his is the query perpetually on your little It For? ger, older, balder-headed boys. Life is an interrogation point. "What is it for?" we contory sermon we turn and ask: "What is AUGUST FLOWER FOR?" As easily We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We

town. To-day it has an honored place in every city and country store, possesses one of the largest manureason is as simple as a child's thought. It is honest, does one thing, and does it right along—it cures Dyspepsia. G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

SAL ESMAN Wanted - Salary and expenses paid. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

# UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

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

an overwhelming popular vote.

To Continue Until January 1, 1895. Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take and the Chignecto ship railway. GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place We premise by saying that the all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New

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

He do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana of far more benefit to the trade of State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings them. selves, and that the same are conducied 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.

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. Jno. H. Connor, Pres, State Nat'l Bank. A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk. Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING. VILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music. New Orleans. Tuesday, January 10, 1893.

Capital Prize, \$75,000. LIST OF PRIZES 875,000 is...

2,500 are..... PRIZES OF 25 PRIZES OF 200 are..... 200 PRIZES OF 100 are..... 60 are.... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. \$100 are..... \$10,000 999 Prizes of 20 are .. PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets at \$5; Two-Fifths \$2; One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50c; One-Twentieth 25c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

IMPORTANT. SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE

IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONBAD. Give full address and make signature plain.

Concress baving lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisians 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

emain in force UNTIL 1895. in Lawing a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that me ticket at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by Paul Connad, President that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals C. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABPLL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

WE ARE NOW

READY FOR

IN OUR

NEW STORE

OPEN THIS WEEK.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

MEDICAL HALL.



Anvance.

Maritime vs. Dominion Expensitures. The tone assumed towards the maritime provinces by many of the newsboy's lips. And he is papers and public men of Ontario and no worse than the big- Quebec is so insolent as to have much influence in retarding the growth of the sentiment necessary to the real unitinually cry from the cradle to the fication of even the old provinces that grave. So with this little introduc- entered the original "Canadian" confederation of 1867. Sir Richard Cartanswered as asked: It is for Dys- wright is a representative of Ontario pepsia. It is a special remedy for insolence towards the maritime provthe Stomach and Liver. Nothing inces, who, with all his admitted more than this; but this brimful. knowledge of public affairs, has as much to learn in reference to the provhave reasons for knowing it. Twenty | inces by the sea and their people as he years ago it started in a small country has of courtesy and that regard for even the prejudices of others which are as necessary to the consolidation of a facturing plants in the country and country of diversified interests as to Ministerial satisfaction seems a little ever well they may be equipped in other respects. The Montreal Witness

sells everywhere. Why is this? The the success in public life of men, howis also a sample of the ill-mannered and insolent Quebec newspaper, when it has occasion to deal with matters affecting the maritime provinces in their relationships with the rest of the Dominion. In a recent leading editorial that paper has the hardihood to they found that a si gle sale could not be make a protest against what it chooses to term the "inestimable expense" of keeping the maritime provinces "bound to the Dominion and subservient to the ruling party." As examples, it

cites the Intercolonial as a \$50,000,000 already stated, the spruce limits offered when he had to plane American sawn pine item in the expense referred to; also a found more purchasers and as much better grain elevator at Halifax, a proposed tunnel across Northumberland Straits miles in the Rimouski and Bonaventure agencies, and Mr. M. Boyd, of Bolcavgeon. to whom nearly 1,000 miles in the same and

in each of the other ten months of the year, and are Prince Edward Island tunnel has cost the Dominion only a few thousand dollars, thus far, for experimental surveys, while the Chignecto Ship Railway has cost it nothing.

The Intercolonial Rullway has been Quebec than of the maritime provinces and is, therefore, a Quebec, quite as much as a maritime work. At all events, New Brunswick had built the whole of its portion of the work (save that required for the accommodation of Quebec trade) long before confederation. and even if more than a third of the mileage of the I. C. R. were not in the province of Quebec it would be fair to consider one-half of the \$50,000,000 named as an expenditure in Quebec's interests. If we charge the other half against the maritime provinces it will not seem a very great sum when we consider that the Dominion has aided railways to the extent of about \$236 .-000,000. The upper provinces, besides absorbing about \$200,000,000 of Dominion aid in their railways, have had nearly \$60,000,000 expended on their canals, in the operation of which there

is a loss of over a million dollars a year. The people of the maritime provinces are obliged to pay their share of the interest on the railway debt incurred in and for the benefit of the upper and western provinces, and of the enormous canal deficit, but neither their public men nor papers are continually harping on the subject. Nor do we boast when we-as small as we are down here by the sea-have to furnish the ablest members of the cabinet and parliament generally to conduct the affairs of these narrowminded inlanders. If public men and newspapers of the Cartwright and Montreal Witness stripe will scan their own shortcomings and their own side of the Dominion ledger as critical- but there would be special compensation to

ly as they appear to do ours, and with the fishermen of Newfoundland in the shape even a fair disposition towards justice, of removal of duties, while the Cauadian near these things is to be near great ones. they will have as great reasons to day to thank Previdence that they are confederated with us, as their provinces ere in 1867, when they were almost on their knees asking us to cannot be British subjects and enjoy Amer-New Orleans, La., join them in the interests of harmony between themselves and for the consolidation of British institutions over

one-half of the North American con- ministers would co-operate with the au- the men about him were little Napoleons,

### Big Timber Limits Sale.

The big sale of Crown timber limits in the province of Quebec, which took place a few days ago was very disappointing to the government, the whole amount realised being only \$85,000, when it is said the expectation of the department was that it would get over \$500,000. A report of the sale says that after a short time the upset price and other limitations | the innocence of their souls they imagined on the market for the sale of which vendors receive set by the government were dropped and that the matter only concerned the interenormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having the different limits were offered at any change of bait and codfish. A month later they want the advertised chance for thing they would bring. The report conthet were dropped and that the matter only concerned the inter-change of bait and codfish. A month later they want the advertised chance for

and \$7.50 per mile respectively. In the Saguenay agency the bidding was a little more animated, and more lots were sold. ing Messrs. M. Boyd and Price Bros. & Co. at \$7, and the other to Mr. H. Atkinson at for the lots in the Rimouski agency and the prices obtained were much better, Messrs. Price Bros & Co. buying six lots at \$16.50, mile, the last figures being paid for fourteen square miles in the Caucapsal river. The highest figure obtained this forenoon, however, was \$60 per mile from Mr. Robitaille. brother of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Robi-NEW YEAR GOODS taille, for twelve square miles on the Mill stream in the Bonaventure agency. Messrs W. J. Poupore, of Pontiac, and Brodie, of Quebec, were also purchasers of small lots on the Patapedia river at \$8 and \$7 per mile respectively. At 1 p. m. the sale was suspended until 2 30 when it was continued.

> usual upset price of onl \$300 a mile. A despatch later than the foregoing esents such a disagree-

These were mainly pine limits and

yearly renewals on them will be at the

the Ontario sale not long since that the con- United States framed in the same spirit of clusion is naturally forced, either that our reciprocity. lumbermen attach nothing like the same value proportionately to what Quebec's timber resources, its pre most valuable assets, or that the time chosen for the sale was ill-advised and dictated more by the wants of the Government than

pine limits down to about \$25 for spince,

fetch, as well as the condition giving the Commissioner power to require that the mits sold should be worked within two nor implied it. Yet there is a word to be years, except in the case of lots in the he Rimouski Ageney sold at prices ranging from \$3 to \$13 50, were bought by Messrs. Boyd, Egan and Price Bros. & Co. The re bray, R. H. Montgomery, J. B Corb-ta and seven dollers per square mile, and in one Stobo and Lownder.

"It is c'aimed that Mr. Flynn, Crown Lands Commissioner, and his co'leagues are thoroughly satisfied with the result. misplaced if not altogether a sumed for the ccasion. The Ministerial organs pretend that the Government was not at all anxious to sell the lots in the Ostawa district, in view of the certainty of an early rise in values; that the upset prices were consequently put high on purpose, so as not to acrifice such valuable assets of the provadvertised with the spruce lands in order to dd to the apparent importance of the sale. But this pretension is completely refuted by made; that the Ottawa lots were then offered a second time for anything they would could be effected at purchasers' As a well known lumberman and ex.M. P. P. remarked after the auction 'If a few of us had

at prices running from \$4 to \$7 per mile. He was Right.

the Sagnenay agencies were knocked down

Arnot J. Magurn, in a sketch of Sir John Thomp on published in the Toronto Globe, relates the following episode, which wi'l strengthen the confidence of all true Canadians in the premier's patriotism and statesmanship:

A bit of inner political history will illustrate the tenacity of purpose which is a very prominent feature of Sir John Thompson's character. It was related by Sir John Macdonald himself and is therefore authentic. The ratification by England of the Bond treaty between Newfoundland and the United States was opposed by the Canalian cabinet, who were very much alarmed over it. The governor-general was advised by the Imperial government that they saw no reason for refusing to ratify the treaty, and Lord Stanley himself shared the Imperial view. The official papers which have since to withdraw their opposition. This was in 'The subject has also to be viewed to some extent in councetion with the question of the confederation of the provinces. The union which was effected, in accordance

with the strong desire of Her Majesty's avernment in 1867, has always been view ed with unfriendly feelings by a large portion of the people in the United States, who continue, with great reason, to regard it as a means of consolidating British power in North America. The confederation pro vinces, at great sacrifice, have striven accomplish that object; they have made progress in the direction of its accomplishment of which they fel some pride, but they are now threatened with being placed in a worse position, as regards some of the most important interests of their commerce. than the one colony in British North Amerca which has remained outside of the union.'

The next paragraph ran as follows :-"The protection afforded by the tierty of 1818 for upwards of seventy years wou'd thus be taken away from Canadian fishermen and Newfoundland firhermen alike. While this would, perhaps, be the most effectual method of impressing on the minds grandfather who determined to be the rich. during the governor's absence. of the Canadian people the lesson that they est man on the planet, and fussed about. ican markets, her majesty's government your excellency's government have not for moment believed that hor Majesty's therities of the Unites States in incolcating seeing in him only their own aims, aspirasuch a leson at the present time."

Fancy telling her majesty's government

on this continent! The delicate carcaem was worthy of a Cicil. These extracts are given partly to illustrate the incident and partly as very good specimens of the Juvenalian satire of which Sir John Thompson is a complete master. As has been stated, the British government failed to observe that the empire was in danger. In the minister of justice, and Lord Stanley "But even in this way only one lot of informed Sir John McD mall of the intenthirty-eight square miles on the River tion to ratify the Bond treaty. Sir John Thompson of the result of his interview John eastward. - E.c. Thirteen lots were sold at prices ranging with the governor-general, and the minister from \$9 to \$4 per mile, the chief buyers be- of justice at once declared that it would never do, Sir John McDonald who was \$17 per mile. In the Grandville agency then urging his excellency to grant the dis-Messrs. Price Bros. & Co , bought two more | solution of parliament, and taking far more lots at \$4.50 and \$5 per mile. The bidding interest in the coming elections than in the once went down to Rideau Hall and begged to call his clam farm.

before had a difference with his ministry, particular. able contrast to the magnificent results of which failed to obtain a treaty with the firstly, did you ever dig clams?

English vs. American fawing

[The Timber News, Liverpool ] The article on "English vs. American

which ranged from over \$200 per mile for been practically granted. But a strong victory over the c'ams. claim is put in as regards the speed of Ame- "On the following day we went out on name." obliged to accept for those which could be ricen sawing compared with that of English the marsh, a sporting neighbor living three sold at all. Comparatively speaking, the saving, and we are told "that it is no un- or four miles away, a horse, the cultivator common thing for a band saw in the Yankee myself and a crowd of small boys. It worknation to make sixteen cuts in one minute ed to a charm. As the machine ripped up nonnced that the Government had decided the full length of a log 16 feet." In the face the mud the clams were left on top, fat and to abandon the opset prices and to sell the of this feet it would be idle to assert that Inscious, ready for whoever cared to gather.

into deals, would not for a day be tolerated swarms, and stay till the tides come in. All maining lots in the Bonaventure Agency in England in similar cutting, or in sawing we have to do to get some of the finest the Brunswick Hotel, Moneton, and made were beight by Messis. Poupore, McAllister deals into boards. There is more difference shooting in the country is to show that old in the finish between American and English horse and cultivator, and the bird poputoast of his health. Amongst other things Brodie at prices ranging from \$25 to \$3. In sawing than there is between the finish of lation for miles around strike a bee line for he said it was with mingled feelings of the Gaspe Agency, most of the lots which weellen and ve'vet. American sawing is Long Island. We draw a furrow along the pleasure and of pain that he met so many of exceedingly rough, as everyone in the trade beach, and go home for the guns. There is his old associates on this occasion; of p'eascase at \$31 per mile, the chief buyers being knows, while English sawing is, in comparing the buyers being knows, while English sawing is, in comparing the buyers being knows, while English sawing is, in comparing the buyers being knows, while English sawing is, in comparing the buyers being knows, while English sawing is, in comparing the buyers being knows, while English sawing is, in comparing the buyers being knows, while English sawing is, in comparing the buyers being knows, while English sawing is, in comparing the buyers being knows, while English sawing is, in comparing the buyers being knows, while English sawing is, in comparing the buyers being knows, while English sawing is, in comparing the buyers being knows, while English sawing is an account to the buyers being knows, while English sawing is an account to the buyers being knows, while English sawing is an account to the buyers being knows and the buyers being knows and the buyers being the buye Ross & Co., Price Bros. & Co, and Messes. son, as smooth as glass. The difference in Strictly speaking, we plough for the birds he had brought up, of pain because his conthe cost between planing English, and | you see." American or Canadian or Swedish sawn wood is also very considerable, as much But as the purchasers are also jub lant over | thicker shavings have to be taken off the the extremely low figures paid, the foreign-sawn woods. This requires greater

America, instead of getting three 3 inch about three 1 inch; in fact, after the plan- only voter in the place." ing had been done they might not be so ince, and that the Octawa limits were only thick. We have been so long accustomed to planks coming roughly sawn, as rough almost as logs, that tradesmen here think the fact that yesterday afternoon the Gov- nothing about the matter. But when the ernment abandoned the upset prices when apprentice, even the youngest, has say to dress one side of the notch boards for a flight of cottage stairs, you will invariably fetch, and that even then only a few sales find he planes the side which has been out in the English mill. He does this to save elbow-grease, not his master's expenses. not remained over they would not have sold | One can well remember the time when this single lot in the Ottawa limits.' As same young gentleman growled terribly boards. These made very poor headway prices than the pine, though still at low figures in most cases. Among the largest | for a long while, just because they were so investors in this line were Mr. Geo. Moffit, | terribly rough s.wn. Wood workers had of Dalhousie, N. B., who brought about 100 long been used to planks as rough almost. as paving stones, but boards never. Hence the ceaseless grumbling that met the introduction of ready sawn boards. In recent years though an improvement has taken place in the manufacture of these boards and

they are now largely used. What do these remarks point to? Decidedly to the fact that when Americans speak of speed they should also refer to quality, and to the fact that the steadysawing Englishman who has got to dress and work the stuff he saws, knows full well what he is about when he has his saws finely set and ca's his stuff slowly. In all probability the American would cut his stuff no quicker if he gave it an equal finish to that which obtains here. In conclusion we do not wish our Ame ican cousins and Canadian brothren to imagine that we are endeavoring to show ourselves highly superior to then; the attacks came from them and

The 'Hundred Million People'

We have all to give place to persons who ave mency, and especially to those who what shall be said of those who have simply come into possession of morey made for by Sir John Thompson, adopted by the them by others and who compose the majorcabinet and forwarded to England. One ity of those referred to in the following rather caustic article from the London Daily family. This is by no means chimerical,

"Jay Gould may possib'y be the last of the great millionaires, of the men who were millionaires and nothing else, for Americans are growing rather tired of the type. They bave hitherto taken them much too serious made and s, ent. Rafus Hatch and his turkeys, Jay Gould and his mousetrap, Adam Forepaugh's ten cent menegerie, and heir corpets at fifty pounds a yard, of this "royal bath tub," and of the other's grand piano at ten thousand pounds. Mr. bee', while Mr. Samuel Tilden was on pie. Poor Mr. Gould could not buy a yacht at a hundred thousand dolla's without having everybody in the secret. total exports for five months are two mil-Even his neuralgia was a theme of impassiond p ose. A Sabbath edition of the Herald elebrates one lady's world-renowned necklace and another laty's diamond studded fan. When the late Mrs Jacob As or appeared on the present season is here to-day. great occasions, the flash of her jeves was federal bonus for a railway between St such that her head seemed encircled in flame. Another paper lately gave twelve closelyprinted columns for Sunday reading about the millimaires of New York alone, and it awe in it, and wonder, a belief that to be Mr. Astor could afford the diamonds; his ninety thousand dollars. duties under the new American tariff, assured income, safe from all fluctuations greatly exce ded £15 000 a weak. It killed academical cul are is that it does not produce many presidents and cashiers for the can hardly on reflection, feel surprised that New York banks To do him justice, the proposes to connect Lake Erie, Montre I and wealth is a sp'ead il beneficence, Napotions, and methods writ large. The late millonaire was but the giant type of innumerable little Goulds. That circumthat they were en-operating with the United stances should give him an abiding place in States for the destruction of British power history. It will be impossible to explain cision to abolish the St. John immigration one phase of civilization without the fie-

New Railroad Schome

There is a go d deal of interest at Montreal over an application to the Domision government to incorporate the Atlantic other day in Detroit by a representative of and Pacific R ilway Company, whose pro- the Free Press. He said, amongst other moters, composed of Boston and Montreal things :capitalists, want to build and construct "I do not care to talk politics, but I am roads, from Sault Ste. Marie to Pembroke, always free to give my views in a general Ottawa and Montreal and thence to Point way on the question which so many Ameri Levis by the Great Eastern route along the cans and a few Canadians favor, annexation south shore of the St. Lawrence. Jas. N. It is a vast subject, and one that should Greenshield, Q. C., solicitor of the com- be most carefully studied and weighed Batiscan, in the St. Maurice agency, could Maclonald, like the old imperialist that he pany, will address the application to the before an opinion is offered. We have a three in to Lake St. John agency of 8½. 214 was, replied, "If the British government, and 324 sq are miles to Messrs. Tremblay, with its broad view of the interests of all lowed running powers over the Intercolonial ritories, extending from ocean to ocean. Dominion government this week to be al- country of seven provinces an! five ter B. A. Scott and Price Bros. & Co. at \$22 \$26 parties, thinks we should withdraw our from Levis to Halifax upon the same terms There are many kinds and conditions of opposition, I will do so." He told Sir John as is given the Canadian Pacific from St. people. What would be an excelent

Ploughing for Clams.

FRED PLAISTED, THE OARSMAN, IN THE ROLL OF A CAME CULTURIST. [Boston Herald ]

To plough for clams is the latest idea in Bond treaty, laughingly told Sir John seashore affairs, and Fred Paisted, the old Tacmpson that he would leave him to fight time oarsman, claims the honor of being the question-has any one dared to appounce \$19.00, \$35.00 \$36.00 \$37.00 and \$53.00 per it out with his excellency, as he himself was originator. He is wintering on Long Island, annexation as his platform? I can answer going to Toronto. Sir John Thompsou at Portland harbor, or near what he is pleased both at once-not one. I do not know how

satisfaction a little later of seeing the royal he rhapsodiz d. "You see it is away from our natural market, but you have erected assent witheld from the Bond treaty, which everywhere. There is nothing near you but those walls and said: 'We will starve you, has, therefore, never gone into operation. the wild ducks, the fish -and the clams. we will drive you into this annexation With the instinct of the heir to the premier- They are under you, of course, if you go scheme.' Can you drive us into annexation? ship, he saw that a reciprocity treaty be- that way. Our way was the good old, Have we no self-respect, no love of country? tween Newfoundland and the United States | patriarchial method for a long while, till I Are Americans afraid of Canada? That would be fatal to the government in Canada | got sight of a big cultivator one day. Now,

> admitted that he had. light of mutual sympathy illumined his six years since the reciprocal relations were

"Well, the cultivator caught my eye If these pleasant relations had continued all the necessities of the timber market. This was further emphasized by the very great appeared in the Timber News has been com
NEW and wonderful. Particulars free.

NEW and wonderful. Particulars free.

Box 880 Portland, Maine

The necessities of the timber market. This appeared in the Timber News has been com
and it was but the work of a few moments disparity between the upset prices at first mented upon America, as might be to secure it. Next day was rainy, and I

fixed by the Crown Lands Commissioner, pected, and what we contended for has had only a chance to gloat on my prospective have an effect on the social and political.

remaining lots for whatever they would English sawing is as quick as American saw- We have revelled in clams ever since, and has been the recipient of many profis of the ing. But we have never made the assertion, backaches are things of the part.

said on even this subject, and it is this, are the boys, for one thing. Noise does not He has been given a fine cane and a silver that the style of cutting which always ob- frighten away clams. Then there are a lot tains in America and Cana'a in cutting logs of worms turned up. The birds come in

the meek scribe.

"True as gospel," was the answer. "We every part of the work. He had started as can scoop up any number of ducks in a day a boy of 18, throwing wood into a fire box. power and implies decreased speed; that by this simple, inexpensive and healthy Then he had gone into a shop and worked plan. We live on the fat of the land up awhile, then ran an engine. He bad carried If sawing here were to be done as it is in there, or, rather, upon the fat of the water. a chain for surveying the location of a rail-Between czone, ducks and clams, Long way, then he had carried a staff and after a boards out of a 3 inch plank we should get Island is a great winter resort, and I am the while got the level and let the other fellow

In Case of Diphtheria. First, strips of I nen or cotton fabric. about eight inches wide, folded several imes, and long enough to reach from ear to ear, should be wrung out of ice water (if in and then applied externally to the throat, and as fast as one cloth gets warm another in charge of each section. He had run the should be ready to take its place, writes C. first passenger train between Moncton and G. B. Klophel, M. D., in the January Point do Chene and also the first regular Ladies' Home Journal. If the child com- passenger train between St. John and plains of being cold, its feet and bands should be bathed in as hot water as it can stand. When the child is very young, it may be readily ascertained if it be cold or road is not economically managed. He not by feeling its hands and head. Under no circumstances should hot applications be | way in Canada the road department of erough, it may be given broken ice to suck constantly, even if the water is spit out The cold applications inhibit the growth of the microbes. The patient's hands should be washed frequently-and here let me say so should those of the attendants -and the vessel used for the purpose should not h used by any one else. The patient's clothng needs protection in front. This may be done by pinning back of the neck a large piece of linen or cotton fabric, which will cover the whole front of the chill and reach as far as the knees. A material should be used which can easily be boiled or lurned when soiled. The little patient, if old enough, will want to spit, and for a spittoon a small wooden box, with an inch of sawdust on the bottom, is capital. Fresh sawdust should be supplied at least once a day -three times a day would be better-and that which has been used should be emptied upon a good, het fire, and thus burned at the time the change is made. If there are any flies about, the bex should be kept cov-

ered, and, as a matter of course, only un covered when the patient desires to spit otherwise, the flies alighting upon this spittle would carry the germs of the disease with them, and then alighting upon the family's food and drink, necessarily infect them, and thus in lirectly infect the whole

but a well-established fact.

Ottawa Notes. OTTAWA, Dec. 23 - The trade returns November are not as pacouraging as the have been for some time past, the export showing a falling off to the extent of \$4. 309,000. This is due largely to the fac John Jacob Astor as a pedlar of cakes have that more wheat has been placed in the elevators for shipment when navigation opens in the spring than was the case last winter. Mercover, the monthly return in-Scott, it seems, liked oysters, Mr. Vander- dicates the values not quantities, and as wheat is lower now than twelve months ago, this partly accounts for the decrease. The lions ahead of last year. The imports show an increase of three millions and a half.

The first railway subsidy delegation for Hyacinthe and Sorel is wanted.

The cold snap continues here. It was seventeen degrees below zero at seven The deposits in the post office banks exceed d the withdrawals in November by

Chief Justice Sullivan has been appoint ed administrator of Prince Edward Island

To-morrow's official Gazette will contain an app'ication for the incorporation of the International Navigation Company, which chief aim he acknowledges in the acquisition | New York city by a twenty-two foot navigation, with locks twenty-two feet draft, fifty feet wide and 450 feet long. The return of George V. McInerney as the member of ct for Kent, N. B, will be gazetted to-morrow.

> The goverment has reconsidered its deagency en January 1st: and has determined to continue it.

> > The Annexation Question.

Rev. Principal Grant was interviewed th

policy for one might not do at all fo another. Oue should e neider well before he says that Canada wants annexation. How large a percentage of our people favor annexatoin? you ask, and my answer i another question-how many men have ever been returned to an elective office in Canada, who stood on that platform? Another

near to annexation we might have been had an interview with the governor-general. He He dropped in a few days ago on a flying the pleasant reciprocal relations of 1864-56 told Lord Stanley that if the Bond treaty visit to the city, looking the picture of been maintained, but since 1366 the policy were sanctioned two of his excellency's health. In response to congretulations on of the United States has been to starve advisers would resign, Mr. Tupper and his appearance, he branched forth in eulogy Canada, as some of the American statesmen himself. Lord Stanley, who had never of claim farms in general and his own in say. Insuperable wal's have been built by the United States and we were forced to gave in, and Sir John Thompson had the 'It is meat, drink and fun combined," find new markets. The United States is would hardly be possible-a nation of 65,000,000 and we have but 5,000,000-but Taken thus suddenly, the scribe meekly why build up trade with the countries of South America by the enactment of reci-"Hard work, ain't it?" said Fred, as the procity treaties and ignore Canada? Twenty

We might have been one nation in all save

H A. Whitney Henored.

Mr. H. A. Whitney, who has been me-

chanical super ntendent of the Latercolonial

railway for many years is retired from that

respect of the men who had served under 'Excitement? I should say so, There him, as well as of his late fellow officials. coffee sett, and Mrs. Whitney has received a pair of opera glasses. He was also given a nection with the I. C. R. has been severed. "This is all straight, F.ed?" was asked by 40 years ago last August he had entered the railway and he had taken part in almost carry the chain. He also assisted in the location of a line. He came here in 1857 at the request of Mr. Light and had been on the I. C. R. ever since. The Intercolonial system then consisted of 30 miles of disconnected sections, 4 miles at St John, 12 miles at Moneton and 13 at Halifax. The winter,) and if in summer directly upon ice. system to-day embraced 1200 miles. As the railway extended he (Mr. Whitney) was put Point du Chene, Referring to the charge that the I. C. R. is a burden on the public. he asserted that it was not because the would venture to say there was not a railwhich is more economically managed than Mr. Archibald's and he had the figures to show that there is not a road in North America under the same climatic condi ditions on which the locomotive service is more cheaply conducted. He believed there was business enough to make the road a success. The men from whom he was now taking his leave were all pretty good fellows and he was glad to meet them. He felt very grateful to them for they would render to his successor the same faithful service they had given to

Imprisoned in the Car.

him for so many years.

THE STEAM GENERATOR IN A NOV! SCOTIA CENTRAL TRAIN BURSTS AND TERRIFIES AND INJURES THE PASSENGERS. (Halifax Herald)

An accident occurred on the Nova Scotia

central railway train on Saturday which

might have hal its climax in a tragedy, but fortunately ended in nothing more than a severe cut to one of the passengers and inflicting slight burns to some of the others in the first class coach. The train was about thirteen miles out of Bridgewater, bound to Middleton, when the steam generator at the forward end of the coach exploded, breaking the stove with which it was in connection. A volume of steam, smoke and live cinders burst cut, filling the coach and almost sufficating the passengers, about two thirds of the seats being occupied. No one knew what to do. The windows were frozen down so that it was impossible to let in air, but worst of all, the bell rope was found to be unconnected with the engine, at least the passengers found themselves unable to move the bell by its means; and they could not pass through the forward door on account of the wrecked stove. The passengers were almost suffer cated, while their clothing was covered with ashes and cinders, and there seemed sibility of rescue till the next station was reached. It was to the presence of mind of Nelson Pratt, principal of the Milton academy, Queens county, who was on his way home to Maitland for the Caristmas vacacion, that they were indebted for relif He could not open the window, so Mr Pratt broke the sash and tried to attract the attention of the engineer by waving a hand kerchief and in other ways. At last the train came to a curve the engineer saw there was trouble in the train and he brought it to a stantstil. The conductor, who was in another coach, and the train hands, were startled when they found the state of affairs. The passengers were removed to the second-class and other cars, and were brought in to Midd eton, all bearing the marks of their hard experience. Mr. Pratt's wrist was badly cut, and it will be some weeks before he recovers its use. He

leaves the city this morning for Maitland. Patch Work-A New Gamo.

(Clara J. Denton, in Harper's Young People ) Have ready before beginning to play ome slips of paper one and one half inches long by five or six inches wide. The number prepared must depend, of course, on the number of p'ayers.

When all are ready to begin, each one of the company is provided with a slip of paper. They are then told to write upo each slip a sentence describing an action. The sentences, however, must be without grammatical subjects. To make this p'ain I will give a few

specimen sentences : - climbed up the side of the house with a ladder.

and sang a song.

- went to bed with shoes and stocking --- wore a bright red dress and yellow

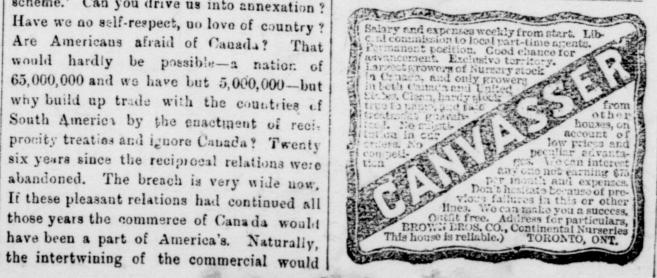
--- could not eat because his teeth were When the players have written the required sentences they are told to fold each

paper carefully so that the sentence will be on the inside. It is better to fold it twice. The slips are then collected in a box, basket or hat and shaken up thoroughy. The receptacle is then passed around and each player takes out a slip. Without unfolding it, he writes on the outside a noun, accompanying it with "a," "an," or "the," as he sees fit. Proper names may

After this second writing, the slips are again collected, thoroughly mixed as before, and again passed around.

As each player draws a slip he looks at the noun that has fallen to his share, then unfolds the paper, and connects the two parts of the sentence either mentally or by writing the noun and its article in the proper When all are ready, each player in his

turn reads the completed sentence. The result of this "patchwork" will often be exceedingly funny.



HOLIDAY ADVERTISEMENTS.

# YEAR'S, 1893.

## PREPARATIONS

are being made in the Newcastle Drug Store for the Holiday season The largest and most handsome stock of New Year presents ever seen in Miramichi has been received from Germany. They are

### ALL OF THE LATEST STYLES

and are made of Plush, Leather, Wood, Oxydized Silver and Celluloid, are suitable for both young and old and are of the

### LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

They consist in part of: Ladies' Work Boxes, and Baskets, Jewell axes, Glove and Hankerchief Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Dressing Cases, Manicure Sets, Cuff and Conar Boxes, Brush and Comb Sets, Writing Desks, Photograph Albums, Photograph Boxes and Photo Frames, Whisk Holders and a lot of Card Case:, Fancy Mirrors, Ink Stands and Fancy Cut Glass Toilet Bottles of all shapes & sizes.

### A FULL LINE OF PERFUMES

has been received which lacks neither in beauty nor quality. The bove mentioned goods being obtained from Ricksecker and Seely the two largest perfume manufacturers in America, they are without doubt as fine a lot of perfumes as anyone would wish to look at. They are put up in fancy cut glass bottles and, ranging all the way from

#### CENTS TO \$10.00 PER BOTTLE

ARE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

A fine assortment of Shaving Cases, Feather Fans, Bronze Candlesticks and Celluloid Balls are also on hand.

Before purchasing elsewhere give us a call, examine the goods and judge whether or not they are exactly what we have said.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

E. LEE STREET, PROPRIETOR.

A full supply of English confectionery on hand.

# BARGAINS

MAY BE EXPECTED DURING

THE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

as I intend to close my East End Store as soon as possible after the beginning of the New Year. The balance of stock remaining unsold, by private sale, will be sold by public auction, the sale commencing April 1st, 1893, and continuing until the entire stock is sold, so

NOW IS THE TIME TO LOOK FOR BARGAINS

IN DRY GOODS, GR. S. JES AND PROVISIONS.

Don't fail to come and come in time as you might just as well have a bargain as your neighbor who will say "I got 2 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 1 DOLLAR."

# ROGER FLANAGAN.

WILL SOON BE HERE

and the talk will be where can we get what we want and where can we get the most for the least amount of money? Well everyone knows or ought to know where, and I am bound to tell them. It is at the Grocery and Fancy Goods Store of

### OIADLES,

PUBLIC SQUARE, NEWCASTLE, and there you will find everything in Grocery and Fancy Goods Lines

It would take up too much space to tell everything his stock consists of, but call and see for yourselves and if the prices and quality of goods don't suit, you needn't buy and no harm will be done; only give him a call and judge for yourselves. It will be no trouble to show goods and if you cannot go yourself, send the little folks and they will get every attention. His stock of groceries is one of the finest to be found on the Miramichi and the following are a few of the lines kept in this department &

### also

THE PRICES FOR CASE: GRANULATED SUGAR, 20 POUNDS FOR \$1.00. BROWN RASINS, THE BEST

CURANTS, THE CLEANEST, . Orange, Lemon and Citron Peels, Flavoring Extracts, Spices, Skley Canned Goods, Lime Juice and Syrups, Oranges, Lemons, Figs. Dates, Grapes, 150 Bbls Canadian and Nova Scotia Apples, Almond, Filbert, Wall, Brazil and Peanuts, Choice Confectionery from 10c. per pound, Biscuits and Cakes of every kind, Turkeys, Geese, Chickens, Ducks, Hams, Bacons, Sausages, 50 Tubs Choice Family Butter, 30 Tubs and Pails Pure Leaf Lard, in fact everything to

#### Grocery Store. FANCY GOODS DEPARTMEN

to be found in a first-class

This department is full up of everything in the fancy goods line and you have only to call and see what there is in it before purchasing elsewhere. You can get anything and everything and at prices to defy competition. Toys of every kind and to suit everyone. Christmas and New Year Cards. A fine line of Booklets and Books of every kind, which will please young and old.

## THE STOCK OF DOLLS

is the largest ever shown in Newcastle and range in

### PRICES FROM 5 CENTS TO \$3.50.

Dont forget the stand, Public Square, Newcastle. You will easily find it out by the big display at the door and THE GRAND OLD FLAG.

Fancy Glass and Crockeryware, Fine China, Cups and Saucers.

Come along everyone, old and young will be treated with civility whether you buy or not

CEO. STABLES, THE PEOPLE'S GROCER.