NEW ORLEANS, August 1, 1883.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Investigate for Yourselves!

Post-Master General Gresham having published a wilful and malicious falsehood in regard to the character of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

Paid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans, T. M. Wescoat, Manager	$1,366,300
Paid to Louisiana National Bank, Jos. H. Oglesby, President	463,900
Paid to Louisiana State National Bank, S. H. Kennedy, President	125,100
Paid to New Orleans National Bank A. Baldwin, President	88,550
Paid to Union National Bank, S. Charlaron, Cashier	64,450
Paid to Citizens' Bank, E. L. Carriere, President	57,000
Paid to Germania National Bank, Jules Cassard, President	30,000
Paid to Hibernia National Bank, Chas. Palfrey, Cashier	37,000
Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier	13,150
Paid to Mutual National Bank, Jos. Mitchell, Cashier	8,200
Total paid as above	$2,253,650
Paid in sums of under $1,000 at the various offices of the Company throughout the United States	2,627,410
Total paid by all	$4,881,060

For the truth of the above facts we refer the public to the officers of the above-named corporations, and for our legality and standing to the Mayor and Officers of the city of New Orleans, to the State authorities of Louisiana, and also to the U. S. Officials of Louisiana. We claim to be legal, honest and exact in all our transactions, as much so as any business in the country. Our standing is conceded by all who will investigate, and our stock has for years been sold at our Board of Brokers, and owned by many of our best known and respected citizens.

M. A. DAUPHIN. *President.*

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion

L. A. 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.

Its never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1883—181st 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 " "	500	4,500
9 "	250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to		$365,500

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

New Orleans National Bank,
New Orleans, La.

Ordinary letters by Mail or Express to

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.

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

5.t.9

IN STOCK

and ARRIVING at the

Fish Warehouse,

PUBLIC WHARF,

NEWCASTLE.

50 Brls. Heavy Mess Pork;
50 " Plate and Extra Mess Beef;
50 Tubs Lard;
50 Brls. and boxes Rankine's Biscuits;
100 Brls. Refined Sugars;
100 Boxes Raisins;
100 " Soap;
100 Kegs Nails;
100 Dozen Brooms;
100 Boxes and caddies McDonald and Adams' TOBACCOS, Mariners, Imperial, Napoleon, Little Sargeant, Black Bird, Prince of Wales, Bird's Eye, and Brunette;
150 Half-chests TEA;
50 Caddies "
20 Tubs BUTTER;
20 Puncheons MOLASSES;
20 Kegs SODA;

CHOICE BRANDS.

Superior Extra Strong.

BAKERS AND

PATENT FLOUR,

CORNMEAL & OATMEAL,

—AT—

Lowest Wholesale Rates.

JOHN McLAGGAN.

July 11, 1883.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - SEPTEMBER 20, 1883.

An Educational Opportunity.

Dr. Rand, who has been Superintendent of Education in New Brunswick since the present School Act came into operation, has resigned that position and accepted the Chair of Didactics just established in Acadia College, Nova Scotia. The Doctor is an earnest educationist and his new position will, therefore, be very congenial to his tastes, while the fact that it affords a higher salary than the one vacated and freedom from the political restraints which, at the best, must have been irritating to him in Fredericton, will render the change one on which he is to be congratulated. Everyone who is acquainted with Dr. Rand will be glad, for personal reasons, that he has been so happily promoted, while his vacation of the office which he filled so long will, also, be a source of satisfaction to the people of the Province. Those who, in judging public men and the manner in which they discharge their duties, apply the highest rule, will not deal hardly with Dr. Rand for the mistakes he has made as chief administrator of our Provincial School Law. No man of his experience and excellent attainments, placed in the position of a practical autocrat, as he was, could be expected to avoid the error of ignoring obvious physical, political and social facts in the effort to realize his ideal of perfection in the science with which he was officially associated and of which, by natural inclination and acquired taste, he is a most devoted student. There is, however, a well-grounded public conviction that he was permitted to carry his theories into practice to a point far beyond the actual necessities of those under his admistration. The Rand system has become burdensome. The educational machine has been run at a high pressure that is unsuited to the work it has to do, and the friction has been much greater than it ought to be called upon to sustain. Our people are not the pampered citizens of a wealthy state, but ordinary, everyday men and women. We are fishermen, farmers, lumberers, merchants, and manufacturers. A few of us are clergymen, lawyers, doctors, editors, etc. Clergymen, lawyers, doctors, editors and other specialists do not pass from the common schools into their lifelong avocations. They have to go through special training which those schools do not afford, and which they ought not to afford. The "common schools" ought not, of right, to absorb the lion's share of the monies of the state in imparting education beyond the point of utility to the people, but they have done so in New Brunswick under Dr. Rand's administration of our school system. The alleged underlying principle of our constitution is that the administration of public affairs shall be according to the will of the people and, unless we are greatly mistaken, nine hundred out of every thousand in New Brunswick realise that we are simply wasting a very large proportion of the money we spend on education, because the system has been complicated and worked to a point far beyond and much unsuited to the people's condition and requirements. It is the Governments's duty to make good use of the opportunity afforded by Dr. Rand's resignation, in bringing about such changes in the administration of the School Law as will render it more acceptable to the people, less expensive and less complicated.

The Fire and its Lessons.

There are several lessons which last Thursday's fire seem to suggest. One is, the necessity for a better organization of the town Fire Department. One of the Firewards—and he the one considered the coolest and most competent—or some other citizen chosen by the Firewards ought to be clothed with authority to take charge and have the general direction of the extinguishing forces at fires. The present Firewards are neither better nor worse than their predecessors in this respect, but they must have realized, on Thursday last that the fire department lacks organization and a competent directing head. For instance, no line of hose should be left without two or three responsible men in charge of it, to prevent the indiscriminate and ill-directed tugging which resulted, at an early stage of the fire, in the main line from the town steam fire engine being squarely pulled apart. When that mishap occurred the Benson reservoir was about pumped out and if a competent and responsible man had been there, the engine would have been shifted to the river while a new joint was being put in, and valuable time saved, for the shift had to be made only a few minutes later. Again, Widow Letson's house was endangered by the western end of the burning house adjoining being nearly torn down, so as to let the fierce heat from the half consumed buildings to the east upon it. A competent head would have an official assistant posted at points like this to prevent such mistakes. The steam-fire engine does not seem to be as quickly responsive to an alarm as it was at first, nor does it get water on as soon. This ought not to be. Everyone knows the danger to which the whole locality of the late fire is exposed, because of the mills. Of course, when a fire takes place the mills are blamed, though it is suspected they are not the cause of all the fires. But even if they are, do the people who own and live in the endangered houses not contribute to their destruction by having sawdust, loose firewood and inflammable *debris* strewed about in a most careless manner? Do not the buildings set up on posts and left open underneath afford flues for sparks to be drawn into and cause fires? When the Firewards visit from house to house to look after defective stove pipes and flues, would it not be well for them to pay some attention to the fire-inviting back yards and the spark-arresting cavities under the buildings? An inspection of the town fire tanks or reservoirs under a proper law would, no doubt, lead to the indictment of those responsible for their condition. Let the Firewards take hold of this matter and remedy the gross mistakes of their predecessors, and their own neglect up to the present time. Had it not been for the fire-extinguishing appliances of the Snowball mill on Thursday last the town department could not have prevented the fire from destroying much more property than it did, and it is the duty of the Firewards to take the matter up earnestly, to study the defects of their system and the means at their disposal with a view of giving a better account of themselves next time.

Railway Matters.

Mr. Maxwell, C. E., and his assistants, while the surveying staff of the Valley Railway was being organized, during the past week, were employed in making surveys in behalf of the Chatham Railway, for the purpose of finding the grades and other necessary particulars for the extension of the latter road to a deep water terminus. In view of the connection of the Chatham and Valley Railways the extension of the former to deep water will be necessary. It is not improbable that a good many cargoes of rails will have to be landed at Chatham for the Valley Railway and connecting roads, which could not be done at Wilson's Point, because only small vessels can go there.

Mr. Maxwell and staff went up-river yesterday to begin the work of surveying for the Northern & Western Railway Company. They will, we understand, proceed as we indicated last week.

A Warning.

The death of John Hubbard by a blow given in anger by a neighbor at Redbank on Saturday night last is a sad warning to the class of reckless men who behave as both men were doing at the time. Mullin, no doubt, had no intention of killing Hubbard, but he seemed to care little whether he did so or not. No man possessing other than brutal instincts would have given such a blow to another, save in an extreme case of self-defence. As for the young man, Hubbard, he appears to have been a profane person, with little regard for the feelings or interests of others and almost beyond the moral restraints of decent citizenship. Let the wild young men who are accustomed to get drunk and bully their neighbors not forget the fate of Hubbard and the dreadful position in which his slayer now stands.

The Lumber Trade.

In their circular of 1st inst. Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine of Liverpool say:

"The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 103 vessels 77,659 tons, against 41 vessels 35,197 tons during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date, from all places, in the years 1881, 1882, and 1883, has been 215,704, 248,458, and 252,177 tons respectively.

"There has been a large import of both Timber and Deals, which has largely increased the stocks, and prices of most articles have declined; there has been a fair consumption as compared with last year, but the large arrivals have unsettled the market, and unless the import for the remainder of the season is on a much reduced scale, we cannot expect any early improvement in values.

"The numerous late arrivals of spruce deals have had a depressing effect on the market and prices are gradually declining; stocks, though much heavier than last year, are lighter than they were in 1881 at the like period; the consumption during the month has been satisfactory, but the supply must fall off considerably before we can expect better prices. Lower port pine deals are not much inquired for and prices are lower. Birch continues in good demand and prices are well maintained."

The Westmorland Election.

A meeting of the friends of the Local Government was held in Ruddick's Hall, Moncton, on Friday evening last, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the position in the legislature deserted by Mr. Landry. All parts of the County of Westmorland were fairly and influentially represented.

On motion of Mr. W. J. Robinson, Mr. A. W. Dodd was called to the chair and Mr. H. Ayer was chosen secretary. The chairman briefly addressed the meeting when Mr. W. J. Robinson, seconded by Mr. H. R. Emerson, moved the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting the existing Provincial Government is deserving of the confidence and support of the electors of Westmoreland, and we agree to promote the election of a candidate in its interest at the present election, it being understood that the issue is one of local and provincial affairs only and that our action shall not be held to have any bearing upon matters of Dominion politics.

On motion to proceed to nominate a candidate, Mr. Jacob Wortman, stipendiary magistrate, nominated Mr. A. E. Killam, seconded by Mr. Thos. Herret, of Petitcodiac. This was carried amid loud cheering.

Mr. Killam, in a brief address thanked the meeting for nominating him, and expressed a strong hope of success at the polls.

A motion, seconded by Mr. Theophilus Le Blanc, unanimously pledged the support of the meeting to Mr. Killam.

The action of the meeting, in declaring that its platform was one entirely free from Dominion issues, was necessary in view of the unprincipled course of the Moncton *Times*, which has of late labored hard to mislead the people on that point. While there can be no doubt that a good many of the machine politicians on the Conservative side are arrayed against the present Local Government, the majority of both Liberals and Conservatives desire to see it continued in power, in order that it may have an opportunity to carry out its programme of reform. The mere machine politicians care little for the country, so long as their party is kept in power, while the party supporting the Local Government is composed of men of all shades of Dominion politics who desire to maintain and uphold the best possible Government that can be secured to manage Provincial affairs. The Moncton meeting has very properly led off in giving prominence to this idea, which is in accord with the most intelligent sentiment of the country.

The Contest in Kent.

Saturday last was nomination day in Kent County. The vacancy to be filled is that in the Commons representation of Kent, caused by the resignation of Mr. Gilbert A. Girouard who is to receive a Government appointment. The party managers who have provided for Mr. Girouard induced Mr. P. A. Landry, one of the members of the Local Assembly for Westmorland, to resign and appeal to his fellow-Acadians in Kent against any citizen of that County who might be chosen as a candidate, so that on Saturday the Kent candidate, Mr. George V. McInerney, found Mr. Landry put up in opposition to him. According to the *Transcript*, Sheriff Girouard introduced the two candidates. Mr. Landry was the first speaker, and was well received. He spoke with his usual fluency for over two hours in English. The burden of Mr. Landry's speech was that there should be no objection taken against him on the ground of his non-residence, as it was common in Quebec and elsewhere to have non-resident members. He claimed that no other objection had been made but this, and that as he supported the Dominion Government he would have more influence with them than Mr. McInerny. He also laid great stress upon his thirteen years in public life. Mr. Landry repeated himself a good deal, and was quite egotistical. His speech would have been a better one if he had condensed it into one hour.

Mr. McInerny was received with more demonstration when he rose than had been accorded Mr. Landry. "Three cheers for McInerny," followed by three for Kent, were given, and these were repeated at the close of his address. Mr. McInerny makes a good appearance on the platform; he has a fine voice for public speaking; his action is natural and graceful; his language copious and well-chosen. He speaks less rapidly than his French rival, which is in his favor, and he rises to heights of oratory that Mr. Landry never reaches. Had his auditory been all English, Irish or Scotch, Mr. McInerny would have been irresistable; but where more then half were French, his position was more difficult. He made a splendid plea for the right of a Kent County man to represent Kent. If there were honors to bestow, why throw them to a stranger? He appealed to their patriotism, their self-respect, and to the traditions of the County, which had always heretofore given its representative honors to Kent County men. The same had been the rule in the Province, which in a hundred years had not elected half a dozen non-resident representatives. He told, impressively, the story of the boy among the New Hampshire hills, who was sneeringly asked by a tourist, "What do you raise here?" and had replied, "We raise men, sir. We raised Daniel Webster!" Did they not raise men in Kent also? A ringing cheer honored the illustration.

There was not much of politics in any of the speeches. Mr. Landry had claimed that he was in full accord with the Government. Mr. McInerny promised a fair support, and said that the concessions made in recent amendments to the tariff went far to meet some objections that he had entertained. His strong point was the representation of Kent by a Kent County man, and when elected he would give his best efforts to secure justice for Kent. They wanted subsidies for railways, some public buildings, harbor improvements and coast lights. Who could know of these wants or better enforce their rights than one of their own people? Gloucester had changed her non-resident representative for one of her own, and the result was they got more in a year from the federal Government than in ten years before. And then, if Mr. Landry were so able, and experienced, and useful, why did not Westmorland send him to Ottawa? He, (Landry), wanted to go to Ottawa, and claimed superiority over him, (McInerney), because the latter was inexperienced, but Westmorland had chosen to send an inexperienced man to Ottawa rather than Mr. Landry. He also pointed out that if the interests of Kent and Westmorlond should be found to conflict, as they had before in railway matters, Mr. Landry would be influenced by Westmoreland. Mr. Landry's record did not escape the speaker. Had not Mr. Landry after claiming to be a great friend of his compatriots in the Caraquet School riots, sold out his opposition and joined the Government of Robert Young? And was he not now deserting his French constituents in the beginning of a parliament, leaving them without a French speaking representative and with no chance of getting one?

These few points will give a very imperfect idea of the scope of Mr. McInerney's speech. His speech bristled with points. He turned with great adroitness some of Mr. Landry's arguments, exposed the sophistry of others, and generally handled his case with both skill and ability.

Mr. Landry had claimed the right of reply, and was allowed it, and Mr. McInerney also spoke again, very effectively, concluding in French, which he speaks, it is said, like a native. Mr. Landry also spoke briefly in French. It was now six o'clock when cries for "Sayre" were raised and that gentleman responded, speaking with much force and feeling. Mr. Gordon Livingston and Mr. Phinney also addressed the meeting briefly.

The Board of Agriculture and the Exhibition.

A Memorial, addressed to the Governor and Executive, by F. W. Brown, J. E. Fairweather, J. A. Campbell, J. J. Anderson, Robert Swim and Arthur Graham, members of the Board of Agriculture, has reached us. It recites provisions of the Acts of Assembly touching the powers of the Governor in Council and the Board of Agriculture to hold Exhibitions; the proceedings had at several meetings of the Board in regard to the Centennial Exhibition and the several conferences with the Citizens' Committee, down to the time when the "dead lock" occurred on the question as to who should have charge of the Exhibition funds and the appointment of the commission by the Government. It is, no doubt, a very important document, in the estimation of the gentlemen whose names are appended to it, but not so to the public, who are more inclined to laugh than cry over the position in which the memorialists have placed themselves. They imagined the whole undertaking would collapse if they withdrew from it and, finding that it has got along much better since they left than before, they now wish to explain away the absurdity of their attitude towards it. We hope that when next they have an opportunity to serve those whom they refer to as their "constituents," they will behave more sensibly than they have done in connection with the Centennial Exhibition and not give the membes of the local Agricultural Societies cause to feel ashamed of their conduct.

Some of the papers appear to attach undue importance to the fact that the half dozen gentlemen named above, have formally announced their retirement from participation in the management of the Exhibition. The members of the Board appeared, from the first, to take a false view of their position. They seemed to ignore the fact that the Exhibition was one of general character and that being a Dominion affair in which purely Provincial agricultural exhibits must necessarily form only a part they could not expect to have practically absolute control of it. An attempt is now being made, by certain papers, in behalf of the gentlemen who are sulking like a lot of spoiled children over the imaginary slight put upon them, to make the farmers believe that they should not patronize the Exhibition in order to show that they are in sympathy with the Board. The matter is not, of course, put in that way exactly, but it is asserted that the treatment the Board has received will cause the farmers to lose interest in the Exhibition. Unless we are greatly mistaken the farmers are not in sympathy with the course the members of the Board have chosen to take, and they will not be guided by the unpatriotic suggestions thrown out. The gentlemen of St. John and other places in the Province who have been called to the work of conducting the Exhibition have been well chosen and the wisdom of their having been selected is abundantly proved by the unremitting attention they have, from the first, given to the onerous duties devolving upon them. They have, doubtless, done better without the members of the Board who deserted them than they would have done with them, for it is and always has been a prominent characteristic of the Board of Agriculture to surround itself, as a body, with a ponderous importance which no one else could find any reason for, and to imagine that it was quite as necessary to the Province as the legislature itself. The mock dignity and importance of the easily-offended gentleman would have been a constant source of annoyance to the more intelligent members of the Exhibition Commission and a standing menace to the harmony of its proceedings. As the Commission stands, it has some excellent practical farmers on on it—their numbers being in fair proportion to the agricultural features of the approaching Exhibition—while the President and Secretary of the Board have very prominent places on it. It is, therefore, probable that the farmers of the Province will not be so "fresh" as to resent the imaginary slights put upon the six petulant members of the Board. Those of them who intended to exhibit stock or farm produce will be about as much interested in those gentlemen's imaginary grievances as the real workers composing the Exhibition Commission have been. They will show that they have no time to waste in fighting imaginary wrongs while their neighbors are realizing the benefits derivable from the great show, and they will do as everyone else has done—laugh at and pity the six members of the Board who are now no doubt sorry for their childish behaviour.

General Notes and News.

An Ottawa telegram says, it is expected that Parliament will be called for the despatch of business on Jan. 15th.

AMALGAMATION.—It is rumored that the N. B. Railway will assume control of the Fredericton Branch R. R. the 1st of October.

J. E. Kennedy, dispensing chemist, Cobourg, says that no blood purifier that he has ever handled has had such a large sale as Burdock Blood Bitters, and adds, "in no case have I heard a customer say aught but words of highest praise for its remedial qualities. For sale by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Chatham, N. B.

In Toronto the Grand Jury brought in true bills against the city and county corporations for allowing nuisances at the police court building and county court house.

The Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario and Quebec, Sir Leonard Tilley, Hon. Edward Blake, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Alex. Campbell attend the Carnarvon dinner in Montreal.

The parting benediction of a clergyman not far from here, to his parish, is reported about as follows: "And now O Lord, above all things, endow my successer, and these people, with common sense."—St. John *News*.

The torpedo boat Destroyer can turn abruptly in her own length while running at the rate of 18 miles an hour. The folks aboard her would be very likely to swear some when they get upon their feet again, though.

Mr. Walter W. Skeats, the English lexicographer, says that popular etymology is satisfied with explaining only half a word. "Rowlock" he believes to be a pedantic spelling, and that the proper form is oar-lock."

"The Methodist Church" is now the strongest Protestant denomination in the Dominion, The total membership is 739,061, made up as follows:—Methodist Church of Canada, 582,693; Episcopal Methodist, 103,272; Bible Chistian, 27,236; Primitive Methodist, 25,860. The Church of England has a membership of 574,818, and the Presbyterian Church 629,280.

Among a variety of extraordinary rumors afloat is one to the effect that Prof. Bridges is to be appointed Chief Superintendent of Education, that the office will be made ministerial, and that he will find a seat in Sunbury County, Mr. Sterling resigning on account of his continued ill-health. This comes from opposition sources. Other rumors say that the Recorder and Chief of Police of St. John, the Clerk of the County Court, the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the Secretary of the Lunatic Asylum Commission, the Police Magistrate of St. John, etc., are to be removed. Rumors of this kind, applying to each office, have been afloat for a long time; now it seems as if somebody had suddenly gathered them up, and fired them all off at once. St John *Globe*.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture has taken decisive action against the fast-spreading nuisance of noxious weeds. A pathmaster was recently fined $10 and costs for neglect of duty in failing to order Canada thistles to be cut down, and a farmer was subjected to the same penalty for allowing noxious weeds to grow upon his place.

A writer in the *Prairie Farmer* advocates fish ponds for the farm. He tells how a man and two boys with a plow, a road scraper and shovels, in a short time converted a piece of old swamp into a fish pond, which he stocked with fish, and that for years thereafter it proved the best acre on the farm.

Lives of great men all remind us: Jay Gould was a patent rat-catcher. Dr. Norvan Green was an itinerant doctor. Jas. G. Blaine was a country schoolmaster. Henry Villard was an unsuccessful newspaper correspondent. Henry Keep was born in a poorhouse. General Sherman was once retired from active service as a lunatic. William H. Vanderbilt was an unsuccessful farmer. And John Roach admits he was once a tramp.

They tell a story in Silverton of a miner who was unsuccessful in prospecting, and sat down in the region of his claim on Sunday morning to read the Bible. He was reading in the Gospel of Matthew, when suddenly a fragment of rock, shining with gold, fell from a ledge just above his head and rested on the words: "Ask and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find." Up jumped the miner, searched for the lead, located his claim, and is now a bonanza king.

A touching story of a mother's devotion comes from Belgium. The wife of a gateman on the line between Sottegem and Alost, was attending to her husband's duty, when her little boy strayed in front of a fast train. Without a moment's hesitation the mother sprang across the rails, and seizing her child tossed it on to the bank the very second before she was caught by the locomotive and killed. It is well to know that this brave woman did not die in vain; the child escaped with a few bruises.

True merit brings its own reward, in the case of Burdock Blood Bitters it is rapidly bringing its reward in its increasing sales, as a prominent Druggist recently said, "it now sells on its merits." It is the grand specific for diseases of Blood, Liver and Kidneys, 25,000 bottles have been sold, during the last three months. For sale by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Chatham, N. B.

The astrologists who selected 1883 as a good year for earthquakes, pestilence and accidents, seem to have made a hit. During the eight months of the year considerably more than 143,000 lives have been lost in notable disasters. Of this number the recent Java disaster is responsible for 100,000, the Egyptian cholera for 21,000, the India cholera for 15,000, the Ischia earthquake for 4,500, and a long list of calamities, in which the loss of life ranged from a dozen up to four or five hundred, makes up the balance.

C. Judson, Wallaceburg, says Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, for Summer Complaints, is a splendid preparation, and I do not know of a single case in which it has not given perfect satisfaction, but on the contrary have had many testimonials to its efficacy. For sale by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Chatham, N. B.

Sir Henry Maxse, Governor of Newfoundland, who died on Friday 7th was in the 53rd year of his age. He was one of the famous "Six Hundred" at Balaklava, serving at the time as aide-de camp to Lord Cardigan. He rose to the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the army, and was the recipient of several medals for distinguishing services in the field He had been Governor of Newfoundland since 1881. His remains will be taken to England.

Mrs. Parvenu had recently furnished her new house, and it was gorgeously done. Everything was in style, and the carpets were woven in one piece to fit each room. Mrs. Parvenu had a daughter and of her she was talking to a visitor. "Ah, Mrs. Parvenu," said the lady, "your daughter doesn't go out much." "No, not a great deal. It tires the poor dear so much." "Indeed! Isn't she well?" "Oh, yes, well enough; but you see, at many houses where she must call she has to walk over the seams in the carpet, and it hurts the poor dear's feet and makes her so tired."

A *Globe* despatch of 17th says,—Mr. W. W. Wells is in Moncton working up a canvass. He was in Irishtown yesterday and attended the Catholic chapel there, after which he was introduced to several of the electors. It is said that when requested to state what object he had in opposing the government he replied that he was an independent candidate. Mr. Wells appears to have met with a very cool reception in Irishtown. The feeling is strong in favour of Mr. Killam and is daily growing stronger. Moncton will give Killam a rousing majority and so will Shediac.

Under the present order of things, should the novelist go into the highways and resorts of the world to study reality, he will find many a daughter of the gods, divinely tall, and the most divinely fair, who, when her lips are opened, will dispel the charm of her presence and bring to mind the old fairy-tale of the damsel from whose lips dropped toads and snakes at every word; who acknowledges no law of etiquette but her own whim; whose standard of regard to others is her own convenience; whose greatest virtue is indifference, and whose best charm absence. It is true that at summer resorts there are charming and lovely girls, but their refined presence is completely overshadowed by the pushing, noisy vulgarity of the roystering girl of the period, the girl whose family is often excellent, whose advantages socially and educationally have been all that position and wealth could command, yet who remains to the end vulgar, selfish, and obtrusive.—*Ex.*

A table has been prepared by Mr. Patterson, Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade, showing the length of time occupied by the Canadian mail steamers in crossing the Atlantic last winter. Counting from Liverpool to Halifax, and without allowing for the difference in time, the trips varied from 8 days 13 hours 14 minutes *(Parisian)*, to 15 days 20 minutes *(Hibernian)*. The average was 10 days 23 hours 12 minutes. Fifteen trips were shorter than the average, and only nine longer. Mr. Patterson points out the disadvantages entailed by the uncertainty as to the arrival of the mails, one boat being only half as fast as another. He very properly suggests that instead of calling for an average speed of all the boats the Government should insist upon an average for *each* steamer. This would prevent the employment of slow boats, and would make the service much more satisfactory. This is a matter of great importance to every business man in the Dominion, and now that Mr. Patterson has put the cause of the difficulty so plainly, Boards of Trade and other organizations of business men should urge the Government to make the necessary changes.

Peterburg Junction, near Troy, N. Y., was the scene of quite an amusing and serious scare for the railroad men, a few nights ago. Between the Junction and Hoosick, for several miles, the Troy & Boston and Boston, Hoosac Tunnel, & Western Railroads run parallel with each other and only a few feet apart, About midnight a freight train on the Troy & Boston Railroad was running east when the engineer heard the whistle of an approaching train from the opposite direction. A moment more and the headlight of the rapidly advancing train caused him to tremble with horror and fright. The train came dashing around the curve, and the engineer, giving up all for lost, bravely determined to die at his post. The engineers of both trains whistled "down brakes," but the trainmen of both trains were too terrified to obey the order, and thought only of saving their own lives. "Jump for your lives," was the wild cry that pierced the night air. But it came too late. In another moment the two trains met—and passed, on different tracks. It was some time, however, before the men on the two trains could see what a funny joke it was.

At the meeting of the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Montreal, on Monday last, Mr. Davidson brought up the question of the title of the Metropolitan. He said the Synod of Montreal was not prompted by any selfish motive, but for the general welfare of the Church, and to prevent a recurrence of what had come to pass in South Africa, where a clergyman, had refused to recognize the then acting Metropolitan, as he held he was not duly appointed to the honorable position. He moved a series of resolutions providing for the election of a Bishop of Montreal, in case of a vacancy, such Bishop to be Metropolitan. Chief Justice Allan moved an amendment, concluding as follows:—

That notwithstanding any canon or resolution previously made or passed by the Synod respecting the succession to the said Metropolitan See, the Synod had the legal right to, and did, abrogate and repeal the same, by the above accepted canon, passed in September, A. D. 1871. That the power to elect a Metropolitan, given by the same canon is entirely in accordance with the principle of self-government conceded to the members of the Church of England in the Synod by the above recited act of Parliament 19 and 20 Vic., chap. 121 and (assuming that the crown has power to appoint a Metropolitan) is also authorized by the express words of the said letters patent: and therefore the said last-mentioned canon ought not to be repealed.

The Chief Justice supported his motion in an able speech, and the debate was adjourned until Tuesday.

The fatal poisoning of Steam Eldridge Coats, a merchant of Bulwer, Que., by his wife, is one of the most shocking cases of premeditated murder that has ever come before criminal tribunals in Canada. The parties are all very respectably connected and in good circumstances. Coats was a successful merchant, and was held in high esteem. He had been married only four years, and was cut off in the prime of life, being only 28 years of age, while his faithless wife is but 24. The latter has been known since a young girl as a disobedient daughter and inveterate "flirt." Her nonchalant conduct ever since her arrest has been in keeping with her usually reckless disposition. Apparently, she does not fully realize her present dreadful position. She is pretty and of engaging manners. Oscar Green Labaree, the object of the young woman's illicit affections, is a student of 20, who has been attending Coaticook Academy, and carrying on an immoral intrigue with deceased's wife. There appears to be most conclusive evidence against the accused, including the prisoner's letters sending for strychnine and getting 30 grains by return of post two days before Coats' death. This letter was produced at the inquest. It was also proved that her paramour had purchased a bottle of chloroform two days before the tragedy. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Mrs. Coats, and she has been fully committed for trial at the coming assizes.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure."

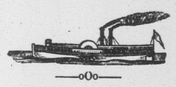
GEO. STOTHART

HAS REMOVED

—TO HIS—

OLD STAND,

Water Street.

1883  1883

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International S. S. Com'y

Fall Arrangement.

4 TRIPS A WEEK.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPT. 10th, the Steamers of this line will make Three Trips a week, leaving St. John

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

for EASTPORT, PORTLAND and BOSTON, connecting both ways at Eastport with Steamer "Charles Houghton" for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.

Returning, will leave Boston same days at 8.30 o'clock, and Portland at 6 o'clock, p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

In addition to the above, the steamers will make **ONE EXTRA TRIP** during September, leaving Saint John every SUNDAY morning at 8 o'clock; and Boston every TUESDAY morning at 8.30 o'clock, touching only at Eastport, arriving in Boston and Saint John early the following morning.

Through Tickets can be procured at this office and at H. Chubb & Co's, to all points of Canada and the United States.

☞No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse.

☞Freight received Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only, up to 6 o'clock, p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.
Reed's Point Wharf

New Advertisement.

LEE & LOGAN,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Groceries,
Liquors,
Wines,
&c.,

45 and 47 DOCK STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE Subscribers have in Bonded Warehouse and Duty Paid, the following Goods, which we will sell LOW FOR CASH or Approved Paper.

We would again remind our customers that we neither MANUFACTURE NOR BOTTLE ON THE PREMISES, nor do we import Brandy from Holland,

But We Do Import Direct

from the Leading Houses in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, France and Holland.

175 OCTAVES,

250 Cases, Qts., Pale and Dark,
180 " Pints, " " "
70 " ½ " " "
50 " XXX, " " "

VINE GROWERS'

—AND—

JULES BELLEVEU

CELEBRATED

COGNAC BRANDY.

NOTE—We wish it distinctly understood that these Brandies are imported direct from FRANCE and not from HOLLAND.

—ALSO—

100 Cases Martell Brandy, } Pale and Dark.
100 " Hennessy do. }
25 " Martell ***.

175 OCTAVES

AND

765 Cases, qts. and pts.,

JAMES WATSON & CO,

LOCH KATRINE.

WM. HAY FAIRMAN & CO.,

GLENLEVITT,

Old Scotch Whiskies.

75 OCTAVES

AND

576 Cases, qts. and pts.

Geo. Roe & Co. ***,
Geo. Roe & Co. *,
Bagot, Hutton & Co.,
B,
Kinnehan's L L,
E. & J. Burk,

FINE OLD

IRISH WHISKEY.

1000 Green Cases,

50 OCTAVES and 50 QUARTER CASKS

John DeKuyper & Son,
J. H. Henkes,
Houtman & Co.,

HOLLANDS GIN.

75 Cases, Qts. & Pts.,

CHAMPAGNE,

VARIOUS BRANDS.

300 Barrels, Qts. & Pts.,

Guiness Porter,

BOTTLED BY E. & J. BURKE.

AND

Bass & Co.'s PALE ALE,

Bottled by Patterson & Hibbert.

100 Cases, quarts,

OLD JAMAICA RUM.

50 OCTAVES

Port and Sherry.

350 Cases, Consisting of

6 YEAR OLD RYE WHISKEY,

Old Crow Bourbon,
Camp Bitters,
Stoughton Bitters,
John Bull Bitters,
Rock & Rye,
Cherry Whiskey,
Cherry Brandy.

ASSORTED FRUIT SYRUPS.

☞ Please give us a call when you come for the DOMINION CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.