CAPITAL PRIZE $75.000.
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"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 facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1885—179th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250

1967 Prizes, amounting to $265,500

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. Dauphin,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

New Orleans National Bank,
New Orleans, La.

SKATING RINK!

The Directors of the Chatham Skating Rink beg to inform the public that

Skating&PromenadeTickets

FOR THE

Season of 84-5

May be obtained either at Mackenzie's Drug Store or from the Secretary.

Season Tickets-SKATING.

FAMILY TICKETS $6.50.—This ticket will entitle d members of a family to skate and promenade eglivirp for the season, said three members to onsist of—

1st,—The parent and one child, (the latter to mean any child except a young man of 18 years ov over)

2nd.—A widowed parent (or a guardian) and two children (excepting young men of 18 years ov over.)

Memembers of the family (over the three above designated) will receive tickets (excepting young men over 18 years of age) at $1 each.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, $4.50, entitles the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season. All ages over 12 years to be included in this class of ticket holders.

LADY'S TICKET, $2.50, entitling the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season. All ages over 12 years to be included in this class.

CHILD'S TICKET, $2.00, entitling the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season in the day time, but will not include evening skating. Ages under 12 years only to be included in this class of ticket holders.

Season Tickets—Promenade Only.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, $2.00
LADY'S TICKET, $1.00.
These tickets entitle the holdens to promenade privileges only.

Monthly Tickets.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, $2.00.
LADY'S TICKET, $1.00.
These tickets entitle the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the period of one month from date of issue only.

Single Admissions.

Single Admission for Skating 25 cts., or Six Tickets (each of which will entitle the holder to one day's skating) for $1.00.
Single Admission to Promenade (Band Nights) 10c
" " " " (Ordinary Nights) 5c

Holders of aforesaid tickets will not thereby be entitled to Admission on Carnival Nights, as all Carnivals and such Entertainments are Extra

The Rink will, at all times, be under the supervision and control of two members of the Board of Directors, assisted by a competent Janitor, and proper order and discipline may be relied upon, and good behaviour will be strictly enforced.

The Rink will be opened on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 1 p m. and close at 10 p. m. On Saturdays it will open at 10 o'clock, a. m. and close at 6 o'clock p. m., intermission of one hour each day between 1 & 2 and 6 & 7 p. m.

MUSIC

WILL BE FURNISHED BY THE

Chatham Brass Band

Two evenings each week from the opening of the season.

Notice of the Rink being open for Skating will be given by hoisting the Rink Flag as well as by Dodgers.

GEO. WATT, Secretary. D. FERGUSON, President.

Mortgagee's Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction in front of the Subscriber's Store, at Kouchibouguac, in the Parish of Carleton, and County of Kent, on Saturday, the 4th day of April next, at twelve o'clock, noon, under and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in a certain indenture of mortgage dated the twenty-first day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty two, and made between Richard Tracey of the Parish of Carleton, in the County of Kent and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and Ellen his wife, of the one part and George McLeod of the City of St. John, in the County of St. John and Province aforesaid, merchant, of the other part; Registered in the office of the Registrar of deeds etc., in and for the County of Kent, in Book B. No. 2, pages 307, 308 and 309, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said mortgage default having been made in the payment of the principal moneys and interest thereof, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said mortgage as follows, viz: "all that certain piece or parcel of land adjoining on the North to land now owned and occupied by the said Richard Tracey and fronting on the West side of the road leading from Richibucto to Chatham, containing fifty acres more or less, also all that certain piece or parcel of land being meadow land fronting on the South side of the aforsaid Road and adjoining on the North to meadow land owned by W. B. Weldon, Esquire, containing fifty acres more or less; also all that piece or parcel of land adjoining land now owned and occupied by Richard Tracey on the North and fronting on the East side of the aforsaid Road containing fifty acres more or less, being lands conveyed from Walter Tracey of the said Parish of Carleton to the said Richard Tracey by deed dated the twenty-fifth day of October, A. D. 1878, and registered in Kent County Records No. 12.189; also all that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the said Parish of Carleton, bounded and described as follows; commencing at a marked spruce tree standing on the North West side of the Post Road leading from Richibucto to Miramichi and distant by the Magnet, North seventy degrees West seventy five chains of four poles each from the Noth East angle of Lot No. 26, granted to Richard Smith, thence running along the said Road North twenty degrees and forty-five minutes West twenty-one chains to a marked stake, thence East fifty-four chains to a marked cedar stake, thence South twenty chains to a marked pine tree and thence West forty-seven chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, being a piece of land conveyed from Walter Tracey by Deed dated June 21st. A. D. 1869, registered No. 5.525, Kent County Records Book O. page 297.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply the office of the undersigned at Kouchibouguac.

Dated the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D.

GEORGE McLEOD-
3. h. 26. Mortgagee.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - MARCH 19, 1885.

Provincial Rights.

It is gratifying to read the portion of the Attorney-General's speech referring to the Fredericton Bridge question. It shows that we have an Attorney-General and leader of the Local Government eminently well qualified and willing to guard the rights of the Province against Federal encroachments. His dignified and sound defence of Provincial rights and firm assertion of the Local Government's perogatives are calculated to increase the confidence of the people in the administration of which he is the head.

Misrepresentation.

The character of the assertions made by the enemies of the Miramichi Valley Railway for the purpose of damaging its prospects and interests may be judged by the following from "Miramichi Notes" in the Moncton *Times*,—

"So far the N. & W. Railway has been built by the subsidies received from the Provincial and Dominion Governments, no private funds at all, so far as can be found out, having been invested in the undertaking."

Let us look at this statement and test it with the facts.—

The N. & W. Railway Company has trains running on about fifty miles of its road—the laying of rails to Blackville having been completed a few days ago.

It has not yet received one cent on account of the Dominion subsidy.

It has received $135,000 in Provincial bonds bearing 4 % interest, very few of which have yet been sold.

It has purchased and now has—either laid on the road or yarded at Chatham and St. Mary's—sufficient steel rails equal to those of the I. C. R. for 75 miles of track, which, at the Dominion Government estimate of $3,200 per mile, are worth $240,000. It has, besides, 4 locomotives, thirty flat cars, several passenger cars, vans, etc., which have cost over $40,000. It has done the grading, built bridges, laid rails, etc., necessary to put its 50 miles of road in running order, which has cost over $140,000. These expenditures, which do not include the contingent items, such as necessary expenses of management, etc., amount to $420,000. Those who are acquainted with the Company's affairs know that this sum and more has been actually expended. Against it stand the Provincial debentures only, which, at best, are only a security for advances leaving $285,000 of their own money which the Company has had to put into the undertaking. No responsible person will challenge the correctness of this statement, but the *Times* and those who use it in the work of misrepresenting the Northern and Western enterprise in every way will continue their miserable crusade all the same.

His "Little Friend."

One of the salient features of the political partnership at present existing between the two Newcastle representatives of Northumberland, is the never-neglected exercise of the senior members's self-imposed task of impressing upon everybody that he is the senior and superior member of the firm. In those "Miramichi Notes" which appear in the Moncton *Times* we are told that—

"The important part taken in the debate on Supply in the Legislative Assembly, by the members for this County, particularly Messrs. Adams and Park, has caused more than usual interest to be taken in the reports of the doings of that body. Mr. Adams' speech has been eagerly read and commented on in most complimentary terms by his constituents, and Mr. Park's able effort *in support* has also evoked very favorable comment."

Now, we submit that this is hardly fair to Mr. Park. That gentleman's speech is pronounced by many good judges of such matters to have been much better than that of Mr. Adams. It was free from the scurrility which characterised the latter gentleman's effort, was far more pleasant to listen to, being purer in its adherence to the rules of grammar, its avoidance of empty boast and windy vaporing, and finger-shaking and other funny tricks, which, with all his experience, Mr. Adams has not yet learned to avoid. Besides, Mr. Park was selected to lead in the assault upon the Government and for Mr. Adams to represent his "little friend Park" as supporting him in that matter, is explainable only in view of Mr. Adams' well known policy of "keeping Park in his place." Most people who follow the thread of Provincial politics have an idea that Mr. Wetmore leads the Opposition and is supported by Mr. Adams, Mr. Park and eight other "hardy lads," but Mr. Adams' view seems to be that he takes Mr. Park to Fredericton as *his* supporter. Mr. Park's friends would think better of him if he would show a little more of the independence he professed when he appealed to them for support in 1882.

About Miramichi Steam Navigation.

Mr. Burchill, M. P. P., has supported Hon. Mr. Gillespie in obtaining a subsidy of $1,000 for the down-river service proposed to be performed by the Miramichi Steam Navigation Company, and, in that connection, he is made the object of a savage attack in the Moncton *Times* under the head of "Miramichi Notes" (said notes in this case being, no doubt, written in Fredericton) The gravamen of the charge against Mr. Burchill is that he is inconsistent, because he opposed the continuation of the *Andover* subsidy and now supports the granting of the $1000 for the down-river steamer. The *Times* writer goes further and says that the reason Mr. Burchill is so inconsistent is because Mr. Snowball is managing director of the boats of the Company and, in fact, the bottom, top, inside and outside of the whole organization, which was formed simply to injure the great and only R. R. Call, which accounts for "the milk in the cocoanut." The *Times* writer having, on a previous occasion, secured Mr. Burchill's annihilation with the up-river people by reminding them that he did not vote in favor of Mr. Adams, "little friend Park's" resolution to force the Government to reduce the stumpage, gives him the *coup de grace* with the new steamboat subsidy. Mr. Burchill's critic says—

He need not say that new routes should be assisted; the company will open up no new route. Mr. Call has run a steamer between Newcastle and Chatham for some thirteen or fourteen years, and the "Andover" ran down river certain trips every week when subsidized to do so. It seems perfectly outrageous, to any fair-minded man, that a corporation should be assisted by Government subsidy to run steamers in opposition to a private individual, who has invested his own money in boats which have, for years, been accommodating the public.

We submit that Ananias or even Tom Pepper could not crowd, in the same space, more square-toed whoppers than are contained in the above. In the first place, the route will be an entirely new one for regular steam service. It was, we think, in the winter of 1878, when petitions from down-river people asking a subsidy of $1,500 for the steamer *William* of Quebec were before the Government, that Mr. Call stepped in and said that if the subsidy was continued to the *Andover*, that boat would run regularly down-river as well as up. He was taken at his word and we all know that he was paid the subsidy, but behaved most scandalously towards the down-river people, running the boat only now and then on excursion trips and doing practically nothing to develop down-river business. It was a first-class public swindle. The boat was unfit for the service, because she was unsafe, and Mr. Call failed in everything connected with the work he undertook, save in regularly pocketing the subsidy with the assistance of his particular friend, Mr. Adams.

Let us, next, consider how much of "his own money" Mr. Call has invested in boats.—The public accounts of the Province show that he has been paid over $24 000 in the way of subsidies on account of the steam service he supposes he has performed on the Miramichi. The *Andover* cost him $8,000, which he paid by instalments as his subsidy fell due, Mr. Benjamin Beveridge, who sold him the boat, being considerate enough to give him the necessary time on the purchase.—Not much, therefore, of Mr. Call's "own money" was involved in that transaction.

The *New Era* was built on the Miramichi and Mr. Call received a subsidy or bonus on her account. She cost, we suppose, about $5.000. At all events, she ought not to have cost more than that as she had second hand machinery put in her to a partial extent, and was built "on the cheap" as we all know.

When the *New Era* was sunk Mr. Call purchased the *Ripple*. It is said by his friends that the price paid for her was $1,600, while we are informed that she could have been purchased for less money and believe Mr. Call did not pay as much as $1,600 for her. We are willing, however, to put her cost at $1,600.

The account will therefore stand thus,—

Cost of *Andover*	$8,000
" " *New Era*	5,000
" " *Ripple*	1,600
Total	$14,600
Subsidies received by Mr. Call from the Province	$24,000.
Balance in Mr. Call's pocket	$9,400

Now, this $9,400 was a nice little plum for Mr. Call, and perhaps the *Times* writer will tell us that he had to spend it all in giving excursions to his friends and making people generally believe that he was a great philanthropist and public benefactor. There is one thing that it will take a good deal of writing to do, and that is convince sensible people that Mr. Call ever "invested" a cent of "his own money in boats which have, for years, been accommodating the public." The fact is the public were accommodating Mr. Call very liberally in the way of subsidies—the subsidies being out of all proportion to the accommodation afforded in return.

So far as the boats of the Miramichi Steam Navigation Company are concerned, they are being built at Chatham and paid for by the stockholders who are managing the business in the regular way, and not through or by Mr. Snowball. One of these boats will run daily trips down river and the other make five or six trips a day between Chatham and points up river. The $1,000 subsidy given by the Government will not be touched until it is earned. None of it is secured on account of the cost of the boats, as that of the *Andover* was, and each boat will go on its route as the property of the Company, purchased with its own money. The least, therefore, said against the enterprise and Mr. Burchill's attitude towards it, either here or in Fredericton, the better it will be for Mr. Call, especially if that gentleman's friends are so injudicious as to invite discussion of what he has done for the public in comparison with what the public has done for him.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL did not forget to remind Mr. Adams of his Northwest land grab and his improper appropriation of public money for the building of roads to his fishing grounds. The Attorney-General compared Mr. Adams to a pestilence, and he was not very far from the truth.

THE PEOPLE OF DERBY will read the portion of the Attorney General's speech respecting the Indiantown Branch with a good deal of interest. He deserves their gratitude for the manner in which he has protected their rights.

An Unsavory Subject.

In its "Miramichi notes" of last Saturday the Moncton *Times* represents Northumberland County as being terribly agitated. These "notes," as many of our readers know, are written, just now, at Newcastle or Fredericton, as the subject to be treated may require. If they are to be devoted to rink or tea-party subjects they are left to the "prentice hand" at Newcastle, but if they deal with politics they are written by the gentleman in connection with whom those of Saturday represent the County as being in such a state of excitement.

Lest some of our readers abroad may be led to think there has been any such excitement or intense feeling as "noted" we may premise by saying that people here were not aware of anything of the kind until the *Times* arrived announcing the supposed fact. They then read such sentences from these "Miramichi Notes" as,—

"The grossly personal attack on Hon. M. Adams, which appeared in the Fredericton *Gleaner* of the 7th inst., has excited feelings of indignation among the people of this county, which will not soon be forgotten."

"It is felt that the animosity which prompted such an outrageous attack has in its very violence and outrage of all journalistic amenities, gone far to neutralize the effect it was intended to produce."

"Even the opponents of Mr. Adams were disgusted with the low blackguardism of the article, and the exaggeration of its abuse has had the effect of causing sympathy with the object of its attack."

The abusive talents of D. G. Smith have hitherto been considered the most conspicuous and most eminent in this infamous kind of writing, but henceforth D. G. Smith will have to take a back seat, and the scribe of the organ of Messrs. Blair, Gregory & Co. will be awarded the palm."

Had Mr. Adams been in Northumberland, instead of Fredericton, his "notes" would be more mild and judicious in tone, for he would have known that the "indignation" referred to did not reach far beyond himself, The "grossly personal attack" referred to was but a retort upon Mr. Adams for a similar tirade uttered by him in the Legislature, and as it appeared only in the *Gleaner*, it was not so generally published as Mr. Adams' speech was. We saw both and thought, for the sake of the good name of our public men and public institutions, it was a matter of regret that public discussion and the press should be degraded in that way. Mr. Adams, in his place in the Legislature, made a very coarse and undignified attack on Mr. Crocket of the *Gleaner*. It was of the same character as Mr. Adams' assaults in 1882 upon Mr. Smith on the hustings in this county. As Mr Adams now causes Mr. Smith's name to be dragged into his "notes" it is only fair to that gentleman to remark that while Mr. Crocket has retorted in kind, Mr. Smith has refrained consistently, both in his paper and on the platform, from doing so. At that time Mr. Smith, speaking in Masonic Hall, Chatham, said,—

The Surveyor-General and his friends seemed to have determined that they must not only attack the ADVANCE through their papers, but make public meetings addressed by him of such a character as to intimidate Mr. Smith to such an extent as to prevent him from attending them as a reporter for the press. Vile epithets and false charges were addressed to him, (Mr. S.) in the most pointed manner by the Surveyor General at these meetings—language intended to incite the worst passions of his followers and suggestive of violence, language which he regretted that any public man should employ, language that was degrading to the hon. gentleman, personally, to the County he represented and far beneath the dignity of a man holding the high position of Surveyor General of the Province.

We are quite willing that Mr. Adams should, at any time, compare "the abusive talents of D. G. Smith"—as he so courteously puts it—with his own, for those acquainted with both know the value to attach to such charges made on the part of the ex-Surveyor General. Mr. Smith has a good reputation to sustain. Mr. Adams long since parted with any pretensions he may ever have had in that respect.

But many of our readers may be desirous of knowing what it is that Mr. Adams complains of in his "notes" to the *Times*, so we will inform them,—

We observe that in a speech delivered by him in the Legislature on 6th inst.,—and which was represented in the *Capital, World, Advocate, Times* and other papers of that stamp as being a creditable one—Mr. Adams used most offensive language in reference, not only to the editor, but also the proprietor of the *Gleaner*. In reference to the editor he said

"On turning to the Auditor General's account he found that the editor of this organ had got from the Government for one little job alone, $225.00. There was an election at hand, a new editorial had to be written, they had to keep him in good cheer by feeding him at the Government crib. This was the same gentleman who was now by courtesy on the floors of the house drawing some eight or nine hundred dollars more from the Provincial chest."

It was upon Mr. Crocket, however, that Mr. Adams poured his vilest abuse. He employed such phrases as these,—

"Mr. Jas. H. Crocket, the nominal proprietor of the organ, a common public tramp."

* * * *

Why should he not be industrious in his villany?

Why should he not try to slaughter honorable men, when backed so munificently by the men who control the treasury?

While he (Mr. Adams) believed in letting newspapers opposed politically to a public man, have their little fling, while he would be willing to accord the widest freedom to the press, he repudiated any newspaper's right to be licentious, and especially did he deprecate the idea of any government paying money for whitewashing their acts to one he chara terized as a pauperized rat and low species of blackguard.

Mr. Adams also stated that Mr. Crocket had sought his influence at Newcastle to secure for his father the position of Chief Superintendent of Education and that Mr. Crocket, senior, after he was appointed to that position, had made a political speech at Chatham.

The day after the above choice language was spoken in the legislature by Mr. Adams the *Gleaner* came out with an editorial in defence of Mr. Crocket. It was mainly as follows,—

"We do not wonder, that he availed himself of the opportunity afforded him of speaking before respectable people to attack the proprietor of this paper, and we have no doubt that he has since repeated his tirade under circumstances more in keeping with his tastes, his reputation, his nature and training. It is really time, not to unmask the member for Northumberland, for his gross and indecent record is public property, but to recall some of the most prominent features of it, in order that the real character of the man may not be lost sight of, and it is only because we do not wish to pollute our columns with the unsavory facts that we do not give them. It would be an easy matter to depict scenes as much worse than that, the portrayal of which so excited his ire, as imagination can conceive—scenes which show him to be utterly without a sense of shame and absolutely devoid of moral responsibility. And this is the man who talks of honor and respectibility. Honor, forsooth! The word sounds well on the lips of one who has dishonored every relation, however honorable or sacred that a man can form. Let Mr. Adams ask his political leaders' opinion on this point. Respectability indeed! Respectability and Adams! Why he has not and never had a spark of it. There is no depth of blackguardism which he has not sounded. His very presence in the Assembly is an insult to respectability. He knows it too and among his boon companions he boasts of it. And this is the man who talks of his observance of his own religion and his respect for that of others.

"To come down to the particular matter in dispute, Adams says that Mr. Jas. H. Crocket asked his influence in the matter of the Chief Superintendent of Education at the same time that he took his subscription for *The Gleaner*. Liars should have good memories. Adams subscribed to *The Gleaner* in August, 1883, as our books will show. The office of Chief Superintendent did not become vacant until more than two months after, nor had Dr. Rand at the time Mr. Crocket was in Newcastle expressed any intention of resigning. What more proof is needed of the worthlessness of Adams' word.

"The conversation between Mr. Crocket and Adams, referred to in *The Gleaner* on Thursday, occurred on a second visit of Mr. Crocket to Newcastle after Dr. Rand's resignation and was the only conversation he ever had with Adams in reference to the office of Chief Superintendent.

As a sort of supplement to the aforegoing and in illustration of the manner in which the telegraphic contingencies of the Crown Land Office were swelled to $442,32 in 1879 as against $99,20 last year, it may be mentioned that in 1879 Adams was in the habit of franking telegrams for Collins' *Star* and Collins carried telegraphic blanks franked by Adams. As a specimen of the uses to which they were put and of the sort of stuff the Province paid for we give the following:—

ANDOVER, June 13, 1879.

Jas. Crocket, Jr., Editor *Star*.

Collins lost. Detectives searching. Was seen last night in Woodstock. No accounts of him when I left. His valise was opened and contained an empty bottle, two paper collars and a *Star* newspaper. He may arrive to-night, if not offer a reward.

M. ADAMS.

WOODSTOCK, June 13, 1879.

Jas. Crocket, *Star* Office.

Can't have any letter for Saturday paper. got on a time. Am used up May have a despatch or two this evening We leave Woodstock to-day at 10.30 for Andover.

COLLINS.

"The object of this visit of Adams and Collins to the upper St. John was the inspection of New Settlements, the expenses of the two heroes being paid by the Province. The condition in which the pair were to discharge any public duty may be judged from the despatches.

"The expression "got on a time" in the second despatch above given is quite justified by the facts, but no decent journal dare publish even a suggestion of the frightful orgies which Collins and his bosom friend Adams engaged in on their trip. The memory of their excursion still stinks in the nostrils of the respectable people of that part of the Province."

As we remarked before, we saw both of the above specimens of coarse attack and defence. We did not, however, refer to them, nor would we do so now but for Mr. Adams going out of his way in his *Times* notes to vent his spite on the editor of the ADVANCE in connection therewith. Mr. Adams knows that Mr. Smith has declined to have anything to do with him in any way, simply because of his extreme coarseness in private conversation as well as public debate, and if the ADVANCE occasionally refers to him it is only because his public position renders it necessary. As for abusing him, he knows we have never done so. We have stated facts concerning his public career which, of course, seriously reflect on his character and we may deem it our duty to do so again. Meantime, he should be prudent and not invite us to the discussion of a subject which we always approach with a feeling that it is so unsavory that we owe our readers an apology for handling it, but in which handling Mr. Adams can never be a gainer. Mr. Smith once supported Mr. Adams politically, but it was before he had learned his real character. Because that knowledge has lead Mr. Smith to oppose him, Mr. Adams has missed no opportunity to traduce and vilify Mr. Smith as attempted in the "notes" to which we refer. He would, if he could, drag, Mr. Smith down, in public estimation, to the level he, himself, occupies. He may succeed, in some measure, but will yet learn the wisdom of bearing in silence the wellmerited contempt of one who would prefer never to even think of, much less dignify him by mention in these columns.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for April comes to us as a pleasant mid-Lenten indulgence. The number is an excellent one, embellished by a suggestive frontispiece, "At Prayer," and many other attractions of the usual character. A very winning story, called "Beauty's Child," opens in this number, and "Janie" is brought to a conclusion. Next month we are to have from GODEY'S a new story by Christian Reid, called "An Instrument of Separation," which promises to be very interesting. The short stories in the April number are good and strong, "Miss Hobbs" particularly. A timely article on "The Soudan" opens a possible series, which will doubtless interest the readers of GODEY'S. The Presidential series closes this month with Grover Cleveland. A very neat little book has been compiled by the publishers of the magazine, embodying all of the Presidential portraits and sketches that have appeared in the magazine. This is offered as a premium to club-raisers; and the general offer of book premiums has been extended for a month. This change is one that rarely occurs, and the wide-awake subscribers of GODEY'S are taking advantage of it. So much satisfaction with the books given away as premiums on every new subscription furnished by an old subscriber has been testified, that the publishers of the magazine have extended their original offer as above stated. It is such a liberal policy as this that has popularized GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, and made it beyond peradventure the best and cheapest magazine, in its own special field, that is furnished to our reading public. Published by J. H. Haulenbeek & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Lobster Case Decided.

Judge Colt of the United States Circuit Court has rendered a decision in the case of Edward T. Russell et al vs Roland Worthington, collector, giving judgment for the defendant. The plaintiffs imported in July and September, 1883, from Prince Edward Island and from Halifax several thousand cases canned lobsters. Each case contained 75 cans. On each can the collector assessed a duty of one cent and a half, amounting to $1877.04. The plaintiffs contended that under the present law lobsters in cans are not subject to any duty. The secretary of the treasury having on appeal affirmed the decision of the collector in favor of the legality of the tax, the plaintiff brought this suit.—*Boston Globe.*

Spring Fashions from Godey's Lady's Book.

In underwear, the latest craze is for tucking.

Rows of fine gilt braid trim many of the new spring tailor made gowns.

Ulsters are no longer fashionable, except for driving and travelling purposes.

Tam o' Shanter caps are now made of straw, in imitation of those made of cloth.

Chantilly lace, or its imitation, known generally as French lace, will be much used for millinery.

China silks are offered to take the place of foulards and checked silks for summer dresses.

Blue is evidently to remain the favorite color in gingham, as fifteen different shades of blue ginghams are shown in different colors.

Cloth jackets, decorated with very fine embroidery, are now worn over skirts of broche, silk, and ottoman.

Bangled braclets are no longer fashionable. Narrow braclets of gold, with the monogram of the owner in diamonds, rubies, or sapphires, are newer.

The newest lace-pins are in the shape of a moss rose, and are made of red gold set with a diamond surrounded with sapphires.

Sateens are pretty trimmed with velvet. Of course the trimming should not be too elaborate, as it spoils the effect.

Capotes of colored straw will be very fashionable, but will be less generally matched to the color of the costume than last summer.

Cream and ivory tints are still preferred to pure white, and biege is ever a favorite tint, especially for spring costumes.

Collars and cuffs are made with square ends. Some of the newest are delicately embroidered in pale-blue and pink.

The Legislature.

On Monday 16th—

Mr. McManus committed a bill to authorize the school trustees of the district of the Parish of Bathurst to issue debentures. Mr. Morton in the chair. Mr. McManus explained that the object of the bill was to authorize the district embracing the Town of Bathurst to issue debentures to the amount of $4,000 to build a school house. The bill was agreed to with several amendments suggested by Mr. McManus.

The Provincial Secretary gave notice of a motion that the house do on Wednesday, the 18th inst., resolve itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the subject of the Provincial Stock Farm, and that the reports of the Board of Agriculture for the years 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884, together with all papers laid upon the table of the house relating to the present or the leasing of a new farm, be referred to the said committee.

The Surveyor General committed the bill to prevent the destruction of woods, forests and other property by fire, Mr. Killam in the chair. He explained the bill, pointing out that similar laws were in force in other provinces and states where the care of the forests was considered of the utmost importance. Here the contrary practice obtained. It was to be regretted, because, if the lands were once burned over, many years elapsed before they were again covered by forests. The bill was intended to provide for the protection of the forests.

Mr. Hetherington said that May was the most dangerous month to set fires, and that most of the forest destroyed had been caused by May fires. In June the fire would not run and farmers ought to be compelled to do their burning in June and December. In July forest fires raged again, but in June, when everything was green, fires would not run. The danger to the forest was from fallen trees burning. The experience of practical men was that May fires were dangerous. He did not think some of the provisions of the bill were strict enough. He thought it should be made a criminal offence to leave fires in the forest.

The Attorney General—This legislature cannot do that.

Mr. Hetherington said he hoped the federal government would legislate to meet the case. He spoke of the destruction of valuable forests caused by locating settlers on land fit only for lumbering. He agreed with the bill, but it was not strong enough.

The Surveyor General said to prohibit the burning of clearings in May would be almost equal to prohibiting the clearing of new land. He did not think much harm had ever resulted from clearing land but almost always from fires carelessly left in the woods.

Mr. White thought a five feet radius around fires for cooking or warmth was not sufficient clearing. He thought it should be fifteen feet. The bill was a good one but would be hard to enforce.

The Surveyor General explained that the object was to prevent the fire from spreading and this distance was thought to be enough.

Mr. White moved that the distance be ten feet.

The Surveyor General said he was satisfied to accept the change if the committee desired it.

Mr. Hanington said the distance was too great and would put parties to unnecessary delay and cost.

Mr. White said that a clearing of ten feet could be made in five or ten minutes. If the bill was worth anything it was worth making as stringent as possible.

Mr. Labillois said he thought it would not be advisable to make the distance ten feet, as it would give people clearing land a great deal of trouble. He was in favor of the bill.

Mr. Park thought it unreasonable that double damages should be exacted where the damage was not wilful.

Mr. White's amendment was lost.

On the seventh section, which requires the law to be read by the employers to their men, on drives or otherwise, at least once a week, Mr. Wetmore objected that the provision was useless.

The Surveyor General said the object was to keep the law before the public and the proposed section would contribute to that object. The provision had been adopted in every other province in the Dominion.

Mr. Barberie pointed out the difficulty of working the section.

The Provincial Secretary said it would be inconvenient to enforce the section as it read, but if the act were explained to men when they set out to work it would be enough.

Mr. Adams thought if the law was posted up in the camp it would be enough.

The section was amended to meet the views of the committee.

After a number of sections had passed, Mr. Hanington asked that the section requiring railway companies to clear combustible material from the side of their tracks should be reconsidered so as to define the liability of the companies. He argued that the words "combustible material" were too large, as they would cover grass and like material.

The Attorney General said that the section was not objectionable. It only required companies to see that no material was left beside the track which would be likely to occasion injury to forest lands through which their road passed.

[*Continued no 3rd page.*]

What They do in New Orleans Nowadays.

The great crowds in New Orleans, at the Exposition, liberally contributed to the audience present at the 177th Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, on Tuesday, Feb. 10th. The sum of $265,500 was fairly placed by the hand of fortune where it probably will do the most good. As sample bricks, how the goddess treats her votaries, we note that Ticket No. 28,600 drew the First Capital Prize of $75,000, and was sold as a whole to a resident of San Francisco, Cal., and collected through the Nevada Bank of that city. Ticket No. 88,414 drew the Second Capital Prize of $25,000, and was sold to a party in New Orleans, La., visiting the Exposition probably. Ticket No. 1,730 drew the Third Capital Prize of $10,000, and was sold in fifths, one to Reuben Joel, 62 Munroe St., Lynn, Mass.; another collected through First National Bank of Birmingham, Pittsburgh, Pa. Nos. 70,929 and 98,476, drew each $6,000 and were held in New Orleans and Cincinnati, O., &c., &c. The whole thing will be repeated again on April 14th, next, of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will give all information on application.

PHOTOGRAPH, AUTOGRPH AND SCRAPS ALBUMS at prices to suit everybody.

Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Jewell Cases, Dressing Cases, Ladies Hand Satchels, Ladies' and Gents' Purses and Wallets. Vases, Toilet Setts, China Ornaments Mugs, Motto Cups and Saucers of all descriptions.

A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT OF PLATED SILVER WARE ELEGANT DESIGNS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all descriptions, Gold and Silver Jewelry made to order, Monogram and Name Jewerly made to order. Gold and Silver Medals and Badges, Prize Cups, &c., suitable for presentations made to order, Meerchaum and Briar Pipes Cigar and Cigarette Holders and a full line of Smokers Requisites.

We claim for our Stock general excellence in quality, immence variety and reasonable prices.

Call and examine our Stock.

I. HARRIS & SON. - - - - WATER STREET

IMMENSE BARGAINS

Dry Goods Opening!

BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS
DIRECT FROM EUROPE.
FOR FALL AND WINTER.

LADIES' BLACK DRESS VELVETEENS,
LADIES' COL. " "
LADIES' OTTOMAN DRESS CLOTHS,
LADIES' SOLIEL " "
LADIES' DRESS CLOTHS from 15 c.,
LADIES' DRESS SERGES from 15 c.,

Winceys, Winceys, from 7 c.,
Tweeds, Tweeds, from 7 c

ULSTER CLOTHS in great variety,

Soliel and Matelasse DRESS CLOTH, New Designs.

Knitted Woollen Goods in, Jerseys, Vests, Shawls, Scarfs, Pitticoats Hoods etc. etc. Children's Knitted Dresses, Pellisses, & Polkas.

LADIES MELON & CLOTH SKIRTS, very Low.

Blankets! Blankets!! Blankets!!!

Cretonnes, Cottons, Crepe Cretonnes.

Boots & Shoes! Boots & Shoes!!

The above together with a large and complete stock of staple and fancy Dry Goods will be offered at an immense reduction on ordinary prices. Call and examine.

R. BAIN.

Miramichi Foundry
AND
MACHINE WORKS,
CHATHAM, N. B.

General Iron and Brass Founders,

Gang and Rotary Saw Mills and Steamers built or repaired.

MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM BOILERS AND ENGINES.
GANG EDGERS AND SHINGLE MACHINES.
HEAVY AND LIGHT, PLAIN AND FANCY CASTINGS.

Pond's Wisconsin Rotary Saw Carriage, a Specialty,

Plans, Designs, Specifications and Estimates Furnished.

WM. MUIRHEAD Jr. Proprietor, GEO. DICK Mechanical Sup

NEW LIVERY
AND
Boarding Stable.

ADJOINING THE "ADAMS HOUSE.
CHATHAM, N. B.

The subscriber has just fitted up these stables put in first class stock and hopes by strict attention to business to win a share of public patronage.

FRANK S. GRIFFIN. Proprietor.

9tl Dec., 1884.

MEDICAL HALL.

The following popular cough remedies are kept instantly in stock, viz.,—

WILSON'S CHERRY BALSAM, HARVEY'S RED PINE SYRUP, RED SPRUCE GUM SYRUP, WHITE SPRUCE GUM, ENGLISHMAN'S COUGH MIXTURE,

Pendleton's Cough Syrup, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Boschee's German Syrup, Allan's Balsam, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Bickerr's Syrup. Brown's Bronchial Troches, Bellom's Compound Syrup, Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, Pure Cod Liver Oil at

THE MEDICAL HALL.
J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE
Chatham, N. B., Ja

TAILORING.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to tender his thanks to the public of Miramichi who have so liberally patronized his business at his late stand and to inform them that he has removed to his new premises on Water Street, next door to the store of J. B. Snowball, Esq., where he will be glad to welcome all old customers and to make the acquaintance of new ones. He has on hand a most complete new stock of

All Kinds of Cloths,

from which selections may be made for

Suits or Single Garments

inspection of which is respectfully invite d.

F. O. PETTERSON.