

List of Bye-Road Appropriations in the County of Northumberland, 1890.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Includes Boiestown to County line, County line to Geo. Price's, etc.

BLISSFIELD.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Includes Wm. Swim's to Bighole Brook, Wm. Swim's to J. Beck's, etc.

SPECIAL—T. PARKER.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Includes Mill Brook Road, including Bridge.

THOS. WASSON, COMMISSIONER.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Includes Doaktown to lower line Blissfield south side, Mersereau crossing River to Bamford's, etc.

MICHAEL HANNON, COMMISSIONER.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Includes Kirwin's to Parish line, Kirwin's to Mahoney's, Mahoney's to Driscoll's, etc.

BLACKVILLE.

JOHN A. UNDERHILL, COMMISSIONER.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Includes To pay Peter Burns for work done in 1888, Moses Harris to N. & W. Railway, etc.

JAMES W. WEAVER, COMMISSIONER.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Includes Bergin's to McKenzie's, front road, Forks Cain's River to Sabbie's Road, etc.

JEREMIAH MAHONEY, COMMISSIONER.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Includes To pay E. Clow for work done last year, To pay D. Hogan for railing Bridge, etc.

SPECIAL—E. HAYES.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Includes To pay for work done last year.

DERBY.

HUGH PARKER, COMMISSIONER.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Includes Railway at Albert Brynton's to shore, To repair Railway crossing at Parker's, etc.

LEVI GERRISH, COMMISSIONER.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Includes To pay Peter Kelly for work done, Indiantown to Southesk.

NORTHESK.

PETER RUSSELL—SPECIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Includes For work done last fall.

JAMES BARRY, SPECIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Includes For work done on Chapel Road.

GEORGE McLEAN, COMMISSIONER.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Includes Mill Stream Road, Highway to chapel past James Harry's, etc.

JAMES B. JOHNSTONE, COMMISSIONER.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Includes John McLean's to Redbank Bridge, Redbank Bridge to Trout Brook, etc.

[Continued on 4th Page.]

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - JULY 31 1890.

Miramichi Trade and the Canada Eastern Railway.

When we referred last week, in connection with the misrepresentation of our port by the London Financial News, to the trade of Miramichi, we did so from memory, not having returns desired at hand.

We have, since, obtained the official figures showing the trade of the port for the fiscal year ended June 30th 1890, and find that they are even better than we stated last week and that a most gratifying increase of business is exhibited.

The following are the figures representing the trade of the port for the last three fiscal years:

Table with 3 columns: Year (1888, 1889, 1890), Value of Imports, Value of Exports.

The official returns for the year closed June 30th 1890 are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description (The Fisheries, The Forest, Animals, &c., Manufactures), Amount.

Table with 3 columns: Description (Arrived, From sea, Coastwise, Total), Tons, Men.

Table with 3 columns: Description (Cleared, For sea, Coastwise, Total), Tons, Men.

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therefore, be in the line of the Herald's duty to enquire as to the truth of our assertion, rather than resort to its customary method of meeting statements which it may desire to refute, without being able to do so.

The LUMBER COMMISSION, held its first meeting, in the parliament building, Fredericton, on Tuesday evening, sitting from half past seven until after eleven o'clock.

The examination of Saunders, charged with stealing four thousand dollars, funds of the bank of Nova Scotia, was held on Friday afternoon. The examination was held in the morning of the 28th inst. and was called from his house by Walker of the bank, and informed that Saunders had been found lying on the bank floor near the vault and that the money was missing.

News and Notes.

Mrs. LYMAN ABBOTT, wife of the successor to Henry Ward Beecher as pastor of Plymouth Church, is to become one of the editors of The Ladies' Home Journal, on September 1st next.

AN ENGLISH EDITION of The Ladies' Home Journal is to be brought out in London on a scale never before attempted by an American magazine.

On Saturday William S. Sanders deposed: I remember the morning the prisoner was arrested, on the 18th of this present month. I heard the charge was stealing \$4,000 from the Bank of Nova Scotia.

The fool goes forth in a sail-boat when he doesn't know a boom from a breaker, but the wise man picks up pebbles on the shore, and flirts with a girl in a pink dress.

Concise history of Louisiana.—Cited to Spin in 1762; ceded back to France in 1803, sold to the United States in 1803, admitted to the Union in 1812, and purchased by the Louisiana Lottery Company in 1819.

The latest fashionable fad is reported from Yaleville, Pa. At a village improvement entertainment eleven young ladies impersonated slaves, and were put up at auction. They were draped in sheets so as to be unrecognisable, and brought 40 to 95 cents each. That quotation ran so low is explained by the fact that it was incumbent upon each purchaser to buy his slave all the ice cream, cake and lemonade she demanded, and to escort her home after the entertainment.

"If this thing keeps on," said a New York paper printer the other day, "we'll all have to go into bankruptcy. We hadn't got our United States maps fixed up with North and South Dakota before the Brazil revolution knocked South America endwise, and now Wyoming and Idaho are turned into States. Africa has to be fixed over every six months, and the latest and most serious change of all is in this German-English arrangement to knock out Heligoland from the British Empire. That isn't a big change, but it is plenty big enough to spoil all our maps just closed, the total amount of trade represented by them is \$861,000.

In addition to this there is a large inland trade by railway amounting to half a million dollars more. Adding our import and export trade together with our coastwise and inland business by rail, we have a total of \$3,000,000; and even this large sum does not include the \$537,500 worth of imported goods consumed in the county the duties on which are paid in Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, etc., and form no part of the customs statistics of the port.

The Financial News will, therefore, note that Miramichi, instead of being so insignificant as to be unknown outside of New Brunswick, has a trade that is exceeded by only a few of the Maritime ports of Canada and that it is a gross reflection upon the commercial world to imagine that paper's ignorance to be shared so generally as its statement indicates.

It may also, perhaps, be a further enlightenment of the News for us to inform it that the railway returns for the first half of the current calendar year show that the traffic earnings of the Canada Eastern have increased more than thirty-three per cent. over those of the corresponding period last year.

Mr. Lars Nielson, trader, residing on the small islands of Gela, in the Solomon group, in the Pacific, and three of his native assistants have been killed and eaten by the cannibals of this group, out of a total white population of thirty. Nielson had a small trading vessel of about five tons in which he was in the habit of visiting various points along the coast and it was on one of these trips that he was killed. Mr. Woodford, the explorer, lived with Nielson for several months.

Montreal Gazette, Thursday 17th.—Hon. Samuel H. Blake, Q. C., of Toronto, Mr. George T. Brown, manager of the Mutual Life Insurance company at London, and Mr. Edward Cronin, of London, left Toronto in a small yacht, driven by a sloop engine, intending to make their way to Murray Bay to spend a holiday. They met a succession of gales and on more than one occasion were nearly swamped. On Tuesday the storm subsided and the party were congratulating themselves upon having safely passed all dangers, when suddenly the boiler of the engine exploded and the flames began to spread over the yacht. Mr. Blake had his whiskers and his hands badly burned, but otherwise the party were uninjured. The explosion was heard a mile off and a tug came to the rescue of the party, who were landed at Gananoque. Thence they came here by train and left in the evening by the Quebec boat for their destination.

Are our people aware that there is a "war going on, on this very continent, at this very time? Whether or no, such a war is undoubtedly the fact. Guatemala has been trying to invade San Salvador, and the army of San Salvador is reported to have beaten back the invaders. Then Honduras has joined forces with Guatemala while Costa Rica and Nicaragua have joined San Salvador. All of these states lie between Mexico and the Atlantic, and are consequently portions of that "continent" with which we are so intimately connected. But to all outward appearances this North American war concerns us less than would any kind of an European war that could be imagined.

The examination of Saunders, charged with stealing four thousand dollars, funds of the bank of Nova Scotia, was held on Friday afternoon. The examination was held in the morning of the 28th inst. and was called from his house by Walker of the bank, and informed that Saunders had been found lying on the bank floor near the vault and that the money was missing.

He hurried to the agency and on questioning Saunders the latter told him a story of some person knocking him down and making off with the money. He (Fleming) found pieces of sealing wax on the table and the wrapper in the waste basket directed in Saunders' handwriting. He also examined the back of Saunders' head but could find no bruise. The crystal of his watch was broken. Later all the money was restored but eight dollars. It was stowed away overhead in the vault where nothing but old papers are kept. After Walker had given testimony as to the entering of the bank and finding Saunders lying on the floor, etc., nothing new was brought out, and the enquiry was adjourned until Saturday.

On Saturday William S. Sanders deposed: I remember the morning the prisoner was arrested, on the 18th of this present month. I heard the charge was stealing \$4,000 from the Bank of Nova Scotia. The parcel of money was afterwards recovered by the bank, I understood, in full; I am not sure. I discovered that I am in the left of the vault of the bank, I went to the vault with Mr. Fleming, last Monday morning. I found it in one corner of the left of the vault behind a black box. It was dark up there and I took a light. I handed the money down to Mr. Fleming in the property of the bank. The prisoner told me I would find the money there. I would find it inside the vault over-head. I asked him if any person could get to it. He said none but the clerks of the bank. He said there was no one else in it. I think the prisoner's father resides at Yarmouth. Mr. Fleming had to unlock the safe before I could get the money. It was after this conversation with the prisoner that I went to the vault with Mr. Fleming. The young man in connection of mine at all. I had not seen his father before that morning. Prisoner said he was very sorry for taking the money. This completed the examination: The prisoner was committed for trial. He did not appear to be at all affected by the proceedings.

The Allan steamer Hibernian, which arrived at Philadelphia the other day, had a narrow escape from being dashed to pieces by a huge iceberg July 8. The berg was only 30 yards off when first sighted in the fog. The engines were reversed and the ship's course changed so the berg was struck astern. The vessel staggered until her rails touched the water. There was great excitement among the passengers, one of whom was thrown from a bunk and injured.

Canada's Census. (Cont. of Toronto Empire.) The population of the Dominion of Canada, as ascertained by the census of 1881, was 4,324,800; the estimate for 1891, calculated by the logarithmic process, is 5,270,377. The decennial census of the Dominion, as already announced, will be taken on the first Monday in April, 1891, that date being selected to make it uniform with the census of the united kingdom and the colonies of the empire generally. The system on which the enumeration of the Canadian population will be made is that known as the de jure, the de facto system, as adopted in England, not being suitable to the circumstances of a sparse population settled over a widely extended territory, such as Canada's or yet of the relations of provinces, having a somewhat distinct autonomy, though related to each other, under a federal government. The same system, for similar reasons, is adopted in the United States, but there it is a requirement of the constitution that the enumeration of the population be made in only one day in each year. In Canada, however, the selection of the system is only made by order-in-council. It may be comparatively easy with the limited census descriptions in Great Britain and Ireland to apply the de facto system and ascertain who slept in a certain dwelling on a given night, but the same thing is not so easy over the vast territory of Canada, which is as large as the whole of Europe. The system, moreover, of obtaining the returns of population by leaving schedules to be filled in, as in the United Kingdom, is not found to be applicable either to the circumstances of Canada or to those of the United States. An attempt was made by our government in 1861 to obtain census information by schedules, but the result did not invite a repetition of the same. The rural population did not understand what the schedules meant. Many people thought there was a design on the part of the government to increase their taxes, while the poorer class of settlers, living at remote distances from the cities and towns, and many of whom were not able to read or write, could not give the information asked for. The census enumeration in the Dominion takes a much wider scope than in the United Kingdom, where it is confined to the population, both in Canada and the United States the census is a sort of general stock-taking of the property of the whole country. Particulars are obtained with respect to the number of acres of land occupied, the number of acres under cultivation, the number of animals of each class on the farm, the products of the soil, of the dairy, forest, fisheries, mines, etc., and next year Mr. Johnson, Dominion statistician, under whose superintendence the census enumeration will be made, proposes to add columns to obtain, if possible, some definite data as to the growth of intercultural trade. Information of the nature referred to can only be obtained by trained and sworn enumerators, they act in un-

der instructions of a commissioner appointed generally to the census circumscription of an electoral district. The commissioner, in turn, is responsible to a senior officer who is termed a census staff officer, of which three or four are appointed to the larger provinces and one or two to the smaller provinces, according to circumstances. A preconcerted and well-stated system is by this kind of machinery put into operation, the results obtained being exceedingly valuable and approximately correct. In reference to the de jure system, which has been adopted in Canada, it should not be forgotten that it is necessary, in order to accurately ascertain the population of each province, the number of members sent to the house of commons being based on the population as found by the decennial census. In the maritime provinces, for instance, a large section of the population, forming a considerable portion of the whole, might be away with a fishing fleet when the enumerators go to his rounds. The fact ascertained, therefore, by the census officer is the number of persons living in or belonging to a particular dwelling, which of course, would include those temporarily absent. In the province of Quebec, also, it happens that a very large number of French-Canadian habitants work in the lumber camps of Ontario during each winter, and these men have not returned to their home by April 4. It would, therefore, be manifestly unjust to the province of Quebec, in relation to its electoral representation, to have such a large proportion of its population included in that of the great province of Ontario. Circumstances somewhat similar prevail in other parts of the Dominion, and also, it may be added, in the United States, which is the reason for the adoption of the same system there. The objection is here raised that by the de jure system a larger population may be accorded to some of the provinces than is properly their due, and it is understood that next year a limitation will be made which it is hoped will effectually dispose of the objections which have been heretofore raised against this system. The enumerators will be instructed not to take the names of those who have been absent from Canada for more than a year.

The Queen's Health, etc. Edmund Yates in his cablegram of 23rd to the New York Tribune says:—The Queen looked very well at Marlborough House, and in high good humor and spirits. In spite of the damp, she sat for some time at the entrance of the garden tent, talking to those she sent for and wished to see. She walked better, but still used her stick. But what struck those who had not seen Her Majesty for some months was that she seemed to have grown smaller and more shrunken in appearance. This is the result of the contraction of the muscles of the leg which makes her stoop when she walks. The Prince of Wales attended her with that affectionate care, always soothing, and which he always bestows on his mother. It was almost the first public appearance of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and they were warmly welcomed. The Duchess has grown stouter and looks more matronly. The Duke is perfectly bald and is much older looking. The children, who are evidently devoted to the Queen, and whom, report says, she spoils very much, ran about and played with their cousins, of whom there were a good many. Princess Christian's daughters looking after them with great assiduity. None of the toilettes at Marlborough House were very sumptuous, the weather having looked so threatening. The Queen's own immediate entourage, of course, wore black. The Queen is at Osborne, according to present arrangements, until Friday, August 22, when Her Majesty intends to proceed direct to Balmoral for a residence of nearly three months. The Queen is going to Scotland because she wishes to be at Balmoral on the anniversary of the Prince Consort's birthday.

Woman Unhappy Without Love. I am curious to know whether a woman in our life-time Love has never entered can ever have been what I should call happy. I do not think so. She may have found the quiet garden of which Content keeps the keys. She may be reconciled to her fate; and console herself by thinking how much better off she is than if she were unhappily married; but such dull Resignation is not even first cousin to the rapture of Joy. I am old-fashioned, perhaps in my ideas; but I honestly think that real happiness comes to a woman only that in hand with Love.

When she begins to feel that, with one man in it, the room is full, and empty when he is gone, no matter how many others may remain, she begins to be tremulously, deliciously, deliriously happy. But that is only the beginning; and if Love holds happiness by the hand, Fear stands at the other elbow. A word too many or too few—a smile that does not go her way—and the girl suffers as much as she has just enjoyed. Her very soul hangs within her for some dear certainty. And when that comes—when her troth is plighted—is that her happiest moment? She does not think so; then, for she is looking forward to her bridal morning.

The day of days comes, at last, and the new life begins. Is that, then, the happiest moment? Hardly, for the very most loving people who ever lived are not quite one, to begin with, and they must learn to live together. A year—a year of mutual forbearance; of getting well acquainted—a happy year and they will look into each other's eyes fearlessly. They are one at last, and for all time!

Surely that is the happiest moment! I had made up my mind to say so; but is it?

Ah! I think, after all, the happiest moment is when Love is a sweet, shy new-comer, and Hope leads it by the hand.—LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON, in Ladies' Home Journal.

That Summer Girl. She's the fairest of creatures She's the daintiest of miscreants And her eyes are as blue as the sky Or her hair lighter than. With her eyes inviting glances And her lips smiling sweetly, As she wanders by the ocean She strolls under country skies.

She's a trifle sentimental, And she's fond of admiration, And she sometimes flirts a little With the boys who are passing. For an angel masquerading 'Tis she in the summer girl.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SCRATCHED 28 YEARS.

A Scaly Itching Skin Disease with Endless Suffering Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty-eight years ago, it would have saved me 2500 and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot on the crown of my head, and rapidly spread over my body and got under my nails. The scales would not come off, and my suffering was endless, and without relief. I was told that I should die, and I was a poor man, but I felt rich to be relieved of what I thought would be a life-long disease. I bought the CUTICURA REMEDIES from a druggist, and used them as directed. They have made me skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was \$5 worth. I had been here and had you have cured me for \$25.00, you would have had the money. I looked like the picture (No. 2, page 47) in your book. I used Cuticura Skin Disease, and I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I will keep over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times.

DENNIS DOWNING, Waterbury, Vt.

Cuticura Resolvent. The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally to cleanse the blood of all impurities (psoriasis, eczema, and other skin diseases), and to restore the skin to its natural state. It is a powerful purifier, and is used by the millions. It is a powerful purifier, and is used by the millions.

ACHING SIDES AND BACK. Aching sides and back, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, etc., are cured by the use of the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. The first and only pain-killing plaster.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable Purposes. The franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote, and

To continue until January 1st, 1895. Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING takes 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 its Prizes.

"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 good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Commissioners. We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery 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 National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, August 12, 1890. Capital prize, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenth \$2.

LIST OF PRIZES. 1 PRIZE OF \$200,000..... \$200,000. 1 PRIZE OF 100,000..... 100,000. 1 PRIZE OF 50,000..... 50,000. 1 PRIZE OF 25,000..... 25,000. 2 PRIZES OF 10,000..... 20,000. 5 PRIZES OF 5,000..... 25,000. 10 PRIZES OF 2,500..... 25,000. 100 PRIZES OF 500..... 50,000. 500 PRIZES OF 200..... 100,000.

APPROXIMATE PRIZES. 100 Prizes of \$200 each..... \$20,000. 100 do. 100..... 10,000. 100 do. 50..... 5,000. 999 do. 100..... 99,900. 999 do. 100..... 99,900.

3,134 Prizes, amounting to.....\$1,654,500. Note.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED. For all Cities, Towns, or any further information, write to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, and mailing address. No return need be enclosed, but you will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope containing your name and address.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. & A. GUERIN, LA., or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.