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Biliousness, Constipation, Stomach Pains.

"I have been afflicted with biliousness and constipation for fifteen years; first one and then another preparation was suggested to me and tried but to no purpose. At last a friend recommended August Flower. I took it according to directions and its effects were wonderful, relieving me of those disagreeable stomach pains which I had been troubled with so long. Words cannot describe the admiration in which I hold your August Flower—it has given me a new lease of life, which before was a burden. Such a medicine is a benefaction to humanity, and its good qualities and wonderful merits should be made known to everyone suffering with dyspepsia or biliousness

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NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that relieve and cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Manhood; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by overwork, or the errors and excesses of youth. This Remedy absolutely cures the most obsinate cases when all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. They do not, like other preparations advertised for Lost Manhood, etc., interfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculiar to themselves.

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To Continue Until January 1st 1895.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.
Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

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

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At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, May 10, 1892.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

100,000 numbers in the wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	300,000 is	300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100 000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 are	25,000
2 PRIZE OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100 000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	$50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES		
999 do	100 are	99,900
999 do	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

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Give full address and make signature plain.

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ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme Court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force until 1895,

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous 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 assurance for prize.

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OVERCOATS, REEFERS

—AND—

MEN'S SUITS

AT COST

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

SPRING GOODS.

$50.00 FOR A CHICKEN.

To create an interest in the breeding of high class poultry, I will award a special prize of $50.00 cash to the person raising the heaviest Plymouth Rock chicken, hatched from eggs purchased of me.

Plymouth Rocks are unquestionably the breed of fowls known for the Canadian farmer. Send for descriptive circular of this valuable breed of fowls.

Eggs for hatching, guaranteed fresh and true to name, carefully packed in baskets and delivered to Express Company. $2.00 per setting of 13. Address,

T. A. WILLITTS.
Breeder of Plymouth Rock Fowls,
Weston, Ont

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - MAY 5, 1892.

Unsatisfactory.

A return was made to parliament the other day showing the amount expended since confederation on public buildings, harbors and breakwaters, improvement of rivers, roads and bridges in the different provinces to be as follows.: Nova Scotia, $2,226,204; P. E. Island, $743,420; New Brunswick, $2,994,487; Quebec, $9,401,520; Ontario, $12,082,241; Manitoba, $1,473,888; N. W. territories, $1,458,046; British Columbia, $2,075,311. Total, $32,455,117. When this return was ordered it should have included railways and canals, so that the people of the country might know how enormously the western provinces have been favored at the expense of the eastern. The Maritime provinces have been taxed beyond precedent to provide canal and railway accommodation for western millers, who have succeeded in shutting off the competition of the American market by the unnatural duty on bread-stuffs. Our supply of many other necessaries has been directed into Canadian hands by the same process, when we could trade more advantageously in the United States, and it is well that the fact should not be lost sight of when these partial returns are submitted to parliament.

Some of the papers state that our representative at Ottawa is becoming dissatisfied with the scant attention paid to the legitimate claims of this and other maritime constituencies for consideration. We hope it is so. This county, at least, has been shamefully neglected for a decade and has paid hundreds of thousands into the Dominion treasury for which it has received no return. The ministry seems to ignore us, so far as our actual requirements are concerned, although parliament appears quite willing to do us justice when our claims are presented. Northumberland will endorse Mr. Adams should it turn out that he has shown himself no longer disposed to be trifled with. He has already borne such treatment too long for the satisfaction of his constituents. If Mr. Costigan or Mr. Foster's positions in the cabinet are to be maintained at the sacrifice of the interests of the people represented by their supporters in parliament, they may learn, when too late, that New Brunswickers will favor men of different views of their mission to Ottawa at the next elections. In common with other Maritime constituencies we are growing impatient under Ottawa neglect and the too manifest inefficiency of its departmental management. When subordinates in the civil service practically control the departments, and ministers remain in offices of which they are only nominally the heads, it is not a matter of surprise that those acquainted with the facts should be dissatisfied with the trend of affairs.

It is too plain to those acquainted with the subject, that the departments are rendered inefficient, in many respects, by reason of the inattention of civil servants to their work and that neglect of duty is the rule with them. This is largely the fault of the ministers, who give more attention to political intrigue for the purpose of maintaining themselves in their offices, than to the faithful discharge of their public stewardship. This neglect of duty on all hands grows by usage, and the consequence is a large arrearage of work necessary to the proper administration of public affairs, and which might easily be performed but for the indifference and inattention to which we have referred. It seems impossible for even the best friends and well wishers of the government to hide from themselves these glaring faults of omission, and for maritime men, especially, to escape the growing conviction that the interests of the eastern sections of the Dominion are treated with an indifference that almost borders upon contempt. We have good reason to believe that nearly the whole of the New Brunswick representation experiences a feeling of humiliation over the fact that they find it impossible to have the just claims of their several constituencies recognised and their requirements met in a fair and business-like manner. Political exigencies are intruded with discouraging frequency as a plea for procrastinations which are really based on official neglect of duty and a state of departmental inefficiency that has become chronic. Partyism has, thus, become the bane of public administration, and a remedy ought to be sought. Instead of the old names and issues, which seem to have become meaningless, save for improper purposes, we should have new ones based on the assertion of our too-long sacrificed rights as provinces. Whether Tory or Liberal dominates Ottawa, practical contempt for the older maritime constituencies is the rule, while their representatives are induced, by party fealty to subordinate the interests of their constituents to those of the party managers in office. The people of New Brunswick, who are as accustomed to Ottawa neglect as to the charges of corruption which, when proved, are unpunished and when made are, too often, not enquired into, are growing restless under the silence of so many of their representatives. They would like to hear of our men throwing off the demoralizing and enervating restraints of party and insisting not only upon the purgation of the Cabinet, but of a more just recognition of what is due to New Brunswick, whose material growth and prosperity have been dwarfed, in order that its resources might be levied upon for the building up of pampered, thankless and too often insolent western provinces.

The Proposed Public Building.

The site of the proposed Dominion public building at Chatham, which the ADVANCE stated, several weeks ago, had been selected, is now confirmed, although it was opposed by the local organ of the Dominion Government. A grant was made for the erection of this building last year, but nothing whatever was done towards its construction. The same process has been gone over this year at Ottawa, but beyond newspaper announcements, which cost nothing, and the appearance of a gentleman or two with instruments of survey, which are also not very expensive parts of the play, there is little sign of the building materialising. We have had surveyors all the way from Ottawa, in the past, taking soundings and making measurements for the long proposed Escuminac breakwater, but that necessary work has, so far, ended there. Meantime, the people of the county pay in customs and excise alone to the Dominion treasury more than $150,000 a year. What return have they received for it during the last ten years, and what are they now receiving? And yet, we are told we should remain quiet or we may get nothing. Well, we don't seem to have much to lose, although we must pay all the same.

THE LUMBER DRIVES are "hung up" owing to the want of sufficient water in the rivers to bring the logs along. The outlook is a very discouraging one indeed and unless we have warm weather and rains soon the effect will be disastrous upon the trade and lessen the season's shipments very much.

(St. John Telegraph.)

The Lumber Trade in Great Britain.

Latest advices from England concerning the trade in lumber are not very encouraging. All the great shipping centres report stagnation in business, with here and there a better feeling, but not much promise of improvement. There is little doubt but the strikes have had a depressing effect on the sales of lumber. At Tyne the arrivals have improved, giving an appearance of life to business. Speaking of the situation the Timber Trades journal says:—

So far there is nothing at all bright to report as to the state of trade here. When there is business at all it is on old orders not yet completed. With the single exception of house-building, there is absolutely no business moving. In the docks it is like a Sunday, more especially in Tyne dock; little or no coal is being shipped, and the river is quite full of vessels laid up for want of employment. Trade is practically paralysed all over the district. So far there is not a rift in the cloud, except that of a very melancholy kind—that great destitution is experienced in certain districts, and this, probably, may work its own cure. Seldom has the position or outlook in these parts been of a more melancholy kind, for one trade affects another.

There is no disguising the fact that trade at Liverpool is certainly dull. It would be matter for wonderment if it were otherwise. Nearly all other trades are in this position, and whilst the coal and iron industries continue in their present unsatisfactory condition it cannot be expected that lumber would be other then in sympathy with them.

In consequence of the strike, trade has been wretchedly dull at Sunderland, timber laden vessels being unable to obtain return coal cargoes and this, combined with the poor freights offering, makes a gloomy outlook for shipping interests this season. At Cardiff no conclusion has yet been arrived at between masters and men in the building trade, and the outcome is very uncertain. In the meantime, contractors are very chary about tendering for new work. As a necessary consequence, a cloud still rests upon the future prospects of the timber trade, which remains in a languid and depressed condition.

All over Scotland the volume of business is still disappointing; there is, however, a slight improvement, with indications that each week will experience a betterment now that winter is over and work is proceeded with more uninterruptedly. The Timber Trades Journal says the shipbuilding industry does not present any encouraging features to the timber trade just at present—buyers generally, however, may be expected to buy more freely, and business may assume a more satisfactory tone. The supplies both in the towns and in country districts are abnormally light, so that these will afford a large outlet for new goods as they come forward. There is a fair amount of trade existing in the housebuilding department, and other wood-consuming industries may be considered fair, while the large railway extensions and operations going on in a number of districts of the country afford a large market for timber supply.

(For the Advance.)

Practical Poultry Raising.

(*Continued.*)

Now-a days we hear farmers in the older Provinces complain that their land is run down, and in consequence they cannot grow the crops that they used to thirty years ago, this with the competition from the immense grain fields of the North-West, whose wheat can be grown at less cost, in greater abundance, and of better quality, are fruitful sources of complaint.

Why not grow something else that will meet with a ready sale, and that offers a reasonable probability of being remunerative? It will be generally admitted that those farmers in Ontario and Quebec who pay the most attention to dairying and stock-raising are much more successful in their calling than their neighbors who depend almost entirely on grain growing. I think I am putting it mildly when I say that very few farmers will dispute this.

Now we will compare cattle raising with growing spring chickens: you raise a steer and sell him when three years old weighing a thousand pounds, for four cents per lb. live weight, thus receiving forty dollars for an animal that you have fed for thirty-six months, and have kept housed in your barn for nearly half of that time, and which has had to be attended either by yourself, or your man every day that it has been so housed.

Now what do you propose to charge for labour? To say nothing of the feed, in arriving at an estimate of the cost of that steer.

We will figure a little on the cost of producing a thousand pounds of spring chickens: two hundred pairs of chicks of the right breed, will weigh a thousand pounds at the age of eleven weeks, and it should not cost over four cents per lb. to grow them; leaving their total cost, exclusive of the eggs from which they were hatched, forty dollars but the cost of the eggs is an important item, you had to set them about the first of February, when they were worth thirty cents per dozen, and we will suppose that you set seven hundred, this gives a liberal allowance for unfertile eggs, and casualties after the chicks hatched out, thus making the cost of your chicks $57.50.

These chicks if placed on the Toronto or Montreal markets about the end of May will bring readily 80c. per pair, thus realising the snug sum of $160 00 of which $102.50 is profit, and it has taken just fourteen weeks from the time you set the eggs: now what about that steer? If he cost you nothing for feed, and you know only too well that he did, he has still cost three years of labour, which is about equivalent to what you get for him. Your thousand pounds of chickens give you over 150 per cent. more clean profit than the total amount realised from the sale of your thousand pounds of beef.

You don't believe that such a price as 80c. can be obtained, we know that it can, but to meet your ideas of the matter, we will say that you only realise 60c. you still have left the respectable sum of $62 50 as clean profit.

Even if you are now satisfied that this price can be obtained, you perhaps doubt your ability to handle such a flock; and we are perhaps progressing a little too rapidly, but I have made this comparison of beef and poultry growing to attract your attention, to what I shall subsequently have to say on the subject. I don't wish you to think for a moment that you could accomplish this with your present methods, neither could you harvest forty acres of grain without assistance, if you used the old sickle of fifty years ago; but the modern self-binder enables you to easily dispose of such a crop. You are quite convinced that modern agricultural machinery is an absolute necessity to every farmer who desires to keep pace with his neighbors.

Then why do you still cling to the time-honoured methods that were in vogue when Noah's pair stepped into the Ark, in the management of your poultry?

(*To be Continued.*)

The British Succession.

The London Times has recently given an interesting list of the first eighteen names in the succession to the British throne. The letters S., G. S., G. D. and G. G. D. stand for son, grandson, granddaughter and great-grand-daughter to Her Majesty the Queen.

	AGES.
1. Prince of Wales, S.	50
2. Prince George of Wales, G. S	26
3. Duchess of Fife, G. D.	25
4. Lady Alexander Duff, G. G. D.	1
5. Princess Victoria of Wales, G. D.	23
6. Princess Maud of Wales, G. D.	22
7. Duke of Edinburgh, S.	48
8. Prince Alfred of Edinburgh, G. S.	17
9. Princess Marie of Edinburgh, G. D.	16
10. Princess Victoria of Edinburgh, G. D.	15
11. Princess Alexandra of Edinburgh, G. D.	13
12. Princess Beatrice of Edinburgh, G. D.	7
13. Duke of Connaught, S.	41
14. Prince Arthur of Connaught, G. S.	9
15. Princess Margaret of Connaught, G. D	10
16. Princess Victoria of Connaught, G. D.	5
17. Duke of Albany, G. S.	7
18. Princess Alice of Albany, G. D.	9

Contrary to the opinion we should form from the American "cable fiend" reports, the present Duke of Fife is said to be himself a great-grandson of William IV., and, therefore, the tales regarding aristocratic jealousy of his possible advancement are made out of whole cloth.

An Experiment that Should Pay.

[St. Croix Courier.]

The provincial government certainly deserves credit for the steps they are taking to encourage and develop the dairying interests of the province. As our readers are probably aware, they have made an appropriation of $10,000 for this purpose and, if the money is judiciously expended, most beneficial results should follow.

The plan determined on as the best to accomplish the end in view has as its central idea the education of the farmers throughout the province to a greater appreciation of the importance of this branch of their business than they now possess. For this purpose the government, in conjunction with the Ottawa government, have secured the service of Prof. Robertson, of Ontario, a dairying expert, and through him attempts will be made to establish Dairymen's Associations in every agricultural district in the province. This work has already been begun and in it Prof. Robertson is assisted by Messrs. W. W. Hubbard, of Sunbury county, Abram Alward, of Westmorland, and Geo. Baxter, of Victoria. During the next three or four weeks, these gentlemen will travel through the different counties, call public meetings, delivering addresses on dairying, organize associations, of which, it may be said, ladies are eligible to become members. As an inducement for the farmers to interest themselves, the government will make a grant of $25.00 to each association. A condition of the grant is that each association must send at least one delegate to the meeting of the General Provincial Farmers' and Dairymen's Association, and the money may be used to cover the expense of this trip and for other necessary expenditures.

In addition to the instruction provided for as above, Prof. Robertson will take charge of two travelling dairies and, proceeding through the province, will exemplify the work of butter making in the presence of the farmers and their wives, at the same time delivering a practical lecture on the subject. An experimental creamery will also be established at some central point in the province, which will be under the direct supervision of Prof. Robertson. This station will be open to any person desirous of learning the art of butter making or of acquiring information on the subject generally.

Still further to encourage the hearty co-operation of the farmers, the government will give a bonus to any companies organizing creameries or cheese factories and carrying on the work to the satisfaction of the commissioner for agriculture. The attention of the farmers will also be called to the importance of raising cheap fodder for their stock, and samples of fodder corn for seed, with printed instructions how to plant and cultivate it, will be furnished free of charge by the secretary for agriculture to any farmer who may desire to plant it.

Prof. Robertson, who is well acquainted with the different sections of the province, states that this portion of Canada is better adapted for dairy farming than even the great province of Ontario. In that province the business is extensively and profitably carried on. Although as late as twenty years ago the exports of butter and cheese were of very small importance, last year something over 80,000,000 lbs. of cheese were sent to the English market alone. That our own cheese can compete favorably with the product of Ontario was demonstrated last year when Prof. Robertson sent to England a selection of one hundred cheeses from different parts of the province, and they were pronounced equal to and sold at as good a rate as the Ontario article.

When it is remembered that last year New Brunswick was not able to supply the local demand for either butter or cheese and that, if agriculture in future in this country is to be at all profitable it must be by greater attention to special lines than has been the case heretofore, the importance of the plan outlined will be readily seen. The *Courier* is informed that the government intends to adopt a vigorous policy in this matter and to follow it from year to year on the same lines as those which have proved of so much benefit to the farmers of Ontario. Only the hearty co-operation of the farmers is needed to crown the venture with success, and it is not reasonable to suppose that this will not be cheerfully given.

Dominion Parliament.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL INTRODUCED.

OTTAWA, April 29.—Sir John Thompson introduced the Redistribution bill in the house of commons to-day. In doing so he said he was sure it would be cordially received by the opposition members who were eagerly enquiring after it for some time past. He hoped the bill would not justify the observations that had been made when the last distribution was made by the other side of the house. It had been said on that occasion that the bill had come too early and too late, too early in that it should have never come at all, and too late as the end of the session was approaching.

Mr. Mills—Then the minister of justice thinks we are going to have a long session.

Sir John Thompson—I am sure that we will have the company of our friends opposite for a few weeks yet. We have still some estimates to bring down and the manner in which those have been received which we have already, it will give us joy to do so. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) So that I am happy to know that the time in which we intend parting company is very remote indeed. (Laughter.) From one of the speakers when the last Redistribution bill was introduced it is learned that it was on the tenth or eleventh week of the session, and that this one is two or three weeks earlier than was the case then. He hoped that the bill would be well received. It was not likely that it would satisfy everybody. Those who were not pleased with it would be very hard to please. Some friends, as well as those who were opposed to the government, would not like to have their old constituencies changed, but it had to be done and some one accordingly had to suffer. He then referred to the constitutional act which made a redistribution necessary. It was not necessary that it should be done this session, but the government recognized the fact that it was best to be ready in case of the prerogative of dissolution being exercised, so that we would be in a position to give proper representation on an appeal to the country. He then gave the population of the various provinces according to the last census and showed the provinces which were entitled to increased representation and those which had to be reduced. Commencing with Prince Edward Island, he pointed out that in the past county lines had been followed in regard to electoral districts. There were three counties in the province and two members for each county, which made the representation six members in all. As the representation had to be reduced to five, these lines had to be departed from. In future the constituencies would be known as West Prince county, East Prince county, West Queens county, East Queens county and Kings county. The division by population was: 21,000 in West Prince county, 20,723 in East Prince, 22,209 in West Queens, 23,466 in East Queens and 21,684 in Kings county, so that the division, is made in regard to population as near as it is practicable to do. Turning to New Brunswick he said the representation has to be decreased by two. The representation of the whole province is this: Outside the city of St. John there are thirteen members and in the city of St. John and county combined two members and one member for the city. We propose to take off one member from the city and county and join the county of Queens with Sunbury, making one constituency of both, which will reduce the representation to fourteen members. In Nova Scotia the smallest constituency is Queens, in which the population is 10,010. In Shelburne, which joins it, the population is 14,954, so that what we have done is to join Queens with Shelburne, making one constituency of a little over 25,000. Lunenburg has a population of 31,000, coming then to the province of Quebec, he said that the large counties there required more representation than they at present had in the house. Montreal had now three members with a population of 182,695. Hochelaga had a population of 80,988, so that the two combined had a population of 263,683 for four members. The bill increases the representation of Montreal from three to five members and Hochelaga from one to two making seven members in all. In order to avoid undue representation to these large centres, two parishes were taken off and added to Jacques Cartier and Laval. The county of Ottawa, owing to its large representation, will be divided into two, giving it an additional member. To meet this Three Rivers and St. Maurice are united into one constituency, St. John and Iberville into one, Napierville wiped out altogether and added to Chateauguay and Laprairie. Vercheres is struck out and divided between Chambly, St. Hyacinthe and Richelieu. This makes a decrease of four, which will account for the increases in Montreal, Hochelaga and Ottawa counties. In Ontario very few changes he said, had been made. One additional member will be given to the city of Toronto. The western part of Renfrew, in the Nipissing district, will be added to Eastern Algoma and a new constituency made out of the same, giving two members for Algoma. The Niagara district is reconstructed. The real changes are that Haldimand and Monck have been united into one constituency, and North Wentworth and North Brant into another, which will meet the increases in Toronto and Algoma. The boundaries of some of the other constituencies have been altered considerably. In Manitoba Marquette is divided into two constituencies, one being called Macdonald after the late premier. Provoncher remains as it was. Old Selkirk is divided into two ridings—Brandon in the east and Lisgar in the west. Selkirk will now be what was known as Lisgar heretofore. Winnipeg remains the same. The only change in British Columbia is the uniting of Yale and Cariboo, and making two districts of New Westminster instead of one. The representation remains the same.

Mr. Laurier accused the government of having badly gerrymandered the Quebec district so that five or six liberal constituencies would disappear. He complained of Vercheres, so long represented by Sir George Cartier, being wiped out.

Hon. Mr. Ouimet pointed out that the redistribution was as fair as it was possible to make it, and showed that if it was intended to redistribute for political reasons how it could have been made very much worse.

Mr. Mills spoke strongly against the changes that were made in Ontario.

The bill was read a first time.

A REPRESENTATIVE AT WASHINGTON.

OTTAWA, May 2.—The minister of finance when the house met to-day stated that the government had not yet decided whether or not they should lower the duty on crude petroleum or gas oil used in the manufacture of gas.

Mr. McCarthy moved that in the opinion of this house, in view of the vast commercial interests existing between the United States and Canada, and of the political questions from time to time requiring adjustment between the dominion and the neighboring republic, it would lead to the advancement of those interests and the promotion of a better understanding between the two countries, were a representative appointed by the government of the dominion, subject to the approval of her majesty's imperial advisers and attached to the staff of her majesty's minister at Washington, especially charged to watch, guard and represent the interests of Canada. He said in support of his motion that while he had not the privilege of being in the house when the motion of Mr. Mills in regard to increasing the power of treaty making was made, he had no desire now to quarrel with the decision arrived at by the house on that occasion. Canada had her powers increased in this respect very much during the past few years. There was a time when treaties were made without Canada being represented. The policy of the home government was different in that regard now. No treaty was arranged for now in which Canadian interests were concerned without Canada being consulted. He hoped his motion would meet with concurrence of both sides of the house. He then went on to show how Canadian interests were consulted by Great Britain when treaties were to be made, as far back as 1865. In 1869 our views were set before the English government in regard to treaty making, and as a result in 1871, Sir John Macdonald was one of the joint high commissioners, and, although representing the queen, he also represented the interests of Canada on the occasion. In 1874 a further step was taken when Hon. George Brown was appointed an imperial commissioner on behalf of the Canadian government. Again in 1879, Sir A. T. Galt was appointed in behalf of Canada to watch her interests in connection with the treaties which were being arranged between Great Britain and France and Spain. Afterwards a high commissioner was appointed. The principle of the resolution was recognized as far back as 1879. Looking at the great interests which lay between Canada and the United States the appointment of such an official would be of great value in expediting business between the two countries. The arrangement would be a very simple one, and did not go so far as the member for Bothwell desired. There might be some objections made by the foreign office, but he had every confidence that Great Britain would give full consideration and effect to any suggestions which the Canadian parliament should make in the matter.

Hon. Mr. Foster sympathized with Mr. McCarthy's remarks in so far as the development of the treaty making power had gone during the past few years. Canada had today all the powers that she asked for consistent with her position as part of the British empire. The resolution contemplated something more than a commercial agency and something less than the status of an independent power. The government might yet extend the system of appointing agents to represent her in a commercial way, something like consular agents. The government had made a commencement of the establishing of such agencies. The high commissioner in England, outside of every other duty he performed, watched Canada's interests in London in regard to trade matters. There was Hon. Mr. Fabre at Paris, and there were some six agencies established in the West Indies. The government at Washington was conducted very different from other countries, as matters affecting the tariff were dealt with entirely by committee of congress and not initiated with the cabinet, as was the case in Canada and other countries, and therefore an attache of the British ambassador would not be of so much value in getting his views carried out. A simple commercial agent would be better. Practical difficulties as to his appointment would also arise. The British ambassador now at Washington made himself acquainted with Canadian affairs. He had the affairs of Canada at heart and kept the Canadian government and governor general thoroughly informed in all matters that affected the dominion. He saw many difficulties in the way before taking a decided stand on the question.

Hon. Mr. Laurier supported the resolution. It did not go so far as he desired, but it was a step in the right direction. The resolution was a proof, if any were needed, that the interests of Great Britain and the interests of Canada were in many ways different in regard to matters of commerce. Great Britain favored free trade, and Canada favored protection. He thought a diplomatic agent would be of more benefit to Canada at Washington than a commercial one. He claimed that on many occasions our interests were not attended to as they ought to have been by the British ambassador. This was the case in 1888 when a commercial war was within sight between Canada and the United States. He gave the motion his cordial support.

Dr. Weldon, who seconded the resolution in the first instance, said that the speech of Hon. Mr. Laurier showed that the interests of Canada and Great Britain were very much identical, despite that he declared himself otherwise. He was glad to hear the leader of the opposition giving his support to the resolution. His own views were that a diplomatic agent would be of more benefit to Canada than simply a commercial agent at Washington. It was a historical fact that our ambassadors at Washington neglected the interests of Canada. There were two or three cases of this kind. The reason was that the British ambassadors were imperfectly informed of the facts. All we wanted to do now was to have an attache to the British embassy, who would see that our interests were at all times kept sight of. It would be a case on the part of Great Britain of taking Canada into her confidence with the result that good would come therefrom between Canada and the great republic to the south with whom we deserved to live on good terms. God made us neighbors and common sense ought to make us friends.

Mr. Cockburn favored the resolution.

Mr. McNeil also supported it.

Messrs. Mills and Davies both spoke in favor of the resolution.

Sir John Thompson pointed out that the range which the debate took showed its vast importance, and also pointed out how careful the house should be before adopting the resolution. The resolution was not asking the mere appointment of an agent, but an attache to the British embassy. The leader of the opposition, he said, pointed out that this attache would report to the Canadian government and the British government at the same time. Now, if he was an attache of the British ambassador he could do no such thing, as he would have to be the confidential servant of the British minister, and could not report to either. There was a good deal to be said in appointing an agent at Washington or some of the other cities in the United States, something similar to consular agents. Personal explanations would be very much more effective than written ones. In conclusion, he moved the adjournment of the debate so that the government might have an opportunity of taking the different views expressed on the matter into consideration.

Mr. McCarthy, while adhering to his views already expressed, said he trusted the leader of the opposition would not press a vote on the adjournment of the debate, as an opportunity would yet be had to fully discuss the subject this session.

Mr. Laurier agreed to this and the debate was adjourned.

Farm and Household.

The stingy man breeds from poor stock and underfeeds.

NO EGGS.

We are often asked why the hens that are in perfect health and well fed do not lay. The reason is that, in a majority of cases, the hens are too well fed. They are kept up to a fat condition, fed perhaps three times a day, and their reproductive organs deranged. When the hens have giddiness, suddenly die, have soft livers when examined after death, and are very fat, the indications are that they do not have sufficient exercise and are fed too liberally for profit.

THE LOVE OF FLOWERS.

A London paper says that any one who can remember the homes of the poor in London fifteen or twenty years ago in our back streets and slums will bear us out in saying that scarcely a flower-pot was seen in their rooms or on their window-ledges outside. At the period in which we write you can scarcely go through a street and find a window without some plants in it, either outside or in. This fact being recognized we come to the natural conclusion that the taste for flowers has increased more than ten thousand fold during the last twelve or fourteen years, and that consequently horticultural and floricultural knowledge has infused into the minds of the people generally a greater love for flowers, thereby improving their tastes and tending to make their homes happier.

CLOVER SEED ON HARROWED SURFACE.

Many of the failures of clover seed on heavy soils are due to its becoming compacted by Spring rain before the seed is sown. There are two ways to insure a catch, one by sowing very early, and allowing rains to cover the seed. This often covers it too deeply, and some of the seed may not come at all. On rolling land the seed lying on the surface is washed into gullies, on the sides of which will be found most of the clover in the field. The seed is also carried away when the land is overflowed. The other method of ensuring a catch is to harrow the surface, thus improving the winter grain, and causing enough soil to be lightened up to make just the seed bed that grass or clover needs. The late sowing will often outgrow that which was sown earliest without the harrowing. When rains come after the seed bed is fitted the grain leaves form a covering which protects the soil from being beaten down, and also helps shade the young clover at a time it is most liable to injury.

Two Moral Reformers Caught in the Act.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Police Captain Cross arrested to-night Agents Becker and Finn of the Gerry Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children on the charge of levying blackmail on the keepers of several disorderly houses. So many complaints were made to the policemen that Inspector Williams obtained a list of 14 houses where it was alleged the two men complained of had levied blackmail, and he gave it to Capt. Cross to investigate. Accordingly a trap was laid to catch the swindlers. It was arranged that a woman from whom Finn and Becker had demanded $500 should meet them tonight at Twenty-fourth street and Second avenue, and she was provided with $500 in bills that had previously been marked. The programme was successfully carried out, and just as Finn took the money the police swooped down on the blackmailers.

Becker was captured, but Finn ran towards Third avenue. The detective fired a shot and a policeman who was standing on the opposite side heard it. A moment later Finn came running across Third avenue and fell into the policeman's arms.

About 100 feet from Third avenue, on the line of Finn's run, the roll of marked bills was found. The woman declared that she had paid the money to the agents on their promise to "fix her case. She said that they had accepted it, and that Finn had thrown it away when the detective chased him.

Becker and Finn both denied that they had received any money from the woman. They denied having blackmailed any one but they could give no reason for making, and keeping an appointment with this woman tonight.

There is another witness against them, a woman who says she gave Becker $500 on March 1 and that a week ago he called for $100 more.

Hall's Hair Renewer renders the hair lustrous and silken, gives it an even color, and enables women to put it up in a great variety of styles.

William Astor's Will.

HIS ESTATE WORTH $70,000,000—THE DAUGHTERS GET $2,000,000,000 EACH AND JOHN JACOB $60,000,000.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The will of William Astor leaves the bulk of his fortune to his son John Jacob, whose wife was Miss Willing, of Philadelphia. Mr. Astor's entire fortune amounts to $70,000,000. Each of the three daughters will receive two millions and when other bequests are deducted there will be in the neighborhood of $60,000,000 to be handed over to John Jacob. The widow will receives an annual income while she lives of $500,000. At her death this will go to her son, John Jacob. She will also receive the family residences in New York and Newport, including the new city mansion, for which plans were recently made. Provision has been made in the will for completing the mansion, which at Mrs. Astor's death, will become the property of her son as the family home. John Jacob Astor will receive the great fortune left by his father in trust for his children. There is now one son, William Vincent Astor, about six months old. Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton will receive as much as the other daughters.

News and Notes.

H. M. STANLEY FOR PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 29.—Henry M. Stanley has consented to stand as a candidate in the Unionist interests for a seat in Parliament at the general election.

SHORT-TAILED CAT.

A common domestic cat, belonging to Newell Roberts, of Penobscot, was noticed to make frequent excursions into the woods. In due course of time she brought forth two kittens, a cross between the domestic cat and the wild cat of the woods. The two kittens are vicious little beasts with much of the ferocity of their progenitor of the forest. They have long, sharp nails and a short tail.

EGGS.

Mr. Ansley Wallace, Coverdale, A. Co., has 12 hens (partly Plymouth Rock) hatched about 20th April, 1891, that in the last 6 months before Easter laid 94 dozen eggs, an average of nearly 8 dozen each. Who can beat this? Let all speak at once. These eggs realised an average of 22 cents per dozen, giving a return of $1.72 for each hen during the slack months of the year. Does farming pay? Seems to depend largely on who the farmer is.

A TROTTING STEER.

WINNIPEG, April 28.—A Maple Creek, (Assa.) correspondent writes:—A syndicate has purchased the celebrated Texas steer "Evader" and he is now being handled to the sulky and shows a very fast clip. While on range there was not a horse could turn him, while the steer trotted as natural a gait as any trained horse. The proprietors are arranging dates for exhibitions and are going east this autumn to attend the industrial and Provincial fairs. They are open to match Evader against any horse that has not won public money.

TRADE RETURNS.

The trade returns of Canada for the first nine months of the current fiscal year show that the exports amounted in value to $85,487,439 as against $73,734,013 during the same period of last fiscal year. Our imports amounted in value to $81,900,000, as against $81,829,000 in the first nine months of the previous fiscal year. A striking fact in connection with the imports is the large proportion of free goods. Compared with the previous year the figures are:

	1891.	1892.
Dutiable goods	$54,149.044	$49,501,339
Coin and bullion	1,692.970	947.747
Free goods	25,986.929	31,448,860
	$81.828.943	$81,897,946

The total duty collected during the nine months was $14,580,189, or a fraction over 17 per cent. on total imports.

A TRADER.

Belfast has a business man designated by the Age as "Lige" Walker, who must be way at the top as far as genius is concerned. He says that during the winter he lived very comfortable on the proceeds of an income derived from a weeks trip he made last fall. His whole stock in trade when he started out was only a jacknife. He returned with nearly two townships. He said he thought he got cheated, some what, on his trade of the season as he was a little rusty. For a horse, buggy and harness he gave one pig, six bullets and a pair of ducks. He in turn sold the buggy for a watch