisfaction.

Free Treatment FOR 1

Northumberland Election Returns. 213 200 37 24 209 33 21 57 299 112 Chatham (Town) 123 66 132 Rogersville (Matchett's) Southesk (Redbank) 15 88 115 Alnwick (Oak Pt.) Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-84 120 58 59 130 128

Analysis of ballots cast in town districts, Chatham and Newcast'e.

Chatham. Hutchison, DesBrisay, Adams. O'Brien, Hutchison, Adams, Tweedie, Burchill. Hutchison. DesBrisay, Adams, Burchill, Hutchison, Tweedie, O'Brien, Burchill, Hutchison, DesBrisay, Tweedie, Robinson, Hutchison, DesBrisay, O'Brien, Burchill, Hutchison, DesBrisay, Tweedie, O'Brien, Hutchison, Tweedie, Burchill, Hutchison, Tweedie, Burchill, Hutchison, DesBrisay, Adams, Hutchison, DesBrisay, Hutchison, Hutchison, DesBrisay, Hutchison, DesBrisay, Hutchison, DesBrisay, Hutchison, Hutchison, DesBrisay, Hutchison, Hutchison, Hutchison, Hutchison, DesBrisay, Hutchison, Morrissy, Hutchison. DesBrissy, Adams, Tweedie, O'Brien, Burohill, Robinson, Morrissy, Hutchison. DesBrissy, Tweedie, Morrissy, O'Brien, Burchill, Robinson, Tweedie, O'Brieu, Burchill, DesBrisay, Tweedie, Burchill, Hutchison, Tweedie, Burchill Morrissy, DesBrisry, O'Brien, Burchill. Morrissy, Tweedie, Burchill, Robinson, Morrissy, Des Brisay, Adams, Burchill, Morrissy, Des Brisay, Adams Tweedie, Morrissy, Hutchison Adams, Burchill, Hutchison,
Des Brisay, Tweedie, Burchill, Robinson,
Des Brisay, Tweedie, O'Brien, Burchill,
Des Brisay, Tweedie, O'Brien, Robinson,
Des Brisay, Tweedie, Burchill,
Des Brisay, Burchill,
Des Brisay,
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Des Brisay,
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Rurchill,
Robinson Morrissy, Hutchison Adams, Burchill,
Morrissy, Tweedie, O'Brien, Robinson,
Morrissy, Hutchison, DesBrisay Burchill,
Morrissy, Hutchison, Tweedie, O'Brien,
Morrissy, Hutchison, DesBrisay,
Morrissy, Hutchison, Burchill,
Morrissy, Tweedie, Burchill, Tweedie, Burchill, Robinson, Tweedie, Burchill, Adams, Tweedie, O'Brien, Burchill, Morrissy, Tweedie, Burchill, Morrissy, Burchill, Robinson, Twee'lie.
O'Brien,
O'Brien,
O'Brien, Tweedie, O'Brien, Hutchison, DesBrisay, Adams, Tweedie, Hutchison, DesBrisay, Tweedie Burchill, Hutchison, Tweedie, Burchill, Robinson,

Newcastle. Tweedie, Burchill, O'Brien, Robinson,
Morrissy, Hutchison, DesBrissy, Adams,
Morrissy, Hutchison, DesBrissy, Robinson,
Morrissy, Burchill, O'Brien, Robinson,
Morrissy, Burchill, O'Brien, Robinson, Tweedie, Burchill, Robinson, Morrissy, Tweedie, Burchill, Robinson, Morrissy, Hutchison, Robinson, Morrissy, Hutchison, Des Brisay, Tweedie, Morrissy, Burchill, Robinson, Morrissy, DesBrisay, Burchill, Robinson,

> Miramichi Advance. OHATHAM, N. B. - - - JANUARY 23, 189

> > The Elections.

The General Assembly elections which took place on Monday last have gone against the Government to a greater extent than even sanguine oppositionists expected. St. John, Westmorland and Northumberland, which together elect fourteen members have returned solid opposition tickets. Albert sends two more, Carleton one, Sunbury and Kent one, making nineteen in a house of forty-one. If Mr. Hanington is to become Speaker, as been stated in some quarters, that will reduce the opposition to eighteen and give the government a working majority of four. The Provincial Secretaryship is vacant and the Government ought to gain a supporter or two in filling that office, so that, altogether, even the unexpected ministerial reverses will only have the effect of narrowing the Government's majority in the House.

A good deal of surprise is express ed over the result in Northumberland, for the success of Mr. Morrissy, at least, was considered quite certain, while Messrs. Hutchison and DesBrisay were counted strong men. As a matter of fact, however, our people are generally dissatisfied with the Government because of its stum page policy, while they also realise that the County has not received just consideration in return for its very large contributions to the provincial revenue. With the general administration of affairs they are fairly satisfied, but no government that maintains the existing Stumpage policy and witholds from the County executive representation can ever gain ground with us, During by Indian Reserve lands, containing 100 acres, more or less and being the lands and premises on the past two years, or more, also, more or less and being the resent resides ment has been practically divided and the leaders who were left to it only managed to get together for the purposes of the election after the opposition ticket had been formed. Railway. Then, there were neither the men nor principles involved to sufficient enthusiasm for a rally. All the leading lumber merchants save two and a large majority of the operators, were arrayed against the Government, while to these powerful of the full Liberal-Conservative party organization and the Dominion patronage implied thereby, so that the wonder is not that opposition men succeeded, but that the Government candidates were not more

> signally defeated. The Opposition did a very unwise thing in raising the religious cry St. John. The party took apon itself a responsibility, in that connection, which will cause many of its good men in other constituencies to be extremely careful of allying themselves with Messrs. Alward and Stockton and their followers from that constituency. Success secured on such terms cannot be enduring. Of the result in St. John, the Telegraph says:

> "We candidly confess our disappointment and regret at the reverse sustained yesterday by the provincial secretary and his five colleagues as ministerial candidates in Saint John. Not having had the extended experience of our esteemed morning contemporary in explaining away defeat, we shall have to deal with the plain

> tering generalities, "There can be no question that the reverse in Saint John grew out of the recent appointment to police magistracy here, and the sectarian ery raised in connexion therewith. So far as we can find there has been no complaint of inability cr unfitness for the office on the part of

prejudiced in matters than others, but their feelings were artfully wrought upon by men willing to gain a temporary advantage by not very scrupulous

Morrissy, Hutchison, Des Brisay, Morrissy, Adams, Burchill, O'Brien, Butchison, Desbrisay, Burchill,

Morrissy, O'Brien, Robinson, Morrissy, Adams, Tweedie, Burchill,

Revinson,
Morrissy, Hatchison, DesBrisay, O'Brien,
Morrissy, Tweedie, O'Brien, Robinson,

Burchill, Robinson, Morrissey, Robinson,

Morrissy, Hutchisoa.

"The general conduct of the government in its administration of provincial affairs was apparently but little considered by the majority of those who voted for the opposition candidates, who appear to have been content to decide the attitude of the constituency for the next four years upon the issue above spoken of.

"We venture that the sober, second thought of the majority will convince them that they have gained but a barren victory. They have pparently shut St. John out of the government of the province and imposed most serious obstacles to important public improvements in our port. Still, we do not complain the result. The will of the people is the supreme law, however ill expressed that will may be in the snap verdict of an excited moment."

Election Echoes.

The \$20,000 assessment canvass was. perhaps one of the meanest of the campaign. The fifth member of the ticket who denied on Friday afternoon that he was going to Glenelg, when he fully intended to go, and told the whopper to prevent his leader and himself from being met there and answered, employed himself running around town on Saturday talling reputable citizens that Mr. Snowball wanted to secure Mr. DesBrisay's return in order that he might secure legislation for the assess ment of \$20,000 on the Town, for the N. & W. Railway, which was authorised by a town meeting a number of years ago. While the person referred to was engaged in circulating this slander, it was being printed in the Advocate office, and en hour or so after dark printed canvass was dropped in doorways in different parts of the town by people who were ashamed of their identity. Mr. Snowball, at once, is sued a statement a portion of which dealt with the \$20,000 story as fol-

A printed circular was distributed in amongst other things, to vote against the Government, giving as one reason that it would prevent a \$20,000 assessment on Caatham. This is intended to refer to the amount promised years ago to aid the Northern and Western

During the seven years my friends have been in power at Fredericton I have not at any time applied for authority to secure this sum, nor do I expect or intend to make such application. The Public Meeting held at that time in the interest of Railways, was called by others and not by me or on my advice. Mr. Tweedie and others engineered that meeting, and I soon influences were added the strength discovered the insincerity of their

The reference to that assessment sprung upon you just on the eve of the election is of a piece with the other vile insinuations and slanders of the opposition candidates.

In view of the tactics of these \$20. 000 canvass men, whose privately cir. culated slander on the Saturday night fly-leaf, was only one specimen of their ideas of decency, it is probable that electors will, hereafter, be wore careful than ever about pledging their votes beforehand, When leading business men of the community, who are professing christians, will descend to the work of running around the stores and offices of the town giving currency to falsehoods and having them printed for after-night circulation, just before polling day, it ought to make honest citizens of all classes careful to know something of such men's real characters before accepting them for all they pro-

have the satisfiction of knowing that the friends of the local government candidates conducted a clean canvass. They seemed determined, whatever the result might be, that they would not facts of the case, rather than in glit- ing any attacks upon their opponents Company to repudiate the ownership of not fully warranted by the code of honorable warfare. They soon who were not restrained thereby from

over sufficiently to obliterate the marks let up on David Goliah, for its "not | same results, till we come to the totals, of the dirty business, when once he has British fair play you know," to pound which overshadow all former surpluses, indulged in it. We don't need such a man who, like Mr. Miller, was the increase being truthfully without policy in general terms. nen in our election contests and they only discredit our politics, no matter which side they are on. The miserable excuse. "It was all in the interest of our candidates, you know." don't make the mean man any the less con-

It seems that our genial and (since the close of the election) beaming friend, Mr. Miller of the Trading Comoany, has imagined, all along, that if it had not been for Mr. Smith, he might have been numbered amongst the successful candidates in Northumberland. Who of the opposition ticket he supposes was willing to give place to him. we don't know, and we leave him to settle the question in his own mind. At the inception of the campaign he busied himself in the work of giving currency to private and confidential canvasses of a slanderous character against Mr. Smith, which, when cornered, personally by that gentleman, he promised to recall as far as possible, but up to the present time we have not heard of his doing it. It is for him to determine what his duty is in the mat ter, and if he does not choose to do the right, he must be left to the enjoyment of whatever advantage he may think his course will bring to him. We are satisfied that his purpose was only to build himself up with gentlemen against whom he was plotting, as a very popular candidate, and that, believing Mr. Smith to be in his way, he thought the tactics he resorted to justifiable, on the ground that everything is fair in politics, but now that he has had time to cool off, he must realise Province are:that he has been a very naughty man.

The Sun was brought into requisition by the opposition ticket's friends. for St. John County, the purpose of having the following slap at Mr. Smith and the ADVANCE. To the Editor of The Sun .

SIR :- In the evening Globe of Friday's ssue I find contained a piece under the above heading undoubtedly contributed by a noted personage of the North Shore commonly known as David Goliath Smith, at present sub-editor of one of the onehorse organs of that section of the prov-

In this article he speaks of Mr. Adams. of Newcastle, having captured the typewriter of the New Brunswick Trading company with its operator, but as the Trading company does not own a typewriter, such a thing as this would be an utter impossibility. The fact of the matter is that there hap-

pened to be a typewriter in Newcastle for a few days, not owned by the Trading company, as he so ostentatiously boasts of, but by a young man from St. John. and as there were no printed lists for the outlying districts, Mr. Adams on behalf of the opposition, and Mr. Morrissy on behalf of the government seized this opportunity and employed the services of Albert, the owner of the typewriter to have some of the lists copied for the use of agents at the respective polling places, so you see that the use of the typewriter referred to was not confined to the services of the opposition as stated.

In his great anxiety to inform the peonle of St. John as to what things are not happening in Northumberland, he forgets to mention what things really are transpiring, and thus cause the unsuspecting He does not mention the fact that the

Blair government, in order to conceal their reckless expenditure, instead of acthe amounts would not appear on the books for that year, would only accept the same "payable in six months," thus carrying them over into the fiscal year of 1890: these amounts it is quite safe to say, amounting to upwards of \$50,000, which with \$23,000 for interest on bonds and debentures issued by them, and about \$70,000 for school warrants, and other amounts also carried over, in all amount

These matters are the talk of Northumberland, and as some of its people have been contractors, to whom the delay of six nonths for the amount of their contracts means a considerable loss, these facts as well as the many other acts of Mr. Blair's government are causing the people of Northumberland to ask themselves the uestion, "Why should we support Mr

knowing ones that the county will vote the whole ticket in opposition to him. Mr. Goliath also does not mention the fact that the sole reason of his being so oud in denouncing the supporters of the fact that they refused to take him on their ticket, as they only wished to have nen with good principles, and not such an article who, for a small consideration, is willing to perform the "political leap" by turning thrice in the air and landing on his neck (it is fact that David Goliath tainment in one of the North Shore towns) and who, because the children of his town made a laughing stock of him because of his poisoned appearance, tells them that they should have more respect for the dignity of a "coming candidate of the loca egislature," but the people of Northumberland hope that many governments shall come and go before their dignity shall be come s) misrespected as to have such a huge piece of inconsistency before them soliciting their suffrages.

R specting the columns of your paper too much to say what I would like to the truth of this modern Goliath of the North Shore, who is but the tool in the hands of a prominent merchant, who as sumes the editorship of the organ referred to during the election season, and lets it go to "Davie" to manage in times of political peace.

I remain. Yours most respectfully, NORTH SHORE. Miramichi, N. B., Jan. 18, 1890.

We are told that Mr. Miller wrote the above letter, but we have no doubt that he is in a position to say he didn't It might fairly be blamed on tha stray type-writer. Mr. Mille would, however, hesitate before deny ing that Mr. Fred. Russell, who operated the type-writer, was an employee of Mr. Robert A. Stewart's company. As to the proprietorship of the typewriter no one would have the temerity | import. to be responsible for a positive statement on that subject, after what known of the diffusive character of property transfers between Messrs. Stewart and the Trading Company concern, but we have no doubt that the Looking back over the contest we machine's ownership will settle in good hands when the work of making up such statements as it has been accustomed to is to be done. It is a little singular, however, that the writer of the letter to the Sun should be about as anxious, in behalf of the Trading the type-writer, as the company, itself, per cent. in excess. found, is to repudiate its manager, Mr. R. A. however, that they had, amongst some Stewart, who, so far as we know, is the who were foremost on the opposition | equal, in either piety or general ability side, most unscrupulous men to deal of any of the gentlemen who assail with-men of professed respectability, "David Goliah Smith, at present subeditor of one of the one-horse organs. making personal canvasses which can etc. When Mr. Miller, who mus not but cause them hereafter to be know something different from what

squeezed out by his friends. Mercutia, we feel like saying :- "A plague o' both your houses," and dare say Mr. Miller feels about same. Shake, Mr. Miller and start on a new and better track for the next

Dear, good, innocent Robert Young writes to the Sun as follows :-SIR. - The Telegraph of the 15th inst. has just been placed in my hands and I Notes" a paragraph charging me with having said: "Those fools in St. John have destroyed all hopes of defeating the was wrong."

government, and have started an issue in Some persons has evidently been stuff ng the Telegraph. I never used the words quoted, I did raised in St. John over the Ritchie appointment in which we in Gloucester could take no part. The chief commissioner, who

because of Mr. Ritchie's appointment. The Hon. Robert wasn't so backward over "taking part" in very much more objectionable things of the same sort, fourteen or fifteen years ago. Come, Uncle Robert, stand up to your record!

Kent Returns. The correct returns from Kent are:-Phinney 1558 LeBlanc 1461 McInerney 1345 Assembly Members-elect.

The members of Assembly elected in the fifteen constituencies of the

Government. Opposition. St. John City, Alward, McKeown Stockton. Rourke, Blair, Wilson, Bellamy, Auderson,

Perley, Harrison, Westmorland Melanson. Powell, Stevens, Hanington, Northumberland, Robinson. Barchill, Tweedie. O'Brien, Leblanc, Phinney.

Gloucester. Ryan, Pourier, Restigouche, Murray, Labillois Hetherington Palmer, Baird, Madawaska. Theriault. Carleton, Ketchum, Atkingon. Turner, Lewis, Mitchell, Douglas,

Russell, Hibbard. Pugsley, White, Taylor.

Oar Staples in Great Britain.

The following article on the supply of wood goods in Great Britain, is from cepting drafts for amounts of contracts | the London Timber Trades Journal of due for the fiscal year of 1889, and that 21st December, and will be interesting to many of our readers:-The great increase of the wood import

to the United Kingdom as shown in tabulated statement last week either betokens a corresponding increase in the demand, or that importers have been speculating on a largely increased consumption which has yet to come. Taking the chief cities as illustrative of the heavy importation as compared with last year or, for the matter of that, any other year would do as well to prove its magnitudewe shall find that have only a trifling addition to the past year's import many others that largely exceed what they imported twelve months ago. London. shows moderation compared with some of the other towns, but this was oaused, no doubt, by the diversion of many cargoes, which should have come up the Thames. to other places in consequence of th opposition can be attributed solely to the strike. Still the Metropolis, with al these drawbacks, manages to show a colsiderable increase on last year's import of both sawn and hewn-hewn by nearly 18 per cent., and sawn 10 per cent. This is significant of the tendency towards the heavy descriptions, or the rawer kinds Smith was advertised, not long ago, to perform this wonderful feet at an enter- of material, which in this age of foreign joinery of all conceivable kinds is sa favourable feature.

the sawn is responsible for the largest increase—the figures, compared with last year, showing an excess of nearly 28 per cent.. and the hewn to that great emporium of Canadian timber 16 per cent. Cardiff is even more amazing in its largely increased import, and to this Welsh seaport the excess is also chiefly in the sawn, the comparison with last year up to the 30th November being-hewn

nearly 24 per cent., and sawn over 33 per According to these startling figures, the production from those countries, which were said to be becoming exhaustive of their forests is bigger than ever, for, in addition to this enormous increase to our ports, they are selling and shipping wood to almost every country on the face of the globe. Pine and spruce are now going round Cape Horn, to Japan, China, &c.: and from the Baltic side we have pleuty of evidence that a very considerable trade is being done by the northern route with

There is Sunderland on the east, Swansea on the west, and Bristol and Gloucester all exhibiting a large increase on last year's

All the east coast of Scotland shows a heavy increase on the previous cleven months, some of the places exceeding their 1888 supply by nearly 50 per cent. But we must not put it down all to an

increase, though it practically amounts to it: for though we find on the south coast one or two important towns that have not imported as much as they did last year, but these, as already mentioned, are more act and the law respecting the geological than outweighed by a heavy increase on to provide for the better organization of others adjacent.

For instance, Southampton is short on her import of last twelvemonth about 8 per cent., while Portsmouth close by is 48

However, we have not done with our comparison yet; take Hull, Grimsby, West Hartlepool, and Newcastle, and the percentage is equally formidable. All being east coast towns, the demand ruus on much the same class of timber, so that for all practical purposes they might be safely summed up together. Well, to these four remedies included, will be donated by Dr. Sweet the calebrated natural born setter and physician, to one sorthy person in each tows Without continuous person. In each tows Without continuous person. The one main objection money until return of papers. Application was the fact that he is of another report of the Street, Boston, Mass

Now what have we to call forth this unprecedented supply? Where are the channels through which this immense quantity of raw and prepared wood material has to be carried off? It would be almost like unravelling Penelope's web to enumerate all the thousand and one uses to which wood can be put, but taking broadly those highways of consumption most familiar to u in the timber trade, let us look at their present notice under the heading "Editoral condition? Housebuilding is still the backbone of the Loudon deal trade, and though the importer, owing to the unusual conditions of storage here, is not reguwhich we cannot consistently say "Blair lated by the state of the building trade when he makes his purchases, still he must come to it at last for a healthy realisation of the wood he buys first hand. say, however, that an issue had been | Well, as far as this channel of consumption is concerned, it never was more sluggish. Reports from the east and south coast are equally inactive; building was a weak man in the county, would doubtless be returned by acciamation, is proceeding, but there is no life in it; the speculator who came to the rescue of overflooded markets in past years is absent, True, on the west coast we have that gigantic undertaking dragging its weary length along, to be, like Tilburg, a lasting monument of what capital cur accomplish for the benefit of some future generation. Can these big works account for some of the increase to that side of the kingdom? Probably, and the run on hewn timber might naturally be traced to that origin. Another channel of consumption is shipbuilding; this has undoubtedly shown remarkable strides within the past two years, and, in connection with the activity at Her Majestys' Dockyari's, is doubtless accountable for a considerable quantity of the overplus. But there is no passing by the fact of land being still the worst investment that the market offers, and with the great percentage of building wood, that these excessive imports contain their speedy realisation is not possible in a healthy way.

As we cannot, therefore, find, in the chief channels of consumption any unusual strength in their currents to carry off this excessive import, we must not hope that prices on this side will main tain a very high level; but under the depressing influence of this surplusage of wood undergo the receding fluctuations to which the trade have become so accustomed the past few years.

Last year and during the present season, with the general trade of the country increasing, a considerable portion of the wood imported to the London market was realised at a loss on the first cost, which shows that the so-called revial of trade had not stimulated the de mand for timber in the metropolis; the supply being always in excess the necessities of consumers, and we tear this will apply with equal truth to many other important places around the

Dominion Parliament.

The Dominion Parliament was open ed last Thursday afternoon, by Lord Stanley, governor-general. There was the usual guard of honor, and salute from Nepean Point. The speech from the throne was as follows:-Hon, gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: In calling you together again for the consideration of public affairs, I may fairly congratulate you on a continuation of the progress and prosperity of the

During the recess I visited Manitoba and the Northwest territories, and British Columbia, and everywhere I found my self received with the loyalty and good will which I have learned to be characteristic of Canada. A comparison of my own observations with those of my predecessors shows clearly the great progress which has marked this part of the Dominion in the settlement of the country and in the development of its great agricultural capabilities, of its mineral wealth and of its other natural resources. In consequence of the repeated seizures by the cruisers of the United States navy of Canadian vessels while employed in the capture of seals in that part of the northern Pacific Ocean known as Behring Sea ny government has strongly represented o Her Majesty's ministers the necessity of protecting our shipping, while engaged in their lawful calling, as well as of guarding against the assumption by any nation of exclusive proprietary rights in those waters. I feel confident that these representations have had due weight, and I hope to be enabled during the present session to assure you that all differences

Having observed the close attention which has recently been given by the imperial authorities and on the Continent Europe to improvement in the method of catching, carrying and packing fish. I deemed it expedient to cause a Commission to be sent to Scotland and Let us next deal with Liverpool-here | Holland to examine and report upon this subject during the fishing season. The report of the delegates will be laid before ou. It wil', I am sure, give our fishermen most valuable information and instructions as to the best means of improving and developing this important industry.

My ministers have carefully considered the difficulties which surround the admin istration of the rights of the Dominion in its foreshores, harbors, lakes and rivers, and a measure will be submitted to you for removing uncertainity as to the respective rights of the Dominion and of the provinces and for preventing confusion in the titles thereto.

The report of the Royal Commission abor, which was laid before you during the last session has been distributed throughout the country. I have reason to believe that the information which contains will be found eminently useful in suggesting improvements in the administration of the laws which affect the working classes. Measures for the mendment of those laws so far as they me within the jurisdiction of the par iament of Canada will be submitted your consideration. The early termination of the acts of incorporation of the principal banking institutions of the Dominion necessitates a review of our present system of banking and an adjustment of the terms under which the charters of these corporations should be renewed. Your attention will be drawn to

this important subject. Certain amendments to acts relatin to the North-West Territories calculated to facilitate the administration of affairs in that region, as also a bill further to promote the efficiency of the North-West Mounted Police, will be submitted for your consideration. Measures will aid before you relating to bills of exchange and promisory notes; to improve the laws respecting patents of invention and discovery; to amend the adulteration

the national printing establishment. Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The accounts for the past year will be laid before you. It will be found that the estimates of revenue have been realized and that after having fully provided for the various public services of the country a substantial surplus will remain. The estimates for the next year have been framed with a due ragard to the require-

ments of the public service. Honorable gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: others which may come before you, to your earnest consideration, and I rely

from the throne was moved by Mr. Pope and seconded by Mr. Prior, who spoke briefly, eulogizing the government's

Hon. Mr. Laurier, in rising to reply, was loudly cheered. He denied the statement in the speech that the country was in a most prosperous condition. Unfortunately the reverse was the case. Farmers, millers, and manufacturers were alike complaining. With respect to the loyalty of the Northwest settlers, he said it should not be tried too tar. At present the Canadian roads di-criminated against the farmers of that region in favor of Americans, by charging high rates for carrying wheat from Manitoba to Canadian ports than from St. Paul to American ports on the Atlantic. He pointed to the boundering policy of the government in prohibiting the carriage of rieghts in bond by United Stat s vessels on the Pacific coast and then rescinding that order after much mischief had been done. A similar course had been pursued with respect to the export duty on logs and other important matters. The government had offered the United States reciprocity in lumber because probably they knew the Americans would not accept reciprocity in a single article. Why not offer reciprocity all along the (Cheers.) There was not an industry in the country that would not be benefited by reciprocity, The present government's fiscal policy had, perhaps put some money in the pockets of a few monopolists, but it was at the expense of many. The government's policy had created a few cotton lords and railway kings, but it had put up boards over the windows of many homes. No honest man could say that the expectations held out to the people by the Tory party in 1878 had been realised. The value of farming land was depreciating all over the country. He condemned the course of the government with respect to the Behring Sea question and urged that

negotiating directly with respect to such matters. Sir John Macdonald insisted that the country was prosperous, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary, and believed that the great mass of the people were satisfied. He thought the government would be able at the proper time to answer the charges of vacillation preferred against them. The mover and seconder of the address, who came from different parts of the dominion, had testified that the country was in a prosperous condition and that the national policy was not a ailure. He was glad that the opposition had adopted the policy of free trade with the United St tes, and believed the Conser/ative party would remain in power after he (Sir John) had disappeared. The address was then passed and the house adjourned till Monday.

Canada should have the right of

London Bankruptcy Court

The St. John and other papers publish

reports of proceedings before the Bankruptcy Court of London, England, on 16th ult, in connection with the application of Messrs. R. A. & J. Stewart for their dis- 1885, the New Brunswick Trading Com

The Bankrupts were represented by M. H. Reed and Mr. Carrington; Mr. Woolf (with whom was Mr. Ringwood) attended on behalf of the trustee and a majority of the creditors; Mr. Finlay, Q. C., M. P., (with him Mr. Gore,) represented the Bank of British North America; Mr. Garrett was for Mr. Matthews and Mr. to pay them. The bankrupts formerly McGavin (directors of the New Brunswick Trading company) and for Messrs. Lamplough; while Mr. A. Tatham appeared for the National Bank.

Mr. Reed said he wished at the outset | George Guy & Co. and afterwards also as to state that only one of the bankrupts, Guy, Bevan & Company; while the Stewwas present, his brother being in Canada in the employ of a | don, and R. A. & J. Stewart, of St. John, Mr. Pearce the owner of large timber saw- New Brunswick. There was no doubt ing mills, and an extensive lumbering the bankrupts traded successfully from business at Ottawa, who could not dis- | 1878 until 1882, as the accounts of the pense with his services at this period of the year. He produced an affidavit by Mr. Pearce to the effect that he had found himself unable to accede to John Stewart's application for leave to go to Eng-

art's application stand over simply because an agreement, which he should put in he is absent. If there is anything alleged evidence, was entered into between the against him, and he is not here to answer | Stewarts and Richard Guy for the sale to t, he must bear the consequences.

shall certainly desire to examine John Stewart if his coupsel dispute the allegation as to the fraudulent preference favor of the New Brunswick Trading over the business of George Guy & Co., Company, because that transaction was entirely carried out by him within a day of the making of the receiving order.

Mr. Reid said the reply to that allegation was that the transaction was a perfectly proper one, and no preference was

The Registrar—If the official receiver reports the transaction to be a fraudulent preference, and John Stewart does not come here to deny it, there is an end of Guy & Co., and Guy, Bavan & Co., were the matter. However, we will deal with the same persons as Stewart Brothers, hat point when it arises. Now. charges do you make outside the official receiver's report.

Mr. Woolf-Trading with a knowledge of insolvency, and contracting debts without a reasonable expectation of being able to pay them. There is also an allegation that the bankrupts circulated as genuine the bills of E. Mayer & Co. at a time they new the firm had ceased to exist. There were also charges to be made in connection with the discounting of bills which were drawn by clerks in the employment of Messrs. Stewart in New Brunswick.

Mr. Garrett-And I propose to charge the bankrupts with fraud in the promotion of the New Brunswick Trading Company, and also in connection with their dealings | the bankrupts knew that they were inas managing directors of the company

Mr. Finlay-I appear with Mr. Gore or the Bank of British North America, and our charges are: that the bankrupts of the sum of £10,000 then due to him. continued to trade after knowing themselves to be insolvent, that they contracted debts without reasonable ground of expectation of being able to pay them, that place in August of the same year. the bankruptcy was brought on by rash and hazardous speculation; we also allege undue preference and fraud.

The Registrar-What is the fraud? Mr. Finlay said it assumed two aspects, First it related to certain bills of exchange which the bankrupts procured to b drawn by masters of trading vessels as for ships' disbursements, whereas in fact they were not for that purpose; and the other ground of fraud related to the giv ing a bill of sale to the New Brunswick Trading Company over property which had already been mortgaged to the People's Bank. He had also to deal with the bill transactions of the bankrupts, who seemed to have had a system of accepting bills which were drawn upon clerks in in Canada, and then sending them over to and natural history survey of Canada and | this country to be negotiated. The Registrar-Very well, the trustee

and creditors can go into their cases before I call upon the bankrupts.

then proceeded to open the case on behalf of the trustee and the creditors whom he represented. He intimated that with reference the Mayer's bill transactions

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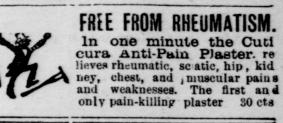
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Stewart Bros. and in New Brunswick as R. A. & J. Stewart, and in August, 1885, they entered into an agreement to sell to a company to be formed their property. their business, and their assets in New Brunswick. The business in New Brunswick consisted in the purchase of timber on large tracts of land there, and sending it to this country. Now he should submit that the fact of selling the New Brunswick business really put an end to the London business. In April, 1886, if not before that, the bankrupts must have been aware of their financial positon; for although, under the agreement of August, pany took over their assets, it was special ly provided that the company were not to pay any of the liabilities of R. A. & J. Stewart. Therefore, as they incurred debts after that day, they had been guilty of trading with a knowledge of insolvency, and had contracted debts without reasonable or probable expectation of being able traded with R. Guy under the style of George Guy & Son, but that partnership was dissolved in 1878. Richard Guy continued to trade on his own account as arts started as Stewart Brothers, of Lonfirm showed that to be the case: there was equally no doubt that the business of George Guy & Company, and Guy, Bevan & Company, had been unsuccessful, and large sums of money had been lost therein. That being the position of affairs, The Registrar-I cannot let John Stew- strange to say on the 21st of March, 1882, the former of the business of George Guy Mr. Woolf-On behalf of the trustee I & Co., and Guy, Bevan & Co. One of the conditions of the sale was that the bank-

rupts were to be at liberty to conceal the fact from the public that they had taken and Guy, Bevan & Cc. There was also a Lambton Bevan, who had some interest as partner in the firm or firms of Guy, Bevan & Co., or George Guy & Co., and at the same time an agreement was entered into between that gentlemen and the Stewarts as to the sale of his interest in those businesses. For exactly five years they managed to conceal from the commercial world the fact that George and during that time they managed to distribute among the confiding commercial world bills to an enormous extent.

capital, to the trustees of his marriage The Registrar-He transferred the in-

drawn by one firm upon the other. In:

December, 1882, Robert Stewart trans-

ferred the sum of £10,000, part of his

terest of that amount? Mr. Woolf-At present we will take it that the interest of £10,000 was credited to tht trustee's account, but the latter had proved under the bankruptey for £10,000. Mr. Reed-That is to say, it was never taken out of the business.

Mr. Woolf-It is obvious that in 1885

solvent, as in February in that year a fresh agreement was drawn up between Lambton Bevan and the bankrupts, under which Mr. Bevan agreed to the parment being distrubuted over a series of years ending at 1890. That was six months before the sale to the company, which took did not propose to trouble the court with all the various figures, but he would point out that according to the balance sheet of April, 1886, there was apparently a surplus of something over £45,000, and he submitted that he should be able to prove that such surplus did not exist. In fact, the bankrupts knew it: and therefore, from 1885 to April, 1886, they continued to trade knowing themselves to be: insolvent, and improperly incurred debts: In the same balance-sheet there appeared a sum of £26,000 -- an estimate that the bankrupts chose to put on certain property which they had acquired at Ottawa,

Outario. That property was an interest in the business of a firm named G. A. Greere & Co. So far as the trustee's indifferent branches of the Maritime Bank vestigation had gone, no sum could be found as a payment for that property. but the bankrupts had put a purely imaginary figure as the value of that interest. He would show that it was never worth anything like the amount placed upon it. as the value, and that the bankrupts were conscious of the fact. That property was on the 29th of April, 1886, assigned to three ladies of the Stewart family to pay the debts owing to those ladies by he could not enter into them that day as the bankrupts. Before proceeding further his witness was ill. But dealing first he wished to refer to the transactions with the allegations of trading with a between the backrupts and the firm of I commit these weighty matters, and all knowledge of insolvency, and contract- Edward Mayer & Co. That firm ceased ing debts without a reasonable expect- to carry on business in March, 1884, and