"German Syrup"

Here is an incident from the South -Mississippi, written in April, 1890. just after the Grippe had visited that "I am a farmer, one of those who have to rise early and work late. At the beginning of last Winter I was on a trip to the City of Vicksburg, Miss., where I got well drenched in a shower of rain. went home and was soon after seized with a dry, hacking cough. This grew worse every day, until I had · to seek relief. I consulted Dr. Dixon who has since died, and he told me to get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Meantime my cough grew worse and worse and then the Grippe came along and I caught that also very severely. My condition then compelled me to do something. I got two bottles of German Syrup. I began using them, and before taking much of the second bottle. I was entirely clear of the Cough that had all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since.' PETER J. BRIALS, Jr., Cayuga, Hines Co., Miss.

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS.

NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that re-lieve and cure the worst cases of Nervous Debil-ity; Lost Vigor and Failthe weakness of body or mind caused by over-work, or the errors and the most obsinate cases when all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. They do not, like other arations advertised for Lost Manhood, etc., in terfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculiar

5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address
The James Medicine CO, Canadian
Agency, St. John, N. B.
Write for pamphlet. A sold in Chatham by J.
D. B. F. MacKENZIE.

PAST ALL PREC DENT! State Lottery Company

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRWINGS take place Semi-Annually. (June and December.) and its all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New

OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAY. MENT OF PRIZES. Attested as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise he arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith soward all parties, and we authorise the

company to use this certificate, with facour signatures attached, in its It Emly

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at

R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. Pierre Lanaux, Pres, State Nat'l Bank. A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk. Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 14, 1892.

Capital Prize, \$600,000 PRIZE OF 2 PRIZE OF

PRIZES OF 10 PRIZES OF 25 PRIZES OF 800 are..... 100 PRIZES OF 600 are..... 200 PRIZES OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 400 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; Twentiechs \$2 Fortieths \$1.

Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at \$1, for \$50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. IMPORTANT. SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS.

Give full address and make signature plain. Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on applicantity, by Express, FREE OF COST ATTENTION.—The present charter of The the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the among the liberal newspapers. In Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham,

There are so many inferior and dishonest schenes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive normous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the adverted chance for

remain in force until 1895,



Northumberland Agricultural Society bas placed the Percheron horse, Zephyr, purchased by it from the New Brunswick government, under the sole control and management of Mr. Geo. P. Searle. Said horse will make the season in charge

Monday nights-going alternate weeks up farm, Chatham, every Saturday, TERMS:- For season, with foal, \$8: no

The Stud Book Commission for horses of France, certify that after careful examination and verification 1886, the French Percheron horse ZEPHYR, foaled in 1882, sired by Bayard, dam Julie, color iron grey with white spot on forehead, bred by Monsieur O. Perier, said Zephyr's number in the stud book being 373. Conditions of admission to this register are that sire and dam shall be pure blooded French

HATHAM, N. B.

An officer of the Public Works depart- with the alleged "deal," we hope correct ment, Ottawa, has been sent to Tracadie to prepare plans for a new building to be erected for the lepers. The Bathurst Courier says it is reported the Chinese lepers in British Columbia are to be brought to the Tracadie institution. - Globe.

It is to be hoped that the portion of the foregoing paragraph which relates to Chinese lepers is incorrect. The western side of the Dominion sends the Maritime provinces comparatively nothing that is beneficial to them, while it takes from us some of our best people and also large amounts from the public revenue, which we contribute have no compensating return We object, most decidedly, to having Chinese lepers sent to us as the only contribution British Columbia can make in return for the men and money we send to it. Let the Dominion hung to me so long, the Grippe, and Government provide a suitable lazaretto in British Columbia for the diseased heathen it imports and not bring them a across the continent to us.

> tired of wading through so much elemen-Lord Salisbury has caused a sen tary detail, can skip that portion of it sation by giving utterance to what but it must appear for the benefit of would have been looked upon, a few years ago, as a rank trade heresy. He anxious to learn anything that may prove made a speech at Hastings last week, of benefit to them. If at any time the in which he said Great Britain's free any statement that does not coincide with trade policy had not been imitated by the reader's views, please remember that the rest of the world, as was anticipated you are not bound to accept it as authorfifty years ago. He noted that foreign ity, and it is given here simply as our nations were, indeed, pursuing the opposite policy and proceeded as convinced that we are wrong.

"They are excluding us from their We have frequently been asked which is the best general purpose breed. Now. markets and are trying to kill our if we mention any particular breed as being the best, some of our brother breeders may take exception to the statement, as war tariffs. An important point is there are several breeds that lav claim to that while nations are doing everything this honour. A doctor who takes the to obtain each others' commercial favor, same medicine himself, that he prescribes none are anxious about the favor of for his patients would at least be consider-Great Britain, because Great Britain ed a consistent physician; similarly we may say that after years of experimenting has stripped herself of the armor and with the various pure breeds in our search for the most practically useful fowl, we fought. The attitude which we have long ago decided that for our purpose the Plymouth Rocks were superior to others: the longer we breed them the better we like them, and we confidently sake of anything we get thereby may recommend them to all who want a general purpose breed. Plymouth Rocks are (Cheers.) On these terms you will and good layers, particularly in cold weather when eggs bring the best prices, they are do get nothing. If you intend to hold good table fowls, being large and producyour own in this conflict of tariffs, you ing a fine quality of meat, are very hardy must be prepared to refuse nations who at all ages : indeed we find them without injure your access to your markets. exception, the hardiest of any breed we have ever experimented with; the chicks grow and it so happens that the fast and feather early and are fit to kill at any age from eight weeks old; they make the most attractive table poultry of any breed with which we are acquainted, and finally, when well bred they are a handsome variety. This combination of good qualities wil account for our preference of the Plymouth Rocks, but it is for you to select the breed am not prepared, in order to punish that you think will suit you the best. other countries to inflict dangerous few suggestions may perhaps assist you in We must confine ourselves to those matters wherein we shall not suffer much whether importations continue or diminish. While

making the selection. -The income from your fowls is to be de rived from eggs, and market poultry; therefore it is important that you select a breed that produces an abundance of eggs early in the season when the weather is cold most of the hens in the country are doing mass of imports, such as wines, spirits nothing. You will obtain the best prices of silk, gloves and laces from countries the year for such eggs as you wish to sell, and you will be enabled to hatch your chickens early, the pullets being saved for the next winter's laying stock, and the diminished consumption could be riskcockerels being placed on the market early ed in order to secure access to the marbefore the general supplies of spring chicks appear, will bring a good price, and often pay the cost of their own raising and the growing of the pullets to maturity, and perhaps leave a profit besides. In order to obtain the best price for your spring chicks it is of the greatest importance that you select a breed that embodies the popular idea of what a first-class table fowl should be.

[To be Continued.] Scientific Liquor Traffic.

BOSTON CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY DIS-CUSSES IT .- THE NORWEGIAN METHOD OF CONTROLLING THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC DESCRIBED BY MR. THORP.

held last night in Trinity chapel. Bishop | each corps. Clark of Rhode Island presided, and

there was a large attendance. Mr. J. G. Thorp, of Cambridge, deselfish interest of the seller, and secondof licenses is given to a society organized | amendments had been made. to take them, and the whole net profit of the business, beyond 5 per cent. on the chair. capital invested, is distributed among institutions of public benefit, while the committee on the criminal law bill. management of the business is under the inspection of public officers. In practice this ideal system has not been and reported progress. realized, but thus far the results have name was connected a year or two ago, per cent, of the licenses, the remaining took place:-57 per cent. remaining in the hands of individual traders, etc. Each year the enough to explain what is wanted here. cities and towns receive a sum equal to

remain at Mr. Wm. Vye's. Upper Newcastle 'umberland deal," etc., and it gives him banks, and there is less pauperism. The Government had a post office and custom the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi | the benefit of some of its choicest vituper- | speaker finally illustrated the value of | house there. Adams was in some measure responsible year, or 97 per cent. of the profit of the Chatham deal," but it is about as near right in that expenses; the consumption of ardent 645; postal revenue, \$4,196; customs fore your time. It stood two years in Society of the Acres of France, as in other political matters. Mr. spirits was 72 per cent. less in 1890 than revenue, \$19,505.17; excise revenue, \$6,- this cracked condition. It does appear to Adams missed the honor of any leading in 1876, and there had been a decrease in 714.20; money orders issued and paid, me this is a peculiar transaction, and we instrumentality in serving his county in the number of arrests for drunkness. \$46,512.47; value of exports, \$818,829; ought to have the papers to show upon they have admitted to their register this 15th Seot., that connection, simply because he Mr. Thorp claimed that the Norwegian of imports, \$86,561, and goods entered what grounds it is necessary to erect a plished. Mr. Stevens of the Times came | could and ought to be introduced into to Chatham to prevent it, but, having Massachusetts. taken too much medicine from his valise, Mr. L. Edwin Dudley of the Law and revenue this place ranks pretty high.

Norway; and it was better to proceed on lines already laid down in this state than take up some new system, however good effort we can possibly make upon our ruin. What did we pay for them? officials to compel absolute and complete

liquor laws. regarding the difficulties in the way of It is an astonishing thing that the the work, and the hope which ought to Marine a great deal of money will be re farmers of Canada will continue to s'and inspire it. He agreed with absolute quired, and then we would have a very in the way of their own interests by heartiness with everything Mr. Dudley poor building. It was thought better to keeping such a miserable class of poultry had said, and expressed the earnest wish - erect a new building to give the necessary as is found on the average farm; those of them all for the continuance and the who have added thorough-bred fowls to progressive power of the Church tempertheir live stock readily see the advantage of them, but the best stock on earth will

[St. John Globe.] The following general orders No. 9, or inspection, will no doubt create quite : stir among the forces all over the Domin ion. It will be seen from them that the inspections in future will not be so much taken up with faucy marching and show movements. Clause No. 2 will cause some of the officers to hustle around and read up on detail. This will in time show that it was needed long ago. In regard to clause 4, officers will soon receive the forms spoken of, and will be able to see that the returns will have to be made in those of our readers who are mere tyros, far different manner than in the past.

1. Inspection reports of all arms will be sent in to headquarters within eight days of the completion of the inspection. writer advocates any method or makes Those of artillery and engineers will be filled in, as far as possible, by the inspecting officer at the time of inspection, and transmitted to the Deputy-Adjutant-Genopinion, which we must stick to until eral of the district, who will complete them (if necessary) and forward them to headquarters. The comparative efficiency return will be made out and sent in with the inspection report.

2. Inspections will be divided into two

(b). In the field. In making the inspection in quarters. the inspecting officer will examine the regimental, troop or company armories, the reserve arms, equipment and clothing held on charge by the corps, and the ledgers and other books connected therewith. He will examine the system pursued for the issue of orders, register of correspondence and regimental records. and all other matters connected with the discipline and interior economy of the corps. He will inspect the company service rolls and company record of discharges, and report how far the provisions of the militia act and the regulations in respect to enlistment and discharge are carried out. He will likewise examine the officers viva voce in the general principles of the drill and tactics.

At the inspection of infantry in the tield, the inspecting officer will dismount and inspect each company individually, in order that he may be able to judge of the condition of arms and clothing, and of the physique of the men. The captains will then be called upon to put their companies through the movements and formations of a company. When the companies are of a less strength than 16 files, the drill will be in single rank. The commanding officer and majors will be called upon to drill the battalion, giving the ipstructions for each movement. There are few places where ground is not available for drill of a practical kind, and where it is necessary to march some distance to such ground, an inspection in the principles of route marching and advance and rear guards can be carried out.

commanding officer and major.

3. It is not necessary that the inspection in quarters, and that in the field. should be carried out on the same day. The former, as well as the examination of officers, can be made in the evening, and with due consideration for the general convenience of officers.

compartive efficiency return of infantry and cavalry is attached hereto.

The house then went into committee on office.

ly, putting the power to sell it in trust- the criminal law amendment bill. Clauses worthy hands. In each city a monopoly 33 to 75 were passed after some verbal It being six o'clock the speaker left the

passed, after which the committee rose Supply was next taken up. The item

been satisfactory. In 1891 51 cities had of \$1,500 for improvements on public

Sir Richard Cartwright. Be good Mr. Ouimet. This is to make pro-The Moncton Times attacks Hon. Mr. more than double the amount of capital vision for the erection of public buildings old post office on your hands, in which Adams, M. P. for the independent posi- invested in the business, while the share- at Chatham, intended for the Post Office. tion he took in parliament in reference to holders have received their 5 per cent on Custom House and Inland Revenue. The the Harris land purchase in St. John, the business. The inducement to large total cost is expected to be about \$22,000. even more savagely than did the Advo- sales is removed, and it has been found The first vote was in 1890, for \$1,500, and cate and the Water Street paper, in Chat- possible to rigidly enforce regulations as last year \$7,500 was voted. Only \$104 ham. After some introductory abuse the to time, place and persons; the consump- has been expended up to date, and the

Mr. Onimet. Not that I know of. Mr. Landerkin. What is the size of

Sir Richard Cartwright. When was it

Mr. Ouimet. It was purchased in 1872. | value. Sir Richard Cartwright. Then I was correct that the Government had buildit might be. Let us, said Mr. Dudley, ings there. It appears very odd that get our municipalities to vote no license, buildings which were purchased only and then bind our people in the strongest | twenty years ago should be in a state of

Mr. Ouimet. The old post office is still in existence, and is used as such, but to repair it and give proper accomodation Bishop Brooks finally said a few words for the officers of Castoms, Inland Revenue. Post Office and the Department of accommodation, and then to sell the old Sir Richard Cartwright. My impres-

sion is that a good many years ago we bought a post office here, and now we are told that it has become so dilapidated as to be worthless. Where does the hon. gentleman propose to build! Has the site been negotiated for ?

Mr. Onimet. We are negotiating now. but we have not yet got it. It is in the neighborhood of the present site.

Sir Richard Cartwright. What does the hon. gentleman expect to get for the ness present property?

Mr. Oaimet. Somewhere between \$3. 000 and \$4,000. Sir Richard Cartwright. What does the hon, gentleman expect to pay for the

Mr. Onimet. About \$4000. The old building, I suppose, after being emptied will not be worth much beyond the value of the materials in it, which about represents the cost of demolition.

Mr. Landerkin. Of what material was the old building constructed Mr. Ouimet. Stone.

Mr. Landerkin. It was built twenty years ago, and is it possible that the stone has decayed?

Mr. Onimet. It was not built twenty It was purchased twenty years ago. years ago.

Mr. Landerkin. What was paid for it

Mr. Ouimet. About \$10,000. Mr. Landerkin. There is a slight dis-

crepancy between the Minister's statement and a return brought down a few years ago, in which the cost of the building was put at \$14,121.64.

Mr. Onimet. The building when purchased cost \$10,000, but additions were made afterwards which brought up the cost to about \$14,000.

Mr. Landerkin. It does seem extraordinary that this building should get out of repair so soon. I do not see the necessity of constructing another building here when there are other places vielding larger revenues that have no buildings at all. Would it not be possible to use the

Mr. Ouimet. No. The architect says the building will soon go down. The wal's are cracked, and it will have to be oulled down; it will be dangerous to leave it there. Mr. Mulock. 1s the site of the present

building a suitable site? Mr. Ouimet. The new site has been reported to us as being the most suitable

site for the purpose of this building. Mr. Mulock. Is there a purchaser in view for the old site? Mr. Ouimet. No, not yet.

Mr. Mulock. Then it is a mere guess whether or not we shall get \$3,000 or \$4,000 for the property.

Mr. Ouimet. To a certain extent That is the actual value of land in that neighborhood Mr. Mulock. Has the new site a larger

area than the old one? Mr. Ouimet. It is a larger site, and it is contiguous to the water and to the principal landing place in the town, while

the other is not. Mr. Landerkin. Would not the other be more central Mr. Ouimet. The hon. gentleman

perhaps forgets that this is a seaport, and the commercial centre of the town must be near the place where the shipping is

Mr. Landerkin. But this site was 5. Inspecting officers are reminded that selected by the hon. gentleman's predecesa review and a march past, or other cere- sor, who no doubt had an opportunity of monial movements, do not constitute an looking into the matter, and I presume BOSTON, May 19.—The annual public part of it. The object of an inspection is that it was in them. I notice that it yields meeting of the New England department to ascertain and record the state of organi- a revenue of only \$4,000 a year. You new post office on it if it has to be built. Mr. Ouimet. I am told that the old

site is not large enough for a building to accommodate the trade there. I would revenue office, and, I think, the shipping

Mr. Landerkin. The return brought down states that the old building was not only for a post office, but I think also for the other departments. Who owns the ground you are going to buy?

Mr. Ouimet. The Fraser estate. Mr. Mulock. Has the price been fixed upon for the new site? Mr. Ouimet. \$4,000.

Mr. Mulock. How was it arrived at Mr. Ouimet. By valuation approved by our own officers. Mr. Landerkin. This being a large

shipping town, how is it land is not quite You have the same quantity as was purchased in St. John the other day, for which you gave \$200,000. You have made a good bargain. Then you have the there is a crack. I fancy there is a crack in the whole business. Mr. Mulock. Who made the valuation

of this land ? Mr. Quimet. Mr. David Ewart, the architect in our department in Ottawa. He went there for that purpose and enquired from people there.

Mr. Landerkin. When was the condition of the post office brought to the notice of the Minister of Public Works. Mr. Ouimet. I do not know; it was before my time, three years ago.

Mr. Landerkin. It was cracked befor consumption, \$88,815. These figures new post office and select a new site in a will show that not only as to population town where the revenue of the post office but as to post office, customs and excise is but \$4 000, when we have already a building there which was only erected 20 formation before passing the item.

assessed value.

The item passed. The house discussed the item of \$6,000

It was apparent that the opposition had prepared for another night's obstruction, and Hon Mr. Foster moved that the committee rise and report progress without passing the item. The house adjourned at 12 o'clock.

for a new post office at Lapraire until

OTTAWA, May 20 -The discussion West Farnham post office went on until 4 o'clock this morning when Sir Richard Cartwright offered to pass all the Quebec tems if this one was allowed to stand until concurrence. Hon. Mr. Foster said that after all the

obstruction which had taken place this was unreasonable, but if the Quebec items and the following Ontario items were passed he would consent to adjournment. No arrangement could be arrived at and the discussion or rather obstruction procceded until 10 o'clock to-day, when Sir John Thompson and Hon. Mr. Laurier arrived and made an arrangement, by which the House adjourned. The whole delay is attributed to Cartwright's ugli- and doubtful debts, the profits were \$1,325,-

When the House met this afternoon Mr. McLean of East York was introduced by Mr. Dickey and Hugh John Macdonald. He received a great ovation.

The House then went into committee of supply and the public works estimates were again proceeded with. A discussion took place on Ontario public buildings items, and while it was pretty much on the same lines of the debate which concluded at 10 o'clock this forenoon, it was not of the same obstructive character. Soon the House settled down to business and fairly good progress was made with the estimates. All the Ontario and Manitoba items were passed. It being 6 o'clock the speaker left the

After recess the bill incorporating the Dominion Millers' Association was read a

The Northwest items of the public works estimates were taken up and discussed. The British Columbia items were also passed and the committee reported progress.

On motion to adjourn Sir John Thompson said if there was a good attendance he would take up the redistribution bill on Wednesday next.

At Mr. Lurier's request he agreed to take up the Caron Commission on Friday. House adjourned at 10 p. m.

The Religious Census. OTTAWA, May 18.—Census number 9, dealing with the religions of the people, was issued to-day. The total increase of population accounted for in the statement of religious denominations is 475, 701. Of this increase, 198,458 was among In Nova Scotia the increase of population was 9,824. That increase is divided among

the denominations as follows:

showing an increase of 12,405 in these three denominations. The others show, when The most notable decrease is that of the Presbyterians, which is 3,536 in the ten years. In New Brunswick, the principal changes

Church of England decreased In Prince Edward Island the principal

changes are: Roman Catholics increase Salvation army increased

The Presbyterians have increased most in Manitoba, with the Methodists, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics and Baptists in order named, while in British Columbia the Episcopal church has the lead. The Methodists have made

THE GREATEST PROPORTIONATE INCREASE with the Presbyterians, Church of England and Catholics in the order named. The Episcopal church has decreased in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, but has remarkably increased in British Col. The execution is considered a success. There

centages of religion are:

strength of the principal religious bodies in physician in charge believed that bette 1881 and 1891: .1,990,465 1,791.932

The Lutheran increase is due to the influx of Scandinavian immigrants. In St. John city there are 4,084 Baptists, 7,337 Roman Catholics, 5,797 Episcopalians, 3,606 Methodists and 2,948 Presbyterians.

In Halifax there are 2,804 Baptists, 15,-658 Roman Catholics, 9,964 Episcopalians, description of America, published at Paris 4.996 Methodists, and 4,877 Presbyterians.

News and Notes. A KNIGHT OF ST. CRISPIN.

Richard Allan. The nobleman was for sternation, but afterwards the joke was enjoyed by a'l parties.

A GOOD MOVEMENT.

A society for the prevention of tubercu-

may adopt for the prevention of the disease; Mr. Quimet. The size is 61 feet front sixth, by advocating the enactment of apby 360 deep. I do not know the assessed propriate laws for the prevention of the disease: seventh, by such other method as the society may from time to time adopt.

> A HALIFAX ROMANCE. HALIFAX, MAY 17 .- Dr. Buchanan som years ago married Miss Patterson of this city They removed to New York, where the former practiced. About two years after marriage they separated, Mrs. Buchanan returning to her home in Halifax. The doctor subsequently obtained a divorce from hi wife and married a wealthy Philadelphia lady. The latter died four weeks ago, and Dr. Buchanan came on to Halifax. He met his divorced wife and the old flame was re kindled. Yesterday the doctor was arrested for old debts due to Halifax merchants, but was realesed on payment of amounts. Yesterday evening he and the divorced wife took the train for Windsor, where they were married last night.

The doctor contradicts all this and threatens to sue the press for libel. BANK OF MONTREAL

The bank of Montreal has issued its state ment for the financial year which closed April 30. It shows the profits on the year's business to be about eleven and one half per cent. After deducting the charges of management and making provision for all bad 889, which, added to the balance of profit and loss account, gave a surplus of \$1,765. 615.33. Two dividends, amounting to \$1,200,000 on the capital, have been dectared -ten per cent. oa \$12,000,000 -leaving a balance of \$565,615 to profit and loss. The stockholders expect to get a bonus in view of the fact that the profits are greater than they have been for some years. The annual meeting will take place on 5th June.

VICTORIOUS BRITISH TROOPS. inland from Epe and the British marched against them. The British forces cleared away the brush in the vicinity of the towns and set fire to them. This was not accomplished however, until after sharp fighting, during which eight of the native allies of the British were killed. The loss of the enemy is unknown. They fought behind barricades of brushwood and when they retreated from the burning towns they carried their dead

ICEBERGS.

and wounded with them.

HALIFAX, May 18.—The steamer Ulunda, from Liverpool via St. Johns, reports met of June. hundreds of icebergs, the first sighted being 550 miles east of St. Johns and from that time until they reached the Newfoundland capital, bergs were sighted. There were a large number to the south, while they were in great clusters to the north and drifting in a southeasterly direction. They were of all were very small and many were crumbling and showing signs of breaking up. There is a very large berg about one hundred feet high ashore just outside of St. Johns' harbor. After leaving St. Johns, they were continually passing bergs until reaching Cape Race. The bergs are very far east for this time of the year, and many in Newfoundland say that some years ago the bergs ran in this easterly current, and a coast was never known and they believe that this indicates the same this year.

> SOAP AS A MEDICINE. New York Herald

It is but a short time since the supreme court of Vermont held that tobacco was drink, within the meaning of the statute making it an offence to "treat" a jury to

'victuals or drink. Now comes a Charleston judge with the decision that soap is a medicine within the meaning of the Sunday law. That law permits the sale of drugs and medicines on Sunday. The keeper of a drug store was arraigned for selling a cake of soan. was discharged by the court on the ground that soap was a medicine, and therefore its sale on Sunday was lawful. Here is reasoning of Judge Pringle :

It can hardly be thought ridiculous to that under certain circumstances a cake of soap may be regarded as a medicine. There are certain kinds of soap which are as distinetly and absolutely medicinal as it is possible for anything to be. Not to mention others, the world renowned carbolic acid soap and cuticura soap are as much medicinal as calomel and castor oil. And it has been said by very high and reverend author-So that to fine a man for selling an article which is so conducive to that cleanliness which is next to godliness as a cake of soap | quality of the road as to rails, bridges. would be an act of ungodliness.

ELECTRICAL EXECUTION. AUBURN, N. Y., May 18.-Joseph Tice, the Rochester wife murderer, wa electrocuted at 6.39 o'clock this morning was nothing revolting about it. The witnesses The Presbyterians have lost in the eastern | saw no burning of flesh, no exhalation of air provinces to gain in Manitoba. The per- from the luugs, no struggling of the victim. The murderer met his fate calmly an .43.17 bravely. He was apparently unmoved whi being strapped in the chair, and he ha nothing to say at the last. The electri 4.64 current was turned on to his body four results would be obtained in this way tha 1881, with two long contacts. The complete tim

> of contact was 50 seconds. Tice promised Dr. Sawyer, prison physi cian, several days ago, that he would close his left hand and open his right as he too his seat on the fatal chair. If he was co try and close his right hand. When he too his place on the chair Tice placed his hand in the position agreed upon, but at no time was there the slightest movement of them THE HEIGHT OF THE TALLEST MAN.

Turner, the naturalist, declared that once saw, upon the coast of Brazil, a race of gigantic-savages, one of whom was 12 feet in height. M. Thevet of France, in hi in 1575, asserted that he saw and measured the skeleton of a South American which was 11 feet 5 inches in length. The Chinese are said to claim that in the last century there were men in their country who measured 15 feet in height. Josephus men tioned the case of a Jew who was 10 feet 2 inches in height. Pliny tells of an Arabian giant, Gabara, 9 feet 9 inches, the talles man in the days of Claudius. John Middle of James I., was 9 feet 3 inches in height his hand was 17 inches long and 81 inches Staffordshire." The Irish giant, Murphy contemporary with O'Brien, was 8 feet 1 inches. A skeleton in the museum Trinity College, Dublin, is 8 feet 6 inches height, and that of Charles Byrne, in th museum of the College of Surgeons, London, losis, popularly known as consumption, has is 8 feet 4 inches. The tallest living man

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. The report of the directors submitted at | road in 1878.

past twelve months, the large sum of \$20. 241,000. The road, the statement of its tinances shows, is more than paying the cost of operation. The surplus last year, after paying fixed charges, was \$3,345,000, and it now has a reserve surplus fund of \$4,701. 000. A large measure of success has attended all its chief enterprises. The Soo connections not only bring traffic to the main line, but promise to earn a profit to the stockholders. The telegraph, as well as the express, sleeping car and elevators, departnepts of traffic that on many roads are run is independent enterprises, in the case of the C. P. R. brings gain to the company, The work of improving the line and its faciities for traffic has gone on continuously and it is now in a better position than ever for doing business. Extensions have been made in the Northwest and the situation ustifies further expenditure in this direcion. The relations with the Grand Trunk the chief rival, have been, and promise to continue, satisfactory to both. One of the most satisfactory statements made try as well as the company, was that in regard to the sales of land in the Northwest.

which so far this year aggregate 143,000 acres, or 47,000 acres more than for the whole of 1891. This means greater traffic for the road and increased progress for the Northwest and for Canada. DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE.

London, May 19, 1892.—Advices received

here from Mauritius state that a hnrricane. inprecedented in its violence, passed ever, that island on April 29, causing enormous damage to shipping. A majority of the vessels at the island were blown ashore. The western half of Port Louis, the capital, was devastated. Houses were blown down. gigantic trees were uprooted and that part of the town was about wiped out of existence. The less of life was appalling. A large number of persons were caught in the falling houses and crushed to death, while others London, May 18 .- A despatch from Lagos lost their lives by being struck by flying on the gold cost of Africa, states that the debris while they were attempting to seek British expedition under Col. Scott against places of safety. The Governor has issued the Jebu and Egba tribes which sought to orders for military tents to be distributed block the trade routes has been successful. to shelter the homeless, and food is being The Jebus held the two towns six miles issued to those who have lost everything by

Had it been an ordinary hurricane the vessels might have successfully ridden out the storm, but the cables parted like pack thread and the ships were dashed up on the coral reefs that are also dangerous to navigation about the island.

THE PEARY RELIEF PARTY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. May 19.—The relief party to be sent by the Academy of Natural Sciences to bring home Lieut. Pearv. his brave wife and band of followers from the Arctic ice fields, will sail about the middle The committee having the expedition in charge have made the necessary arrange-

ments to charter the Kite, and engage all the old officers. What money will be required will go toward provisioning the vessel and one year's supplies to be left for the lieutenant and his party, in the event of sizes, some big and enormous, while others their having met with such delay or disaster in their present journey over the inland ice as to prevent their return to McCormick bay before next winter,s ice prevents the expedition's return. The members of the expedition, beside its leader, Prof. Angelo Heilprin, will number

eight, or possibly nine men, most of whom have been selected, although their names will be withheld until a day or two before departure. They will take passage at New worse fishing season on the Newfoundland York for St. John's N. F., where they will join the Kite at once, and as soon as possible depart for the north waters. The course of the Kite will be across what is known as the Greenland sea, reaching the

cost of Greenland at or near the port of Ivigtut. The coast of Greenland will then be closely hugged from this point to the port of Godhaven on Disko island, at which place the first stop will be made. Here it is designed to secure Eskimo interpreters, a number of dogs for sledging purpose, and other necessary matters. They will leave Disko on a date that will

enable them to make the attempt to get into the dreaded Melville bay about July 10 there to wait for the first opportunity for the ice to break in order to pass through it to Cape York, and to reach Peary's head quaters, about the 23rd of the same month. preceding by a few days the estimated date of the return of Lieut. Peary and his associates from their long and perilous journey to the northeast.

THE I. C. R. DEVELOPMENT.

The St. John Sun has been making a comparison of the I. C. R. in 1878 and in 1891. It finds that there has been a marked de velopment since 1878 both in the mileage and rolling stock of the road, and in the stations and other important features. Here are some of the facts and figures :-In 1878 the length of the government rail-

way lines was 950 miles. Government rail-

way system in July of last year extended to

1,397 miles. (The Windsor branch is included in both statements.) The increase is 447 miles, or 47 per cent. But the quality has also improved. Light rails have been replaced by heavy ones. Steel bridges have taken the place of iron and wood. Great improvements have been made in the station buildings, freight houses and other passenger and traffic accommodations. The system of snow sheds and snow fences has been almost entirely developed

been replaced by stronger and more expensive plant. Better and more extensive fences have been provided. In 4878 the government railways were equipped with 123 engines. In 1891 the

since 1878, and old structures of wood have

equipment included 227 engines. The number of first-class cars in 1878 was 60. In 1891 the government railways had 20 first-class sleeping and parlor ars and 101 other first-class cars : total 121. Number of second class passenger cars in 1878, 43. Number in 1891, 6 second class

ger cars: total 116. In 1878 postal and smoking cars, 22. In 1891 the number was 27. In 1878 the number of baggage and exress cars was 17. The number in 1891 was

sleepers, and 110 other second class passen

In 1878 conductors and other vans, 35. In 1891 the number of vans was 100. In 1878 the number of box freight cars was 1,212. In 1891 the number was 2,234.

Stock cars numbered 66 in 1878 and 96 in Platform cars numbered 1,128 in 1878. In 1891 platform cars of 10, 15, and 20 tons

Hoppers in 1878 were 900. In 1891 there were 890 hoppers of five and six tons, 513

twenty ton gondolas, and 794 coal cars. The total number of cars in 1878 was 3, 515. The total number in 1891 was 7,169. The rolling stock has increased by more than 100 per cent, in the number of cars alone, without taking into consideration the different and improved character of this plant. The modern system has air breaks,

steam heating apparatus, and many other been origanized in Philadelphia. The so- is Changtu-Sing, the Chinese gaint. His new features which have been introduced into old and new cars alike. The new sleeping and passenger cars are elaborate and expensive stock, which were not found on the There is another kind of rolling stock not consumptive poor and supplying them with the Canadian Pacific Railway company, calls yet mentioned. The inventory of 1878 makes no mention of snow plows. But in

plows, 27 flangers and two steam plows." The total expenditure on capital account

of Mr. James Conway, groom, in Chatham, Newcastle, Derby, Southesk, Blackville, and Chatham Ferry, every Monday morning and "the principal manipulator in the North- more money has been put into savings | Sir Richard Cartwright. I thought the rivers, and being at Mr. George P. Searle's ation on that account. It is to be pre- the system as carried out in the city of

Signed by the President of the Commission. EUG. GUYOT. Miramichi Advance.

The Lazaretto.

breeders who probably know more of thi A Political Sensation. subject than the writer and who may get

trade, and this state of things appears to grow worse. We live in an age of weapons with which the battle is to be taken in regarding it as disloyal to the GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place glories and sacred doctrines of free in each of the other ten months of the year, and are trade to impose duties on anybody for FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY | oe noble, but it is not businesslike. We complain most of the United United States mainly furnishes with articles which are essential to the good of the people and with raw material, which is essential to our manufactures. We cannot exclude either without serious injury to ourselves. wounds on ourselves. we cannot raise the price of food and raw material, there is an enormous

> kets of our neighbors. I shall expect to be excommunicated for propounding such a doctrine. But I am bound to say that I think the free traders have gone too far.' As might be expected these utterances have raised quite a storm on the

other side of the water, particularly on

his own side of politics. A London

besides the United States which are

of which

merely luxuries, and

despatch says:-"The leading conservative organ bluntly declares that he has done no good either to himself or to his party by his reference to free trade; while the chief Unionist organ in the provinces, the Birmingham Post, plainly says, that if such news is translated into deeds the Unionist alliance is endon which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD, and the Chronicle throw cold water on and the Chronicle throw cold water on his plan in unmistakable language. The Post says that Lord Salisbury advocates the common-sense view that retaliation is becoming a necessity in tion to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any the case of imported luxuries. The speech has caused great excitement

premier is severely denounced.'

Glasgow and other business centres the

Mr. Warner's S. S. Co. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., has brought the Hillside group of mines Arizona for \$500,000. - Exchange. If Mr. Warner will pay the bills

contracted by the swindling New York

steamship concern with which his

people in this province will have a bet-

ter opinion of him than they now have.

Not in it. Times proceeds to say that "Adams was tion of liquor had fallen considerably, site has not yet been secured. sumed that the Times believes that Mr. Bergen. Here an average of \$40,000 a Following is Zephyr's certificate of regis- for what it calls the "Northumberland business, had been paid over for public "wasn't in it" until after it was accom- system, with necessary modifications,

since failed to give a correct account of say that it was either possible or desir- any more on account of its being in a state say what is the size of the site and the Boards of Health in such measures as they its auxilliaries and branches, earned in the the events of that memorable period. able to introduce it into America. The of ruin. The Times has opposed Mr. Adams and theory of restricting the liquor traffic in said unkind things about him for a good Massachusetts differed from the theory in built while, but if it is because of a mistake of ex-M. P. P. Stevens as to his connection information and more sobef reflection will cause it to assume a decent and less antagonistic attitude towards at least one citizen of Northumberland. (For the Advance.)

Practical Poultry Raising

BY T. A. WILLITTS, WESTON, ONT.

[Continued.]

not be profitable unless managed with

the same business discretion which should

Having given an inkling of the possi-

bilities of poultry raising we will now

subject; and in order that all our readers

may thoroughly understand us, we shall

have to start at the "beginning" and take

nothing for granted. Those old veteral

MAKING A START.

enter upon the practical details of

characterise all farming operations.

obedience to every provision of our

New Inspection Regulations.

(a). In quarters.

At the inspection of cavalry in camps of instruction, one day is to be allotted to the drill of individual squadrons, and another to that of the regiment under the

Dominion Parliament.

principally by doing away with the Friday of next week for business. organized societies, and only three re- buildings at St. John, was passed

he got out of condition for political order league criticised the paper. In his This certifies that the above registered horse has negotiation and left for Fredericton in view the system was a magnificent one office in Chatham burned down? G. PERIER. | such a state of hilarity that he has ever for Norway, but he was not prepared to

4. The form to be used in making the inspection, nor are they even a necessary | the town is in about the same position of the Church Temperance Society was zation, and the value of the work done in had better take the old site and put up a

OTTAWA, May 18 .- In the house this scribed at length the Norweigan method afternoon, Sir John Thompson moved remind the hon, gentleman, when he of controlling the sale of ardent spirits. that when the house adjourned on Friday. says that the revenue of the place is only This system, the speaker pointed out, is it stand adjourned until the Wednesday \$4,196, that that is only the post office an improvement on the Gothenburg following, and when it adjourns on Wed- revenue; but this building is to be not system. It asks to reduce and control nesday, it stand adjourned until Friday only for post office purposes, but also to the sale of intoxicating liquors, first and following, thus leaving Wednesday and accommodate the customs office, the inland

> After recess, the house again went into A few more clauses of the bill were

tained the old system. Between 1876 On the item of \$15,000 for a post office and 1888 the societies secured 43 per at Chatham, N. B., the following debate so valuable there as it is in St. John ?

Mr. Oaimet. Population in 1891, 5,-

Mr. Landerkin. Was the old post vears ago. We should have more in-Mr. Ouimet. No, but it cannot be used Mr. Mulock. Will the hon. gentleman treatment; fifth, by co-operation with has been in operation five years, and, with up to July 1st, 1878, for the I. C. R. proper

Roman Catholics, 104,488 Methodists, 79, 034, Presbyterians, 66,092, Church of England, 17,629 Lutherans, 7,224 Baptists and 2,151 others. Ontario shows that the Methodists have grown most with Roman Catholics, Presbyterians and Episcopalians in the order named. The Catholic church has increased by 121,251 in Quebec, the Episcopal church by 6,118, the Presbyterians by 2,314 and the Methodists by 417.

taken together, a decrease of 2.581.

in the denominational beliefs are as follows:

The following statement shows the times, each contract being brief.

A huge practical joke was played on the members of the Farringdon Debating Society of Brantford, Ont, at their annual banquet a few days ago. Certain wags from Hamilton introduced as a distinguished visitor Sir time unsuspectingly entertained, and made | ton, born at Hale, in Lancashire, in the time a florid speech, which brought down the company. It finally leaked out, however, that the pseudo knight was a Hamilton broad, says Dr. Plott in his "History shoemaker. For a time there was con-

ciety's object will be furthered, first, by height is 8 feet 3 inches. promulgating the doctrine of the contagiousness of the disease; second, by instructing the public in practical methods of avoidance and prevention; third, by visiting the the annual meeting of the shareholders of the necessary materials with which to pro- attention to the fact that it is made upon tect themselves against the disease, and in- the operations of the year in which, by the 1891 there were 51 snow plows, 10 wing structing them in their use; fourth, by fur- contract with the Government, the main nishing the consumptive poor with hospital line was to be completed. The main line