

COTTOLINE O COTTOLINE O INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

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and besure that you get it.

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N. K. MAIRBANK & CO.,

Wellington and Ann Sts.,

MONTREAL.

State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational | tion until next week. and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its opposed to the government, in con-GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place nection with the Crown Land sales. in each of the other ten months of the year, and are ail drawn in public, at the St. Charles Theatre, New On the morning after the first day's semblage to the surveyor-general represent-

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana | charge against the government that its State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, 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 fac- better understandings on all sides, the our signatures attached, in its

of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always whenever he was absent Mr. Villere has already supervised nine of our Drawings. We the undersigned Banks and Bankers

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 Fohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING. At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, Tuesday, Sept. 12th, 1893. Capital Prize, \$75,000.

100,000 Numbers In the Wheel. 875,000 is..... PRIZE OF 2 PRIZES OF 5 PRIZES OF 1,000 are..... 25 PRIZES OF 100 PRIZES OF

200 PRIZES OF 300 PRIZES OF 60 are..... 500 PRIZES OF 40 are..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 40 are..... TERMINAL PRIZES. PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at \$5; Two-Fifhs \$2:

One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50c; One-Twentieth 25c. Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent fractions for \$50. SPECIAL RATE: TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

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 CONRAD.

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 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 .- After January 1st, 1894 cur drawings will take place in Puerto, Cortez, Honduras, Central America, under and by virtue of a contract for 25 years with that Government These drawings will take place monthly as heretofore. There will be no change in the management In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President: that BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presente

N. B.—The tickets for the July drawing, and all others thereafter, in addition to the usual endersements of J. A. EARLY and W. L CABELL, will bear that of the new commissioner, CH. J VILLERE, the There are so many inferior and dishonest sche 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 'OTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertsed chance

VOICE PRODUCTION

---AND---Mrs. Perteous (Scolarship Pupil of the late Madame Sainton Dolby, London, Eng.) will receive a

limited number of pupils for instruction in the

above. First term commences on 1st Septembe TERMS ON APPLICATION A singing class will be formed the particulars which will be duly advertised.

Chatham, N. B. August 18th, 1892.

M. S. N. CO'Y The M. S N. Coy. will run excursions for points

down river on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays during the months of June and July at 25c. per trip for each excursionist. Children, under ten years, accompanied by their parents or guard:ans will go free; over 10 and np to 15 years, 15c. e.ch. Tickets Excursionists will be landed at Bay du Vin Neguac only. Fares on Mondays, Wednesdays and of the sale, who is believed to have been Fridays from Newcastle, 60c; Chatham, 50c.

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL SURGEON DENTISTS.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber & Celluloid Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth. Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect.
Office in Chatham, Benson Block. Telephone In Newcastle, opposite Square, over KETHROS' Barber shop. Telephone No. 6

Miramichi Advance.

"Canada on Top." Bank deposits have decreased to the extent of about \$200,000,000 in the United States since May 1st. Canadians are leaving that country and coming home as fast as possible. There is no doubt of these facts. Canadian bank deposits-chartered and savings-for 1893 have increased by \$13,300,720 over those of 1892. This is also a fact; so with all the cries we hear of Canada being so miserable a country. it seems to be the most prosperous, as it is the biggest, on this side of the Atlantic.

A Telling Answer.

The last paragraph in the report Mr. Gladstone's speech on the Home Rule Bill, which is in another column, contains a most logical answer to those who have claimed that the people of Ireland are unfit to be entrusted with the responsibility of managing their own local affairs. It shows that the grand old man has not yet lost his grip of the most potent weapon that a par- ding for the crown lands. As one who had liamentary debater can use.

The Crown Land Sales.

We have in preparation a statement showing the mileage of lands bought and sums paid therefor by each purchaser in the counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, express his gratitude to the surveyor-genat the crown land sales in Fredericton last week, but for the sake of securing and given all the information in their greater accuracy we defer its publica-

to read the comments of the papers bidding, when it seemed that specu-FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR lative buying threatened to inflate prices, and that an unduly large sum would be realised, the comments of those papers paved the way for the lumber policy was bearing with crushing pressure upon an already struggling industry, When, however, owing to sum total realised by the sales was only a little more than might be reasonably expected, the opposition organs labored to show that it ought to have been much more. They thought they had got it down fine. They assumed that the sales of last week were the sales for the year, and they figured out, by a process of calculation of their own, that \$15,000 more ought selected Mr. Vil ere to represent him at the Drawings | to have been realised. The trouble with such critics is that they have had so many lumber policies in their timeas proclaimed by their different leaders -that the public mind is sure to be confused over the subject, should attempt to take them seriously, so is has come about that every new declar ation of the Sun and the lesser opposition organs, on the subject of the Crown Lands, are read for amusement only. We are sorry, for the Sun's sake, that it has gone from one extreme to the other in a very short time. The echoes of its cries against the government's policy being the means of robbing those engaged in the lumber industry had hardly died away, when we find it as vehemently denouncing the same government for taking a step in the direction advocated by it and in line with the policy of the other great lumbering provinces of the Dominion All who are acquainted with the subject realise that the change made in the Crown Land policy of the government is a good one; •that while it has secured to the province more revenue than has been heretofore derived from its lands, it also gives a character of per-

manency to the tenure of timber-areas

those who invest their capital in our

basis that is not protected from the

guerilla-like attacks of those are always

lying in wait to profit by the honest

industry and efforts of others. These

carping newspapers, for the mere sake

of keeping up their denunciations of

the government and promoting th

cause of the opposition, would have

their readers believe that the great

staple industry of the province should

short time since.

continue to be handicapped

which

be considered on a satisfactory

which is a guarantee of safety

They cannot succeed, however, in misleading the people in reference to subject so vital to their interests and now so well understood. The many who are dependent upon the lumber business will not fail, however, to note on which side of provincial politics the wreckers, are and avoid both sympathy and association with them. [From the Fredericton "Herald."] The sale of leases to cut lumber and tim ber of all kinds off the crown lands of the province, took place during the week. There was a large attendance of lumbermen from THE ART OF MUSIC all parts of the province. The sale took place in the old Legislative Council room of the parliament buildings which had been cleared out for the purpose and afforded ample accommodation for the large number present. The surveyor general, with his staff, was present to look after the sale, while auctioneer Wetmore did the talking in his usually happy manner. The compe tition, particularly for the more valuable blocks of land, was keen from the start, and the bidding at times became quite exciting. The large tracts of land held by the bank of Montreal seemed to be in general demand and brought large prices, Ernest Hutchison was bound to have his share of them at any price, while Geo. A. Hughes, the dark horse acting for some American capitalists, chased the big financial concern up into three figures every time a block came up. Timothy Lynch came in for a hard pounding, and had to pay a big price for all the land he home consumption of \$13,000,000. The purchased. For one block he paid \$221 per

square mile, and for yet another he wae

forced up to \$301 per mile. J. B. Snowball

paid well for his land of which he had a

large quantity, the greater part of which he

tition for his valuable lands but retained them all. K. F. Burns did not have to go above the upset price. The Fairleys and some operators represented by A. Murray, were forced to pay well for their land. Messrs. Wm. Richards and James Robinson were also large purchasers, but got their lands without much competition. The general result of the sale was most satisfactory, and shows that the crown lands of the province are a valuable asset whose value has been materially enhanced by the among maritime powers in regard to policy of the government. At the close of registered sea-going tonnage .the sale F. E. Winslow, the bank of Montreal's agent, arose and, as one of those largely interested in the sale, expressed his satisfaction at the fair and impartial way in which the sale had been carried on. He wished also to convey his thanks to the surveyor general and his staff for the kind and courteous treatment he had received. He had found all the clerks of the department most obliging, and willing at all times of day or night to give any information asked for. He had met with competition in the purchase of his lands but he expected and was satisfied to pay the increased value. He had much pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to the surveyor general and his staff during the sale. This motion was seconded by E. Hutchison who, as one of the largest purchasers was well satisfied with the way

the sale had been conducted.

Hon, Mr. Snowball then took the floor and in a brief but pleasant speech spcke of the pleasure he felt at the result of the bidheld a large amount of valuable lands he had expected to pay more for it under the new regulations recently passed by the government. He had come expecting and prepared to meet keen competition When called upon in open contest with others to pay a high price for his lands or lose them he had paid what they were worth, and he was satisfied with the result. He must also eral's department for the obliging way in which the clerks had answered all questions, power to assist the purchasers in their inquiries concerning the lumber lands. The It is both interesting and amusing sale had been a fair one, and he believed all so recognized it. Mr. K. F. Burns, the ried with cheers, and in felicitous language he conveyed the thanks of the large asing the department. The surveyor-general on rising to reply was cordially received. He made one of his usual witty and manly speeches, in the course of which he took occasion to explain and uphold the policy of the government of which he was a member, concerning the crown lands of the province. The lumbermen have all left . for their homes and the great sale is over. The total receipt from all sources will be in the vicinity

Shall we Ever Reach Independence

of \$80,000,000.

VII. Before Confederation, vinces now composing the Dominion of Canada were isolated colonies, having or no interests in common. Owing to this, they were weak and without power or influence in Imperial councils, and the consequence was that the arrangement of matters that were of vital importance to their several interests were invariably settled by Imperial diplomats, who, considering colonial rights and interests of little or no value, invariably sacrificed them to advance those of Britain. But with confederation there was a great change for the better in the political as well as the commercial affairs of the country, owing to their having been united under one government, which made the rights and interests of one the common cause of all. The result has been that as Canada gained in political strength she obtained an influence in imperial councils and was able to command that consideration for her interests which was denied the different provinces in

elapsed since the consummation of confederation, Canada has been growing tend from the Atlantic to the Pacific Her four original provinces become seven and governments have been created in four territories covering 750,000 square miles. In addition to this, she has been pursuing a course of industrial development which is now making its influence felt-over lumbering enterprises. No business half this continent. Although this development has not been as rapid as many of us had been led to expect, still it has been sufficiently so to warrant us in looking with hopefulness and confidence to the future. It is true that our farming, manufacturing and other industries are at present suffering from serious depression, but that need give us no reason to despair of our country's future, as few countries in the world could produce a better record of progress and advancement at the tim they themselves their population did not exceed 5,000. 000. At confederation it has been estimated that the realised wealth of British America, exclusive of railways, canals, public buildings, &c., the vicinity of \$1,136,000,000. Calculated on this basis, a late writer says that the gross value of our farms, buildings, ships, capital and wealth cannot to-day be less than \$3,-363,750, and the value of our total annual productions from field, forests farms, fisheries, mines, &c., may be roughly estimated at \$1,000,000,000 Mr. George Johnson, the head of the statistical bureau at Ottawa, says that our exports of agricultural products have reached the value of \$51,000,000 in a single year, and he estimates the total value of the production of Dominion farms at about \$500,000,000 per annum. The three great national resources of Canada are her forests, her fisheries and her shipping. The former are unrivalled in extent and value and the country has exported lumber and timber to the value of \$28,500,000 in a single year. The value of the regis tered shipping of Canada in 1891 was nearly \$30,164,250 and there were upwards of 65,000 men engaged our fisheries. The products of the | dependence is the next and final step

maritime provinces own more shipping

per capita than any other country, and

Among all the great cities of the British after studying the question thoroughly, Empire she stands eighth as regards has expressed his views upon it, but is shipping being very little surpassed by found an ardent advocate of Indepenany except Liverpool, London and Glasgow. From the following statistics of the shipping of the world which is taken from the statistical year book of Canada, it will be seen that the Dominion occupies a highly creditable position

Great Britain 7.978.538 Sweden and Norway..... 2,116,077 Germany...... 1.320,721 with fifty or sixty excursionists on board. United States..... 946,696

A late writer in commenting upon this chosen, and, yet, the steamer was run return says: - "Counting in vessels engaged in the river and home trade, the able distance from the shore and is well United States would be entitled to the second place, having 4,684,759 tons. But taking registered sea-going shipping alone, Canada stands before the United States, of the wharf was forced through one of Italy, France, the Netherlands, Austria, the cabins or paddle-boxes and into the Turkey and Spain-in short, has now the for their uniform kindness and courtesy fourth, and will, in all probability soon have the third largest ocean marine which breasts the billows of the deek."

Thirty years ago there was scarcely any was difficult to allay and in which another railways in what is now the Dominion, girl was drowned. In the ordinary but in 1892 there were about 14,588 course of events the accident ought not to miles. Our railway development has have occurred. Was it due to defects in been nearly all since confederation and the machinery or gearing of the steamer? during the same period the paid up capital If so, on whom does the blame rest? Was has increased from \$160,471,190 to \$844,- it due to carelessness of those in charge? 991,749. From 1875 to 1889, a period of If so, let the fact be known. The safety fourteen years, the earnings of our rail- of people who trust their lives to those ways increased from \$19,000,000 to \$42,- | who undertake to carry them on excur-000,000. The latest returns show that sions, and in ordinary travel, is so impor-Canada possesses 17,489 miles of tele- tant that the lessons of fatalities like this phone and 62,000 of telegraph wire, the ought to be fully learned, so that even latter being surpassed only by six of the greater sacrifices of life may not be made larger nations. During the list few years some of the

ablest writers in the United States have devoted both their time and talents to the writing of the varied and inexhaustible natural resources of Canada. exception, it is not surpassed by any other country on the face of the earth. Seward, one of the ablest statesmen of the United States, when secretary in president Lincoln's administration, referring to Capada in one of his speeches said "Hitherto, in common with most of my Canada, or to speak more accurately spective departments. Personally, British America, a mere strip lying north of the United States, easily detached from the parent state, but incapable of sustaining itself, and therefore ultimately, nay right soon, to be taken on by the Federal Union, without materially changing or affecting its own development, I have dropped this opinion national conceit. I see in America, stretching as it does across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. and occupying a belt of the temperate * * * a region grand enough for the seat of a great empire in its wheat fields in the west * * invaluable fisheries and its mineral wealth. I find its inhabitants vigorous, hardy, energetic and perfected by British constitutional liberty. Southern political stars must set, though many times they rise again with diminished beauty, but those which illumine the pole remain for ever shining,

for ever increasing in splen for."

In consequence of Canada's growth and development her people have outgrown their colonial status and have become restles, discontented and ill at ease with the present condition of things. And no matter how much they may dislike to sever their connection with the mother country, the great majority of thinking and observing Canadians are beginning to realise the fact that the only cure for these ailments is to be found in absolute and complete political independence. Let any one who doubts this assertion study the history of the growth and development of Canada's constitution from the time it was formed until the present. the days of their infancy and weak- If they do they will clearly see that the prominent politicians and commercial men of the country have long realized the dis-During the 26 years that have advantages under which Canada has labored, owing to its being a dependent colony of Britain. And to remedy this and expanding until her territories ex- evil, the tendency of the Dominion government has been to gradually assert Canada's independence in all matters ferred to the severe loss entailed upon enter into commercial treaties with foreign countries. Had Cana la this right, as she undoubtedly will have in the near future, it would be of incalculable benefit to her people as her rights and interests would then be looked after and protected by her own diplomatists, who would negotiate and frame all her treaties from a Can-

If we take up the history of the world we will find that there have been colonies in all ages, but we will find no record of any country becoming great or powerful while it remained a dependency. Take Greece and Ca thage in ancient times. Both were colonies, but it was not until after they had severed their connection with the parent states that they became great and prosperous nations, who. their turn, sent out colonists who carried their laws, their language and civilization to other lands. When we come down to modern times we find that the United Netherlands were a colony of Spain. that country had not severed its connection with Spain it is not at all likely that it would have become the independent and wealthy nation it now is. There It involved a change of fundamental principle is also the United States. Does any person imagine that that country would have grown and prospered to the extent, it has during the past century if it had remaina British colony? If we compare Canada to-day with the United States at the time its people attained their independence we will find that Canada excels in both population and wealth; and it only requires a glance at the country's record during the past quarter of a century | trying to put lite into a dead carcass. to find that her people lack none of those qualities which have made the race from which they sprang so famous.

The Canadian people are republican in everything but name, as they enjoy the very largest measure of self-government internally. But their political interests. as well as their growing commerce demand that their rulers shall allow no outside influence, to dictate the country's policy in its dealings with other countries. This of course, means independence, but infisheries exported and sold amounted the process of development that Canada to \$18,978,078, besides an estimated has been undergoing since Confederation. When the question comes before the people for their decision,-and it may come sooner than many of us expect-it will be found that the cause will not fail gates more sea-going vessels than in every quarter of the country and there poration of Ireland into a united people. At the close of his speech enthusiastic cheers were given Mr. Morley.

How did it Happen.

sad, as well as the most inexplicable that

has ever taken place on the river. In

fact there has never been a parallel to

from Bartibog to Newcastle and Nelson

width through which a course might be

into a wharf that juts out only a reason-

known to every steamboat man in the

port. The speed of the boat at the time

must have been great, as a log or timber

body of the vessel, killing one girl, wound-

ing another, scalding and wounding the

The Tariff.

John Thompson made the following state-

ledge they possess respecting their re-

the various interests become developed.

At the same time it is only proper to

country should be completely sacrificed

of a tariff based professedly on revenue

A Great Event.

leading grievance against Great Britain.

Irish vote by granting final separation.

(Hear, hear.) The mischief that the Gov-

ernment has done by introducing this policy

is irreparable. It has made enormously

more difficult the government of Ireland

it has postponed indefinitely the hope of the

bill is now about to go to another place.

vanish, but the weakness of the Liberal

party, its lack of independence and its

as mere incidents of the Newcastle program,

will not be forgotten nor forgiven by the

Mr. Balfour, Conservative leader, said

that the House had not discussed three

fourths of the Home Rule bill, either in

Committee or in the report stage. The

length of the debate on the Reform act of

1832 had been quoted to show that the dis-

cussion of the present bill had been exceed-

ngly long: but the Reform bill involved

was an absolute reversa l of the constitution.

of the constitution. What was the pros-

pect of gain to Ireland? The Irish mem-

bers of Parliament had indulged in much

vituperative criticisms of the landlords and

the Irish Government, but had never yet

produced a practical proposal likely to be of

permanent value and to relieve the troubles

of the country they aspired to rule. The

present bill, was a mockery of legisla-

Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland,

held that the opposition to the bill under

discussion had been conducted in bad faith.

If obstruction was patriotism, he said the

closure was petriotism.

cheers followed this peroration.

THE HOME RULE BILL FINALLY PASSED BY

requirements only.

ed before adjournment.

ment in reference to the tariff :-

CANADA FIRST.

against 267.

Col. John P. Nolan, Parnellite, then arose amid laughter and cries of "Time to divide," and uttered a brief protest against the financial clauses of the bill. The time having arrived for the third The steamboat fatality of Tuesday

reading of the bill the Speaker formally put evening on the Miramichi at the Kerr the motion and ordered a division of the mill wharf is one of the most serious and Mr. Gladstone was the first to record his

vote and Mr. Morley was the last. Each vas accorded an ovation, as was also Mr. it here. The str. Rustler was on her way The division resulted for the motion 301

> When the figures were announced the Irish members sprang to their feet and cheered wildly, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and the like, while the opposition nembers raised counter-cheers and shouts of 'resign !" resign !" The House adjourned. Immediately af-

> esumed, and five minutes later the Home Rule bill was read a first time. Mr. Gladstone's great qualities of mind were never better exemplified than in his last speech on the Home Rule bill, when re-

ter, the sitting of the House of Lords was

fireman and breaking the steam pipe, ferring to closure he said which, of course, caused a panic that it "The debate on the Bill has been dis tinguished by the great development of small qualities by many members. I have regarded the closure as an evil that ought to be tolerated only for the avoidance of a much greater evil. The pluck of the Opposition have considered admirable in many respects, but it certainly was worthy of a better cause. The Government has obtained substantial results in the matter of the Home Rule Bill only at heavy price. By next Friday they would have expended 82 days on the discussion of the bill. This far exceeded any precedent, owing to the determination of the Opposition to defeat the bill by obstruction. Those oppressed to the bill had adopted a under similar circumstances in the future. course never before adopted-partly to attempt, deliberately to destroy, the measure by a mass of amendments; partly to try to In an interview, a few days ago, Sir take back in morsels the boon conferred in

ments will be made in the tariff, both as to matters of principle and administration. "The opponents of the bill complain that But I can not speak more precisely until it is complex," proceeded Mr. Gladstone. my colleagues complete their investigation "If so, the complexity has resulted in its of the whole subject, and until I know moderation. It was not, however, the comtheir views. I say this because I have plexity of the bill, but the complexity of the all proper deference for the great know-

principle. The records of the second read.

amendments, which consumed time. "It must be borne in mind that the Irish never admitted the moral authority of the entertain a very strong desire that the union. If, therefore, the resistance to this legislation on this subject shall keep pace measure would be bitter, obstinate and pro with the changes which are required to longed, the question of repeal might finally be adopted owing to the changing cirbecome an international one. I say now to cumstances of the country. No one can those who complain of the complexity of doubt that such changes are going rapidly the bill, as if this were a capital offence, it forward as the country progresses and as is but the natural consequence of the adoption by the Irish members of those counsels of moderation to which they adhered state that we have no idea of adopting throughout the interminable discussion in committee. (Cheers.) It was contended the notion that the industries of the that the bill would separate the islands, would destroy the constitution, would break to the doctrines of the opposition in favor up the Empire, would annihilate the control of financial matters by the House of Commons, would make Irishmen supreme in British affairs, would impose virtual slavery upon the minority in Ireland.

"Now suppose these enormous, monstrous, HE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS AND HAS hideous falsehoods to be true. Have they not then a terrible recoil upon ourselves? agreed this afternoon to suspend the 12 Must we admit, after 700 years of o'clock rule to-night in order that the read-British connection with Ireland, the result ing of the Home Rule Bill might be concludof our treatment is that we have brought her to such a state that she cannot without Mr. Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti- danger and ruin undertake responsibilities Parnellites, was the firs's speaker in the which in every other country are found to evening, when the motion was made that be within the capacity of the people and the bill be read a third time. He said that fraught with the richest benefits? (Prolong. although the bill did not have the pedantic ed Nationalist cheers.) We repel the character of finality which its opponents charges that have been made by the Opcontended any Home Rule measure must position. We deny that the brand of incahave, it contained finality in princible. pacity has been laid by the Almighty upon When Ireland should get a national parliaany particular branch of our race, when ment, it would include finality in the general every other branch has displayed capability sense of the term. Irishmen so accepted on the same subject and has attained to sucthe measure as a final adjustment of their cess which is an example to the world."

In the House of Lords it has been deter-Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Libmined that the Duke of Devonshire, formereral Unionists, white disclaiming all inteny Lord Hartington, shall move the rejection tions of questioning Mr. McCarthy's sinof the Home Rule bill on three grounds. cerity, said he could not forget how another The first of these is that the measure was leader of the Irish, after accepting a bill rremediably bad in its principles and in its as a settlement of the demands of Ireland, details; the second, that the bill had not recanted and declared it was accepted only undergone the discussion which its im as a temporary instal ment. "If this bill portance demanded, and the third, that it ever be passed," continued Mr. Chamberwas not known whether the principle and lain, "you will have the Irish coming to details involved would commend themselves parliament demanding more and more and putting pressure on ministry after ministry until at last some ministry will be found Irish Party Farewell to Hon. Edward weak enough or base enough to buy the

London, Sept. 2. - Edward Blake and the

members of the Irish party are much pleased

with the success and harmony which reigned

at the farewell dinner to Mr. Blake. In the Sun yesterday T. P. O'Counor devotes a leader to the affair, in which he pays high tribute to Mr. Blake's genius and devotion We probably never shall see it again (cheers). to the Irish cause. All present agreed with But whether we see it or not I am confident | Justin McCarthy when he said that the to say the British people will give the policy | party had achieved a triumphant success embodied in it a death blow at the first when they secured the services of their new colleague. Mr. Blake's speech was a brilliant essay on the benefit that home rule would bestow on Ireland, and it is being commenttreatment of vital interests of the country ed on to-day in conjunction with Mr. Gladstone's speech in the house of commons. There were present at the banquet about British Democracy." Prolonged Unionist sixty members of the Irish parliamentary party. Justin McCarthy presided, and John Dillon, William O'Brien, Michael Davitt, Thamas Sexton and T. P. O'Connor were among the company. In proposing the toast to the guest of the evening, Mr. Mc-Carthy referred to him as "our distinguished colleague, honored comrade and very dear friend." Mr. McCarthy also spoke of his valuable services in counsel and debate from the moment he landed in Ireland up to great ovation on rising to reply, and in a speech of much vigor reviewed the position of the government and of the Irish party. He argued that the home rule bill was a charter of freedom, giving the Irish people a generous measure of self-government. He urged the members of the Irish party to keep on their armour in view of a future struggle, which must take place. Mr. Blake concluded his speech amid enthusiastic did itch to get into that hair, and how applause. Mr. Blake expects to reach Eng. land again in the opening week of the autumn session. He will represent the Irish tion, everyone voting it knew something of | party at the Irish day celebration, Chicago. its worthlessness and that to pass it was like on September 30.

An Electric Kitchen.

All the cooking at a club house in a west ern city is done by electricity. The meats broiled by the process are so quickly cook ed that there is little chance for them to lose In regard to the the bill he had never claimed a finality for they are nearly perfect. All sorts of utensils any solution of any deep rooted political and apparatus are now manufactured for convenience in electric cooking, as the visitor In concluding Mr. Morley said that after to the Electric building at the World's Fair seven and a half years of controversy this | will discover when he sees the tea kettles, popular assembly, which was virtually coffee pots, saucepans, broilers and chafing supreme, was about to pass the Home Rule I dishes. The electric oven is an admirable bill for Ireland. Whatever might be done invention, fitted with a glass door, so it is elsewhere to delay, resist or obstruct the unnecessary to open it while the cooking is bill, this solemn declaration could never be in progress, and a thermometer that shows cancelled or recalled. (Cries of "Gag.") the exact degree of heat in use. The ovens Wherever Englishmen toiled, hoped, yearned, do not heat the place where they are used, wherever there were Englishmen and as they are of Russia iron lined with wood Scotchmen weary of the inveterate stain on and ashes, thus preventing radiation. They the city of St. John possesses and navi- for want of leaders. They are to be found the fame and honor of their country, they are lighted by incandescent lamps. Electric would presently know that this House had flat irons that one may iron with all day are Mr. Gibson met with more or less compe. Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore. is hardly a public man in Canada, who, taken the final steps toward the true incor- also to be had.

A CHANCE TO SOAR.

Men of Learning Attend the World's Congresses,

AND ALSO MEN WHO HAVE WHEELS.

World's Fair, Aug. 31.- [Special.] -Some amusement and a great deal of information is furnished by that remark. able series of world's congresses running concurrently with the Columbian exposition. They are held down town in the great Art institute, and of late the largest hall has been packed by those anxious to hear men of world-wide reputation on all the higher themes. But it is a rule in these United States that whenever a grand discussion is advertised on finance or religion, spirits of grain or of just men made perfect, or any other exciting topic, the great army of the queer and crazy make haste to rush in. Every man with a "bug" wants to be heard and every man with wheels in his head, be it on finance, the social evil or the future of the human soul, wants to show the meeting how the wheels go round.

And really there are more learned men who have "bugs" than I had suspected. 1 heard one of them the other day in the African congress. He demonstrated to his own satisfaction that the whole human race was once black, and that the whites, browns and reds are merely offshoots or modified types. Another speaker, a colored clergyman, took up the old-time southern view and demonstrated it from Scripture: That the black people are the descendants of Ham, and added that civilization took its rise among the Hamites and that Greece and Rome lerned the best part of what they know from the people who were the ancestors of the negroes. It was a very encouraging address. Fred Douglass very appropriately wound up the African congress, which excited more interest than any other to date, with a savage caslaught on the World's fair authorities for "excluding the negro from the exposition." Over one hundred congresses will have been held when the fair closes. July was

given up to education; August, law,

science, philosophy and architecture; Seping show that in committee 459 speeches have tember to labor and religion, and October to public health and agriculture. The The former have occupied 57 hours and the largest halls in the Art institute seat 1,500 each and there are many smaller halls, so several congresses are usually in session at the same time. All last week was given up to the Psychic congress and a very remarkable affair it was-o interesting that it was actually painful. Men and women of profound learning, whose lives have been devoted to matters beyond the scope of sight or other sense, soared after the infinite and dived after the unfathomable and strove to draw aside the veil which hides the impenetrable and the intangible. And as to the result Professor Elliott Coues, chairman, made this confident prediction: "It is expected that psychical science will be stimulated by this congress and a close comparison of the result obtained by different individual observations will serve to encourage all alike to renewed effort. The authoritative promulgation of facts by this congress in psychical science must act as an educational lever of great power for good and react upon many popular errors. It is probably not too much to expect from this congress a marked effect upon human morals and social ethics with even a remedy for many existing ills and

> I thought I could afford to wait else where for these grand results and went for a rest to the Midway plaisance, as I generally do when I grow weary of science and high art. And every time I go there I am the more constrained to say, how very much like children all these uncivilized people are. They have much the same caprices as boys, yield to similar impulses and have upon the whole about the same general code of morals. As I look on the gambols of : .e Dahomeyans and Javanese my own boylood comes back to me. "The past rises before me like a dream." The whole Javanese village, theater and fence included, is built of wickerwork. The theater is a really commodious affair and well arranged, yet all the walls and screens are of plaited stuff, black and the propaganda. white mingled to form unending varieties of squares, diamonds and notched work. The taste of the race is shown in every detail. Even the post which holds the electric light is 'apped in matted grass and the water pouring into the central tank is made to tur a bamboo wheel and pro-

In the theater a dozen musicians produce a continuous din which is at once varied and regular, the effect being of the plaintive or melancholy sort. The female actors, dressed in most gorgeous robes, moved in such a gentle and gliding way that it scarcely seemed like acting at all till the first act closed with a sudden outappearance of the gods upon the scene. First came the chief deity with an im-

mense white mask and took his throne, ting cross legged. Then the devils came, with hideous black, yellow and green masks and then the comedian dwarfs. There was a sort of trial judgment pronounced, the contestants fought it out with clubs and the show was over, but what it meant no spectator knew. As the audience dispersed the musicians surprised us by playing Yankee Doodle and America in pretty good style.

When I was a boy in the wilds of western Indiana we used to say there were three sorts of fellows no decent boy ought to stick up for. One was the boy who slipped up and hid our clothes or tied hard knots in our breeches legs when we were swimming in forbidden waters. It was necessary to be lively in those days, and as we wore nothing in the summer season but hats, shirts and pantaloons, a boy could dress in half a minute and in another half be in a thicket not penetrable by a man. Another detested character was the boy who would pick a fight and run and complain if he got whipped. But the arch criminal was the boy who owned up when he didn't have to. If he stood out awhile and the teacher whaled him. we could forgive his telling. Well, these savages have the same code. They have been lighting among themselves to a serious extent, especial the Arabs, but before white judges or inquirers they are Their alleged fun has an awkward re-

anxious to play but half afraid to. And some of their sports are very rade practical jokes, just as ours were some forty years ago. In those days we had very little trouble about drying our hair when we fun it was when a new boy came to school, ment, Greencastle or Crawfordsville, for instance-a by with long curls, a delicate. lipped and soft-skinned blonde of a boy. How the fingers of our little reprobates they did "rub it in" when they got there. Now, I fancy that boys of eight or ten or twelve are nothing but modified savages. They quarrel and make up, roll over and hug each other, fight one day and are good friends the next, very much like those wild people on the plaisance. But there is one serious difference. While the boys are only temporary savages these wild folks are permanently grown up boys with the passions of men, and they hold malice a long time in two classes of cases. These cases, of course, are such as pertain to women and religion-the two subjects on which half civilized people can get up the biggest amount of "mad" in the shortest time. Boys also have a profound dread of authority, especially of the law. These dark races haven't. Boys can be separately examined and caught in a lie if they have made up one. With these Arabs it is more fun to beat the law than it was to do the original devilment. The result is that white men put in control of them nearly always adopt arbitrary methods in a little while. The Chinese, however, are said to excel all other races in evading the

I will not go so far as to say that this Dahomeyan here is a man and a brother-I may want to run for office some day-but he acts so much like the boys of my time did and as many of them, I fear, would have continued to act if they had then

law and concealing what is done among

themselves. They have got it down to an

exact science.

been turned loose, that I cannot but syme pathize with him. The boy who is not in actual pain and is not hungry forms no plans for the future, and lives entirely in the present It is just the same with these blacks. In short, the childhood of the man is a good type of the childhood of the world. Turn a lot of boys loose in the woods for a day and they invent very much as the savages did. They pass

through the "Stone Age." selecting the



most suitable stones, muscle shells and the like for implements. The strongest and most daring boy assumes the leader. ship. He is chief of the temporary tribe and the little savages obey him. Yes, it appears plain that science can arrive at the course of social evolution most surely and rapidly by studying the ways of our own dear little savages.

I have at last found something real naughty on the plaisance. It is at the Persian theater which has resumed after a temporary restraint. The warning checked the performers for awhile, but they have now turned loose worse than ever. The large room was well filled when I saw the danse du ventre there and at least fifty ladies were in the audience. The performance generally was flat beyond my power to describe, but as each successive dance grew a little more rank the male lookers on shouted and laughed and jeered till the place was like Bedlam. The ladies looked on it very much as they would on the antics of a lot of lunatics which in truth it too much resembled. But I shall not describe the particular Persian mode of that singular Oriental dance. It certainly is "suggestive." And to complete the parallel above outlined, it is remarkably like certain ridiculous performances I have often seen among boys.

Of future events at the fair a very important and interesting one will be the Fishermen's festival and displays on Sept. 19 and 20. It is announced that all the fishing interests of the world will be represented, and all the boats and implements used in fishing will appear in the procession. There will be the skin kayak of the Esquimaux, the Hawaiian canoe. the dugout the catamaran, the Malay dory and everything else in that line. At the congress papers will be read by experts, and all the queer things discovered and seen by fishermen will be exploited, from the youth of St. Peter to the success of Seth Green and his successors. J. H. BEADLE.

The Antwerp Exposition.

The American propaganda has been appointed the authorized agent of the International exposition to be held in Antwerp next year, and will also act as the commission for the United States to that exposition. It is not the intention of the propaganda to appeal to congress for an opropriation, as has been customary hitherto in foreign expositions, but on the contrary to place the burden of expense upon the exhibitors who are to be the direct beneficiaries of the exposition. The American propaganda is at present engaged in the formation of an honorary commission to represent the United States at the Antwerp exposition. It is intended to include in this commission President T. W. Palmer, Charles Henrotin, the Belgian consul at Chicago, the ex-ministers of the United States to Belgium, the Belgium ministers at Washington, all the Belgian consuls in the United States. prominent manufacturers interested in export trade from every state in the Union, and all the chiefs of departments of the Chicago exposition. The entire expense of the commission will be borne by

Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick.

merchant, and to all others whom it may concern Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of bearing date the Third day of July in the year of Nine and made between the said John Sadler o Province of New Brunswick, of the one part and sabella J. Lecson, of the same palce, widow, of the the ninth day of July, A D, 1889, in volume 66 of Saturday the Fourteenth day of October, next, in front of the post office, Chatham, in said County, at. with inferior deities on each side, all sit- 12 o'clock, noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely:-"All and singular that certain lot piece 'or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the town of Chatham aforesaid, beginning on the west side of Water Street, at the north 'east angle of property owned by Thomas Vondy, 'late of Chathan, aforesaid, deceased, Thence west erly along the northerly side line of the said Thomas Vondy property till it strikes the northoutbuilding on said property thence southerly along the westerly side line of 'said Thomas Vondy property till it strikes the 'along the northerly side line of Mrs. Wynne's hence southerly along the westerly side line of 'said Mrs. Wynne's property and the Golden Ball roperty till it strikes the southeast angle of lands owned by the said John Sadler and purchased by 'him from the late William Loban and others. thence running along the easterly side line of the 'said John Sadler's Loban property to the channel of the River Miramichi, thence down stream to th northeast corner of Muirhead's wharf till it strikes 'the west side of the Letson slip so called, thence southerly along the west side of said slip strikes the northeast corner of a store owned by 'Donald McLachlan, thence westerly northerly side line of the said Donald McLachlan's store or property till it strikes a road on said leading to Water street, thence 'Lachlan's store and also on west Noonan store, now owned by Richard Hocken, and continuing on said road along the west side of Michael Brennan, till it strikes the north side of Water street at the weigh scales, thence wester! at head of said road till it strikes the Parker southerly along the west side of Water street till it "M & J Hickey, thence westerly along the northering 'side line of said Hickeys' store or property till it strikes the said Muirhead property; thence southerly along the rear of said Hickey property 3 store as it now stands, thence easterly along semblance to that of boys. Their women 'south side of said Hickeys' store to Water street. act very much like little girls who are ments thereon, and the rights, members, privileges hereditaments and appurtenances to the premises belonging or in anywise appertaining and mianders, rents, issues and profits thereof. Also 'all the estate, right, title, interest, use, property 'possession, claim and demand whatsoever law and in equity of him, the said. John Sadler, of, in, to, out of or upon the said lands and premises and every or any part thereof." Dated the Eleventh day of July, A D 1893. ISABELLA J. LETSON, Mortgagee

L. J. TWEEDIE.

The Homestead property known as the A. B. Walls operty at lower end of Chatham is offered for sale. for further particulars apply to the subscriber,
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