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, privileges, 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, }

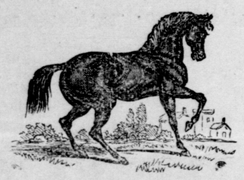
Exectors' Notice.

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 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 a 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 the 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.

WM. WYSE, Auctioneer. R. FLANAGAN.

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, Gainsboro, 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 fever 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 National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING

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

Capital prize, $600,000.

100,000 Tickets at $40; Halves $20 Quarters $10; 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	5,000 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 22, 1890.

Chatham Post Office.

In the House of Commons report of 9th inst., we find the following:

"The House then went into committee of supply on supplementary estimates.

"There was a good deal of discussion on some items. On the item of $1,500 for repairs to the Chatham custom house and post office, Mr. Mitchell asked for some information. If repairs were necessary it was all right, but he did not know any such repairs were necessary and he did not want money squandered. He wanted to know who asked for the repairs. He had not been consulted, for he had been told that no representations would be accepted from any member who did not support the Government. He believed the request had come from the gentleman brought out by the Government to oppose him at the last election.

"Sir Hector Langevin stated the repairs had been recommended by the architect and Post-office inspector.

"Mr. Mitchell said that from his personal knowledge he did not believe such extensive repairs were necessary, and claimed that he should have been consulted and that his suggestions on other more important matters should have been attended to."

Mr. Mitchell ought to have gone a little more fully into the subject and told the House that the Chatham Customs and Post-office building is no credit to the Dominion government. It never was a suitable building for the important public offices supposed to be accommodated under its roof, and Mr. Mitchell knows that enough money has been already wasted on it to provide the town with an adequate building. If fifteen hundred dollars are expended on repairing it the money will be wasted as, the only "repairs" that would be justifiable would be to demolish it and, perhaps, utilise the stone of which its walls are built in making a foundation for a new structure. If the Public Works Department would appropriate the $1,500 to the purchase, or partial purchase, of a suitable site for an entirely new building and sell the old rattle-trap for one tenth of what the government paid for it, those who know most about the matter would give it credit for knowing what it is about. Much as we admire Mr. Mitchell, we must admit that he has a good deal to answer for in connection with the Dominion public building in Chatham.

In its Usual Form.

The St. John *Gazette* is nothing if not rude and violent, which, no doubt accounts for the position it occupies amongst the dailies of the province. We observe that it makes our paragraph concerning its absurd proposition for the removal of the provincial legislature and public offices to St. John, the text for a characteristic attack upon the ADVANCE, its job-printing department and its editor. Our badly-balanced and angry contemporary seems to entertain the idea that we "do not love the *Gazette*," and it invites our "hatred." This is all very childish, for we have no reason to either love or hate the little paper, but wish it better success than it deserves. If—as it takes the trouble to remind us—it abused Mr. Smith and his printing office years ago, it is forgiven, as its rashness was, long ago, forgotten, and we doubt if any one outside of its own office has a mind of such small calibre as to remember so unimportant an item in its general daily stock of matter of similar character and directed against people who, no doubt, look upon it with the same degree of allowance as we do. We have only to express regret that the *Gazette* does not improve in temper and tone. It is time it passed the stage of callow youth and unrestrained impetuosity, and clothed its mind in sobriety and truthfulness—a condition in which it will learn repentance and experience a sense of humiliation over its past and present uncultivated taste, bad temper and "groggy" condition.

Lighting The Streets.

Last Wednesday night's meeting of ratepayers, called to consider the street-lighting question was a good one, and all sides were fairly represented. There was an evident desire on the part of nearly all who took part in the discussion to arrive at fair conclusions. Even Mr. Maclachlan ought to have been convinced that if the streets are to be adequately lighted the service cannot be had at a smaller figure than that placed upon it by Mr. Macdougall Snowball, who, however, Mr. McL. considers "only a school-boy." although it would be as difficult to understand what that has to do with the question as to determine the difference between a quarter and a fourth—a distinction hinted at by Mr. McL. to the great amusement of the meeting. Mr. Abbott's speech was a feature of the meeting, and it ought to be received as a lesson by those who do not seem to realise that

The rank is but the guinea's stamp
The man's the gowd for a' that.

Money is not everything in this practical and enlightened age, and he who would assume that its possession gives him precedence over the honest worker, who claims his own rights while he respects those of others, must, sooner or latter, learn that his assumption is an erroneous one.

After all, the matter in reference to which the meeting was called resolved itself into the question as to whether the street-lighting was to be maintained up to its present standard as to quality and quantity at an expenditure of about $1100, or proportionately lessened until it was brought down to a sum which a number of citizens seemed to think was the maximum that Chatham could afford to pay. The facts submitted by Councillors Kerr and Coleman demonstrated that the cost, light for light, whether for incandescent, gas or vapor would be about the same. The great majority favored the incandescent system and a decided majority was opposed to having fewer lights than are now furnished. Logically, therefore, the meeting could arrive at no other decision than that reached. The pig-in-the poke stipulation attached to the vapor-lamps offer, seemed to indicate that those who would furnish them had reason to believe that they would soon be discarded, and Mr. Hocken did well to say squarely, as he did, that he knew nothing of their merits. Our observation leads us to the conclusion that Chatham has nothing to learn in the matter of electric lighting, whether for streets or interiors, from either St. John or Truro and it is a matter of satisfaction that the ratepayers determined to retain what they now have—the best street-lighting system in the province. We do not say it is not susceptible of improvement, for the poles are not the most sightly obtainable, nor is the wire-stringing free from cause for criticism from an engineering point of view. Remedy of these defects will, however, come in good time, and we hope that as the citizens have given the Manager Snowball practical proof that he has their sympathy and good wishes in his enterprise, he will show that it is his pride to make Chatham's electric light service a credit to both himself and the town in every respect.

THE LIVERPOOL WOOD MARKET:—Farnworth & Jardine's circular, dated Liverpool, May 3rd, says that the import of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals has been moderate, viz., 610 stds. against 1,314 stds for the same month last year. The deliveries have been small and the stock is still much in excess of late years, viz., 11,176 stds. against 3,622 stds. last year and 5,095 stds. the year before. "Prices have a downward tendency and sales are very difficult to effect."

There were no sales to report for the month of N. B. and N. S. pine deals, scantling and boards. A cargo of St. John spruce deals, chiefly 3x7 inches, brought at auction £6 15s. per std. c. i. f.

From Jan. 28th to May 3rd there were imported 77,149 pieces of New Brunswick deals against 374,482 pieces for the corresponding period of 1888, and 252,448 pieces in that portion of 1889. The tonnage therein engaged from St John to Liverpool fell off from 11,374 tons in 1888 to 2,406 tons the present year.

The Johnston Bridge.

A good deal of inconvenience has been experienced by residents of the settlement lying between the main Northwest and Little Southwest rivers, on account of the delay that has attended the rebuilding of the Johnston Bridge; and the subject has been one of voluminous correspondence, some of which has borne evidence of ulterior purposes. A letter, of "L. S. West" in last week's *Advocate*, addressed to the Surveyor-General, gives quite a realistic idea of the inconvenience suffered by the people interested, and has led us to make some enquiries as to the facts connected with the bridge in question. We are glad to be in a position to state that the representatives of the County had, some time since, taken hold of the matter and determined to have it satisfactorily disposed of. Owing to the examination of the old work having been made when it was ice and snow-covered, the specification on which the contract for rebuilding was made did not cover all that was required to be done, the result being a suspension of operations, pending a supplementary examination. The people of the locality naturally expect this examination to be made at once, but a little thought will lead them to realise that nothing can be done in that direction until the freshet subsides. It is arranged that as soon as the water is low enough to admit of a thorough examination, the Chief Commissioner and such of the county representatives as can do so, shall visit the bridge with a view of ascertaining definitely what is required to make a good job of it and having it done. The people of the locality are assured that whatever may be the merits of the dispute between the contractor and department, the work of rebuilding will go on promptly, as soon as the state of the water will permit, for the Surveyor-General and other members for the county realise the inconvenience and loss resulting from want of the communication now too long cut off. They also feel that their friends of the Little Southwest have strong claims on them in this matter, which must be satisfied at the earliest possible date consistent with making a thoroughly good job of their bridge.

News and Notes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lady Stanley will not return from England until midsummer. Meantime Lord Stanley will enjoy salmon-fishing and other forms of Canadian summer pastime.

We have the annual report of the Halifax Infirmary. This beneficent institution, though medically a success, requires additional funds.

There has been a dearth of news in Ontario and Nova Scotia papers of late as they were fully occupied in slinging mud at each other, and at their severally opposed parties in politics.

The coinage of the one-dollar gold piece, and three-dollar gold piece, and the three cent nickel piece is henceforth to be prohibited by law in the United States. The gold dollar has always been a nuisance, as its small size made it inconvenient to handle and very easy to lose.

It is computed that the ocean steamers running out of the port of New York received in passenger fares alone last year over thirty million dollars, and not a penny of that vast sum was earned by a vessel flying the American flag.

Miss Nita Caritte, the well-known St. John prima donna, has been engaged to sing in Grand Opera at Drury Lane Theatre, London, England.

A French physician claims to have the strange faculty of being able to see the color of sound. But till he enables others to do the same nobody is liable to believe him.

It is reported that a bridge across the Bosphorus is projected by a syndicate of French capitalists. At the points elected for bridging the channel is about half a mile wide.

Princess Victoria, sister of the German Emperor, has asked an increase of her appendage allowance in order to establish her own household in London, as she does not intend to marry.

A French officer and twelve men, having defended themselves till their ammunition was exhausted, were overpowered, killed and eaten by the natives at Bangui on a branch of the Congo.

During the last six years there were no fewer than 14770 murders committed in the United States; 558 murderers were legally hanged; and 975 were lynched. While the existence of laws making murder punishable by death has not prevented that crime taking place, the abolition of the death penalty would prove nothing short of encouragement to that class of criminals.

A proposition emanates from Holland for an European combination against the United States as a retaliation for the antagonism shown by the latter country to European trade. Such a combination would be very disastrous to the States, but the importance of the food products received in Europe from America renders such an action impossible.

Taking the census of a nation of 65,000,000 people is a very big job. The United States Government Printing Company has just completed the printing of the 20,000,000 enumeration blanks, which weigh in the aggregate 229 tons, and, if spread out, would cover an area of 25,208,333 square feet.

A Bible has just been re-discovered in the Vatican library which is in Hebrew. It is supposed to be the oldest in the world, and is valued at $100,000. It is so weighty that it requires two men to lift it, the binding being in heavy metal. In the year 1512 the Jews of Venice offered Pope Julius II. its weight in gold for it, but though he was financially hard up just then he refused the offer.

A lady reporter has been for some time hovering like an angel over the palace at Westminster, but she has not yet been allowed to have even a glimpse of the speaker. Mr. Bradlaugh inquired on her behalf if she would be admitted to the reporter's gallery in the event of a vacancy occurring. The speaker said that he did not think it right to intervene in any way, unless he had the direct sanction of the House, in a matter which is a novelty, and which might lead to consequences difficult at this moment to forsee; a remark that caused loud and general laughter, in which Mr. Speaker found himself compelled to join.

The sand bag is invaluable in the sick room. Get some clean, fine sand, dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove. Make a bag about eight inches square of flannel, fill it with dry sand, sew the opening carefully together and cover the bag with cotton or linen. This will prevent the sand from sifting out, and will also enable you to heat the bag quickly by placing in the oven or even on top of the stove. After once using this you will never again attempt to warm the feet or hands of a sick person with a bottle of hot water or bricks. The sand holds the heat a long time, and the bag can be tucked up to the back without hurting the invalid. It is a good plan to make two or three of the bags and keep them on hand, ready for use at any time when needed.

The Quebec *Morning Chronicle* of the 30th ult. records the fact that the immigrant season of 1890 opened with a rush on the arrival of the *Sardinian* at that port the previous day, that vessel having landed over 1,000 immigrants, while the *Oregon's* passengers numbered some 240. "The best class of arrivals," the *Chronicle* says, "were undoubtedly those booked for the Canadian Northwest. These were all well-to-do English farmers with families, and other middle-class people with means, intending to settle in the new districts of Canada." One body of 200 colonists accompanied by their clergyman intended making a Church of England colony. There were also a party of 80 Catholic boys and girls in charge of the priest, and every advice and assistance was at hand for the safeguard of unattended women and girls.

The French Commission appointed to investigate the state of the unfortunate Panama Canal undertaking reports that $9,000,000 worth of work, has been done, and that it will take $18,000,000 more to complete the work even on the lock scheme. They estimate that it could be finished within eight years. They propose a guarantee by the Maritime nations which of course means chiefly Great Britain. Considering that France continues to stand in the way of England's reducing the interest on Egyptian bonds by consolidating the debts of that country, the proposition does no discredit to French coolness and selfishness. England, owing to persistent French obstruction, has been fatally hampered in her endeavors to lighten the burden under which Egypt groans, and is little likely to incur embarrassment by mixing herself up with a French scheme on this side of the water. Nevertheless we have always thought it a pity that the grand enterprise of M. de Lesseps was not initiated by a combination of all the greater maritime countries of the world, and it is sad to contemplate the waste of so gigantic an expenditure both of life and treasure.

Butter dealers are complaining of the flatness of the market. A city auctioneer advertised 500 tubs one day last week and did not receive even one bid. The prices at auction range from 7 to 12 cents by the tub; and bids are hardly obtainable even at those figures. "Over production" is the cause of the glut and flatness.—Halifax Acadian Recorder.

Among the St. Stephen men at Grand lake during the week were Messrs. F. A. Grimmer and F. E. Rose. Mr. Grimmer was the fortunate one of the party, having succeeded in hooking and landing a handsome sea salmon, which tipped the scales at upwards of twenty pounds.—St. Croix Courier.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

OTTAWA, May 17.—Parliament was prorogued yesterday, there being but a small attendance of members. The speech of the governor general was of the usual character. The speaker of the senate then declared his excellency's pleasure that parliament stand prorogued until the 23rd of June next.

FEELING IN QUEBEC.

The Jesuit estates question was originally a Quebec question. It had been often said that the Protestants of the province interested were not dissatisfied with the arrangement made, and that the equal rights agitation was started with other aims than looking after the rights of the minority in Quebec. A singular fact has just been made public by the Montreal *Gazette*: "Equal rights managers some time since sent circulars to the three hundred odd Protestant boards of school trustees in the province, inviting them to protest in prepared-before-hand resolutions, against the acceptance by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction of the $60,000 appropriated to its uses by the Jesuits' Estates Settlement act. Of the three hundred boards only thirty-three took notice of the equal Righter's request, and only some of these in the way indicated. These boards are all composed of Protestants of some repute in their localities. Their course does not show much for the hold the equal rights agitation has obtained on the Protestants of the province." In the province of Ontario, however—where the people have no interest in this Quebec question—the tories are managing to turn almost the full force of the equal rights movement against Mr. Mowat's government.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

Ottawa advices state that there is a dispute as to the facts connected with the Behring Sea fisheries question at Washington and that the negotiators are of opinion these questions of fact should be settled first before any further attempt is made to definitely and satisfactorily terminate the controversy. To this end it is deemed the appointment of a commission of experts to make report on the facts will be necessary. Approval of this course by the various governments is now awaited.

SAWDUST—A CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

[Canada Lumberman.]

When the ice was moving down the river a couple of days ago, says the Ottawa *Journal*, a curiosity was visible on the surface of one of the big floes. An archaeologist strange to the neighborhood would have pondered long and curiously over the thing, and if depending wholly on his own conjectures as to its cause, he would have been as wise at the end as at the beginning. It was a huge oval excresence or ring of sawdust on the surface of the ice, from fifty to one hundred yards in diameter. The ring was perfectly clean cut, the sawdust marking it being several feet in depth. Several thousand loads of sawdust were there. The archaeologist would ask himself in vain how the sawdust came there on top of a thick field of ice in mid-water, laid out so beautifully but with no apparent reason whatever for its being. He would have to turn to one of the natives for an explanation. Then he would be informed that during the winter, when the ice was sound and strong, half a foot in thickness, and at a spot where scores of persons had a few hours before been skating and amusing themselves, there came an upheaval from the depths of the Ottawa, a crashing explosion, a shattering of the solid ice over a considerable area, and a foul geyser of rotten eruption throwing a tremendous ring of sodden sawdust on the ice around. Then the river froze over again at leisure, but with the huge sawdust ring reposing on its white surface to commemorate until spring the bondage of the river to the saw mills at the Chaudiere.

Is it possible that this foul gas exploding from the sawdust deposit on the bed of the river could be generated in fresh sawdust? The argument of the sawdust apologists is that each spring the freshets clean out from the channel the sawdust deposit of the previous season. Yet here in the channel we have a foul eruption indicating the presence beneath of thousands of fermenting tons of sawdust. Did all the sawdust get there in the previous season only, or if it did, could it so soon become rotten enough to furnish such an explosion? An explosion which is stated to have broken some windows on shore.

CANADA'S LEADING FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.

The following is the annual statement of the business of the Bank of Montreal for the year ending April 30, 1890: Balance of profit and loss April 30, 1889, $817,417.53; less rebate reserve $200,000, $617,417.53; profits for the year ended April 30, 1890, after deducting charges, etc., $1,394,728.85 dividend 5 per cent. payable June 1, 1890, $600,000; balance of profit and loss carried forward, 1890, $794,728.85, 1889; $817,417.53. It will be seen that the profits are exactly the same as last year, but it will be noticed there has been no provision for new buildings as last year, when $50,000 was set aside for this purpose, so that the balance carried forward this year is really $50,000 more that it was last year. This does not appear on the face of the statement, but it must be remembered that $200,000 was set aside during the year for "rebate on bills discounted" as was shown in the October statement. The liability statement shows the notes of the bank in circulation to amount to $5,275,284 00, as compared with $5,349,452 last year; deposits not bearing interest $6,773,986,96, against $8,240 256.53 last year; bearing interest $14,435,414 80 against $18,843,931.32; balance due to other banks in Canada $76,554.75, against $113,713 38 last year. The assets show among other items, loans and discounts $32,663,629.54, against $32,593,745 22 last year; debts secured $87,545.73, against $119,215.89; overdue debts not specially secured, estimated loss provided for, $75,900.13, against $38,382.19. The market price of Bank of Montreal stock today is 226, equal to $452 per share. This time last year it was 227, equal to $454 per share.

At Tracadie.

[Correspondent of Toronto Globe.]

TRACADIE, N. B., April 29.—Situated on an eminence overlooking an arm of the gulf that stretches inland to grasp the puny waters of the Tracadie River stands a long frame building in which a score or so of lives find their tomb—the Lazaretto of Tracadie. It is in Gloucester, in the northeast corner of New Brunswick, and to reach it you leave the Intercolonial Railway at Bathurst and over the Caraquet Railway, a short line, and, oh, so slow, you go to Caraquet, which is about 20 miles north of the leprosy hospital. The 20 miles must be travelled over a country road that cannot at its best be compared to Ontario's concession lines, and at this season of the year is well-nigh impassable. In many places several feet of slumpy snow make passage almost impossible, and a day is occupied in the journey. The country here about is settled with French—it may be said exclusively—and some years ago it is stated that owing to generations of intermarriage nearly all the French could trace relationship to each other.

The lazaretto is a two-storey frame building on an elevation that gives a wide view of the gulf. It has three main compartments—one for the Sisters of Hotel Dieu, in whose charge it has for many years been placed; one for the male and another for the female patients. Besides these there is a small chapel in which the Sisters keep up their regular religious exercises and all the devotions of a convent. The situation in summer must be beautiful. A picturesque sketch of country would spread out before you the slender stream, from which the lazaretto gets its name, carrying its pure waters to the St. Lawrence and below you the sleepy gulf rocking lazily. Such a picture and such a blot behind it, calling for sympathy and arousing repugnance! Suffering stirs one's better nature, softens and attracts one's charity, but the suffering of the poor lepers of Tracadie repels one. The disease is so loathsome, so horrible in its disfigurement. The extremities of the body rotting; fingers gone, leaving the round stump of the hand; feet or toes dropping off or the nose gone; large soft discharging, ulcerated sores and ghastly marks of living decay.

Most of the cases have come from the district in a radius of 25 miles, but some were found in the Islands of Shippegan and Miscou, at the mouth of Chaleur Bay, and included in the limits of Gloucester county. Dr. Smith has now the superintendency of the lazaretto and the disease in the infected district from the Dominion Government, but before his appointment the cases were located principally by the priests of the Roman Catholic Church. The disease is styled Greek elephantiasis. Its first symptom is the appearance of tiny tubercles on the skin, and especially on the face. These increase from the size of a pinhead to that of a hazel nut. The nose and lips become thickened and swollen, so that the mouth is distorted and the features unrecognisable. The eyes drop down, eyelashes and eyebrows, and sometimes the hair drops out. After a time the tubercles break, ulcerate and discharge; the process gradually goes on, the disease attacking even the cartilage and bone, and piece by piece joints and flesh fall off until death gives the sufferer freedom from his terrible lot. Through all its stages the malady is comparatively painless. It has been said that the progress of the disease is attended by a moral degradation that is even more revolting, but this the Sisters say is not true. The average duration of the disease is from ten to twelve years, but there are two or three exceptions now in the hospital.

The management of the lazaretto is very different to-day from what it was before the sweet-faced women who now move about it with an air of such peace and charity came to lay the offering of their lives on this altar of sacrifice. Now the control of the hospital is the rule of moral suasion and religious duty. In the early years of the institution to compel those attacked with the dreadful malady to go to the Island of Sheldrake, where the building was then situated, it was necessary to employ force ofttimes. Men would lasso the poor creatures like wild animals, drag them by ropes, and beat them into the lazaretto, for no one would touch them. Having been torn from the care of their families and enclosed into the small low cottages that then served to protect them from the weather, the unfortunates, whose only crime was that they had been born of their parents, herded together like animals. With no one to give them the attention their condition required, deaths were numerous, and filth and immorality hastened them. The condition of the cottages and their inmates became so abominable that the Government of the Province under whose care the place then was, saw that strong measures of reform had to be made. The reform came in the persons of the Sisters of Hotel Dieu and the old state of things ceased at their advent. The lazaretto was formerly a prison from which escapes were numerous. Now it is a home to which the inmates are in many cases attached. The lepers and the house are kept scrupulously clean. Hired attendants do all the manual work to be done about the Lazaretto and the inmates need do nothing only what he or she pleases. They are allowed a piece of land, with which they may do what they choose. They have boats in which in the summer time they sail on the gulf, and the Sisters take many means of amusing them and keeping their time employed. They seem contented and resigned. They roam about the little inlet in their boats, fishing, it may be; they may go anywhere on the farm, but permission is not given them to go farther than its boundaries.

When the miserable colony was in such a deplorable condition, when the discovered leper was driven to the Lazaretto and his food left for him on the ground at a distance from the place. Families in which the disease made its appearance hid the knowledge from every one with a jealous care on which their social intercourse with their neighbors depended. This assisted the spread of the malady. Now the teaching of the priests and the ministrations of the Sisters have resulted in a different feeling. When a case becomes apparent it is now generally made known to the authorities, I am told, and the sin of marriage by leprous families is preached.

There is no longer any fear of the disease so far as contagion is concerned, and the people of this district take only the interest in the lazaretto—those who have no friends or relatives there—that the citizens of Toronto take in the asylum. They have become accustomed to it and seldom visit it. The Sisters attend to the medical treatment of the patients, do all that can be done, and handle them without a trace of fear. No Sister has died of the disease, nor has any one who ever entered the institution who did not enter with it. A washerwoman, who, for a great many years, had washed all the clothes of the lepers, has not contracted it.

The patients' ages range from ten to seventy years.

There are several theories as to how leprosy got among the rough settlers from Acadia on the south shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and all are improbable. One of them is that about one hundred and thirty-five years ago a ship from the Levant near Syria was wrecked on the coast of what is now Gloucester County and that some of the sailors shared the hospitality of the Acadians and infected them with the leprosy. Another story is that the contagion was carried from Quebec by a traveller and a third is that the origin was the eating of putrid fish.

The history of the endeavors to confine the disease dates from 1844. The earliest death of which there is any record was that of a respectable woman, Ursula Landry, who died in 1817. In 1844 there was submitted to the Legislative Assembly of this Province a presentment of the Grand Jury of the County of Gloucester relative to a strange disease in Tracadie. At the same session letters were submitted on the subject from a number of gentlemen. The