Mew Advertisements.

And Scalp Covered with Sores. A Wonderfully Rapid Cure by the Cuticura Remedies

I have used your CUTICURA REMEDIES in the cases where it proved to be successful. The first was in the case of a boy a year and a half old. His face and body were in a terrible condition, the former being completely covered with sores. I took him to the Massena Sulphur Springs, but he did not improve any. I was then advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I did. He took one and one half buttles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, when his skin was bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, when his skin was as smooth as could be, and is to-day. I used the CUTICURA on his sores and the CUTICURA SOAP right. The other case was a disease of the scalp, which was cured by washing with the CUTICURA SOAP and rubbing in the CUTICURA, one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT being used. It is surprising how rapidly a child will improve under this treatof the national policy, by which

JOHN R. BERO, Hogansburgh, N. Y. Itching and Burning Skin. I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your Curi-CURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally and RESOLVENT internally for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which

MRS. C. A FREDERICK, Broad Brook, Conn Why Suffer One Moment

from torturing and disfiguring skin diseases, which a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will, in the great majority of cases, afford instant relief in the most agonizing of itching, scaly, crusted, pimply, and blotchy skin, scalp and blood diseases with loss of hair, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL COSPORATION, Boston, Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.



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OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRWINGS take lace Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its RAND 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

"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 themwith honesty, fairness, and in good faith soward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with factimiles 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

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100,000 Numbers in the Wheel. LIST OF PRIZES \$600,000 is.....

O PRIZES OF 25 PRIZES O 100 PRIZES O 5,000 'are..... 200 PRIZES OF 500 PRIZES OF 400 are..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 400 are.....
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Price of tickets:
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MAKE ALL REMITTANCES BY EXPRESS.

The Company will pay charges on all packages containing not less than Five Dollars. M A DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

ATTENTION .- The present charter of The SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S FIVE YEARS LONGER. na Legislature which adjourned July 10th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1919.—The decide at an election whether the general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.



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[1600 Tons, (CAPT. F C. MILLER) LEAVES ST. JOHN (from Co's wharf rear of Custom House for NEW YORK, via Eastport, Me., Rockland, Me. and Cottage City, Mass.

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every Tuesday at 5 p. m. Eastern St andard Time,) for Cottage City, Mass., (Rockland, Me Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B. Freight on through bills of lading to and from all points south and west of New York, and from New York to all points in the Maritime

Shippers and importers can save time and money by ordering all goods forwarded by the New York Steamship Company. TICKET SOLD AT ALL STATIONS ON THE INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.

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TO FARMERS. For sale a quantity of pure ground bones, fresh from the Chatham Bone Mill. To be sold cheap to encourage farming. Apply to,

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - NOVEMBER 13, 1890.

ally have been expected to give.

same language and traditions, with ten

times the population, to do anything

whatever, or hope that a coercive pol-

icy would lead elsewhere than to our

being made to understand that pre-

sumption must be snubbed at any cost.

had reciprocity for some time after

confederation but their connection with

continue trade relations so beneficial to

other interests; hence the gradual de-

velopment of trade restriction between

the two countries, so inconsiderately

promoted by our national policy, and

which has culminated in the recently-

no movement in any influential quar-

ter in the United States towards a re-

country towards Canada as a whole,

terested in trade with the Maritime

satisfaction-whatever it may be worth

-of knowing that we of New Bruns-

wick have done something, by becom-

ing a part of the Canadian federation,

ket for their manufactures and impor-

tations, both east and west of them,

an advantage of some kind to realise

that but for our Quebec-Ontario alliance

we might enjoy even our old-time com-

merce and not be a merely tributary

Newfoundland. Letters were received

and read from many prominent mer-

fish-Newfoundland's only product-

which was established in the interest

resolved to ask the Board of Managers,

through the Law Committee, to memo-

rialize the Secretary of State to aid the

merchants of New York to regain their

old trade with the neighboring British

We hear of similar expressions re-

specting trade with the Maritime

provinces in New York, Boston and

elsewhere, but they always end with-

out any practical steps towards reme-

dy, because while Newfoundland is free

to make her own tariff we, in New

Brunswick and Nova Scotia, have part-

ed with that right to Ontario and

Quebec, which will not permit us to

trade in our natural market while they

have the power to compel us to trade

with them. We envy Newfoundland

the freedom she enjoys in this matter.

An Unorganized Town.

formance of different public services in

the town of Chatham appear to be

heard more frequently of late than

ever, and there appears to be good rea-

sons therefor. More than one-half of

to expect too much of those who are

supposed to be responsible for the ex-

isting condition of town affairs, because

they forget that they and their neigh-

bors have never yet thought it worth

while to manifest as much interest in

town management as would prompt

them to get control of it. There is no

where there is no system of local muni-

cipal management in operation, and it

is safe to say that there is no other place

where everybody more earnestly blames

everybody else for the existing con-

The street service affords an example

in point. If any town in America has

worse sidewalks and a more inadequate

and routen lot of sewers, we have not

heard of it, and yet we have a board

of street commissioners, with full statu-

tory powers to make and enforce such

ordinances as they may deem necessary.

The result is a hand to mouth and

wasteful expenditure of the moneys

raised for street purposes, as innocent

of engineering science as of organised

ment from the practices of our grand-

control, with no suggestion of improve-

dition of things.

Complaints in reference to the per-

York Herald says :-

to help Ontario and Quebec

Our Tariff Jingoism.

street commissioners to blame? They are in this-that as they do not appear willing to exercise the powers and authority in their hands, they ought to decline office, but it has always been Those who urged upon the Maritime the custom for even our best citizens provinces the idea that confederation was necessary, in order that British they are responsible to nobody-do as America might, as a whole, exercise an much or as little as they like. It hapinfluence upon the United States in pens that if any unfortunate who may trade matters which could not be enhave an idea that there is room for imforced by an isolated province, have provement is appointed to the board, found that the contrary has really hapor presumes to suggest anything to it pened. It was largely a spirit of Canoutside of the routine drift of the last adian jingoism that led to the creation generation, he is sat upon, and the enterprise soon taken out of him. were told the United States would be has no chance for appeal to the people forced to seek reciprocal trade arrangeand, if a member, he seeks, as soon as ments with us. But we have had the possible, to be relieved of his position. gradual response of that country during If he doesn't get disgusted and leave the past eleven years, and it is exactly the town, he lives on as a citizen of it, what we ought to have anticipated, in danger of falling at night into or viz. - one of resentment - and such as over holes in or loose and upspringing any self-respecting people might naturbutts of the planking of the side walks, has his cellar flooded, or sees have been taught that only an inane the water of every rain-storn cutting self-complaisancy could lead our tariffgullies in the ill-formed roadways. makers to the conclusion that theyrepresenting five or six millions of people-could compel a country of the

Similar loose-at-ends and rickety features, characterise other town services, and we might illustrate them by the column. Some blame the councillors, some the officials in charge of the different services, and some discern the true cause of the trouble, viz .irresponsibility arising out of the people interested having no direct say or con-The Maritime provinces, practically, trol in the premises. All the councillors for Chatham can do is to recommend men to the County Council for ap-Quebec, Ontario and the west, made it pointment to the various town offices. impossible for the United States to When any citizen thinks of this his common sense will lead him to ask its eastern but damaging to all its what the County Council can be expected to know about such things, or why its members should have any powers in relation to them? It isn't right or reasonable that they should, but there must be some centre of power in reenacted McKinley tariff. We hear of lation to all such affairs, and if Chatham is too listless to control its own local services and interests, it follows laxation of the restrictive policy of that that they will continue to exercise the functions by which, under the general but there are many such by those in- law, outlying parishes powered to make up the deficiency. Once the officers are appointed, they are not responsible for what they do or leave undone. They will tell those who make complaints of their shortcomings that they didn't ask to be appointed, or, perhaps, that the thing complained of is good enough for them, etc.; and, in many cases, we have no and, even if they take nothing from us doubt that Chatham has lost valuable and have caused our natural market in residents because public spirit and taste the States to be closed to us, it may be for local improvement are discouraged under its present system of mismanagement and want of responsibility to its own people in regard to its local affairs. In other places, of even one half its population, any matter of local concern can people to those who value us only for be promptly brought before and dealt the market we afford them. The other | with by men in authority on the spot, day there was a meeting of the Trade | who are responsible for their acts to their Committee of the New York Produce | fellow-citizens. Here, there are no such officers or responsibility, and such author-Exchange, to consider the question of extending commercial interchange with | ities as we have are chiefly responsible only to themselves and the remainder to the local government at Fredericton, for it must be remembered that after the chants and members of the Exchange County Council appoints the town officers deploring the fact that American goods it has no control over them, and can no longer found as ready a market at only audit their accounts; and, if these St. John's as they once did. The New are not satisfactory, the penalty is that the delinquent will, probably, be replaced by a successor quite as unsatisfac-"The sense of the meeting appeared tory as himself. Chatham will do well to to be that the United States tariff on consider its position. It is alone on the

> much time to be lost in reaching a practical conclusion on the subject.

> duty will involve legislation, there is not

many American exports. The meeting manifest duty to perform, and as that

Good News An exchange says a report gains credence that a new express Co., is being organized to compete over the whole of Canada with the Canadian and Dominion Co.'s. Recent legislation compels railroad companies to carry articles, no matter by what express company offered. If this be true it will be good news to the people, who are now mercilessly imposed upon by the express companies referred to, some of whose methods are positively dishonest as well as extortionate.

Benwell's Murderer be to Hanged. Reginald Birchal, an Englishman, convicted of the murder of Frederick C. Benwell,-also an Englishman,-at Woodstock. Ontario, and sentenced to be hanged at that place to-morrow, Friday, 14th inst., will, doubtless, pay the penalty imposed, and thus end one of the most extraordinary criminal lives of the generation. He is the son of a clergyman and had all the advantages of good social the many citizens who express themposition and advanced education. He was selves on the subject seem, however, a student of Lincoln College, Oxford, where he matriculated in 1886, but his desire to be in and live upon the world induced him to leave his classes without graduating. He is known by his former associates to have held the doctrine that men of brains were born to live easily upon their fellows of less mental calibre than themselves, and it was in attempting to make the practice of this doctrine the business of life that he finds himself beother place of the size on the continent fore his twenty-sixth year, under the dark sha low of the gallows. The particulars of the crime for which he is to suffer death are well known to all our readers, and the lessons of his reckless life and terrible end emphasize the inexorable fact that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

In Westmerland. The opposition interest in Westmorland seems to be "rattled," as the baseball players would say. Mr. Hanington, the official leader of the party, doesn't want to fraternise with Mr. Stevens and Mr. Powell, the oppositionists who were forced to resign after their election The board has been in existence for five methods were exposed in court at Doror six years, and it is well known that it chester. At a recent conservative gatherhas not changed from the old way of doing at Port Elgin, Messrs. Hanington. Powell and Stevens were all absent and ing things in any important particular. Mr. J. L. Black, the Chairman expressed regret, so far as Messrs. Stevens and Powell were concerned, but significently ignored Mr. Hanington, who is a very prominent tory, as well as leader of the opposition. The misunderstandings, distrust and jealousies prevailing amongst

sight of modern methods. Are the Messrs. Stevens and Powell from issuing their cards as candidates for the vacancies in the legislature, which must soon be Mr. Melanson, M. P. P., who is known as a government supporter and a staunch conservative, and was at the Port Elgin gathering, intimated that he proposed to do his duty by his constituents to accept such appointments, and-as in the future as he had done in the past, and he was applauded by the convention for his declaration. This looks badly for

> the opposition lights. Too Bap:-The Moneton Times has, evidently, had another wrestle with the

"yellow valise." It says .-"It seems to us that it is time for th Government to reconsider the reasons, whatever they are, that induce the proclamation of a holilay every autumn for thanksgiving purposes It always comes at a busy season and involves great loss, to the people as a whole, but the worst of it is that it affords to large masses an opportunity for idleness and dissipation hat otherwise would not be indulged in.'

The Times ought to remember that the government and people cannot be expected to depart from a time-honored custom because a few weak dedmin unfortunates will persist in getting drunk whenever they have a holiday. Holidays are made for the people, as a whole, and our observation is that good comes of them.

The New York Herald on the United States Elections.

"A thousand thanks to the republican of the Fifty-first Congress. They passed the McKinley bill just in time.

"If they had had the reckless audacity" to pass the Force bill also they would probably have been entirely wiped out in after the American tour without reference

"In the political history of this country no party ever received a sterner rebuke at the polls.

"The people never before so fully vin dicated their claim to practical common sense or their ability to pass judgment on the policy which will afford the greatest good to the greatest number.

"Thirty-nine States expressed opinion, and their vote is a thunderou protest against McKinley prices for the necessaries of life, against a restricted market for American products and against starvation wages for the laboring classes. "When the Fifty-first Congress con-

vened it was composed of one hundred and sixty-one democrats and one hundred and six v-nine republicans. "This majo ity of eight was afterward ncreased to twenty-four by the trick and

device of unseating democrats in closely

contested districts. "The patent fact that a man was honestly elected counted for nothing. out ceremony, or a decent regard for evidence, he was summarily ousted and his place given to a claimant whose vote

would be serviceable in a pinch. "The surplus quickly vanished into thin air. Frye, of Maine, promised that if his party got a whack at it nothing would b left but a hole in the ground. The promise has been faithfully kept, the only promise by the way, which the party has not broken. "But Congress reached the climax of ef frontery when it passed the infamous Mc Kinley bill. It bears cruelly and oppres sively on a hard-working, thrifty and in dustrious nation. It is impossible for th poor man to live under it. He is unable to purchase medicine for his sick children must submit to be taxed for the windo glass through which the sun shines into his lowly dwelling and for the coffin in which

"Bending under their burdens, the peop went to the polls and with multitudinous tongue protested against high taxes and sustained the tariff reform policy of the last democratic administration.

his dear ones are buried.

"As a consequence the Fifty-second Co gress will have a democratic majority about one hundred and twenty-five.

"McKioley himself has been repudiated As Dr. Guillotine, according to popula tradition, suffered death by the instrumen which he invented, so McKinley is one continent, amongst towns of its poputhe first victims of the oppressive measur lation, in being unincorporated. It is, which bears his name. It is another in of the Gloucester fisheries, was the therefore, in this important respect, far stance of the irony of fate and of that retr cause of the trouble, as it caused New- ahead of or far behind incorporated bution which inheres in the very nature of a foundland to fix a prohibitory tax on towns. If it is behind, its citizen s have a

"But the most imposing spectacle is pro sented by Pennsylvania. The democratic victory in that State is the impressive event of the canvass, and the result is as startling as an unexpected bugle blast.

"Delamater is the wealthy representative of interests which have reaped enormous profits from the protective policy. They tried out generously to put the McKinley bill through Congress and scattered greenbacks freely to carry the election. Not stone was left unturned to insure success.

"But the people refused to be ruled by bosses. No eloquence could persuade, no promises or threats could deceive then They know by practical experience in th purchase of food and clothing that the tariff tax comes from the pecket of the wage earne". They want the chance to earn an honest living-steady work and fair wages. The protective policy has had a fair trial, and has brought them to the verge of starvation. Citizens of a commonwealth whose natural resources are mexhaustible, co scious that their labor is the source boundless riches, they find themselv ground down by oppressive laws, living in

present in which bread is scarce and facing a future in which they may hav none "They went to the polls and said the say. It was a vigorous, virile and manl expression of their best judgment. Dele

mater and Quay have, therefore, lost. The republican policy of large profits for a few and nothing for the many is roundly de nounced, and Pennsylvania wheels into line with that sound democracy which alone seems, in these days, to believe in a government of the people, for the people and by

"The same is true to a large xtent al over the country. The question, Shall we make the rich richer and the poor poorer has been decided in the negative. "The people are right."

Dillon and O'Brien.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD THINKS THEY MAY COME TO CANADA WITHOUT FEAR OF MOLES

A despatch of 6.h inst. to the Toronto Globe says:-The arrival in New York of Messrs. John Dillon, M. P., and William O'Brien, M. P., brings up the question of their immunity from arrest should they visit Canada, as Mr. Balfour is credited with the intention of causing their arrest and return should they set foot on Canadian soil. Could Mr. Balfour execute this threat? To answer this question Mr. T. P. Gill, M. P., acting for the managers of the tour of the Irish delegates, wrote to an Ottawa gentleman for information, the result of which

with Sir John Macdonald. statements in his official capacity. The Dominion Government had, he said, nothing silence is golden. They would have done to do with the matter. They had no power | well to have left the reputation of the deto interfere. The Government had no intimation from the Imperial authorities of any touch. Stanley in his work said no more intention to take proceedings against than was necessary; he conveyed the im-Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien should they pression that a mistake was made-his own visit Canada. In his own opinion it was in mistake-in leaving the rear column under the highest degree improbable that any Major Barttelot, and he explained, as he effort to molest them in Canada would be fathers, or attempt to keep within even | these local political giants have prevented | made. They were both British subjects and

both members of Parliament, and he had was bound to explain for his readers' inread of the circumstances connected with formation, how it was that so great a delay their escape from Ireland and the object of occurred in completing the work of the ex-

The right hon, gentleman seems to have story, as he has now been forced to tell it, implied that the arrests, if made at all, of Major Barttelot's incapacity and cruelty. would come under the jarisdiction of the Readers of "In Darkest Africa" felt that Attorney-General of the Province, in which | the explanation itself required explanation, the warrants were executed. Now, there and that there were some unaccountable is no mention of the Provincial Attorneys. shortcomings in the management and be-General in the act passed expressly to meet | havior of the rear column- The explanation such cases as these. It provides for the Stanley gives, in a few words, that Barttelot execution of such warrants even in cases was a brutal tyrant, and if we may judge where the alleged offence is one unknown to by inference had practically disassociated Canadian law. It would apply to offences himself from the officers who had been left under a Crimes Act, if that act were only to share his duties and responsibilities. applicable to portions of Ireland. By the Nothing in Stanleyis book strikes one as Canadian law it is only on the Governorwas advised to do, the responsibility would one really rest with the Attorney-General for close Canada, Sir John Thompson, and his colleagues in the Government. This is the clear provision of the statute bearing on the

The Ottawa gentleman who was entrusted with the task of endeavouring to obtain in formation as to the chances of Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon, should they be arrested in Canada, is Mr. John D. Grace, proprietor of United Canada, who has taken considerable trouble so as to be able to advise the Irish Committee in the United States of the position in which this matter stands.

T. P. Gill, M. P., has wired to an Ottawa gentleman as follows: "The statement in Toronto Globe that I sought any person's opinion on the subject of O'Brien and Dillon's liability to arrest in Canada is utterly without foundation. They will visit Canada to whether they will be arrested or not. They are utterly indifferent on the question.

STEVEDORES AT THE SOUTH :- The ques-

tion has again been presented to the treasury department at Washington as to whether the practice of employing aliens from Canada at Norfolk, Va., in handling cotton for export is not in violation of the alien contract labor law. The agent reports that while these men undoubtedly go to Norfolk with an understanding that they will be given work, it is almost impossible to obtain proof to that effect. is said at the treasury department that the law does not apply to foreigners who come voluntarily in search of work, such as are sent for, or who come under contract, expressed or implied. great difficulty in the present instance is to prove the existance of any sort of contract or agreement. At present over twenty foreigners engaged at Norfolk in

Stanley in Africa.

handling cotton for English houses are

said to be so employed in violation of the

THE GREAT EXPLORER VINDICATED.

A London despatch of 7th inst. says:-Mr. Barttelot says that Stinley's account of his brother's death is completely at variance with Jameson's account and Sorga's confession. Lieut. Baert, one of the officers who tried Sorga, says Stauley's assertion that an English jury would have acquitted him seems an impeachment of the court martial's fairness. Sorga's only defence was that Barttelot was about to strike his wife ; and as the Manyemas penalty for murder is merely pecuniary Sorga needed no further provocation. Bonny did not appear until after the scene and if Stanley depends on the account of the Manyemas he must remember that they were relatives of the murderer. In justifying his brother's severity as necessary under the circumstances and only the same as that to which Stanley was secustomed to resort, Mr. B. rttelot declares that Stanley only raised the question in order to throw dust in the eyes of the public, and that he is quite ready to meet him in a court of law and divulge everything. He also declares that it has been clearly proved that his brother met his death while carrying out Stanley's instructions to the letter. Mr. Barttelot says that although the rear column was composed of feeble and sick men and the worst characters, and it was in a miserable condition through famine and inactivity, the mortality was less than in Stanley's column. Barttelot says the offence punish ed with 300 lashes was desertion, not theft, and that Soudis' death occurred long after Major Barttelot's. He quotes from Darkes Africa Stanley's enquiries of natives, who disproved charges of cruelty, and distinctly stated that the mortality was only due to bad and insufficient food. absent from June 24 to July 17 and killed July 19; therefore he could not have been responsible for the demoralization of the camp. Nothing could have been worse than Stinley's leaving Nelson and party 23 days without food, which action resulted in

the death of 47 of them. STANLEY'S SIDE. The London Times of Sth prints a threecolumn signed statement which Stanley dictated to its New York correspondent. Stanlev accuses Major Barttelot of persistent and vindictive cruelty to the reople under his track, he probably surmised that some ac command, which directly led to his death Stanley says he himself would have acquitted the murderer. He adds that Barttelot expressed the wildest and most unfounded suspicion, which extended to the belief that Stanley would not hesitate to poison Bartte. lot and had formed a design to abandon the expedition and carry out his own projects with the connivance of Jameson and Tippoo Tib. Stanley accuses Jameson of having purchased a girl for the sole purpose of having her murdered, so that the cannibalistic scene might be furnished for his sketch book. Stanley admits the information was obtained from Bonny, Zanzibaris, Arabs and Manyemas. The only basis he gives for the Jamieson story is that a European showed him sketches, and that he had seen the evidence reported to the authorities of the

The Times says if these charges are true they will compel all Englishmen to execrate the memory of men who could being such disgrace to the name and fame of a nation which yields to none in its regard for humanity and justice. We must, however, admit that the evidence is far from complete and as regards Jamieson the charge is deplorably vague.

FURTHER SHOCKING DISCLOSURES. A communication from Stanley appears in the Times of 10th, in which he gives the names of persons who informed him of the Jamieson incident. He says Jamieson said that if such a charge were brought against him he would deny it. He also says that a clergyman in Loudon had seen a negro's head and neck which Jamieson had sent home to be stuffed. Stanley adds that he could not have believed the story himself had not Jamieson appeared to glory in the fact that he was the only white man who had seen cannibalism. The Times upon the Barttelots and Mrs. Jamieson to publish everything in their possession, in application was an interview on Tuesday order that the whole dreadful business may

be cleared up. Major Barttelot's relatives forget that ceased officer to time with its healing

Children Cry for

being more curious than what may be called can tell anything but do. Attacked by Major Barttelot's relatives Stanley is driven to tell what he knows, and turning to the log book of the rear column and to the information he has received from Major Barttelot's companions, he reveals the character of the man he had mistakenly left in charge, and explains the cause of his assassination. As Stanley says of the wretched Zanzabari chief who killed Barttelot, most of us would under the circumstances have done the same thing. Mr. Bonney, who was the sole remaining officer, if our Stan'ey reached it on his return from Nyana to ascertain what had become of it, is reported to have said to Sanley "I haven't told you half of the horrors that existed in that camp but it will all come out in time." We hope not. Enough and more than ever seen the light. Major Barttelot was a would have been much better had the memory of his doings been allowed to rest in the

What Cures?

EDITORIAL DIFFERENCE OF OPINION ON

applying it? How far is the regular physician how far are his pills and powders and tonics only the material representatives of his personal influence on our heaith?

and so do the faith cures and the mind cures, and the so-called Christain scientists, and the four-dollar-and-a-half advertising itinerants, and the patent medicine men. They all hit, and they all miss, and the great difference-one great difference-in the result is that when the regular doctors lose a a patient no one grumbles, and when the irregular doctors lose one the community stands on end and howls .- Rochester Union

Nature cures, but nature can be aided. nindered or defeated in the curative process. And the Commercial's contention is that it is the part of rational beings to seek and trust the advice of men of good character who have studied the human system and learned. as far as modern science lights the way, how far they can aid nature and how they can best avoid obstructing her. - Buffalo Com-

that result from employing the unscrupulous, the ignorant, charlatans and quacks to prescribe for the maldaies that afflict the human family. We simply declare that the than thy physician who knows nothing, or very little indeed about the structure and the conditions of the human system. Of

I have used Warner's Safe Cure and but for its timely use would have been, I verily believe, in my grave from what the doctors termed Bright's Disease. - D. F. Shriner, senior Editor Scioto Gazette, Chillicothe,

Sad Event.

On Thursday last Frank Dupuis, who wa

employed in general passenger agent Busby's office, Moneton, and Thomas McDouell started early on a shooting excursion. their ground being the woods near Canaan station. They went up on the train, leaving Moncton about 6 o'clock. They got off just further. After spending some hours in the woods without finding much game, they started to return and were walking along the track in the direction of Canaan station. shooting at such objects as presented themselves. Finally they appear to have halted and Dupuis sat down upon the rail, with his feet inside, while McDouell took Dupuis' gun and went into the woods to "have shot" at something. He had not been gone many minutes when the train passed and hearing the engine's whistle to clear the cident had befallen his companion for he ran out of the woods as fast as he could and found that his worst fears had been realized The body of Frank Dupuis lay a distance of 12 feet or more from the track, with both legs broken, one very badly crushed between the ankie and knee and the life blood flowing in streams from a frightful gash in the back of the head. The engine did not pass over the body but threw it from the track. It seems that after McDouell went into the woods, Dupuis, who was probably tired from the long tramp, fell asleep, as the engineer says his head was bowed down between his knees, so that he could not tell it was a man, but thought it was a doz until too close to stop the train. The accident occured at the foot of a grade, which would also have a tendency to deceive the engineer in regard to an object on the track. The deceased was regarded as a most exemplary young man and was well liked in the office where he was employed. He was a student at St. Joseph's College up to within la short time ago and was very studious in his habits, having arranged for a course of shorthand during the winter. At the inquest McDouell testified as follows:-

Left Moncton about 6 o'clock in morning in company with deceased: we went shoot ing. Got off train about a mile west o Canaan; walked about 2 miles further, and then went into the woods nearly 2 miles; then came out and walked back towards Canaan; left deceased on the track about three miles from Capaan. It was then about 14 o'clock. I took deceased's gun with me and walked about 150 yards into the woods. Left him sitting on the rail. I was in the woods when I heard the train pass; heard the whistle blow and ran as fast as I could to the track; saw the train was stopped; noticed deceased. Some person asked me if that was my friend. I said it Q. by Foreman: Why did he not go into

the woods with you? A. He said he would not but would wait till I came back. We had been shooting along the track. Deceased was all right. as sober as I am now, when I left him to go into the woods. I was not gone more than | ticular, the quiet, gentle cow is worth more 10 minutes when I heard the whistle blow. Did you have a flask with you? Yes; it contained whiskey; deceased

drank out of it; he appeared to be all right

when I left him; we emptied the flask about 8 o'clock in the morning and threw it away; we had a lunch after that. To juror Babang: Deceased was quite sober. He did not say he was tired. He was sitting on rail with feet inside when left him. We had two flasks but had only tter sell the pigs now and save the grain. taken about a glass out of the second one

Pitcher's Castoria.

Had not had a drink for about an hour be

fore the accident. I had the second with me in the woods when the accident happened. I purchased the liquor. Deceased was about 19 years of age. I am 22. pedition. But he concealed the horrible To juror McLean: I do not think deceased took as much of the whiskey as I did; he

refused to take it. I have never seen him the worse of liquor. The train men were, very properly, exmerated from any blame in connection with

the young man's death.

Extensive Fire in Pictou.

PICTOU, Nov. 8:-This town has had a

evere fire, which originated in a warerouse oa South Market wharf, part of which was fitted for a lockup. A single prisoner was in the cell, a Dutch sailor belonging to the Norwegian barque "Prima Donna," in port, put in several days ago to prevent him running away from the ship. The fire probably originated in his cell. The people in the vicinity heard his cries, but before any one could reach him that portion of the building was enveloped in flames and no help could be given him. The fire gained considerable headway before the engines could be got on the ground, and the flames quickly spread to the adjoining warehouses -one belonging to Peter Brown, wholesale merchant and contaning a large quantity of flour and meal; one belonging to Thomas Meagher, butcher, and another to C. Dwyer, commission merchant. Then the driven by a strong wind, spread to the lumber yard and steam mill of J & A. Carson, memory serves us, of the rear column when at the head of the adjoining wharf, and these were quickly destroyed in spite of the heroic efforts of the fire brigade. Then followed the Standard office, at the foot of South Market street; a double tenement belonging to A. C. McDonald, a paint shop occupied by John Brown, and a warehouse enough has been heard of it, and it is the belonging to A. J. Patterson. Heroic efforts fault of Major Barttelot's relatives that the | were made to save the next, a large buildsickly story in its humiliating details have ing formerly occupied by Munro, a steam fitter, as the fate of the rest of the block brave soldier but one evidently most unfit. and of a considerable portion of the town deted for the position assigned him, but it pended upon that, and these efforts were finally successful, but in the meantime the fire had been raging in the next block and grave which Stanley, clearly, had no desire the building owned by Messrs. Carson and occupied by J. Pringle & Son. tailors, was in ashes, though most of the stock was saved. The large dwelling and store of James Hislop across the street and adjoining dwelling and store owned and occupied by Win. Carson, tinsmith, were next attacked, engine and crew from New Glasgow, when ings, including P. Carroll's livery stables and Philip Carroll's dwelling, were touched, but the fire was extinguished. Hislop's The regular doctors cure; the home pat- and Wm. Carson's buildings were gutted. The latter had some insurance. only \$1,300 on the other buildings. The loss is about ten thousand dollars. Standard company hold two thousand. There is no hint as to the origin of the fire. The sailor was a young man of fine appearance, about 18 years of age. The inquest is

> being held this afternoon. C. Dwyer had a large quantity of grain, salt, etc., in his warehouse, and was probably, next to J. & A. Carson, the heaviest loser. P. Brown lost a quantity of flour and meal, partially insured.

Boys, Read This.

A gentleman advertised for a boy to assist him in his office, and nearly fifty applicants presented themselves before him.

Out of the whole number he took one and dismissed the rest. "I should like know," said a friend, "on what ground you It is not our purpose to consider the evils | selected that boy without a single recom-"You are mistsken" said the gentleman "he has a great many. He wiped door after him, showing that he careful; gave up his seat to to that lame man, showing that he was kind and thoughful: he took off his cap when he cane in. answered my questions promptly and respectfully, showing that he was polite and gentlemanly; he picked up a book, which I had purposely laid upon the floor, and re placed it on the table, while all stepped over it or shoved it aside; and he waited quietly for his turn, instead of pushing or crowding, showing that he was honest and orderly. When I talked to him I no. ticed that his clothes were carefully brushed. his hair in nice order and his teeth as white as milk and when he wrote his name. I noticed that his finger nails were clean, instead of being tipped with jet like that handsome little fellow in the blue jacket. Don't you call these things letters of recommendation? I do, and I would give more for what I can tell about a boy by using my eves ten minutes than for all the letters o ecommendations that he can give me."

Did you notice that fine head of hair church last Sunday? That was Mrs B-She never permits herself to be out of Hall's

Hair Renewer. Farm Notes.

Winter no stock that is not productive. To feed a dry cow through the winter is to foolishly waste good money. Less beef and more mutton means better profit for the farmer and cheaper food for

If "blood will tell" in one branch, it will in another. It pays as well, in proportion.

the workingman, both ends worth keeping in

The grading-up process will be very slow f grade animals are used for sires. A fullblooded sire should always be used for breeding purposes. It is not wholly sentimental to say that

"the foot of the sheep is golden." This is the only one among our domestic animals that is ncreasing in value. Warm quarters in winter will save feed.

It is not economy of fuel to keep the house loors open in winter, or to feed corn to warm cattle in an open barn. Individual attention to the milch cows, in

the way of kindliness, cleanliess and comfort will be directly rewarded by the increased value of their product. Sheep growers have two strings to their bow : whatever the condition of the

market, good mutton and lamb always find ready sale at paying prices. As a rule, sell an animal when it is ready for market: after that the cost of the food will be very likely to offset any advance in price. Besides, the price may not advance.

It is just as bad policy to give poor food to good stock as to give good food to poor stock. Both should be good, the food and the stock; then there may be some profit in Wheat bran is not rich in fat-forming elements, but is especially valuable for promot-

ting growth of muscle. Also when liberally fed will increase the flow of milk, but will not give a desirable butter color. A colt should never be broken. In relation the phrase "to break" should become obsolete. We should never have to

Both should be taught "from their youth Disposition is a quality to be considered with all farm animals. In the dairy in parthan a fractious one. The latter is not only

break the colt, any more than the

roublesome to handle, but is a disturbing element among the others. It is not good management to feed fall pigs valuable grain through the winter, and then let them shift for themselves through the summer. If you have not made arrangements for good pasturage next summer, bet-

The profit in "finishing off" an animal for market is that, thus a better price may be obtained for the whole. There is less gain

than at any other period. Unless assured that a higher price will result, better not try too long for the extra pounds.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Legal Motices.

Parish of Blackville, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, and to all others whom it may concern. Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of Power of Sale, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Four, and made between Catharine Mahoney, late of the Parish of Blackville, foresaid, and the said John Mahoney and Michael Mahoney of the one part, and John McLaggan, of the Parish of Blackville, of the other part and regis-tered in Volume 62, Pages 661 and 662 of the North-umberland County Records, there will for the purse of satisfying the money secured by said Mortgoge ault having been made in the payment there House, in the Town of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, aforesaid, on Monday, the eighth day of December, next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, the Lands and Premises described in the said Indenture of Mortgage, as follows:—"All that certain piece or parcel of land and premises, situate lying and being in the Parish of Blackville, aforesaid and abutted and bunded as follows, on the souther'y side by the buth-West Branch of the Miramichi River, northerly y Renous River and on the east and west by lands whed by one Edward Hayes, being the same primises bequeathed to the said John and Michael Mahoney the late Patrick Mahoney, deceased, as by refer ence to said Will will more fully appear, and contains ng two nundred and fifty-eight acres, more or less " ogether with all and singular the buildings, im-

JOHN McLAGGAN.

rovements, privileges and appurtenances to the

aid premises belonging or in anywise appertaining. Dated this first day of November, A. D., 1890.

of Derby, in the County of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick and all others Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements to the said premises, belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this twenty fourth day of October, A.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To Avard John Carter and James Frederick Carter. children and heirs of John Frederick Carter, latof Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester and Pro vince of New Brunswick, millowner, deceased, and Take notice that by virtue of a power of sale con

point at the place of beginning; being the ela Packard. Together with all the buildings and rivileges and appurtenances to the

Dated this 15th day of October, A. D., 1890. ALBERT J. H. STEWART:

JNO. J. HARRINGTON.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on Friday, the 13th day of February, next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon and five o'clock, p. m.

All the right title and interest of William Muirhead in and to all those several pieces, parcels of lots of land, situate lying and being in the Parisho Chatham, and County of Northumberland, and Province of New Brunswick, and more particularly described and bounded as follows, viz. All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being on the south side of the Mi liver, in the Parish of Chatham, aforesaid, part of the lot number thirty-eight, which piece thereof is abutted and bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing on the north side of the Queen's Highway at the lower side of the lands belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Blackstock, dec Road or Highway to the west side of lands owned erly along such side line to the north side of the said Highway, being the place of beginning, comprising the whole of the lands and premises now used as the "Miramichi Foundry." with the Steam

Engine and Boiler, Turning Lathes, Planing Machine, and all Machinery contained and in use Also, all and singular that certain lot or parcel of land and premises, situate lying and being in the Parish of Chatham, being part of the Patrick Hen-derson lot, abutted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the westerly side of Henderson Street at the south-easterly angle of the lot of land owned by the Honorable Robert Marshall, thence running therly following the line of fence on the wester till it reaches the easterly side of of another stree fifty feet wide at the westerly side of the land no

being conveyed-Thence running northerly angle of said Honorable Robert Marshall land the easterly along the southerly line of said H Robert Marshall land to Henderson Street the place of beginning—Comprising the fields known as the Pasture Fields—the seven acre field and the six acre field and being in the Parish of Chatham aforesaid.

Also, all other the lands and tenements. taments and premises of the said William Muirhead The same having been seized by me, under and by Supreme and County Courts against the said William

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this JOHN SHIRREFF.

MIRAMICHI

The Subscriters wish to call attention to the MANUFACTURED

by them, which are of large size, 18 to the solid-foot, and perfect in shape and hardness All orders attended to promptly. Bricks delivered f. o. b. cars or at wharf, or can-be got at the stores of Mr. W. S. Loggie, Chatham-and Mr. Wm. Masson, Newcastle.

G. A. & H. S. LFETT.