good bread, bie, and pastry, but his Stomach was delicate. CHETOVED to cook, but was tired and sick of the taste and smell of land. She bought Cottolene, (the new shortening) and more than ever, because she made better

food, and he could eat it Without any unpleasant after effect. Now THEY ARE NAPPY in having found the BEST, and most healthful shortening ever made -COTTOLENE. Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

Lottery Company. State Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by leaders of that party who announced an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its the political ills with which, at that GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place time, Canada was afflicted. It was at in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the St. Charles Theatre, New once taken hold of by the party, and

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings them. selves, and that the same are conducied fairness, and in good faith parties, and we authorise the similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

It Enely

Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen. Beauregard as one of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and

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.

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

100,000 Numbers In the Wheel. LIST OF PRIZES

2 PRIZES OF 2,500 are..... 1.000 are..... 25 PRIZES OF 100 PRIZES OF 200 PRIZES OF I00 are..... 60 are..... 40 are..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 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

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

IMPORTANT. SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS,

Give full address and make signature plain. Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting 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 our 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 and no interruption in the business. PAUL In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that

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. BRAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

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 successor of Gen'l G. T. BEAUREGARD, deceased, There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertsed chance

## TO SALMON-NET OWNERS.

I hereby give warning that compliance with the law respecting salmon nets is to be enforced without further notice. All salmon nets are to be raised ou of the water every Saturday afternoon from time of low water nearest to six o'clock, and to remain out of the water until the time of low water nearest to six o'clock every Monday morning. Any infraction of this or any other regulation will be punished as the law directs. LEMUEL ABBOTT,

Chatham, June 1st, 1893

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 guardians will go free; over 10 and np to 15 years, 15c. each. Tickets good for one day only.

Excursionists will be landed at Bay du Vin Neguac only. Fares on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from Newcastle, 60c; Chatham, 50c.

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, ov. KETHROS' Barber shop. Telephone No. 6

Miramichi Advance.

Shall we Ever Reach Independence?

Ever since Confederation has become an established fact in Canada, the writers and speakers of the conservative party have announced that it was in the fertile brain of Sir John A. Macdonald that the scheme was first evolved, and it was his great political abilities that successfully engineered it | mously decided to appoint delegates to through all the difficulties it had to attend a convention to be held at Charencounter from those who were hostile to it, from the time he first brought it When the time arrived for the convenbefore the country until it was successfully carried in the legislatures of the different provinces. Now, what only judge of the manner in which its ment ?-

Many years before the question of the confederation of the British North of practical politics, it had its advocates fore it for discussion, and in 1814, posed to Lord Bathurst a union of the colonies. In 1835 Robert Gourlay urged its adoption in London and Lord UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! DUFFIAM recommended it in his report to the British government in 1839. After that, for a period of twenty carried through the legislatures of the years, the subject was seldom if ever different provinces. referred to, but at the convention of the Toronto in 1859, it was again brought forward by some of the prominent of independence." that it would be an infallible cure for the political ills with which, at that after being thoroughly discussed, FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR | series ef resolutions favoring it, as well as representation by population, wa adopted by the convention. In addition to this, a committee was appointed to draw up an address to the people of Canada based upon the resolutions. In February, 1860, the address appeared

and in the following month of May company to use this certificate, with fac- Mr. Brown introduced into the Canadian legislature two resolutions embodying the opinions of the convention. The first resolution was to the effect that the union of Upper and Lower Canada had proved a failure and the other was that the best remedy lay in the formation of two or more local governments, with the same joint authority. Both resolutions were seconded by Mr. Mowat. At that time Semi-Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always selected Mr. Villere to represent him at the Drawings the conservative party was in power, whenever he was absent. Mr. Villere has already and as John A. Macdonald and its other leaders not only bitterly opposed will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana the resolutions but treated them with ridicule, they were lost, the first by a vote of 66 to 27, and the latter by 74 to 32. After that political matters drifted from bad to worse. Owing to THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING, gether a majority of the representatives neither party being able to hold to for even one session there were frequent changes of government and elections were continually taking place throughout the province. On the 30th March. 1864, the dead-lock at last came when Sir E. P. Tache formed an administra-

tion that only lasted for one day. As it was found almost impossible at that time for either party to form government that could successfully carry on the affairs of the country, Mr Brown asked and obtained a committee of the leading members of both sides of the house "to consider the best means of settling the constitutional changes which might be recommended to avoid Messrs. John A. Macdonald, Galt, Cartier, Chapaias, Street, J. H. Cameron, Turcotte and McGee from the conservative side and Messrs. J. S. Macdonald, Mowat, Holton, McKellar, Scoble, McDougal and Brown from the liberal side. With only three dissentient votes, one of which was that cf 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.,

Address PAUL CONRAD,
New Orleans, La.,

Address PAUL CONRAD,
New Orleans, La., favor of "changes in the direction of a federation system, applied either the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Canada alone or to the whole British North American provinces." Owing to the government of which John A. Macdonald was a prominent member being deteated the following day after the report was received by the house. that gentleman decided that something would have to be done immediately to save the country from political chaos, and as confederation was the only available remedy that he could think of, he immediately became a strong but unwilling advocate for it. As it would be impossible to carry the measure without the support of both political parties, Mr. Macdonald endeavored to form a coalition government for that purpose. As all his efforts in that direction were a con plete failure, he, at last, appealed to His Excellency Lord Monck and solicited his assistance. As His Excellency at that time was fully posted in the new policy that the British government intended to pursue with respect to the confederation of the British North American provinces, and as Mr. Macdonald was working to carry it out, he

As the new government was made up of the leaders of the two parties who were so bitterly opposed to each other a short time before, it consequent- by Hon. Mr. Haggart have inured to the ly met with little or no opposition DRS. C. J. & H. SPROUL from the members of the legislature when it announced that "the government is prepared to pledge itself to bring in a measure next session for the purpose of removing existing diffi culties by introducing the federal principle in Canada, coupled with such Working expenses.........\$3,439,377 provisions as will permit the northern

at once exerted all his influence upon

Messrs. Brown, Mowat and McDougall.

and owing to his solicitations they at

last consented to enter a coalition cab.

inet with their late political opponents.

to be incorporated with the same system of government,"

During the time that the politicians of Canada had heen endeavoring to find a path that would lead them out of the political maze into which their unpatriotic and unstatesmanlike policy had plunged their country, the politicians of Nova Scotia, New B unswick and P. E. Island, railway. had up before them the question of Maritime Union in their several legislatures. After a thorough discussion of the scheme, during which the political and commercial benefits that would result to the country from such a union became so apparent, the three legislatures unanilottetown on the 12th September, 1864. tion to meet the Canadian Government also put in an appearance, but as the doors were closed to the public, we can

are the facts with respect to the history members performed their duty by the of the rise and progress of the move- result, which was that it adjourned without attending to the business it had been appointed to perform. But the outcome of its deliberations was another convention summoned by the Governor-General of American provinces became a subject Canada to meet at Quebec on October 10, 1864. That convention also sat and follows :in Britain, as well as in the provinces. deliberated for seventeen days with For spruce, pine, hardwood or hac-As early as 1808 the legislature of closed doors and the result of its labours Nova Scotia had the question laid be- was the scheme of confederation. When the question came before the people of Chief Justice Sewell of Canada pro- the Maritime Provinces for their approval the great majority were anything but favorably disposed towards it, but as time wore on, owing to the pressure that was brought to bear upon our politicians by Durham recommended it in his report | the imperial authorities, as well as other occult reasons, the measure was at last

On the 1st July, 1867, the Dominion of upper Canadian reformers which met at Canada was established by Act of Parliament and, as D'Arcy McGee is reported to have said "stood upon the threshold

> CANADA FIRST. Death of Senator Montgomery.

The Hon. Donald Montgomery. Senaor from Prince Edward Island, who has ust died at the age of 85, was a much respected member of the Red Chamber, and Conservative in politics. During 24 years he sat in the Prince Edward Island Legislative Assembly, and in 1862 became a member and, later on, Speaker of the Province. Council. In 1873, he was called to the

Comparisons are Odious.

Late United States and Canadian papers contain lengthy reports of Mr Mercier's recent addresses to the French Canadians residing in the New England States. In these addresses he makes a great many wild and foolish assertions, but he capped the climax of absurdity when he compared himself to the Gracchi. the celebratad but unfortunate leaders of the Democratic party of ancient Rome. In one point alone is there any comparidead and buried and so is the Quebec Count-politically.

The Pope on the Labor Question. The New York World publishes ranslation of Pope Leo's encyclical on the labor question, which, if accurate, socialism than the former encyclical ssued a short time ago. It is claimed that :- "The right of protecting the operative, whether in a factory or in the field. should be admitted, and for this purpose the maximum of labor as well as the minimum of salary should be fixed. The hours of labor should be arranged, giving due attention to days of rest and abstention from labor." The individualists, who claim that with freedom from unjust laws men would not require such paternal care, will find much food for criticism in the new encyclical.

The New Sugar Refinery Company The sugar trust, which was refused in corporation by the Dominion Parliament and the Nova Scotia Legislature, has been incorporated under an English statute, and is about to commence operations in the Maritime Provinces. It emraces the Nova Scotia, Halifax (Dart mouth) and Moncton refineries. John F. Stairs is president, T. E. Kenny, Wily and J. A. Humphrey (Moncton), Messrs. Gillis, Brand and Cox (Scotland) are the directors. The head office of the company will be in Halifax. Mr. T. M Cutler will be secretary. Under the act of incorporation there must also be an office with a resident secretary in the old country; but Halifax will be the working centre. It is understood the election for the office of president was a close one Mr. Stairs being elected by a majority of 1 over Mr. T. E. Kenny.

The Bering Sea Case.

A London cable says that The Pall wards a forecast of the decision of the Bering Sea Court of Arbitration to the effect that the tribunal will favor the British contentions on all points of jurisdiction and proprietorship. Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. C. H. Tupper both express the belief that the forecast is merely a clever surmise, as no inkling of the court's judgment has yet been made pub-

The Pall Mall Gazette forecast also says that every point at issue has now been adjudicated, and that the decision will give entire satisfaction to Great Britain and Canada. In every instance the claims advanced by Sir Charles Russell and Sir Richard Webster of counsel for Great Britain are held to be good. decision will be unanimous on all points save one, on which Justice John M. Harlan, and Senator John T. Morgan, the American arbitrators, held out for the American claim. The tribunal is now discussing the question of regulations to govern the seal fisheries.

Good for the I. C. R!

OTTAWA, Aug. 6 .- The Dept. of Railvays has received complete returns of the Intercolonial railway traffic for the year ending 30th June. The statement, while not quite as favorable as first reported, is a most encouraging one and indicates that the reforms inaugnrated benefit of the Canadian tax payers. The following is the statement for the twelve

Earnings.....\$3,065,499.09 Working expenses'......\$3,045,317.50 Leaving net profit of the year's transactions of \$20,182 59. The figures for the previous year were as follows: Earnings.....\$2,945,441

Or a deficit of \$493,936. During a por-

couraging from the fact that the earnings are the greatest in the history of the New Timber Regulations. The Royal Gazette publishes the regulations under which the Crown Lumberland sales are to take place on 29th instant. They are mainly the same as heretofore, although different in some essential particulars. Following is their 1. At a general sale, to be held at the

Crown Land Office, at such time in the year. A. D. 1893, as the Surveyor-General may determine, all timber licenses which have heretofore expired, or which may hereafter expire or be declared cancelled under these Regulations, shall be offered for sale. 2. The upset mileage in all cases to be

full text :-

eight dollars per square mile, subject to the Stumpage Regulations and restrictions hereinafter provided. 3. The Stumpage payable on all logs, timber or other lumber, cut or made upon

Crown Lands under license, shall be as

matac saw-logs per M. super-Hardwood timber, up to average of 14 inches square, per ton, Hardwood timber, above 14 inches, per inch additional,

per ton, ..... Pine timber, up to 14 inches square, per ton, ..... 1 Pine timber, additional per inch, per ton, ..... Hacmatac timber, per ton,..... Spruce Timber, per ton, ..... 0 50 Cedar logs, per M superficial feet, Or per M. on the Shingles sawed

from same, for the first three

grades, each, ..... Shaved shingles, per M.,.... Railway ties, ordinary length, Spruce or pine spars, for ship masts, &c., per lineal foot, .. Spruce or pine piling, per lineal 

full scale, ..... White birch logs, for speol wood, per M. superficial feet, ..... And for all other descriptions of lumber, &c., twelve and one-half per cent. of the market value thereof at the mill, place of shipment, or place of consumption in the

4. All lumber cut under this license shall be scaled or taken account of in the usual or customary method of scaling and taking account of lumber for stumpage, (except hemlock, which shall be scaled at full contents). by some person or persons to be appointed by the Surveyor-General, to be hereinafter termed scalers, who shall return to the Surveyor-General the quantity cut under this license. The scaler and his assistants are to be boarded and lodged at the expense of the said licensee, and should such licensee refuse to board and lodge such scaler or assistants, he or they to report the same to the Surveyor-General, who may thereupon take such means as he sees fit to provide son between the two. The Gracchi are the said scaler and his assistants with board and lodgings, and the expense thereof shall be paid by the licensee, and shall, until paid, remain a charge and lien upon all lumber so cut under this license.

5. All licensees shall, when required,

foremen, to such agent or agents as the Surveyor-General may appoint for that shows a more decided tendency toward purpose, and at such time and place as such agent or agents may require, satisfactory proof, upon oath, as to the exact locality where all the saw-logs, timber, trees and other lumber, as provided by this license, in his or their possession, were cut, with the mark or marks thereof, giving the number of pieces and description of saw-logs, timber, trees and other lumber, cut by themselves and others, to their knowledge, upon each of the timber berths held or occupied by him or them respectively, designating what quantity, if any, had been cut on any other lands, describing the same, exhibiting at the same time, for the inspection of such agent or agents, if required, the books of account and measurement of such logs, timber and other lumber, under his or their control respectively, and shall moreover furnish such agent or agents all required information and facilities to enable him or them to arrive at a satisfactory determination as to the quantity and description of such saw logs, timber, trees and other lumber made by him or them, or held in his or their possession respectively, on which Government such agent or agents deeming it expedient Smith, James Thompson, J. L. Harris to cause such saw-logs, timber and other lumber to be counted or measured, such licensee or occupier of such timber berth, and his or their agents or foremen, shall, if required, aid and assist in such count or measurement. Where parties cutting under pretence of this license, are cutting on granted or private lands as well, the parties so cutting shall have two separate and distinct brows, and shall brow what lumber is cut from licensed crown lands in one brow. and what lumber is cut from granted lands in the other brow, and shall mark such logs coming from crown lands with a separate and distinct mark from those coming from granted lands. In the event of Mall Gazette's Paris correspondent for- claiming that the Government scaler has not from crown lands, it shall be incumbent on the licensee, or any operator under him, to furnish the Surveyor-General with a sworn statement as to the total quantity of lumber cut, and also of the quantity cut from granted lands. Should such licensee, or occupier, or his or their agents, fail to com ply with these conditions, on notice in writing signed by the Surveyor General, or his lumber agent, and delivered to said licensee or his assignee personally, or mailed to his address, such licensee shall forfeit all right to his license, and the berth and limits

6. All applications for Timber Licenses on vacant Crown lands, shall be made by petition (not later than the first day of July. next after said sale), which shall describe the situation thereof, and specify the number of square miles required by the applicant. No petition to be for more than ten nor less than two square miles. Only one application to be received by the Surveyor-Gen-

7. All expenses of the survey of the timber berth, described in any Timber license to be borne by the licensee; and should the Surveyor-General deem it neces. sary that the bounds of this license should his own expense a Deputy Land Surveyor to make such survey; and failure to do so shall cause the license to be cancelled. Be-

provinces and the north west territory | tion of the year of 1891-2, the reforms | 8. Every applicant for a Timber License | shall be forfeited and the berths held under | says, that he ever used.

inaugurated by Hon. Mr. Haggart were on filing his Petition, shall deposit with the in operation, as was evidenced by the Receiver-General the sum of eight dollars application by any other person. material reduction in the loss over 1890-1. upon each square mile applied for; and should the party so depositing become the when it was \$684,946, the average loss purchaser at auction, such deposit shall be for the past six years was \$440,600. The applied towards the payment of the purstatement just issued is al! the more enchase money; and in case the ground so applied for shall not be purchased at the time advertised for the sale thereof, the deposit so made shall be forfeited; and in case some other person than the depositor shall become the purchaser and comply with the terms of sale, the amount so deposited shall be forthwith refunded to the party who may

> have paid the same. and the ground shall be forthwith put up square mile, payable on or before the first ensuing after the issue of such license.

as aforesaid cut upon unlicensed Crown lands, or which may be cut by any person beyond the limits of his own berth, shall be seized and forfeited to the use of the Crown; and no timber or lumber shall be cut on any berth applied for until it be purchased at public auction.

11. Licenses may be assigned by writing, signed by the licensee, his executors or adreasonable time, give notice of such assignment and its date to the Surveyor-General. The assignment shall take effect from the date upon which notice thereof shall be received at the Crown Land Office, unless the Surveyor-General, within ten days thereafter, refuse his assent thereto.

ranged for in the manner provided for by these regulations, all logs or other lumber double stumpage. cut within the limits of any license shall be 0 02 in no case shall be removed from the berth dues, shall be debarred from making any 0 01 or brows until payment or security therefor application for a timber license, or from

13. Any logs or other lumber cut within the limits of any license by any trespasser shall, as between the trespasser and licensee, be deemed the property of the licensee; and as between the licensee and the Crown, shall be liable to the rates of stumpage pay able by the terms of such license, and shall be dealt with in the same manner as if the said licensee, his executors, administrators or assigns, had actually himself or themselves cut the same, and shall be the property of the Crown until the stumpage is paid or arranged, and shall not be removed until this is done. And the licensee shall pay or secure the stumpage of any logs or other lumber cut by any trespasser, and may, if he sees fit, bring an action of trespass, trover, or replevin, for such trespass-cut logs or other lumber, for his own benefit and

14. Should the licensee or his assigns fail to pay or arrange the stumpage payable in respect of any logs, timber or other lumber as aforesaid, cut within the limits of any license at the time by these regulations specified, the Crown shall have the right and power to seize and sell at public auction for cash the whole or any part of such logs, timber or other lumber, or anything made therefrom, and the licensee or his assigns shall be entitled to any balance after deducting stumpage at the rates payable by the license, and all expenses of seizure and furnish through themselves, their agents and

15. All sums payable as stumpage dues shall be paid in cash to the 'lumber agent,' at the Crown Laud Office, on or before the first day of August next after the cutting of the lumber on which such stumpage is due; provided however, that in all cases where the Surveyor-General may deem advisable, payment of amounts due may be exacted at 171, at a time of exceptionally low prices, 16. All timber licenses shall be subject to

the right of the lieutenant-governor-incouncil to increase the mileage on licenses and the stumpage on any class of lumber when deemed expedient, on due notice thereof being given in the Royal Gazette; such increase to take effect at and after the date of the next following annual renewal; and also to any further regulations that may be made by order of the lieutenant-governorin-council, for the purpose of expeditiously enforcing the payment or adjustment of stumpage on any logs or other lumber cut

within the limit described in any license. or otherwise giving effect to or enforcing the conditions of the license. 17. Should any licensee, either by himself or any one under him, desire to cut and peel hemlock under his license, it shall be the duty of the said licensee to notify the Surveyor-General in writing, stating that he or his parties intend peeling hemlock bark on certain licenses, giving the numbers thereof. This notice must be given before the peeling commences. Before any hemlock is cut or peeled from any license, the licensee shall furnish the Sarveyor-General in writing with the name of each operator, and also with the mark he shall use, and such operator shall be required to distinctly mark with the mark furnished the Surveyor-General, each and every hemlock log that he may cut and peel, in order that the scaler may be enabled to determine the quantity chargeable to each operator. Failure to comply with this regulation shall cause the hemlock so cut to be subject to double stumpage and expenses, and the license shall be thereupon cancelled. In cutting | sea." and peeling hemlock or any other lumber. the operator is hereby prohibited from cutting any spruce or pine tree for the purpose of skidding, bedding or other similiar use, and should any such spruce or pine tree be so cut, each tree shall be reckoned by the scaler as a merchantable log, and as such charged against the operator.

18. If any logs or other lumber are removed from the berths or brows without the consent of the 'lumber agent', or without the mark which had been furnished to him, all such lumber shall be forfeited and the license cancelled.

19. No spruce or pine trees shall be cut by any licensee under any license, not eve for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the lumber shall be liable to double stumpage leaves a widow, a son and daughter. and the license be forfeited. 20. As a protection to the Government

against lands being held under license for

speculative purposes, and not operated on, all licensees shall make such operations annually on the lands held by them under license as may be deemed reasonable by the Surveyor-General, and the Surveyor-General shall have the power to call upon any be determined, the licensee shall employ at licensee to cut an amount equal to at least (10) ten M. superficial feet of lumber, for each square mile of licensed land held by on the request of the Surveyor-General, him, and may require that such operation or cut shall be made on such blocks of tim fore any survey of this License is made, the ber lands held by the licensee, as the Surlicensee shall obtain from the Surveyor. | veyor-General may determine or direct. General an order to some duly deputized | Should the licensee prefer to pay the stum-Crown Land Surveyor to survey such page that would be due on such quantity of license; and no survey of any license shall lumber at 10 M. superficial feet per mile, be made without such order, and such sur- instead of making the required operation or vev must be made in strict accordance with cut, he shall have the right to do so in any such instructions as may be given by the year, on his notifying the Surveyor General of severe pains and great nervous prostration Surveyor-General. Immediately after the to that effect and obtaining his consent completion of any such survey, the Deputy | thereto; and such charge in lieu of Stum-Crown Land Surveyor employed shall file page shall be payable on or before the first still treasures the first empty tonic bottle, in the Surveyor-General's office a complete day of August, when such licenses expire. and now whenever he is unwell his remedies plan of such survey, with all necessary field | On failure of the licensee to comply with are found in Hawker's Tonic and Hawker's any of the foregoing conditions, the licenses | Liver Pills, the latter is the best pill, he

them shall become vacant, and be open for

21. If a liceusee have any objection to the scale of the Government scaler, such objection must be made before the lumber in question leaves the brows or landing, so that the objection may be investigated before the logs or lumber are driven, otherwise no subsequent claim for over-charge of stumpage can be entertained by the Gov-22. Licensees who have paid their stum-

page dues in full, and have otherwise fully complied with a'l the conditions of their licenses, on or before the first day of August 9. All berths applied for shall, if vacant, in each year, shall be entitled to annual be advertised in the Royal Gazette, and at renewals of licenses for such parts of the least 14 days' notice of sale given; and unless ground held by them as may on the first day the whole of the purchase money be paid by of July in each year be vacant and unapthe purchaser to the Receiver-General at the plied for, on payment of the mileage theretime of the sale, such sale shall be void, on, at the rate of four dollars (\$4.00) per again for competition between any other day of August in each year. These renewals made here by the Norwegians of modern parties, the upset price being in all cases of licenses may be received for a term of eight dollars per square mile; and every twenty-four years from the first day of license for a timber berth shall expire on August, A. D. 1894; provided, nevertheless, the first day of the month of August next | that no renewal mileage on licenses shall be received unless all stumpage dues shall 10. All logs, timber, trees or other lumber have been fully paid as before provided : also provided, that no license shall be reckoned at less than two square miles, and that each license must be renewed for its full extent or entirely dropped.

23. Should any licensee fail to renew any timber license held by him on or before the first day of August in each year, the berth or limits covered by any such unrenewed license, shall be vacant and open for applicaministrators, and the assignor shall, within | tion by any other person, on the conditions mentioned in Section (8) eight of these

24. In cutting sleepers or railway ties, the operator must put some distinguishing mark on each sleeper or tie, and such mark so to be used shall be furnished to the 'lumber agent' in each year, before the operation 12. Until the stumpage is paid or ar- is commenced; otherwise any sleepers or ties cut by any operator shall be subject to

25. Any person indebted to the Crown and remain the property of the Crown, and Land Department for any sums as stumpage is given to the satisfaction of the 'lumber having any timber license issued to him by transfer or otherwise.

Canada's Great Fisheries.

It is likely that comparatively few beyoud those interested in some branch the fishery trades of the Dominion realise how vast is the extent and how large the yearly product of Canada's fishing interests. Official returns show that the yearly value of the cod fisheries of the Dominion generaly exceeds even that of the salmon fisheries of Canada by several hundred thousand dollars the excess in 1891 being as much as \$1, 571,457, that year being, however, an off year for salmon but a good one for cod

The leading figures of the yield of Can-

adian fisheries for last year are now to hand, and considering the circumstances may be regarded as very satisfactory. Thus, the capital invested in the Domin ion fisheries rose ia 1892 from \$7,376,186 to \$7,647,835, the number of vessels and boats simultaneously increasing from 31. 464 to 31,501. There was, however, slight decrease in the number of men aboard, their numbers being 63,678 in 1892, as against 65,575 in 1891. The value of the resulting fish products amounted last year to the huge sum of \$18,941,171, which, however, was \$36,907 less than that of 1891. But considering the material fall in the world's prices all round, this very slight decrease practically shows that the aggregate quantity of fish caught must have been much larger than that of 1891, which was, as regards the value of Canadian fishery products, the highest on record. As moreover, the yearly value of the Dominion's fisheries, estimated by adding together those of the separate provinces, was only \$4,376, 526 in 1869, and in 1888, 1889 or 1890 reach. ed \$17,750,000, last year's yield of \$18,941, must be regarded as eminently satisfactory. It is interesting to note that the

British Columbia fisheries now stand third in total value amongst those of the Dominion. Nova Scotia still, as 1869, holds pride of place, standing conspicuously first in 1892 with an output worth no less than \$6,340,724. Next comes New Brunswick with a total yield of \$3. 203,922, then follows British Columbia with \$2,849,484, Quebec ranking next with \$2,236,732, and Ontario succeeding with \$2,-042,198. Little Prince Edward Island next shows up remarkably well for its population and coast area, with a yield of \$1,179,857, whilst the inland fisheries of Manitoba and the North West produce, for that class | rich embellishment with enamel on silver, of fishery, the goodly total of \$1,088,254, aud what is still more notable, making an advance of nearly \$750,000, on the previous How much her fisheries mean for Canada

may further be well gauged by the fact that the Dominion fisheries of cod, salmon, lobsters, mackerel, seals, whitefish trout, halibut, etc., etc., brought in last year as the result, not of home but of export trading, no less than \$9,675,398, while this large export trade, shows itself still capable of very considerable expansion. All the more urgently desirable is it, under such encouraging circumstances as these; that masters and men engaged in a trade of such vast value to themselves, their Province and their country, should use all possible endeavors to meet each other fairly, so as to avoid every interruption of their profitable toil and thus make the most that is possible of Canada's magnificent "harvest of the

Death of Mr. Benn.

Boston Journal: James C. Benn, a highly respected citizen of Charlestown, died at his residence Sunday morning. Mr. Benn was a native of Miramichi, N. B., but early went to England, where he entered Her Majesty's service in the Post Office Department. He came to America at the age of 20, and soon became connected with the Boston Post Office, where he remained twenty two years. He has since been engaged in insurance, and at one time lived in St. John, N. B., having an office in that city when two-thirds of it was swept away in '77. He afterwards returned to Boston and continued his connection with the line he had been agent for in the provinces. He

Vacancies in the Senate.

The death of Senator Montgomery, Prince Edward Island, leaves five vacancies in the Senate. There is one in Ontario to fill-the place of the late Senator Leonard, one in Quebec for the late Senator Stevens. one in Nova Scotia for Senator Archibald another in New Brunswick for the late Senator Odell and the tifth now in Prince Edward Island to fill Mr. Montgomery's place. These vacancies are not likely to be filled for some time. Senator Howlan is the only Senator now in the Island among those who were first appointed after the Island came

After Twenty Years. Twenty years ago Thomas Simpson, of St.

John, was restored to health from a condition by Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic. Doctors' medicine had failed. Mr. Simpson

NORWAY-SWEDEN.

What They Have to Show at the World's Fair.

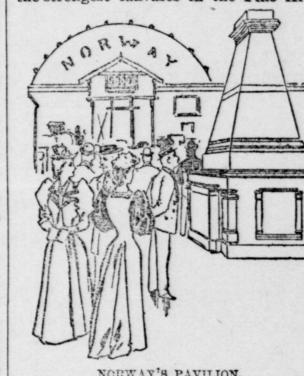
And the People Try to Keep as Far Away from Each Other as Possible, the Two Countries Having Nothing in Common but a King-Work of the Norsemen in

World's Fair, July 29. - [Special.] -Just now the Viking ship, anchored near the Rabida convent, is one of the chief attractions of the exposition. It serves not only to demonstrate that the hardy and venturesome Norsemen might have crossed the ocean and discovered America, as many believe they did in the year 1000, but to call attention to the handsome displays times. Norway and Sweden are usually considered together, and one comes to the fair with the idea that the two branches of the Scandinavian kingdom may be found in the same buildings and under the same pavilions. As a matter of fact, they deliberately keep about as far apart as it s possible for them to do. As some of the Norwegians say, the two countries have nothing in common but a king. They are radically different types of people. There does not appear to be much sympathy between them, either, and one may easily judge that the apparent restlessness may possibly foreshadow some sort of change in the near future. The Norwegians are more like the Germans, while the Swedes, at least the aristocratic portions of the community, are thought to resemble the

But both peoples make good exhibits ere, and it is with these that we are chiefly concerned. For the first time Norway has embraced an opportunity to make a complete showing of her resources and advancement, and it is one that gives her many descendants in America the right to small one, delightfully located in the used for the offices of energetic Commislikely to be found and where all other | reindeer and pulkas, and one room is fitted is proverbial, and at the World's fair they more than maintain their reputation.

The principal exhibits of Norway are in the Manufactures building, where there is a characteristic pavilion, adjoining that of Russia, and in the Fisheries building, where Norway's display is beyond quesion the most interesting one in the foreign section. In Norway fishing stands next to agriculture in importance. It is said that one-fifth of the whole population is directly or indirectly dependent upon the fisheries for a livelihood. The cod and the herring are the most important of the atches, the cod standing first. Most renarkable fishing waters of the world are ose of the Lofoden islands, where in the spring of the year as many as 30,000 men may be seen on the sea in their open boats taking the cod. A sample of the sort of eabins which they build there for temporary use may be seen in the Fisheries buildng, where it is used as an office. In nine days of March, 1880, there were landed on the shores of the Lofodens the well-nigh incredible number of 9,500,000 cod.

We shall not have the space for a description of the fisheries display, but I advise every fair visitor to see it and to make a careful study of its methods and processes. In this letter our principal desire is to ascertain what the Norwegians are doing in the arts and industries. As artists they are taking high rank. Some of the strongest canvases in the Fine Arts



galleries are from Norway. Their best subjects, naturally, are the sea, the flords, the fishing, the boats, the mountains, the glaciers of their native land. Norwegian painting is vigorous, of high colors, and is

The most noteworthy thing in the Norvegian pavilion of the great Manufactures building is the work in silver enamel. The

they have not yet quite reached the Russian standard of excellence, but they are very near it. For instance, they show a pair of lamps which are of fine design and and which appear to be cheap at the pric asked, \$1,700 each. A jewel casket, inde scribably rich in transparent enamel, is valued at \$550. The Norwegian silversmiths, living chiefly at Christiana, the capital, have of late begun to reproduce he old ware which dates back to the sixteenth and even to the fifteenth century. There is the flavor of the Norsemen about it all, and this is a flavor of which Amer-

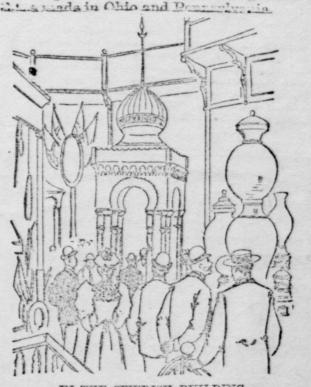
cans are just now particularly fond. Originals of some of these old articles are shown, too, and they are very interesting. A beer tankard made in 1683 is one specimen, and a wine cup of 1690 is another. Another relic is a bride's crown made in the seventeenth century, and for which \$1,000 was paid. It had belonged to a well-to-do peasant's family and had been handed down from generation to generation. It recalls a custom among the peasantry, which requires a crown at every wedding, even though it be not made of silver. The girl who places a crown on her head before her wedding day, according to the tradition, will never have a wedding day. These old silver pieces are held at reasonable prices. They come from the peasants back in the country, who are discovering that on account of the age of their silverware they can get more for it than it is intrinsically worth, and so they

At the feasts of the vikings of the days of old a "drikkehorn" was always used being passed from one to another like a oving cup, each man drinking out of the eftly reproduced by the silversmiths. lere is one beautiful horn, at least two feet long, elaborately ornamented with silver and enamel, which is worth \$900. There are handsome picture frames of the prices varying from \$2 to \$10, and are

The Norwegians show fine carvings executed by the peasants with a single knife ears ago the Norwegians never dreamed they had in their mountains, and many omen are producing under the leadership and color, measures 16x13 feet, and is worth \$450. Among the novelties are a cow-milking machine and skates of alum-

Sweden's principal exhibit is in the National building, which is so large and so well arranged that it may be said to be an exposition of itself. There are few more can see that the Swedes excel in fron and steel work. Swedish iron is famous the world over, and much of it is used by founders in this country and England. The Swedes know how to work it as well as any one, and they make the most of it. They show fine cannons, shells, commercial iron, saws, tools, cutlery. The Sandwik Steel works exhibit the largest band

foot wide and weighing 677 pounds, all rolled from one piece of steel. Novel are the advertising cards which this firm gives away. They are made of steel only two one-thousandths of an inch in thickness, tempered and polished. There are hunting horns five feet long, made of steel brilliantly polished and handsomely decorated. In their axes and other implements the Swedes pay America a compliment by claiming that certain wares are as good as



The Swedes make excellent tile ware. and one of their prettiest pieces here is a fountain constructed of tile, which you see near the entrance. Their matches are famous the world over. In cut glass they produce ware which is almost equal to that made in England and the United States. Their leather work, particularly their adept as the Russians, who are their near neighbors to the east, in the manipulation of furs. They show many carvings of ambitious and effective workmanship, and one inlaid cabinet with medallions in steel tones that is a gem, and fully worth the price asked for it, \$700. In Sweden the skate is a great thing, and skates are manufactured in endless variety. Here is the model of a skater with a sail lifted or bamboo poles, a favorite sport on the feel proud of what she has done and is do- | frozen lakes of Sweden. There is a great ing. Norway has a building, but it is a variety of skis, some of them eight or ten shady part of the exposition grounds, and figures, placed in niches about the hall. sioner Ravn and his assistants, as well as | mountain side. Other lay figures are used for parlors where many Norwegians are | to illustrate the method of traveling with guests are made welcome. The politeness, | up as the interior of a peasant's house, enacted. It is the death of the baby, and the little white coffin stands near by.

With this single exception the entire Swedish exhibit is rather joyful. There are everywhere suggestions of lightness club, and models of the yachts of the yachting club of the same city. There are books which treat of the favorite games of the Swedes, and some of their carnivals on the snow are gay indeed.

The building and its contents are skillfully arranged. The Swedes are like the French in one particular, at least; they understand the art of display, and know the value of marking their wares with signs for details, and a mastery of them, moreover: for I notice that they give on most of wares which they have to show, thus offerwho are able to speak English and who are willing politely to explain features of the exhibit about which one may wish to ask questions.

In furniture the Swedes are skillful and æsthetic. I have seen nothing in the exposition that I more eagerly wanted to carry away with me than a library bookcase, made in two sections with carved decorations, and an easy chair between, the whole being one piece of furniture and indescribably cozy and attractive. Cur Scandinavian friends, both Norge and Svensk, have done right well at the expoby an Italian sailing under the Spanish flag of a land which the Norsemen had probably discovered some 500 years before. WALTER WELLMAN.

A. Wermuth, German commissioner to the World's fair, says he has word, unofficially, that the emperor is considering a visit to the exposition.

THE Pacific Railway

> WILL RUN HARVEST **EXCURSIONS**

CANADIAN NORTH WEST To leave from line of Intercolonial, Prince Edward Island, Windsor, and Annapolis and Canadian

SEPT. 4th.

TICKETS GOOD TO RETURN UNTIL OCT. I5TH, 22ND

Nov\_ 5th.

Ass't Gen'l Pas Ag't St: John, sN. B.

To John Sadler of Chatham in the County

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 sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Third day of July in the year our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Nine and made between the said John Sadler of Chatham in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, of the one part and Isabella J. Lecson, of the same palce, widow, of the second part, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland on the ninth day of July, A D, 1889, in volume 66 of the County Records, pages 594, 595 and 596, and is suance of the said power of sale and for the purpose Saturday the Fourteenth day of October, next, in front of the post office, Chatham, in said County, at namely :- "All and singular that certain lot piece being in the town of Chatham aforesaid, beginning 'east angle of property owned by Thomas Vondy, erly along the northerly side line of the said Thomas Vondy property till it strikes the norththence southerly along the westerly side line of "said Thomas Vondy property till it strikes the "northerly side line of Mrs. Wynne's property, now occupied by James Desmond, thence westerly along the northerly side line of Mrs. Wynne's 'property to the northeast corner of the same hence southerly along the westerly side line of 'said Mrs. Wynne's property and the Golden Ball property 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 of the River Miramichi, thence down stream to the "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 Donald Mc Noonan store, now owned by Richard Hocken, and Letson house or store formerly occupied by Michael Brennan, till it strikes the north side of Water street at the weigh scales, thence westerly "side line of said Hickeys' store or property till i "erly along the rear of said Hickey property or store as it now stands, thence easterly along the "south side of said Hickeys' store to Water street, "thence southerly on the west side of Water street "to the north east angle of said Thomas Vondy with all and singular the buildings and improveinteresting buildings than this on the exposition grounds, and I advise my readers | "premises belonging or in anywise appertaining and to be sure to see it. At first glance one "the reversion and reversions, remainder and re-"mianders, rents, issues and profits thereof. Also "all the estate, right, title, interest, use, property "possession, claim and demand whatsoever both at "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,

Solicitor to Mortgagee.