POOR COPY

New Advertisement.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION

LSL

Louisiana State Lottery Company

IN MARVELOUS PAINTING take place Semi-Annually, June and December, and the Grand MONTHLY DRAWINGS take place Monthly.

Chartered for Twenty Years by the Legislature of the Famous Commonwealth of Louisiana for Educational and Charitable purposes—Principal office, New Orleans.

"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 authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY.

Commissioners.

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

M. W. WALMSLEY,
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX,
Pres. State National Bank.
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN,
Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing,

In Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, January 14, 1890.

Capital prize, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each; Halves, $10; Quarters, $5; Fifths, $4.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF $300,000 ... $300,000
1 PRIZE OF $100,000 ... 100,000
1 PRIZE OF $50,000 ... 50,000
2 PRIZES OF $20,000 ... 40,000
5 PRIZES OF $10,000 ... 50,000
10 PRIZES OF $5,000 ... 50,000
20 PRIZES OF $2,000 ... 40,000
50 PRIZES OF $1,000 ... 50,000
100 PRIZES OF $500 ... 50,000
500 PRIZES OF $200 ... 100,000
1000 PRIZES OF $100 ... 100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
100 PRIZES OF $300 ... 30,000
100 PRIZES OF $200 ... 20,000
100 PRIZES OF $100 ... 10,000
1,967 PRIZES, AMOUNTING TO ... $1,000,000

Send for Circular containing full information.

AGENTS WANTED.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.

REMEMBER that a PRIZE is GUARANTEED by FOUR NATIONAL BANKS to be drawn in every Drawing.

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part you can buy of a Ticket ISSUED BY THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, which will be cashed at sight at its counter, or any of its branches, and a share of the Prizes will be paid to the holder.

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Notice of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Free Treatment FOR 1 YEAR.

General Business.

HOLIDAY GOODS! CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—AT THE MEDICAL HALL.

The stock consists of

Plush Dressing Cases, Plush Comb & Brush cases, Plush Smokers' sets, Plush Companions, Leather Dressing Cases, Plush Work Boxes, Plush Collar & Cuff Boxes, (very rich & handsome), Babies' Dressing Cases, Meerschaum in the following styles, Golden Gate, Floral Chimes, Martha Washington, Kul Kul, Bay Rum, Echoes, Lubin's Perfumery—a full line—Cologne, Farina Cologne, 4711 Cologne, (2 sizes), Wicker Cologne, (Genuine), Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, very nice.

J. D. B. FRASER.

MILITARY BRUSHES ... Chatham, N.B.

General Business.

Baby one Solid Rash.

Ugly, Painful, blotched, malicious. Worse by day, no peace by night. Tortured and all remedies failed. Cured by Cuticura. Effect Marvellous. Saved his life.

Cured by Cuticura.

Our oldest child, now six years of age, when an infant, developed a bad case of eczema, or humid tetter, on her face. All ordinary remedies failed us, and she had to be watched and her hands tied to prevent her from scratching the affected parts, when she would rub the skin with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower portion of her little face was a mass of blood and matter. Her little mittens would be stained with blood from the middle of his back down to his heels, was one mass of rash, ugly, painful, blotched and malicious. We had no rest of night, no peace by day. Finally, we were advised to try the Cuticura Remedies. The effect was simply marvellous. In three days after using a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and a single application of Cuticura, the worst of the rash, follow a person as white and healthy as though he had never been attacked. In my opinion, your valuable remedies saved his life, and to-day he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of the disease having ever occurred.

GEO. B. SMITH,
Att'y at Law and Ex-Pros. Att'y, Ashland, O.

Boy Covered with Scabs.

My boy, aged nine years, has been troubled all his life with a very bad humor, which appeared all over his body in small red blotches, with a dry white scab on them. Last year he was worse than ever, being covered with scabs from the top of his head to his feet, and continually growing worse, although he had been treated by two physicians. As a last resort, I determined to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am happy to say they did all that I could wish. Using them according to direction, the humor quickly disappeared, leaving the skin fair and smooth, and performing a thorough cure. The CUTICURA REMEDIES are all you claim for them. They are worth their weight in gold.

GEORGE F. LEAVITT, Sc. Andrew, Mass.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier and potent and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, permanently, and economically cure in early life itching, burning, scaly, crusty, pimply, and blotchy skins, scalps, and blemishes, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, from simple redness to the most terrible forms of scrofula. Before the years of torture and disfiguration, remember the cures in childhood are permanent.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 Illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Soap. Absolutely pure.

NOW MY SIDE ACHES!

Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney, and Urinary Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Neuralgic, Sharp, and Shooting Pains, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 30 cts.

Art and Artists' Materials.

MISS KERR

has received a Kiln for

FIRING CHINA

and is prepared to teach

PAINTING ON CHINA

at her Studio over Brown Bros. store, Chatham.

Unpainted china

FOR SALE; ALSO

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

STUDIO open for regular classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LUNG PROTECTORS!

Chamois Vest,

Chamois Lung Protectors,

Felt Lung Protectors,

Swansdown Lung Protector

choice hamois skins for making Lung Protectors or Vests.

AT THE

Medical Hall,
CHATHAM.

Nov. 26, 1889.

MOLASSES

HERRINGS.

OATS & COAL.

The Subscribers have just received and offer for sale at the Lowest Market Rates.

1 Car Molasses in Puncheons and Tierces.
1 Car Mess Pork.
1 Car Plate Beef.
1 Car Extra Plate Beef.
1000 bbls No. 1 Labrador Herrings.
2000 Bushels Oats.

They also have on hand

FLOUR, MEAL, PARAFINE OIL, LIME, ANTHRACITE & SOFT COAL.

—And a general stock of—

GROCERIES

of the best description at the lowest prices for CASH.

GILLESPIE & SADLER.

Chatham, Nov. 20th, 1889.

5 c. BREAD-MAKER'S YEAST 5

Never fails to give satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

BARGAINS!

We are offering special prices in all lines

DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

Call and see our prices on

DINNER AND TEA SETS.

FANCY GOODS.

HANGING LAMPS &c.

SILVERWARE

our Cruet Stands at $3.00, Pickle Stands at $1.40, Cake Baskets at $3.50 are great bargains. Other lines in proportion.

C. STOTHART.

Special Notice.

Next Wednesday being Christmas Day, and Wednesday being the day of the week on which the ADVANCE is printed, and printers being entitled to the enjoyment of Christmas as a holiday, next week's paper will go to press on Tuesday and be issued Wednesday morning, instead of Thursday morning, as is usual. Advertising matter for the next number must, therefore, reach the office not later than noon on Monday, as we cannot guarantee the appearance of any that reaches us later than that.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - DECEMBER, 19 1889.

The Situation.

The general public are yet uninformed on the subject of the Government's intentions in reference to the prospective elections. A meeting of the Government was to have taken place last Friday at Fredericton, but Premier Blair did not return from the upper provinces in time to attend it and, of course, nothing could be done without him. The Government, we understand, met on Saturday, and it is semi-officially announced that the subject of elections was not a part of the business of the occasion. One of our representatives who happens to be in the confidence of members of the Government, is reported to have received a recent intimation from one of the latter to expect the announcement of a dissolution of the Assembly in a short time and "be ready." On the other hand, agencies are operating in St. John which may, after all, so improve the Government's prospects of success in the election for three seats which must, in any case, take place there, as to admit of the general election being brought on only after the term for which the present members were elected, has expired. We have no doubt that a very large majority of the people of the province would prefer this course; for there are, really, no circumstances, save those of the Government's own creation, on which an excuse for a dissolution and new election can be based. The changes in the qualification of both candidates and electors were made of the Government's own motion, and without any pronounced demand therefor by the people, although they, doubtless, heartily endorse them. When the bill was being discussed in the legislature there was no popular demand for or Government intimation of a general election before the expiry of the House's statutory term, as a logical or constitutional result of the measure becoming law. There is no such popular demand now. The season of the year is the very worst for a general election in the province; and if one should be ordered by the Government, the effect of it—on the North Shore especially—would be to render the new franchise act of little value to those it was intended to benefit, because a large majority of the young men of rural localities are at remote logging camps, and they could only take advantage of the privileges conferred upon them as electors at loss and inconvenience, or be obliged to forego them for another four years. This would hardly be a cause for gratitude on their part to the Government, for it would assume the characteristics of political humbug.

It may be, however, that the exigencies of the St. John situation will cause the Government to determine in favor of an election in January or February. Those exigencies, also, it will be remembered, are of the Government's own creating, for they have grown out of the fact that a member of the Government, by agreement with his colleagues in the Executive, and against the wishes of, at least, two of his fellow representatives of the constituency, resigned his position as a member, to accept a life-office at a good salary. While precedent and popular concurrence therein generally justify our public men in thus seeking to relieve themselves; and while the late Solicitor-General claimed and received only what was right under the political code of the age, it is hardly fair to the province at large that it should, as a consequence, and without any pretence of a general demand, or public necessity therefor, have an assembly election forced upon every constituency in the middle of winter.

We have, however, always endeavored to submit loyally to whatever the Government, in its wisdom, has been pleased to think best for the welfare of the province, and while many who are more immediately concerned than we, may be disposed to claim that it is time St. John at least, knew when it was to be permitted to fill existing vacancies, the North Shore people await the announcement of the election purposes of their Fredericton rulers with an equaminity born of stern discipline, and a sense of the fact that if the treatment they have received in regard to their lumber interests is for the general good of the country, it is their duty to await even a general winter election with unmurmuring confidence in the wisdom of those who may order it, however long the announcement of the fact may be withheld.

University of Kings College.

All who are interested in higher education should be acquainted with the claims of the university of King's College, Windsor, N. S. which are, just now, being presented to the public by Rev. H. How B. A., acting under the authority of the governors of the college, and whose mission is sanctioned by the Bishop of Nova Scotia and the venerable Bishop of Fredericton, Metropolitan of Canada. The subject was publicly presented by Rev. Mr. How at St. Mary's school room, Chatham, on Monday evening, as well as at St. Paul's Church on Sunday, and while we think it would not be an easy thing to find a man better equipped for the successful advocacy of the claims of such an institution, it is also right to say that the claims of Kings College—especially upon the people of the Church of England—are such as can hardly fail in securing substantial recognition, not only in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but elsewhere, whenever they may be fairly presented. In his address Mr. How gave a rapid sketch of the history of the college, from the time it was founded by Bishop Charles Inglis, one hundred years ago, to the present time. Charles Inglis was the first Bishop of the Church of England in America and his diocese included all the British colonies. In his time there were no railways or telegraphs, postal facilities were of very meagre character, steamships were unknown, and it cost a hundred guineas to obtain a passage between Great Britain and America, and took months to make the passage. There were no institutions in the colonies in which education in the arts and sciences could be obtained and all the offices in church and state were filled by men educated across the Atlantic. The urgent need of a college in the colonies so impressed itself upon Charles Inglis that he made the founding of it the great work of his life. He enlisted the sympathy of Pitt, then Prime Minister of England, that of the great philanthropist, Wilberforce and others, who were willing to assist him in his undertaking, but before giving him substantial aid, they claimed that some guarantee of assistance should be had from Nova Scotia, which, in those days, included within its bounds what is now the province of New Brunswick. Charles Inglis returned to Nova Scotia and succeeded in securing, by an act of the colonial legislature, a grant of £400 per year in perpetuity, besides aid in other quarters. With this evidence of the faith of the colony in his project he obtained the promise of a yearly grant from the Imperial exchequer, one from the S. P. G., and gifts from private sources which enabled him to erect buildings and organize and equip the college for efficient work. After tracing the history of the college and referring to some of the men who had been educated in it—men of eminence in the colonies, as well as elsewhere—Mr. How referred to the claims of similar institutions upon the benevolence of home societies and wealthy benefactors, which led to the withdrawal of support in those quarters, followed by the discontinuance of the annual grant that had been received from the Imperial Government. In Nova Scotia, as railways and other public works came to seek government aid, and colleges of every denomination claimed grants, such as that which had been given to Kings, the question of dealing on a general principle with such matters was affirmed. On the plea of treating all the colleges alike, the grant was taken away from Kings, although it stood in quite a different position from that occupied by the others, because it was secured by a solemn act of the provincial parliament, ratified by the Crown and thus guaranteed in perpetuity. Notwithstanding these withdrawals of support—many of them forseen, and justified by time and circumstances, because the college could not expect to be always largely supported by the mother country, and also because it was natural to expect that it should, in time, be sustained by those whose interests it more directly promoted—the institution had secured from different sources endowments which maintained it in a state of efficiency.

The different contributors to the property and endowments of the College were referred to, and a glowing tribute paid, in this connection, to the work of the late Bishop Binney. The property—including college building 200 feet long, stone chapel, stone museum, library, gymnasium, collegiate school, and hospital, etc., with its 75 acres of land—was valued at $200,000, and the endowments amounted to $155,000, so that the institution was in an excellent position. Its expenses exceed the income by only $350, the deficit being nominal, and it did not owe a dollar to any outside claimant.

Amongst the advantages offered by Kings, and upon which due emphasis was laid by Mr. How, was that of residence. He contrasted the influences surrounding the student who boarded without the University walls, with those of one domiciled within them, the latter's environment being in keeping with the purposes of his collegiate life and conducive to the even training of the whole man, intellectually, spiritually, physically and socially; and he traced to the influences of residence the change of the life-purposes of many students, who had, after studying for secular callings, given themselves to the ministry and thus consecrated their lives to God's service, while many others, occupying places of great responsibility and enjoying large incomes in engineering and other professions, were also prominent as lay-helpers in the active work of the church.

While the University of Kings college furnished the model [illegible] was in that, undenominational, it was also the Divinity School of the Dioceses of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and, amongst its endowments, contained scholarships for Nova Scotia and for New Brunswick carrying with them both board and tuition. It might be asked why, then, it sought additional contribution to its funds? In this connection reference was made to other well-equipped and largely endowed colleges and universities of different denominations, and to Dalhousie, which, through the munificence of George Munro of New York, was in a position to offer the advantage to students of a full course in arts and law in a six-year term, while the Kings student required seven years in which to overtake the same work, elsewhere. With the addition of two professorships, Kings would be placed on an equality, with the best-endowed and most efficient Universities of the country, for a Divinity and Art course, and being the oldest University of the Dominion, it was thought to be within the capability of the 125,000 church people of the Maritime provinces, with the aid available in Newfoundland and elsewhere, to do this generation's part towards maintaining the historic college in the front rank amongst the institutions of its high class.

The Rector of Chatham, Rev. Canon Forsyth, Hon. Judge Wilkinson and F. E. Winslow, Esq. heartily endorsed the claims of the college as presented by Rev. Mr. How. Judge Wilkinson referred, at some length to efforts that had been made to establish a divinity chair in the University at Fredericton and the self-denying work done by Bishop Medley in connection therewith. That chair had not been established, but the money raised had been turned over to Kings at Windsor and now formed the basis of the special scholarships held in behalf of this Diocese under the nomination of the venerable Metropolitan.

We are glad to learn that Rev. Mr. How is meeting with success in his mission. The sum required is about $45,000 which with the $155,000 the University already has, will enable the governors to add the two professorships necessary to its complete organization for Arts, equal to the best universities on this side of the Atlantic. He secured at Woodstock, $150; at Fredericton $250 and at other places on the upper St. John equally fair contributions—all within six weeks. Chatham and vicinity ought to, at least, do as well as Woodstock; and the North Shore, generally, should give substantial proof of its appreciation of the old Windsor institution, whose work of the past century has been an important factor in the progress of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in all that pertains to Church and State.

A Dry Dock for St. John.

Dry and wet docks, estimated to cost $1,000,000 are to be constructed at St. John if the necessary subsidies therefor can be secured. The common council has, by a large majority, voted a subsidy of $10,000 a year for twenty years for the undertaking, and applications have been made to both the provincial and Dominion Governments for similar subventions. A delegation, headed by the mayor of St. John and composed of a committee of the common council of that city, went to Fredericton last week and presented the claims of the scheme before the Government, their arguments being supplemented by those of Mr. H. D. Leary, the New York capitalist, of Joggins raft fame, whose offer to build the proposed works is favored by the citizens. The *Telegraph*, in its report of the interview says:—

Hon. Mr. Blair stated that the government were much pleased at hearing the views of the deputation. He said that at present the extent to which the government were authorized to assist was $2,500 a year for 20 years, which, however, had been provided simply for the construction of a dry dock. Mr. Leary's proposal embraced, as he was glad to see, a much more extended scheme of harbor improvements and would provide much needed terminal facilities at the port of St. John. The deputation might rest assured that the government were most anxious to go to the utmost extent which was practicable in assisting these most desirable improvements. They recognized that whatever would assist in advancing the prosperity of St. John would be beneficial to the whole province, and he had no doubt that the legislature would be ready to give to any proposal the government might submit for it the most favorable consideration possible.

Mr. Leary interposed here the remark that from his information as to the position of the government in the good opinion of the country, any further aid it might ask would be readily given by the legislature.

The attorney general said he felt very well convinced of that himself, and for that reason the government would be careful to make no proposal it was not satisfied its supporters would sanction. The government felt the heartiest interest in the success of the present undertaking, and that the future prosperity of St. John was much involved in the carrying on and completion of the work at the earliest possible period, and he wished the delegates to convey these assurances to the city council of St. John. Without conferring with his colleagues, the delegates would readily understand that he could say but little more at present. They might not be able for some days (and until a full executive council could be convened) to make to the common council or Mr. Leary any more precise statement. He might point out, however, that until the legislature met the government could, of course, only deal with the $2,500 authorized by existing legislation, and as to that sum they were in duty bound to consider the two applications now before them—namely that of the company which Mr. Skinner, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Van Slooten had presented to the council, and the present one, that of Mr. Leary. The gentlemen who represented the first-named company had been assured that at the earliest possible moment the sub-committee would lay the whole matter before their colleagues and advise them of the result. This is now the position of affairs and while he could not possibly now name a day when the gentlemen of the deputation should hear from the government, no unnecessary time would be taken for the consideration of the whole question.

I. C. R. Freight Rates.

HOW THE CHARGES OPERATE AGAINST THE NORTH SHORE.

The Fredericton *Gleaner* says: "Mr. John Mowat, of Campbellton, writing to the Restigouche *Pioneer*, refers to our statement that the freight on flour to Fredericton has been reduced to 50 cts. a barrel, and asks why it is that the freight to Campbellton is 86 cents. He also states that the Intercolonial Railway authorities have increased the local rates at Campbellton from thirty-three per cent. to fifty per cent., in some cases more. A pair of oxen hauled thirteen miles a few days ago, had to pay $1.45 now $2.20 has to be paid. He got an article from St. John, freight costing 60 cents, having to return it a few days after he had to pay 80 cents. On asking the reason why, the agent told him the I. C. R. had to adopt the C. P. R.'s rates, under which all classes of goods had received promotion, or in other words what had been 2nd and 3rd class were now 1st, and that change [illegible] with winter rates was the reason. It [illegible] us that the people of the North Shore have good reason to complain of these excessive rates. [illegible] should the freight on [illegible] flour be [illegible] Campbellton when to Halifax [illegible] cents? Why should the local [illegible] increased 50 per cent. because the C. P. R. has higher local rates than have until now prevailed on the I. C. R.? Mr. Mowat recommends the farmers rather than pay these excessive local rates to hitch up their horses and drive to market as they did before the I. C. R. was built."

GENERAL BUSINESS.

X'MAS 1889 X'MAS

AT THE

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

[illegible]PLY OF

CHRIST[illegible]S

PRESENTS

this season is unsurpassed by any of the preceding years.

PLUSH AND FANCY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, COMPRISING:

Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases,
Manicure Sets,
Smokers' Sets,
Cuff and Collar Boxes,
Albums,
Hat-racks,
Crumb Trays,
Mirrors,

Photo Frames,
Wall-Baskets,
Work-Baskets,
Ink Bottles, and Clocks in Grecian Designs
Thermometers,
Carving Sets,
Gold Pens and Pencils,

Also Ladies' Jewel and Dressing Cases in Oxidized Silver,

besides many other useful and beautiful articles too numerous to mention, and which are suitable for Christmas presents.

Having always had the reputation of keeping the finest supply of Christmas Goods in town, we will still endeavour to retain it by offering nothing but the best and most fashionable goods in the market.

Don't forget the place!

NEWCASTLE DRUG ST[illegible]
E. Lee Street
NEWCASTLE, [illegible]

December 5th 1889.

X'MAS '89 NEW[illegible]

Holiday Goods now opened. Larger and [illegible] than ever before shown.

X'MAS CARDS IN EVERY VARIETY.

DOLLS. DOLLS. DOLLS.

Wax Dolls, China Dolls, Composition Dolls, Washable, Unbreakable and Adjustable Dolls in Blondes and Brunettes

PLUSH GOODS IN EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.

LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLD & SILVER WATCHES.

Vest Chains, Fob Chains, Bracelets, Sett Rings, Keeper Rings, Plain Rings, Bar Pins, Scarf Pins, Lace Pins, Ear-rings, Ruby Pins, Cuff and Collar Buttons, Watch Charms and all kinds of Jewelery.

An elegant line of Silverware especially for the X'mas trade.

Fancy Cups and Saucers, Vases and Chinaware and lots of other novelties too numerous to mention.

ALSO THE USUAL A 1 ASSORTMENT OF HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS, PIPES AND TOBACCONISTS' GOODS.

AND ALL TO BE SOLD AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Call early and see for yourselves.

ALBERT PATTERSON.

STONE BUILDING. PALLEN'S CORNER.

SMALL BASS ARE SCARCE.

SMELTS ARE PLENTIFUL.

You can't fish for either

ABOVE MIDDLE ISLAND,

But if you come to the

AMERICAN 5, 10, 15 & 25 CENT STORE.

you will find a greater variety than ever was

CAUGHT IN A BAG-NET,

a bewildering display of Fancy

CUPS & SAUCERS,
CHINAWARE,
DOLLS, TOYS
GAMES

Yankee notions, Household nick-nax, puzzles.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS IN UNLIMITED VARIETY AND WONDERFULLY CHEAP.

American 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, cent Store.