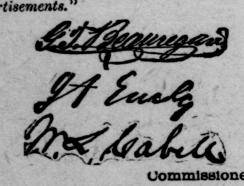
State Lottery Company.

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 place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New | they are, we can make no nearer ap-

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

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



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. Jno. H. Connor, Pres, State Nat'l Bank. A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING. WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 14, 1893. Capital Prize, \$75,000.

100,000 Numbers In the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES	
1 PRIZE OF \$75,000 is	\$75.
1 PRIZE OF 20,000 is	20,
1 PRIZE OF 10,000 is	10.
1 PRIZE OF 5,000 is	5,
2 PRIZES OF 2,500 are	5.
5 PRIZES OF 1,000 are	5.
25 PRIZES OF 300 are	7.
100 PRIZES OF 200 are	20,
200 PRIZES OF 100 are	20,
300 PRIZES OF 60 are	18,
500 PRIZES OF 40 are	20
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of \$100 are	\$10,
100 do 60 are	6.
100 do 40 are	4,
TERMINAL PRIZES.	•••
999 Prizes of \$20 are	\$19,
999 Prizes of 20 are	19,
3,434 Prizes,amounting to	\$265.
	495

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 equivalen

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 CONRAD.

New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain. Congress 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 applica-tion 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 remain in force UNTIL 1895.

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 it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. Beauregard, J. A. Early, and W. L. Cabrll, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Prosidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

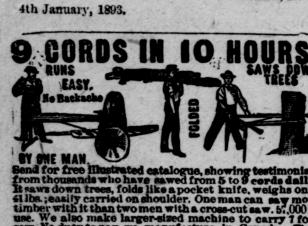
There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and

SALESMAN Wanted -Salary and expenses paid.
BROWN BROS. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, On

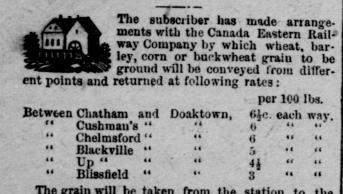
The Pulp Company, Chatham, will pay \$2.75 cord for good, clean, sound spruce in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  or 9

lengths and not less than delivered in their mill yard. They are also prepared to make contracts for to be delivered at Chatham during the season. Porticulars on application.

MARITIME SULPHITE FIBRE Co. Ltd.



# DOAKTOWN CRIST-MILL.



NOTICE OF SALE.

HARVIE DOAK.

TO Ignatius Redmond, of the Parish of Chatham, the County of Northumberland and Province New Brunswick, farmer, and Cecily Redmond, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Powe of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgagi bearing date the Twenty Second day of June, in year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hund and Eighty Five and made between the said Ignati-Redmond, of Chatham, in the County of Northur berland, farmer, of the one part and Harriet Jane Irvine of the same place, widow, of the second part which mortgage was duly recorded in the Record of the County of Northumberland, on the Third de County of the Records pages 38 and 39, and is numbered 34 in said volume. There will in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default Public Auction on Monday, the First day May next, in front of the Post Office, Chathe in said County, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely:—"All and singular that certain

piece or parcel of land and prenises situate, ly "and being on the west side of the Great R
"(leading from Chatham to Richibacto) in the s
"Parish of Chatham, bounded as follows, to wit
"On the east by the said Great Road leading fr "formerly owned by the late George Cripps. On the west by lands now occupied by George Searle, and on the south by lands also occupied by the said "George Searle, which said piece or parcel of land and premises was conveyed to the said Ignatius Redmond by Thomas Hart and Johanna Hart "severally and containing six acres more or less," fogether with all and singular the buildings and thereon, and the rights, member leres and hereditaments and appurtenances he same belonging or in any manner appertain remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof &c. the said Ignatius Redmond and Cecily his wife, in, to or upon the said lands and premises:

every part thereof.

Dated the Thirteenth day of December, A. L. J. TWEEDIE, MARY HARRIET LETSON Sol. for Mortgagee. Sole Executrix of the late Harriet Jane Irvir

GEO. BURCHILL & SON.

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B., . . MARCH 2, 1893

The Whole Matter "in a Nutshell.

The Brantford Expositor-a good Liberal paper—says :

"The Expositor would have liked Sir Richard's resolution better if the words in the direction of free trade' had been eliminated. We are as great believers in free trade as anybody, but, so long as our financial necessities remain as proach in that direction than a tariff for revenue only, and a pretty high tariff at that. Free trade is repugnant to many manufacturers and others, who would otherwise be in accord with Liberal tenets. And, as it is impracticable in the near future, it might as well be left in the background.

And, vet, when old time liberals have been forced to oppose the impracticable policy of Messrs. Laurier and Cartwright, they have been denounced by the class within the ranks who either have not the capacity to think for themselves, or else lack the independence to act upon their real be-

### The Export Duty on Logs.

The present arrangement of the United States tariff under which logs go from the Dominion into that country duty free, is of great advantage to the private owners of lumber areas in the border counties of New Brunswick Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank. and the operators thereon only, while people of even the border counties genall other parts of New Brunswick and the whole of the province of Nova advantage enjoyed by the and operators on the St. Croix, for in stance, is in the fact that logs from lands on the New Brunswick side are put into that river and merely hauled out and sawn in mills on the United States side. This is a perfectly hones and legal way of doing the business and it adds a value of \$2 per thousand to the product, for while the log may go across the border duty free, the boards on other lumber made from it would be subject to \$2 duty, if sawn on the New Brunswick side. The detriment to New Brunewick and Canadian interests lies in the fact that the benefit that would accrue to residents of the district in which these logs are procured, were they sawn in

> an alien labor law which forbids the New Brunswicker, who may team or drive the log, from being employed in the mill that saws it. It is, therefore, a doubtful question whether, viewing the interest as

whole, the free exportation of logs is duced to break down the case against Mr. every day. not disadvantageous to even the only Currie communities in the maritime provinces which are supposed to benefit by it. Those who are desirous of seeing

trade between Canada and the United States established on a fair or reciprocal basis—and we think everybody in New Brunswick, at least, does so will realise that it is necessary to so shape our own fiscal policy as to bring about that desirable end. A superficial view of the subject would lead to the conclusion that it was an unfriendly thing for our neighbors in the United States to admit one end of our trees free, forbid our people to assist in cutting them on their side of the line and, Pulp Wood & Logs Wanted. then, charge a duty of two dollars on boards or deals manufactured from the other end, if cut on ours, but that is one of the characteristics of the protective system which is based on making self the first consideration. The position of affairs, however, is that a resort to retaliatory tactics, although not always to be commended, would be justified, in this case, to bring

more equitable frame of mind. Lumber is growing scarce in the New England States and they require the Canadian product, both manufactured and unmanufactured, to assist in the as published in the Sun had been contradicttries and the development of new ones. Their wood pulp industry, for instance, is making great inroads upon their supply of logs, which were formerly cut exclusively into lumber. More than 500,000,000 superficial feet of logs were used in the New England States and New York last year in the manufacture of pulp, and as the supply of logs for the lumber mills had also to | find Mr. Crisp guilty of prevarication. The be kept up, it is not surprising that there is, even now, a well grounded belief that it will be only a few years antil the raw material of both the pulp and lumber trades in those states will be drawn largely from New Brunswick. It will be then as important to the people interested to have free lumber and, perhaps, free pulp as it now is to have free logs, and the lances is a long way off, those outside of the beneficial era of reciprocal free trade in

United States. We are well aware that this policy is open to the charge that it is one o the worst forms of protection, because it embodies the feature of retaliation as its basis. Practical men all over Canada, however, have long since abandoned the idea that we can prosper as a growing nation under a free trade policy, with a country alongside of us having a high protective tariff. | ton domestics The policy of that country must necessarily affect our own to a great extent. and as our neighbors' necessities compel them to want much of our lumber now, and will oblige them to seek for Nineteen girls earolled as members of the more of it hereafter, it is an article in

wood products all round cannot but be

hastened by the proposed export duty

on logs. If imposed it ought to be the

Mr. Gladstone is accounted an abstemious man in the matter of indulgence in wine, yet his daily allowance is a respectable one from an American point of then calling a meeting at the residence of view. For luncheon he drinks two glasses her brother-in-law, Martin O'Shea, who has

which we can well afford to give them

a dose of reciprocity in tariff, in order

to secure a reciprocity in trade.

of white wine and one of port, and for dinner he invariably has claret and port. The port he sips with the cheese and dessert of his dinner, dispensing with coffee, which keeps him awake. When he dines out he drinks about three glasses of cham-

## Will he ever Cool-off?

Rev. A. F. Thompson and Rev. Mr. Sellars went to the Orange Grand Lodge and presented complaints against the management of the Bithurst schools. Why not have the matter investigated in the Legislature? That course, however, does not seem to be what Mr. Thompson desires. He joined the Orangemen for the sake of agitating the question of the Bathurst schools and is, doubtless, determined to simply agitate. As an agitator he is a success. He has also entered an action for libel against the Telegraph He is in so much hot water in this world that he ought to have a chance to cool-off in the next, although his prospects of doing soare not the best

# Dr. Briggs on Christian Unity.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Feb 20 .- Prof. Briggs of the Union Theological Seminary of New York spoke to a large audience in Davenport Congregational Church to-night. The professor was well received. His topic was "Christian Unity."

In the course of his address, he said he be lieved in an historic episcopacy, in an executive officer, not to compel belief in this or that creed, but for a solution of controversies that may arise. Had there been such an executive officer, he said, New York would not have a Briggs case nor Cincinnati a Smith case.

The common religious brotherhood must it is detrimental to the interests of the come. The strife of the American board of bishops, the trouble among the Catholic erally. It operates adversely against archbishops, and countless other signs are religion-Christian Unity.

When asked if he intended to sec. de from Scotia. An illustration of the Presbyterianism and establish a new church, owners the professor said: The "telegraphic dispatch that I intended secession and the es tablishment of a new church is withou authority. That's all I can say."

### The Crisp Case.

1St. John Gazette, Feb. 23rd 1 The conference committee which has bee investigating the charges against Rev Robert Crisp has completed its labors. It will be remembered that Rev. Mr Howie preferred three charges against Mr

These the committee took up separately. The first charge is as follows:-That the Rev. Robert Crisp was guilty on or about August 3rd, 1884, of commi ting adultery with an unmarried woman living in Scotchtown, Queens county, N, B. On this charge Mr. Crisp was acquitted, three members of the committee voting for acquittal and two for conviction.

The second charge sets forth-That being accused in November of the same year of being the father of the unbern mills on the Canadian side, is altochild referred to be conspired to divert the charge from himself and fix it on D. D. gether lost, for the United States has Currie.

> The committee by unanimous vote ac quitted Mr. Crisp of this charge. It is understood that Mr. Crisp argued strongly that he could not be convicted of conspiring to bring a guilty man to justice; that the conference had found Mr. Currie guilty. and that no new evidence had been pro-

The third charge was: That he has been guilty of misrepre sentation, deception and falsehood in concealing and denying his connection with the voman, and in concealing and denying his correspondence with Dr. Gardiner in relation to the above charge.

On this charge the finding was not guilty, by a vote of three to two, the members of the committee voting as on the first charge. Mr. Howie, who was in town yesterday was notified of the finding. He will leave for his home on the Gibson circuit this morning. Mr. Howie states that he will seen his way clear to allow the inquiry to drop, but in view of the almost even division of the committee, he thinks he should bring the matter before the full ministeral

The Gazette further says :-"The finding of the Methodist committee in the case of Rev. Robert S. Crisp is not calculated to inspire the public with much greater confidence in church courts than they now possess, and more particularly when these courts meet behind c'osed door It seems remarkable that the five gentlemen our over-keen and selfish neighbors to a or innocence. If Mr. Crisp had held his tongue a stereotyped jury who had been structed by the judge to give the prisoner the benefit of fair and reasonable doubt might have found difficulty in arriving at a conclusion, but Mr. Crisp's own statement carrying on of many of their old indus- el by the statements of two witnesses a least in important and essential particulars; and in contradicting Mr. Crisp's statements these witnesses also contradict Mrs. Eliza Day, and other witnesses called to sub stantiate his statement. To find Mr. Criso innocent as three of the members of the com mittee have done is to find two clergymen of the Methodist denomination guilty prevarication. To tind him guilty as two members of the committee did, is a very clain way of stating that these gentlemen plain fact of the matter is that the testimony was not under oath and therefore would not be received in any court of law. It is a mournful fact that some men are christians, not because they love Christ but because they fear hell. It is equally true that ther are men who will tell the truth only when under oath, because the gates of the peni tentiary stand open to receive perjurers. While mankind remains in its unregenerate state-and the millennium to all appear secret courts of the church will scarcely care to found a strong belief in the findings of any court where the evidence is not taken under oath. The Crisp trial has simply added another to the long list of farcical same as is exacted on our lumber in the secret trials, and the final report is about as unsatisfactory as it could be. It is no find ing at all. An appeal is spoken of. Meanwhile the public will be asked to look upon Mr. Crisp as an innocent man and he wil go on administering the rites of his church

# The Servant-Girl Question

[New York Mercury.] A movement has been started among Long Island servant girls which is likely to spread to this city and cause considerable trouble in many households. The Hunting-

STARTED ON THE WARPATH Thursday by forming the Servant Girls Pro tective Association with Miss Annie Butler, as president. Miss Margaret Casey as treasurer and Miss Mary O'Neil as secretary. ssociation. They are domestics who have lived with prominent families in Huntington, and Cold Spring and Northport for many years, and until a week ago they appeared to be perfectly satisfied with their situations at \$10 a month and board. A few of them had received \$8 a month, while two got \$14.

Miss Butler, it is said, started the move ment by writing letters to the other girls and

charge of Ellis' stock farm. In calling the assemblage to order, Miss Butler said that the time had passed when one girl did all the work in a household.

"WE ARE GROUND DOWN AS SLAVES;"

said Miss Butler, and it's about time we asserted our rights. Coachmen have their unions, as do girls and young women in other cities who have to work for a living. tery. The people who employ us look upon us as if we were dogs. At many places where we work we find the men insulting and the women tyranuical. We are expected to do washing, cooking and general housework for two or three dollars a month and we are kept bowing acd scraping to our employers as if we were their house-dogs, waiting for the bone to drop from the table. Now, if you want to remedy all this, if you want to wipe out household scolds and get respect able wages for a respectable amount of work. you must organize. We must have a fixed rate of wages and a fixed amount of work. regulated accordingly. In households where there are many members of a family

WE MUST INSIST and in no case must we take up washing and ironing. These duties must be left to the

After forming a permanent organization electing officers, Miss O'Neill moved to appoint a committee of three to draw up by-laws and the constitution for the government of the association. Until the committee is ready to report, the members of the organization will act under a set of rules that have been temporarily adopted These rules are as follows :-

No member of the association must work or less than \$14 a month and board. where the household numbers over four Eich member of the association must have at least two nights off during the we k.

Employers must permit their help to receive friends and relatives at least once a GIRLS DISCHARGED These rules were adopted unanimously

and put in effect on Friday morning. All the employes, with the exception of five. agreed to the association's agreements. The cases of the five mentioned will result in the girls' changes, for their places have been declared vacant. Among the girls discharged was Miss Batler, the organizer of the association. When she returned to her employer-one of the best known-ladies in Huntington-she was politely told that her services were no longer required, Miss Butler received \$12 a month and board. IT WILL SPREAD.

In conversation with a Mercury reporter the proprieter of a Brooklyn intelligence bureau sald that the movement inaugurated on Long Island would undoubtedly spread. 'Miss Butler's former employer, who called here to-day," said the employment agent, "told me that Miss Butler, his old servant, was a very bright young woman. She had told him that she organized, the Protective Association and then she procured a list of all the servant girls in the various towns around Huntington. She told him that she was president of the organization and that she had saved up \$375 and did not care whether or not she was discharged. expected to be discharged, and said that as soon as she had everything in working order out on Long Island she intended to visit the cities of New York and Brooklyn and organize servant girls' associations here. You know, continued the agent, these servant girls, are getting more independent

THEY WANT THE EARTH and if they get it they'd kick for heaven. When they come here for a job they give me an awful lot of guff. They won't take any situation but one which is a genuine pic nic. The first question they ask is whether the family is wealthy. Then they want to know what style of house the family lives in Have they got horses and carriages? is another question and then they want know how many other servants are in the house. Then they want three or four nights off, big salraies, no work that is hard and is fact a job in which they can play lady and boss their employer around. But servant girls who have organized for mutual protection are a different class. They are honest, hard-working girls, who have been petied and toadied to by their employers until they become spoiled and think they are poorly off. Of course many of them are harshly treated, but such cases are few compared with those in which the girls are

very well cared for. A Sequel to the Briggs Heresy Case. Rev. Dr. E. L. Clark, one of the lead ing divines of New York and pastor of the church of the Paritans in that city, having entertained views similar to those of Dr. Briggs, tendered his resignation to could not subscribe to certain articles contained in the confession of Faith. congregation was much attached to him and prepared a vote of confidence in him and asked the presbytery to "expostulate" with him, but he was not to be turned from his decision. He intends to start next month for Italy and Greece and make an extended trip, for the purpose of carrying on archaelogical researches. In his letter to his late church he addressed the members as his "very dear friends"and said :-- With all the frankness of past years, I wish to tell you all that is in my heart." He said he had promised subject on to the authority of the General Assembly, but that he began to regret his promises when that body unanimously agreed that no revision should affect the Calvinism of the Confession of Faith. The predestination and foreordination doctrines remained unchanged, and Dr. Clark said he could not reconcile Calvin's "Those whom God passes by He reprobates, and that for no other cause but because Heis oleased to exclude them from the inheritance which He predestines to His the Fox cup, a purse of \$1,000 and th children," and Jesus Christ's invitation, championship of America. "Whosoever will, let him come." "My vote at the late trial," said Dr.

Clark, "meant there ought to be room for

the views of Professor Briggs. My action in withdrawing expresses my conviction that there is not room. It breaks my heart to leave you. I am proud of this church and shall never see another like it. I earnestly entreat you to stand by it. There is every reason why you should stay, for the strictness of doctrinal standards does not touch you."

There was no combating such a carefully thought out determination and the congregation accepted the resignation with many expressions of love, esteem and

At the meeting of the Presbytery on February 14, at which the resignation was accepted, Elder George C. Lay appeared for the congregation of the Paritans and made a touching speech of regret at the Doctor's actions.

"He has been the heart of our church. said he," "for the twenty years he has been over us, and we feel in his going away a bitter sense of personal loss. Still it is his earnest wish to resign and we can. only ask to have his request granted with a 'God bless you,' "

that no remarks be made, as he was afraid he could not stand it.

On motion of Drs. Atterbury and Alexander the resignation was finally accepted with the regrets of the Presby-

## The Hotel Brunswick Stakes.

The horsemen and breeders of the Maratime Provinces are hereby reminded that the first payment in the Hotel Brunswick Futurity stakes fell due yesterday, March 1st when nominations closed. Payments were made to the manager, Mr. George McSweeney, Hotel Brunswick, Moncton, personally and by registered letter bearing stamp of despatching office of no later date than the above given, March 1st.

The conditions of these stakes are, briefly,

as follows: The Hotel Brunswick Futurity Stakes, for trotting foals of 1889, 1899, 1891 and 1892, are open to all eligible animals forcing the closing down of extensive upon the employment of at least two girls. owned in the Maritime Provinces on or before Jan. 1st., 1892. The fees in each stake are \$12 00, payable as follows \$3.00 on March 1st. when nominations closed; \$4.00 or June 1st, when animals nominated must b named, and breeding, sex, color and owner ship given, and final payment of \$5.00 on week before the race. Any owner ca nominate any number of eligible colts and fillis in each or any stake, but can start only one animal in any one class. Fifty dollars will be added to each of the above named classes, the purses consisting of the entrance fees and this added money, divided according to the practical and satisfactory conditions laid down in the advertisment. Kitchen girls must not do upstairs work Thus it can be seen that the purses will be well worth contending for, in addition to the prestige attaching to say colt or filly deemed sufficiently speedy to take part in such important stakes.

We need not reiterate the advantages to owners of promising young animals of making nominations in these stakes, as they are well aware of the enhanced value of every animal, whether a winner or not, that sufficiently speedy and well developed to come to the starting post in this meeting. which is to take place on Moncton Driving Park on August 30th and 31st. There should be a very large list of nomi-

nations in these stakes, as the purses are sure to be large, the conditions and the terms of payment are easy, and there are large numbers of eligible colts and fillies, throughout the numerous breeding sections of the Maritime Provinces, that should be entered. There are scores of finely bred sires now doing service in Lower Canada, and breeders look for the nomination of the progeny of these stallions in such stakes as these inaugurated and promoted by the genial proprietor of the Hotel Brunswick who is leaving nothing undone to make the meeting a success.

That Mr. McSweeney will make the the Montmorency mills and the complete Hotel Brunswick Futurity Stakes of 1893 a complete success, is guaranteed by the excellent and thoroughly satisfactory manner in which he handled the Futurity Races of 1892, on the Moncton track, and his enterprise and pluck in continuing these stakes are highly commendable, and deserving of the practical encouragement and support of

every horseman in the Lower Provinces. We hope to be able, a few days hence, publishing the list of entries, to present to the public the largest and most representa tive list of nominations ever seen in the Maritime Provinces since the manguration here of that extremely popular form of

OTTAWA, February 23.—The report of the

## Leprosy

ninister of agriculture presented to

house to-day contains, among other things, Hon. Mr. Angers' summary of the report of Dr. Smith on the Tracadie lazaretto, which gives the startling information that leprosy is spreading in districts hitherto unaffected. The summary is as follows:- "Dr. A. Smith, the inspecting physician at the leprosy hospital at Tracadie, reports the same number of inmates as in 1891. fourteen being male and eight females. Nine of the patients are in the early stages of the disease; the remainder are in various for pine lumber, would at once result in an imperative demand by the people of advanced stages, the disease running its usual conrse till death intervenes. During the United States to accept our lumber the past year three patients died and three free in exchange for free logs." new cases were admitted; one from Neguac. one from Caraquet and one from the vicinity of Tracadie. In the latter district Dr. Smith reports the disease as having died out; only one suspected case being there to his knowledge. The new admissions are from outlying districts and in familes who had previously removed from Tracadie. In his report for this year, Dr. Smith does not speak so hopefully as he did last year of stamping out the disease. He says, while on the Presbytery on the day the latter was a tour of inspection during 1892 he found acquitted of heresy, claiming that he leprosy cropping out in unexpected places, and he fears that for years to come new cases will be met with, and that only by permanent detection and isolation can it be kept in check or stamped out, as the disease is now known to spread from countries of contagion and to gain a foothold without attracting attention. Dr. Smith argues the necessity of a new building with modern improvements and conveniences for lepers, the present building being forty years old and inadequate to the requirements of this loathsome disease, principally from its low ceilings and want of proper ventilation. He states that more cubic feet should allowed each patient than is customary in ordinary hospitals, and he points to the necessity of separate wards in which to isolate contagious or infectious diseases from others that constantly occur among the patients, citing in support of this the outbreak during the past year, of erysipelas, which, for want of such isolation, ran through both male and female wards.

# News and Notes.

Edward Hanlan and Wallace Ross hav been matched to row a five-mile race fo

Four years ago Grover Cleveland rode

to the Capitol sitting on the right of Benjamin Harrison. This time Mr Harrison will sit on the right of Mr. Cleveland during the short ride. to France. Between 1792 and 1815 she

sacrificed one-half of the 4,500 000 soldiers. whom she sent to fight her battles. War has cost her in this century not far from 6.000,000 lives. Pope Leo's family is very longlived.

With the exception of his brother, the

lived to be more than 90 years old. SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 25,-The subscription is \$2.50 per annum, Publish-French government, it is stated, will de- ers: The Outario Publishing Co. Ltd. mand an indemnity of \$100 000 from the United States for an assault alleged to have been made some weeks ago upon a French preist, Aboe de la Croix de Castries, by two customs inspectors

The coast of New England has been the scene of many wrecks during the present season. The blinding snowstorms and rough weather of the past There were signs that many of the mem. few weeks have been mainly responsible bers of the Presbytery wanted to express for most of the disasters. Fortunately a cure right here in this village almost their feelings at the loss of their brother, such winters as the present one are the as wonderful. Mr. Wm. McLean of this but Dr. Clark stopped it all by asking exceptions rather than the rule along the place has for months been troubled with

New England coast ; and it is a matter for some satisfaction that the loss of life "In other words," said he, "let's omit resulting from the wrecks has been comparatively small, considering the dangers encountered.

> One of the oldest of British noblemen is the Dake of Northumberland, who is nearly 90. He has been a member of five cabinets, and sat in Parlisment for twenty years before be succeeded to his title.

## The Lumber Industry.

A Montreal despatch of 20th ult. to the

New York Evening Post says :--"Mr. William Little, a leading lumberman of the Dominion, has written an open letter to the press advocating the reinposition of the export duty on pine and spruce logs. He denounces the removal of the duty as a mistaken policy which has had the effect of ruining the sawmilling industry of Lake Erie, and which is now lumbering establishments not only on Georgian Bay, but also in the spruce districts of the Province of Quebec. It is also, he asserts, cousing the transfer of the manufacture of a large portion of the Canadian timber to mills in the United States. The question, he says, is whether the Government of Canada is to continue to give a bonus equal to \$2 per thousand to American millmen to encourage them to transfer the manufacture, shipping,

to the United States.

"While the exact amount is not yet known, it is reported that nearly 200 000, 000 feet of Canadian pine saw-logs were towed over from the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron district to stock Michigan sawmills last year, an amount equal to double the whole exports of sawn lumber from the Province of Quebec to the United States, and it is now computed that the saw-logs to be similarly exported free of export duty this year will amount to fully 400,000,000 feet, or about as much as the entire cut of deals and lumber manufactured by the mills in the Ottawa district last year, and four times the whole export of all kinds of sawn lumber from the Province of Quebec to the United States, every foot of this vast amount to go out of our country to the United S a es free of any duty, while every foot of sawn lumber must pay a duty when enter ing that country. So long as the Americans enjoy these advantages, it is idle to look for the removal of the duty of \$2 per ,000 on Canadian lumber entering the United States. The sawmilling industry of the Province of Quebec has been killed by this policy of the Ottawa Government, and Mr. Little instances the closing of

of the fact. "American lumbermen are quoted to show the folly of allowing free export of logs. These lumbermen have invested largely in Canadian timber limits, and while the mills on the Canadian side are going to decay in idleness, the American mills at Saginaw and all points along the American shore down to Tonawanda, N. Y., were in full swing, employing thousands of hands manufacturing Canadian logs, rafted across the lakes, into lumber. Mr. Little declares that it is no satisfactory answer to the foregoing to say that the American Government, have now reduced the import duty on pine timber from \$2 to \$1 per thousand, and that if we reimpose the export duty on saw logs, the rate of \$2 becomes restored to pinelumber exports; for the American Government did not revise the import duties on pine lumber on our account nor on account of our removal of the export duty from saw-logs, but at the almost universal demand of the people of the United States tor free lumber; and the restoration of the export duty on saw-logs, by increasing the price they would then have to pay

cessation of lumbering at Quebec as proof

The Canadian Magazina There has just been issued the first number March) of a new magazine and national review, devoted to politics, science, art and literature, and known as "The Canadian by the Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd., a It also has a good growth of firewood and spool strong Company, the first directors of which are Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia; Hon. Thomas Ballantyne, Speaker February 27th, 1893. of the Ontario Legislatue; Thos Mulvey, Barrister; Jno. Ferguson, M. D.; Garratt F. Frankland; T. H. Best; J. Gordon Mowat; L. Bently, M. D.; and E. Stewart, C. E.; while the stock list includes the names also of W. R. Meredith, Q. C., M. P. P.; Dr. Wylie M. P. P.: Attorney-General Longley and other well-known men. Mr. J. Gorden Mowat (Moses Oates) is the editor. The list of contributors includes many of the most prominent men in Canadian public life, amongst them Hon. Wilfred Laurier, R. S. White, M. P., A. McNeill, M. P., Hon. David Mills and other statesmen, and a large number also of able and gracefu! writers on a variety of popular topics. The current issue contains a good variety of articles. D'Alton McCarthy, Q. C., M. P., deals with 'The Manitoba Public School Law," and Principal Grant with "Anti-National Features of the National Policy." Rev. W. S. Blackstock in a well-written article, "The Norsemen the Discoverers of America," attacks Columbus and presents much that is new to most readers regarding ante-Columbian discoveries and settlement on this continent. Prof. Wm. Clark, of Trinity College writes thoughtfully of "Conduct and Manner." "In the Shadow of the Arctic" is the title of an illustrated article on Hudson's Bay, by W. W. Fox. "Some Modernisms of the Stage" are chattily discussed by Hector W. Charlesworth. J. II. Cameron in a charming well-illustrated article describes the Latin Quarter of Paris, and Uncle Thomas in "The Regenerators" humorously compares city and country life in their War and glory have been costly things | adaptations to people with "fads," "Sir Lancelot," a brilliant addition to the Arthu. rian Legends, by W. W. Campbell, "The Bird's Lullaby,' a very pretty short poem by E. Pauline Johnson, and an 'Imitation of

### story by Wm. T. James make up the literary cardinal, who died a few years ago, at the contents. The illustrations are good. The age of 82, all his immediate relatives have magazine should meet with the cordial sup-

Mauning Arcade, Toronto.

HORNINGS' MILLS, Feb. 27-People of this and astoni-hment the marvelous cure Dodd's suitable for North Atlantic Bink fishery, which Kidney Pills made in the case of Sam Murray of Gravenhurst, and Mrs. Brown of Toronto, which seemed a'most too startling to be true, are now no longer in doubt that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest medicine on the earth as there has been

Horace," by S, P. Morse, comprise the poetic

contributions. Two stories, "Which Is It?"

"An Open Window," a thrilling Canadian

port of every intelligent Canadian. The

"McLean Rescued"

a character study, by E. J. Toker, and

backache, nervousness, lack of ambition, loss of appetite, and flesh, symptoms which only exist when the fell destrooyer "Bright's Disease" has the victim in its grasp, which is generally regarded as incurable. Mr. McLean has been thorough. ly cured by a two months use of this remedy

and frankly says that they saved his life.

## Chicken Pie and Piety.

The morning service in a Maine church was almost over. Choir and congregation had joined in singing, "How firm a founda tion, ye saints of the Lord," and the last notes of the great organ trembled through the gallery and nave. As the sound died away, the members of the congregation bowed their heads in reverent silence, awaiting the benediction. The spirit of the Sabbath prevaded the consecrated edifice, and there was a solemn, expectant hush. It was

broken by the pastor. He said:-"There will be a chicken pie supper at the church parlors next Thursday evening, from 8 to 9 o'clock.

### "'And now may the blessing,' " etc. A Popular Competition.

The publishers of the Ladies' Home Magazine presents its Great Winter Com petition to the public of America. This Competition closes on April 30th 1893. Questions,-1. Which is the longest book in the New Testament? 2. Which is the shortest? 3, The longest verse? 4. The

How to Compete. - Write the questions etc., of our forest products from Canada down, and follow with the answers. Mail this to us, together with \$1 to pay for six months subscription to the Ladies' Home Magazine - one of the best Home Magazines of the day, and if your answers are correct you will receive one of the following prizes: \$1000 in gold; \$500 in gold; \$250 in gold; \$100 in gold; 2500 Elegant Silver Tea Sets; Organs; Pianes, &c. Everything fair and square. Send postal card for list of former prize winners. Over \$10,000 distributed during the past three years. Address: THE LADIES' HOME MAGAZINE, Peterborough, Canada.

### Advice About Corsets. Etc.

Dr. Thomas Walker lectured on Clothing

in the University Extension course at St John on Wednesday evening last. After a general review of the most suitable appare for men, Dr. Walker took up the question of woman's dress. Corsets, he said, were an abomination. No woman with commor sense would wear them, as they injure her in various ways. To begin with, they interfered with her respiration. Respiration should be the same in a woman as a man, but it was not with women who wear corset. The abdominal respiration was infinitely greater than the caustal and the caustal had to take the place of the abdominal with women wearing corsets. Corsets pressed in the abdomen and prevented it acting as it should. Another fault with women was that they hung all their clothes from the waist. A fashionably dressed lady had some seventeen layers of cloth suspended from her waist, where only five were necessarily hung there. Nothing should be worn that pressed upon the body, and this the ordinary garter did. Women's garters were bad things, as they pressed in the veins and caused swelling of the limbs. A straight line could be drawn from the inside of the heel to the ball of the big toe of a perfect foot, but boots were not made to fit such feet. Our boots should fit us. The heels of ladies' slippers were too high. They drove the foot forward and compressed it. the heel was underneath the arch of th foot, which was not right. The heels of boots, shoes and slippers should be low, broad and placed well back. His advice was to have on boots made to order from lasts made for us. Our stockings ought to be made to fit our feet properly and should

# How to Cure a Corn.

not be wern two days in succession.

It is one of the easiest things in the world to cure a corn. Do not use acids or othe caustic preparations, and don't cut hole in your boot. It is simply to apply Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, and in three days the corn can be removed without pain. Sure, safe, painless Take only Putnam's Corn Extractor.

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# General Business.



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TRY IT. R. HOCKEN.

# NOTICE.

A Parliamentary Grant having been voted for the \$200, will be given for the best half mod I with lines drawing and specification of a fishing schooner most could also be used in the West India trad + during Competition open (to Canadians only) until 2 p.m. Wednesday, 7th June, 1893.

warded to the Department at Ottawa, or to the Agents at Halifaxs, St, John, Charlottetown or No models to be returned. WM. SMITH, Dep Min. of

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Rosewood, Walnut, etc., offin findings and Robes supplied at the very lowest James Hackett, Undertaker СНАТПАМ, N. В

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## INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO. Winter Arrangement-One trip

Week for Boston.

Until further notice the Steamer Cumberland or State of Maine will leave St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston every Thursday morning at 7 25 Returning, will leave Boston eve y Monday at 8.30 a. m. and Portland at 5 p. m., for Eastport and St. John. Freight received daily up to 5 p. m. C. F, LAECHLER, Agent.



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COMMENCING ON Monday, the 27th inst. at 10 a. m., at the Murray Store, and continued

## The stock with new additions is valued at some 10.000 DOLLARS. be vacated by 17th March next. For particulars of

Terms: \$20.00 and under, Cash; over \$20,00 and up to \$10 .00, 4 mos., over \$100.00 and upwards, mos, with approved security. WM. WYSE Auctioneer. Chathan, 13 Feby., 1893.

## A first-class teacher is wanted to take charge of Boiestown, Feby. 3, 1893.

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