New Advertisements.

PAST ALL PRECEDENT!
OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRWINGS take in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person and that the same are conducied esty, fairness, and in good faith 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

R. M. WALMSLEY. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN

Pres. New Orleans National Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 16, 1891.

Capital Prize, \$600,000. 50,000 is..... 2 PRIZE OF 5 PRIZE OF 20,000 are..... 10,000 are..... 10 PRIZES OF 5,000 are..... 2,000 are..... 800 are..... 200 PRIZES OF 600 are..... 400 are..... of \$1000 are..... TWO NUMBER TERMINALS. 3,144 Prizes, amounting to ..... \$2,159,600

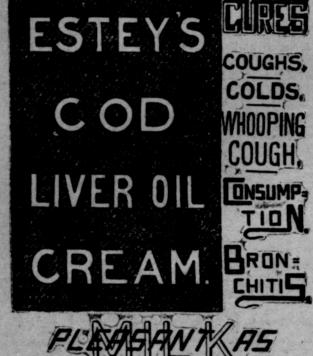
PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at \$40; Halves 20; Quarters 10; Eighths \$5; Twentieths \$2; Fortieths \$1. Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at \$1, for \$50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. on which we pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes for-warded to correspondents. Address PAUL CONRAD. New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain. Congress baving lately passed laws prohibit the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use ss Companies in answering correspondents and g Lists of Prizes, until the Courts shall decide rights as a State Institution. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to deliver all Ordinary letters addressed to Paul Conrad, but will not deliver Registered letters to him.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST. ATTENTION .-- The present charter of The UPREME COURT OF THE U. The Louisiana 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 general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.



SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

## NOTICE OF SALE Under Mortgage,

To Charles Stuart of the Parish of Glenelg in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and all others whom it bearing date the six seenth day of March, A. D. 1881 and made between the said Charles Stuart of the one part, and William S. Loggie of Chatham in the County and Province aforesaid, Merchant, of the other part, and registered in the Records of the said County.

ime 60 pages 517 and 518, and nun 507 in said volume; and also under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a certain other Inden-ture of Mortgage bearing date the eighth day of May A. D. 1888, and made between the said Charles Stuart of the one part, and said William S. Loggie of the other part, and registered in said County Records volume 66 pages 47, 48 and 49 and numbered 36 in olume; there will for the purpose of satisfying oneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortin the town of Chatham in said County, on Friday, the 17th day of July, next, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said first mentioned mortgages as follows:—

"All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and "ber two and bounded on the north by Napan River; "on the east by lands owned by Benjamin Sweezey; "on the south by lands willed to Ellen Stewart by "Charles Stewart, deceased; and on the west by "lands willed to Ellen Stewart by the said Charles esterly corner of Benjamin Sweezey's lot and unning along the north line of the said number two lot to the big drain, and the same width from "being the piece of land willed by said Charles Stew"art to Alexander Stewart by will dated the twenty"fifth day of September one thousand eight hundred
"and seventy-seven, as by reference thereto will more "fully appear, and by the said Alexander Stuart "sold and conveyed to the said Charles Stuart by "deed bearing even date herewith, as by refere

"Glenelg aforesaid, bequeathed and devised to the "said Charles Stuart by his father Charles Stewart "in and by his said last will and testament being "part part of lot number two from the westerly line "the east side of sheep cote, and thirty-six rods in "width from front to rear, on the west side of the said Charles Stuart's, deceased, rear land as by "reference to the said will, will more fully appear;" and the lands and premises in the said last mentioned mortgage described as follows:— "resided, situate and lying in the Parish of Glenelg
"on the south side of Napan River and bounded as
"follows:—On the north by said Napan River; on the
"west by lands owned by Janet McGinnis; on the
"south by lands now owned by Alexander Stewart
"and on the east by lands now owned by Robert
"Stewart and being in width from sail westerly line
"to the east side of line known as Sheep Cot and to the east side of line known as Sheep Cot, and being same width from front to rear. Also thirty "rods in width from front to rear on the west side of rear lands owned by the late Charles Stewart both

"of which properties were bequeathed to said Charles Stuart by his father Charles Stewart by will bearand singular the buildings, improvements, privileges and appurtenances to the said lands and premises elonging or in anywise appertaining.
Dated at Chatham. this 8th day of April, 1891 WARREN C. WINSLOW, Solicitor of Mortgagee. W. S. LOGGIE,

# McIntyre Colt.

A 3-year old colt of the well known McIntyre mare is offered for sale by the subscriber. He is perfectly sound and a fine roadster. JOHN MORMAN. Bartibog. | condition of things to which such liber-

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - MAY 14, 1891

Silly Tactics. The St. John Sun thinks it neces sarv to ring the changes on the ploded Leary boodle charges against Mr. Blair, in connection with those

formulated at Ottawa by Mr. Tarte against Mr. McGreevey and Sir Hector Langevin. It has the effrontery to intimate that the local government interposed to prevent an enquiry in Mr. Blair's case. It is to be hoped, for sake of the credit of Canada, as well as of the gentlemen accused, that Mr. Tarte's indictment may be as fairly tried out and prove as utterly baseless as that of Dr. Atkinson against Mr. The Sun reads as if Mr. Hanington, Dr. Atkinson or some other "prentice hand" were guiding it McKinley tariff, was-according to the orjust now. If its attempt to break the force of the Tarte charges is based on no more solid ground than that to defame Mr. Blair, the public will be disappointed, so far as Sir Hector Langevin is concerned.

## About Eggs and McKinley.

The papers in the upper provinces

that have been endeavoring to assist the egg-speculators and, at the same Pres. Louisiana National Bank. time, do a turn for the Unrestricted Reciprocity advocates have had their stock-in-trade badly broken up by the facts of the market. The Toronto Globe, one of whose leading editors is the Mr. Farrar who acted as a spy in the interest of United States politicians MAMMOTH DRAWING and gave them a plan of the alleged weak spots in Canada's political citadel, has long been foremost in the great egg campaign, as some of Mr. Farrar's humble followers on the Miramichi were strong on the "smelt" question, when they were endeavoring to assist Messrs. Laurier and Farrar to get Northumberland in line with the new Pacific Railway sold at 7 cents to buyers, fad that divided the Liberal party. Eggs at seven cents per dozen by the case this year, while they were ten and twelve cents last year, was the grand cry with which the necessity for Unrestricted Reciprocity was to be demonstrated. Political economists have always held the doctrine based on ascertained facts, that, as a rule, it is the consumer and not the producer who bear a family likeness to those of their pays duties levied on any article, but co-workers here, who applied their the Laurier section of the Liberal masterful minds to the development of party allege the contrary, and as Cana- the smelt problem last winter. First dian eggs pay a duty of five cents in of all, the smelt shippers took advanthe United States market under the tage of the duty imposed under the McKinley tariff, our great egg party McKinley tariff on smelts that in and out of parliament would mate- usually taken under similar circumrially assist the Canadian hen and Mr. stances by sharp business men. They appellant and Mr. Flanagan, a plaintift of price (50 cents, small, or \$1, large size Laurier to hatch out annexation if they found their opportunity to turn an excould make the people believe that tra profit out of the smelt in the fact eggs would never again bring last that most of the fishermen who worked Jordan, Q. C., for respondent. year's prices unless their policy were the nets were not sufficiently posted in adopted. The Globe having repeated political economy to know that it was the egg canvass, time and again, both the American consumer and not the

> Ont., addressed it as follows :-"In your Ottawa correspondence in to-day's Globe your correspondent says: 'The tax of five cents a dozen on eggs imposed by the McKinley Act has had a disastrous effect on the price of Canadian eggs,' and 'mer-chants along the line of the Pontiac Pacific Junction railway are offering eggs by the same paper I find the wholesale price of case lots there 12 to 12½c. per dozen and the St. Lawrence market price-retail-13 to 14c. Then at Montreal market I find the whole sale quotations Ill to 121c. Do the merchants along the P. P. J. railway not read the papers and know that they could get these prices at the above-named markets? which fter allowing freight and commissi or 101 in Toronto market. On turning up prices of a year ago, when there was no Toronto at 10½c. on May 7th. How, then, does the 'McKinley Act have such a disas-The Globe could not, of course, meet

so convincing a statement as that of its correspondent, but a paper equal to the task of attempting to justify the political policy of Messrs. Farrar, Wiman, Laurier and Cartwright could not be expected to admit the facts, so it said "The point is not what eggs fetched this

time last year, but whether the price in "Canada to day, relatively to that in the "States to-day, has or has not been affected "by the duty of five cents."

This dodging of the issue raised by itself reminds us of an episode in the local legislature nearly twenty years when charges of raising the salaries of departmental officials were being made by Mr. Gough, against the Government. Provincial Secretary Hatheway had succeeded in meeting the trenchant assaults of the opposition leader, as he went along, showing from the journals of previous sessions that gage default having been made in payment thereof be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Post Office the increases complained of had been regularly voted. At last, in the case of Mr. Hanson of the Works Department, Mr. Hatheway failed, for the theing in the Parish of Chatham aforesaid, on the moment, to find such authority and, assuming there was none, entered upon a justification of the Government's ac tion on the merits of Mr. Hanson's claims. Thereupon, Mr. Gough ful minated against the unconstitutionality of thus disposing of the people's money without the sanction of the people's representatives, Mr. Hatheway, meantime, continuing to search the journals which lay piled upon his desk. last, when Mr. Gough was in the grandest height of denunciatory de clamation on the alleged outrage on the constitution and violation of the under lying principles of responsible and representative government, Mr. Hatheway's eye caught the lines in the journals authorising the item of expenditure on which that gentleman was expending his eloquence. Thereupon he rose and asked Mr. Gough's permission to say that it was in reference to another expenditure he sumed responsibility for the Govern ment, thinking it was the one under discussion, but if Mr. Gough would turn to a certain page of the journals, he would find the house's authority for making the very increase over which

> himself into such a fary. Mr. Gough, however, was not to be beaten, so he continued to depict the

ties with the public funds-if takenwould lead and said it made no difference whether the Government were guilty in the case of Mr. Hanson or not.-The point which he sought to make was this: that if the government ever even contemplated doing what he had outlined, his remarks would be a warning to them not to do

The Globe's dodging of the issue it has been assisting to keep before the people on the egg question is about as transparent a back-down as was Mr Gough's. There are no facts to sustain its position, so it falls back on the mataphysics of the situation and thinks itself safe. The Empire, however, pursues it into its corner and pulls it out to exposure, in the following

That is to say, the Canadian farmer, who this time last year before the passage of the one half above amount. gans-doing a promising egg trade with prices at 11 cents, is losing money this year

Let us take the simple facts as recorded in the organ's own columns. Yesterday morning the Globe's commercial report was as follows: "Eggs-This market is fairly "being made at 12 to 14c. per dozen." One year ago, on May 7, 1890, the Globe quoted eggs at 11 cents per dozen. Now, if the farmers are getting 1 to 3 cents per more than last year, what are the Grit organs whining about? That prices higher across the border? Let us see. Even relatively with prices in the States Toronto prices will stand comparison. As we have said, the Globe of yesterday declares | \$20. eggs to have brought 12 to 14 cents in this

market, and the latest papers to hand from neighboring United States cities give no warrant, taking freights into account, for saying that they offer a better market than Toronto. The Chicago Inter-Ocean, May 6, uotes eggs at 13 to 131 cents per dozen The Detroit Free Press, May 6, quotes them at 14 to 14½. The Toledo Blade, May 5, at 13. The Buffalo Courier at 14½ to 15. The ed and returned to Crown Land office. to 15. The Buffalo price was for the best fresh eggs, and therefore just 1/2 to 1 cent to 80 which it is alleged our farmers are being

are not getting these prices, and a correspondent of the Ottawa Citizen asserts that farmers along the line of the Pontiac and who told them that 12 cents was the price, under the McKinley bill." Well, if Grit farmers will not believe the market quotations of their own organ, and allow them-selves to be swindled in this way, the fault at 1 p. m.

The all important fact remains that eggs are 1 to 3 cents per dozen higher, according to the Globe's own quotations, than last

The tactics of the egg politicians

editorially and by correspondence, a Canadian fisherman who would have to gentleman familiar with the subject, pay the duty. And, it was not until the general election had passed that many of the smelt-fishermen learned that the fish which they were compelled by the "syndicate" combination to sell for next to nothing, brought better returns to the shippers after paying ng up your Toronto market report in the all expenses-than the catch of the previous winter, when there was no duty. We are told that there are yet some poor fellows who toiled at the smelt-fishery last winter, under the impression that no advantage was taken of them by the shippers who made use of the McKinley tariff story to inand always will be at the mercy of their sharper neighbors, just as the less-informed farmers and farmers' wives of remote districts in the upper provinces are at the mercy of the sharp egg dealers, who work the seven cent game on them in connection with that important farm product. Had it not been for the election coming on, it is to be assumed that the little bite taken out of our fishermen by "syndicate" would have passed as one of the incidents of the trade and been forgotten, but it was interesting to observe what a use was made of the matter for political purposes, some of the leading "syndicate" men almost shedding tears during the election campaign because the shocking McKinley tariff a cent and a quarter a pound less for their smelts than they were worth

# the same political boat with them.

while the horrible government at Otta-

wa was responsible for the bad business

throughout. At the same time these

gentlemen were really congratulating

themselves over the face that they were

making a cent and a quarter a pound

above their ordinary profits, on the

smelts, besides being able to make

those they had taken advantage of in

the trade matter believe the country's

salvation depended on their sailing in

Bering Sea.

The Montreal Herald seems to be easily puzzled. It cannot understand. it says, why England should contend that Bering Sea is an open one, and yet assume "any protectorate over it." The Herald, however, does not understand the matter at all. Great Britain-not England-merely assumes that as Bering is an open sea. the United States has no rights therein which are not common to all other Mari-

THE SENATE stands adjourned unti

P. R. A.: -The Provincial Rifle As sociation matches are to commence August 25 at Sussex.

THEIR STYLE:-The Toronto Mail has discovered that the Nova Scotians are protesting against the Finance Minister's election. There are a good many papers that he has performed the necessary amount and people as poorly informed as the of labour. Mail, in Ontario.

the honorable gentleman had worked A SHORT SUPPLY:—The lumber supply on the St. John river this season is said

Children Cry for | Pitcher's Castoria.

of about 25 000,000 feet on the average. it.

### MINING LICENSES

Mining licenses may now be obtained from the Crown Land Department in accordance with the Act pas ed at the last session of the Legislature and regulations male thereunder, the following being the departmental announcement in relation thereto:-

Province of New Brunswick. LEASES FOR MINES OF GOLD, SIL VER, COAL, IRON, COPPER, LEAD, TIN AND PRECIOUS STONES.

GOLD AND SILVER. Prospecting licenses up to 100 areas (eac 150 ft. by 250 ft. each) issued at 50 cts. area up to 10 areas and 25 cts. afterwards per area, good for one year. These licenses can be renewed for 2nd year by payment of

Leases for 20 years to work and mine on payment of \$2 an area of 150 feet by 250 with prices at 12 to 14 cents? We cannot feet, renewable annually at 50 cts. an area

Royalty on gold and silver 21 per cent. MINES OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER. Licenses to search good for one year-\$20 "active and prices unchanged, sales to-day for 5 square miles. Lands applied for must not be more than 21 miles long, and the tract so selected may be surveyed on the Surveyor-General's order at expense licensee if exact bounds cannot be established on maps in Crown Land office. Renewal for second year may be made by

consent of Surveyor-General on payment of Second rights to search can be given over

rights, on payment of \$20. Licenses to work, on payment of \$50 one square mile, good for two years and extended to three years by further payment higher than here. Where is the 5 cents special circumstances warrant, may grant a difference in price, the amount of the duty lease larger than one sq. mile, but not larger than two sq. miles. Royalties:

> Coal, 10 cts. per ton, Copper, 4 cts. on every 1 p. c. in a ton. Iron, 5 "per ton,

Tin and precious stones 5 p. c. of value. Applications can be fyled at the Crown Land office each day from 9.30 a. m., to 4.30

Signed. L. J. TWEEDIE, Surveyor General.

As soon as you discover any falling of the hair or greyness always use Hall's Hair Renewer to tone up the secretions and prevent

### An Important Crown Land Judgment.

An important judgment in a matter of Crown Land regulations was delivered at the last term of the Supreme Court, on an appeal from the County Court of Kent County, in which John Stevenson, a defendant in the said County Court was in said court, was respondent. G. W. Allen appeared for appellant and D.

The following facts appeared in evidence. One Antoine Robicheau applied to the Crown Land office for ninety acres of land situate on the Kouchibouguacis river, in the County of Kent. On the fifth of September. ISS3 his application was gazetted as ap-ES FIVE YEARS LONGER, Mr. Thos. F. Wallace, of Woodbridge, both the season for smelt-fishing and proved, and Antoine Robicheau was accordingly located on the land. He built upon the lot a house and barn and cleared and cu'tivated about one and a half or two acres of it. In the fall of 1884 he sold to Daniel Robicheau the right to cut hemlock and peel bark. Under this agreement Daniel Robicheau peeled about 38 cords of bark, which he sold and delivered to the respondent, Flanagan. As Antoine Robicheau had no grant of the land and the bark was cut outside of his clearing, the appellant, Stevenson, a seizing officer under the Government, seized the bark on behalf of the Crown. Stevenson and Daniel Robicheau having met shortly after this, came to an arrangement about the stumpage, and Daniel Robicheau gave Stevenson an order on Flanagan for duce them to sell their catches at a re- fifty dollars in settlement of the Crown McKinley tariff, I find we sold case lots in duced price, but that class of men are claim. On two different occasions in the month of November of 1884, Flanagan made part payments on the order, giving Stevenafter repeated applications on the part of Stevenson, he finally refused to pay the balance. Stevenson accordingly repaid to Flanagan the \$31 he had received and proceeded to advertise and sell the bark, which was bought by himself for the Crown.

In the following June, Stevenson having heard that Flanagan was shipping the bark went to the captain of the vessel and forbade him from touching it further. From the vessel he went to the Respondent's office, where he met the respondent and his atto:ney, and he there entered into an arrangement by which the respondent was to pry the Daniel Robicheau order and the appellant was to release the bark; accordingly, then and there, Stevenson received the fifty dollars from Flanagan. delivered to him the Daniel Robicheau order and released the bark. Flanagan admitted that he had in compelled them to give their neighbors his hands funds of Daniel Robicheau to pay the order, and his ledger, which was in evidence, showed he had charged the fifty dollars against Daniel Robicheau.

In delivering judgment on 25th ult., the Chief Justice said:-I think the appeal in this case should be

allowed on the first objection taken. The question arises under the Consolidated Statutes, C. 14, relating to the settlement of Crown Lands.

Section 1, of that act authorises vacant Crown Lands in the Province to be roads to be made to and through such lands. and to have the same surveyed and laid off in 100 acre lots.

Section 3. directs that the lands so surveyed may be located to persons who do not own as y other lands in the Province, upon certain conditions of occupation and improvement, and performance of labour on the roads; on compliance with which, a grant of the land is to issue.

Section 4. declares, that "such persons so "located may, after having built a house as "aforesaid, and cleared and cultivated two "acres of the said land, and paid the \$20 "advance, or performed labor on the roads "and bridges to the extent of \$i0 or upwards, cut and haul lumber and timber from and "off the said lot: but he shall not sell, or "otherwise dispose of the standing timber un-'til he has obtained a grant of the said

One of the rules and regulations made by the Governor-in-council under the authority of the Act, declares that before any applicant for land shall be permitted to cut any timber or lumber upon the land, (except that cut in clearing the land for cultivation) he shall transmit to the Surveyor-General, a certificate from the Labor Act Commisioner.

It is clear that none of the conditions required to be performed by Antoine Robicheau, the applicant for the lot, has been complied with, but on the contrary, he has

exceed 150,000,000 feet, and unless the direction is the fourth section of the Act, this comes out. This shows a falling off the land till he has obtained the grant of

is, to encourage bona fide settlers on Crown Lands, and to prevent just such acts as were dore by Antoine Robichean in attempting to sell the standing timber.

Daniel Robicheau was not done for the purpose of clearing the land for cultivation. He admitted that he cut over the whole lot to get the quantity of bark which he peeled. If it was done for the bona file purpose clearing the land, why did not Antoine Robicheau give evidence that it was so done?

The standing timber on the land remained the property of the Crown until the conditions were performed which would vest properly seized and sold by the appellant and the plaintiff has no cause of action. I think this object in is fatal to the Plaintiff's right to maintain the action, it is not necessary that I should say anything upon

the other objections. The appeal will be allowed with costs.

King and Tuck, J. J. concur. The foregoing case will, no doubt, be interest to many of our readers and we pubfor the information of those who may be situated as An one Robicheau was, when he illegally, though, perhaps, ignorantly became a party to the trespass committed apon the land allotted to him by the

Thousands of Live: Lost.

Poets and novelists go into ecatasies over what they romantically call "beautiful spring," and "gentle spring," and while, no same ground, subject to party holding first doubt, every one is glad to see winter release its icy grasp, "beautiful spring" is, after all, one of the most deadly seasons of the year, Sudden transitions from warmth to extreme cold, with piercing, chilling winds; from dry to sloppy, "muggy" weather, all combine to make the season a most trying one, the hardiest constitution, while to those with weak constitutions the season is one of positive danger. Undoubtedly the greatest danger at this season of the year is from cold in the head, which very few escape, and which if not prompt'y and thorou ghly treat ed, developes into catarrh, with all its disagreeable and loathsome effects. Catarrh. neglected, almost as certainly developes into consumption, annually destroying thousands of lives. At this trying season no household should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm. In cases of cold in the head it gives almost instant relief and effects a speedy cure, thus preventing the development of catarih. Where the latter disease has already secured a hold it is equally efficacious, and with per sistent use will cure the worst case. From the outset it sweetens the breath, stops the dispels those dull headaches that afflict the sufferer from catarrb. Nasal Balm is not advertised as a cure-all-it is an honest remedy which never fails to cure cold in the head or catarrh when the directions are faithfully followed, and thousands throughout the country have reason to bless its discovery. Nasal Balm may be had from all dealers or will be sent post-paid on receipt bittle) by addressing Fulford & Co., Brock

The C. P. R. Co's. New Line.

Referring to the arrival of the pioneer Canadian Facific Railway Company's This means that the amount used by each larly being discountenanced. The food steamer, Empress of India, at Vancouver, the Advertiser of that city, of 29th u't.

Leaving Liverpool on February Sth., the vessel touched at Gibraltar, Mar-eilles, Naples, Ismailia, Suez, Colomba, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Kobe and Nagaaski, remaining at each place long enough to enable the passengers to see all points of interest in the vicinity. Leaving Yokohama at 4.14 p m., of the 27th April, the Empress of India started on the longest unbroken Bonilla point at 12.02 a. m. vesterday, hav- versity funds. ing made the voyage from land to land in 10 days, 14 hours, 26 minutes. The voyage from harbor to harbor was accomplished in 11 days, 6 hours, 36 minutes, including in the matter are complicated, which Grand river tumbles over the edge of the the stop of nearly 5 hours at Victoria. She experienced varying weather, a gale blowing on 20th instant while she passed through a cyclone on Friday last, 26th instant. With fair weather throughout, she would have lowered the record still further. The last ips previously made by other vessels are as follows: To Vancouver: By the Abyssinia in May, 1888 in 13 days, 21 hours, 31 minutes; By the Parthia in June, 1889, in 12 days, 22 hours, 46 minutes. To San Francisco: By the Oceanic in November, 1889, in 13 days, 14 hours, 4 minutes and by the China in December, 1889, in 12 days, 20 hours, 54 minutes. The following are different days' runs: April 18th, 320 miles, 19th, 366; 20th, 371; 21st, 376, 22nd, 381; 22nd, (Antipode day), 378; 23rd, 372; 24th, 379; 25th, 346; 26th, 295; 27th, 349; 28.h. to Victoria roads 237 miles. There is little doubt that before long the for themselves and their own relatives? Empress of India or her sister ships, the Empress of China and Empress of Japan, will cover the distance between Yokohama and Vancouver in a still shorter time than

The Enpress of Ind a, which is 5,000 tons and 10,000 indicated horse power, has already been fully described in these columns. passenger accommodation and general pointments are tiner than those of any vessel running across the Pac fic Ocean, and will undoubtedly lead to this line coming the favorite one with passengers between China and Japan and this Continent, Besides the first class passengers, she had 355 Chinese, and the quarters provided for these are worthy notice. Instead of the unpleasant surroundings whice are common in most of the vessels carrying Chinese, an inspection of the steerage in the Empress of India shows a condition of cleanliness and of purity of atmosphere really surprising. The whole of the fittings and bunks are of galvanized iron, making possible the most complete be needed for the stowage of cargo. No less than 500 Chinese can be accommodated in the steerage without crowding or restricting authority to keep him.

the proper cubical space for each passenger. The Empress of India has a crew, all told. of 306 persons. Her officers are as follows Captain O. P. Marshall, R. N. R., comman der: R. Archibald, first officer: E. G. Monsarratt, second officer : F. Thornbury third officer; O. L. Beck, forth officer; James E. Macrae, purser; C. G. Fitzgerald surgeon; B. Coyle, chief steward, F. A Macrae, has made several trips in the China his return to the Empress of India.

Among the passengers there was a general feeling that the establishment of this magnificent line, together with the splendid train the child since morning, and Mr. Ramson service over the Canadian Pacific Railway. whereby the time occupied between Yokohama and England will be reduced to about 21 days, will lead to a very large amount of tourist travel to Japan. The fascination of Sir Edward Arnold for "Japan and all things Japan," appears to be shared in a greater or less degree, by everyone who visits that "old-new" country, with its ancient civilization and its rapid absorption of western ideas and manners and it appears probable filled she had crawled in unnoticed and that the amount of passenger traffic between Great Britain and Japan will assume pro-

to be the shortest for years and will not directly and intentionally violated this portions not dreamed of even by the energetic management of the Canadian Pacific freshet is very heavy it is doubtful if all that he shall not sell the standing timber on Railway. "To Japan and back in 60 days" (with the knowledge that 2 weeks can be spent in that lovely island) will be a hint in The object of the act and the regulations Great Britain for the holiday trip of thousands, that few can resist. The variety

of scenes and life presented in the passage acress two oceans and a continent will afford a delightful time, alike to the jaded worker It is too apparent that the cutting by and the pleasure seeker and the fact that the 11,000 miles to be traversed will all be done under the British flag and is possible by the combination of British enterprise and wealth will afford food for reflection that must lead to the strengthening of the bonds of union between the Mother Country and her great dependency—the Dominion of Canada—that in itself is no mean gain.

> arrive at this port, the street leading to the wharf was one mass of people. The houseon the wharf were gathered Mr. Van Horne and his party. Mayor Oppenheimer, the Hon. F. Sugimura, Japanese consul, Mr. J. Hendry, the President of the Board of Trade several of the aldermen, and all the leading citizens. As time went on, the crowds be gan to thicken in spite of the rain, and the excitement became intense. Shortly before 3 o'clock a gun fired off at the Mission an pounced the fact that she had been seen by the Indians on the the lookout. A moment afterwards her smoke was seen, and then the vessel appeared through a clump of trees at the point, the City Band struck up, and con- ed by the firm this summer. tinued playing until she arrived at the dock. Coming up the Inlet she presented a splendid sight with her streamers of all colors gaily floating in the wind, and loud expressions of admiration were made by the crowd. Slowly she came to the wharf, and as the first line up from the passengers, who were joined by those on shore. The first to enter the vessel were followed by Mayor Oppenheimer and the aldermen and members of the Board

vessel, Mr. Van Horne was conducted round the ship and inspected her thoroughly. The passengers had by this time landed. and those who intended to stay had gone up to the various hotels, while those going staight on got on board a special train to the at 6,10 p. m., and it will go through as fast

## News and Notes.

A FRUIT PORT. Montreal has received the largest consignment of green fruit that has ever arrived in America. The intention of the nauseous droppings into the throat and lungs, fruit merchants is to make Montreal the leading market in America for lemons and oranges. The cargoes, as a rule, arrive in much sounder condition, owing to the northerly course, and they keep longer and are the safest to buy.

> NO SOAP IN INDIA. It is stated that soap in India is regard-

ed almost in the light of a natural curiosity, for it is rarely if ever to be obtained of a shopkeeper there. Of course it is sold in the larger towns; but the amount used by the natives must be very small, Their intellectual pabulum is to consist seeing that the total consumption of soap in India list year was only 5,000 tons. pe son for the year was considerable less than one ounce. - Chambers' Journal.

SAM SMALL WON'T EXPLAIN. OGDEN, Utah, May 7 .- Sam W. Snall, resident of the Utah Methodist University, has tendered his resignation to the board of directors of the institution. His action is due to a bitter controversy that has been going on the past few weeks between a portion of the directors and portion of her voyage. She arrived off himself over an alleged misuse of the uni-

Small is so indignant that he refused to himself famous by settling the question of appear at the board meeting and offer an explanation of the charges, and his denials dor. Two men have asserted that the makes it hard to get at the real facts.

THE SERVANT QUESTION. It is a serious fact that there is nothing which is so wholly unanimous as the desire that other people's daughters should think of it as a thing desirable, or per haps supposable, for our own, and this fact seems to damage most of our arguments for others. Artemus Ward was willing to send his wife's relations to the war, but we are not inclined to contribute even these to the kitchen, for we should hold, rightful, that it was "menial ser vice." Now, if we draw the line menial service for ourselves and our relatives; why should we speak severely of those who draw the line at just that point The whole difficulty of this much-vexed question seems to lie precisely there .-Harper's Bazar.

A MUSICAL "FIND."

The Critic says:-The young English lad whose sweet voice was listened to by so many people in Halifax, a few weeks ago, has been adopted by the Rev. J. M Davenport of St. John. During the time the Italian harper Pierrot and his son. with his boy, whose name is Frederick Hornsley, were in Halifax, at various times in the day and evening crowds of people gathered around the little group to listen to the music. The harper was a splended erformer and the little boy who played the violin had a particularly fine voice, which blended well with young Hornsley's. We are glad that the latter has found kind friends in St. John and that he has been rescued from a strolling life. How many of us think of the hard cleanliness, while they can be taken down ships endured by street singers while we listen to their plaintive strains? The Italian is said to be very much enraged at having the boy taken away from him,

BABY IN A TRUNK. Jas. Ramson was ir oving in New York

the other day, and the household belonged suddenly, 'Where's the baby?' The was dispatched back to the flat in Seventy-ninth street. Nobody there had seen wail arose from the trunk and springing up Mrs. Ramson hastily opened it. There on the top of a great pile of clothing lay the baby, just awakened from a sound sleep. Before the trunk was quite

Children Cry for

she was carried away on one of the trucks | a wholesale uprising of the masses. with the furnithre. THE BIGGEST SAW-MILL IN THE WORLD. One hundred and thirty men are present engaged in the construction of

Mr. J. R. Booth's new mill at the Chaudierre. This mill when finished in July will be without exception, the largest and finest in the world. It will have the largest capacity, and the machinery wil be the most modern and best adapted for turning out lumber in big quantities. The leading improvements in the mill will be the 13 new band saws introduced. The largest number of band saws used in Long before 2 o'clock, the hour when it any mill in the world at present is 10 and was thought the Empress of India would they are in a mill in Minnesota. These band saws set in position cost over \$5,000 tops were mostly covered with people, while each, making an expenditure for Mr. Booth on these saws alone of about \$65,-000. Besides these 13 band saws there will be two twin circulars and two wicks gates used. In the past only one wicks gate has been used. The band saws are being introduced for the great saving they afford in the cutting of the lumber. Where eight boards are sawed now, nine will be sawed by the band saws. An interesting feature of th new mill will be the provision made, if necessary, to save the saw dust and prevent its falling into the Brockton point. As she came slowly round river. About 1,500 men will be employ-

BIG HAUL OF LOGS.

The Manitoulins don't indulge in egg stories. Lumber is their eggs. The boys of the T. Pickard's camps (Sunbury,) contractor for the Emery Lumber Co., was thrown ashore, three hearty cheers went | have been telling of a big haul-a load of logs containing 9,253 feet (18 logs) as the largest load of logs that has ever been road. The Manitoulin Expositor goes for sale. ne better by saying there was hauled at Trade. After they had been introduced to Howry's camps a load that beats this by a 5-22\* Captain Marshall, the commmander of the dozen tons or so. The bunks on the sleigh were fourteen feet wide, and were loaded eleven tiers high. There were 110 logs, averaging 12 inches in diameter. The team belongs to Howry & Sons and was driven by Bill Haner, of Manitowaneast. This train consisted of two Pullman ing. Snow had to be shoveled into the cars, two official cars, an observation car, a road in places to make a track. Those baggage car and a mail car. This train left | who doubt this, can go into Henry Peter's studio and see a photograph of the load and count the butts. Now just hold on, you fellows from Manitowaning until we hear from the Ottawa, or say British Columbia. You never heard an egg story yet that somebody couldn't get ahead of.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army has grown in twenty-five years to 500,000 members. 9,000 officers and nearly three thousand barracks. Its income last year was \$3,-600,000. The new scheme outlined in "Darkest England," which is to afford homes in the great cities for the poor, from which they are to be sent to rural districts and instructed in agricultural pursuits and then transplated in colonies to new countries, promises to give great impetus to the movement. Some of the regulations of the army are interesting. almost exclusively of their own publication, secular papers and novels particuof the army is to consist principally of brown bread, vegetables, milk, eggs and fruit. They are required to we ar wool next the skin winter and summer. No member may kiss one of the oppos ite sex unless a relative or unless they are engiged. They are not permitted to marry outside the ranks.

THAT HIGHEST FALL. There is a fine chance for some enterprising young man with a taste for ad venture and geographic research to make those mysterious Grand Falls of Labragreat plateau of inner Labrador, and that

in a single leap the foaming waters reach Mother Earth 2,000 feet below the spot where they dropped over the wall. The story is stupendous, whether the falls are or not. Geographers are inclined to be doubting Thomases whenever these falls are mentioned, though we have never heard anything against Messrs. Maclean and Kennedy, who visited them entirely independent of one another and told the same wonderful story about them. Big or little, there they are only 160 miles up the Grand river, all ready for some young American who is willing to invest a little money and do a little roughing it in order to learn the truth about them. Who will attempt it this summer ?-Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

BAIE DE CHALEURS R. R.

It has been reported for some time past that negotiations were pending for the purchase by a powerful Scotch and Canadian syndicate, of the line, stock and plant of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway. It now appears that these negotiations have terminated successfully. The syndicate undertakes to assume all the past indebtedness, including \$50,000 arrears of wages due the laborers employed on the road, and bind themselves to complete the line from Cascapedia to Paspebiac. The Government in ratifying the transfer, DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL. agree to pay the Syndicate \$260,000 at the rate of \$66,000 per mile when earned. and an additional 350,000 for the building of a bridge across the Cascapedia river. Several meetings of the Quebec Cabinet have taken place, at which the conditions of the Government, which were accepted by Mr. Thom on behalf of the Syndicate, were closed. As soon as he has obtained the necessary means, Mr. Thom will go down to the Baie des Chaleurs and pay off the arrears of wages due to the

AN UNEASY COUNTRY. LONDON, May 6 .- According to a letter

from Rome, the public officials and the panic for a week or two, due to the fall ings were littered about the new home. of the Crispi ministry, and the accession The Ramsons were going to sit down of Rudini, the strong public demand for upon the lids of their trunks and partake an equalization of the expenses and reof a cold supper, when Ramsom exclaim- ceipts without fresh taxation, the diplomatic troubles which have arisen between youngest of the children, a two-year girl Italy and the United States, and, finally steamships and received a hearty welcome on was missing. After a thorough search the explosion at Pozzo Pantaleo, which had been made in the house the father the Romans are convinced was the work

The crisis which undoubtedly exists has caused a collapse of speculative enternotified the police of his loss. Then he prises, thrown thousands of workingmen hurried home and found his family still out of employment, and caused them to ince of New Brunswick, within two months from the distracted. Mrs. Ramson, sitting down feel dissatisfied with their employers, date hereof, otherwion a trunk, began to cry. A responsive with the government and with the whole system under which they live.

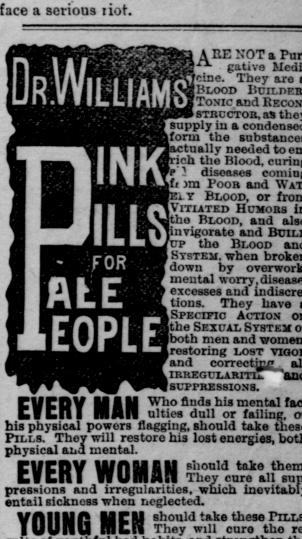
On May day the wildest rumors were circulated, until it was actually believed that a revolution was impending. Nowhere was the panic greater than at

the Vatican and among the various religi-

Pitcher's Castoria.

one of the other children closed the lid. ous communities, which were so alarmed at The arched cover had given her addition- socialist taint in the air that they had al room and slumbering uninterruptedly prepared to stand a seige in the event of

The richer families of the city were also so seriously alarmed that they adopted the same tactics as the religious institutions and also stored provisions in their houses and made other preparations to



For sale by all druggists, or will be sen upon receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO. Brockville, Ont

Woodboats For Sale. To be sold at public auction on Thursday the 7th day of May, 1891, opposite the Post Office, Chatham, N. B., at 12 o'clock noon, the following Woodboat Schooners now lying at Miramichi N. B., with

rigging complete, viz:-Amy B., Haley Ann,

> Duke of Newcastle. THE NEW BRUNSWICK TRADING CO. of London, (Lt'd), in liquidation,

TENDERS.

The goods can be inspected and inventory seen upon application on the premises. Tenders will be received till noon on Friday the 15th of May next. The highest not necessarily accepted.

Terms cash or 4 mos. approved acceptance with ALSO FOR SALE

50 Tubs Choice Western. CHEESE.

150 Boxes Finest Quality. LARD

800 Pails, Tubs and Cases ---FOR SALE BY-C. M. BOSTWICK & CO.

ST. JOHN.

NOTICE. Persons holding claims against the estate of the late Albert E. Patterson are requested to file the same duly attested, with Mr. R. A. Lawlor, attorney, Chatham, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY STOTHART, Chatham, 11th Oct., 1890. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE

"NELSON"

Will leave daily, as follows :-NEWCASTLE for Chatham 3.00 p. m. 6.00 "

GOING TO NELSON EACH TRIP. Theo. DesBrisay,

Session of Parliament. The Daily Sun will have a member of its staff as special representative at Ottawa during the session of Parliament, and the public may depend on having full and reliable reports of the proceedings. The Daily Sun will be sent to any part of the Province during the sesion for ONE DOLLAR, payable strictly in advance.

The "SUN," St. John.

SURGEON DENTISTS. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber & Celluloid\* pecial attention given to the preservation and Also Crown and Bridge work, In Newcastle, opposite Square, over J. G. KETHRO'S Barber shop. Telephone No. 6

Notice to the Farmers.

French Fort Carding Mill. I have leased the property known as the Hutchison Carding Mill at French Fort Cove below New-Wool left with the following agents will be called for weekly:—Brown Bros., Chatham; M. Bannon, Newcastle; Alex. Jessimar, Douglastown, and T.

THOS. W. FLETT, Nelson. NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT RATEPAYERS.

Taxes, as set opposite their names, together with the cost of advertising (34 cents each,) to the under

Coleman, James Connell, David 2.20 2.12 2.28 3.30 3.18 3.42 leiger, Archibald 9.12 ate)16,50 15.90 5.70 Kelly, William M. Killam, A. E. 21,20 3,30 3,85 3,71 1,20 2,85 6,15 1,55 1,20 1,26 1,35 3,81 21,20 McIntosh, David Venadgestine, John Wilson, Charles JOHN FOTHERINGHAM, Collecting Justice

Dated at Chatham, N. A. D. 1891.