POOR COPY

New Advertisements.

L. S. L.

CAPITAL PRIZE $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly 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.

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

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
J. W. KILBRETH, Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

Its Grand Single Number Drawing will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution!

196th Grand Monthly AND THE EXTRAORDINARY QUARTERLY DRAWING IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS. Tuesday, September 14, 1886,

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAURGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2 Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000....	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000....	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000....	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000....	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000....	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000....	20,000
50 "	500....	25,000
100 "	300....	30,000
200 "	200....	40,000
600 "	100....	60,000
1,000 "	50....	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$200....	$20,000
100 " "	100....	10,000
100 " "	75....	7,500
2279 Prizes mounting to		$522,500

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 (at our expense) address

M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La
or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La

F. W. RUSSELL

is now offering PORK, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA SUGAR and a full line of choice family Groceries, Crockery Glass and Earthenware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Ties and Scarfs, and ready made Clothing. At lowest cash prices.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BARRELS Malaga Grapes,
1 CAR LOAD CHOICE WINTER APPLES,
1 MIXED CAR CANADIAN APPLES
ONIONS. CHEESE. ETC. ETC
BOTTOM PRICES.
D. CHESMAN

SAMPLES' DOMINION Horse Liniment.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Spavins, Sweeny, Sprains, Swollen and Stiff Joints. Scratches, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Harness Galls, Cuts, Sores of long standing, Fistula, Poll Evil, Warts, Swellings and Bruises of all kinds.

Also, will eradicate Lumps on the Head and Neck of Cattle; will cure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also, Frost Bites, Chilblains and Salt Rheum.

Sold wholesale by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie and he retail trade.

GOOD, FRESH & RELIABLE DRUGS —AND— PATENT MEDICINES of all kinds, go to the Newcastle Drug Store.

DRUGS sold at the lowest possible figure and PATENT MEDICINES at their regular prices.

Flower Pots, Sponges, Toilet articles and Fancy Soaps

—ALSO IN STOCK—

E. EE STREET, Proprietor.

Notice to Mill Owners.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish his PATENT LOG CARRIAGE SHIFTING MACHINE, to any parties requiring the same, or supply drawings, etc., to enable parties to manufacture it for themselves.

The above is in use in several Mills on this River, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed.

Full information given by application to the Subscriber

ROBERT McGUIRE.

The "Imperial Wringer. AND Wash-tub Stand. Clothes Forks, etc.

New devices for convenience on Wash-day—save labor and lighten the work left to be done.
H. P MARQUIS, Cunard Street.

JUST ARRIVING.

125 barrels Patent Flour, Morning Star.
125 " " " Challenge.
75 " Superior Extra.
50 Oatmeal.
50 Quintals Codfish.
100 Half Chest Tea.
25 barrels sugar.
1000 lbs. Hams and Bacon.
20 barrels Pork.
10 " Choice Plate Beef.
20 dozen Brooms
20 " Buckets.
Earthenware in dinner and Tea sets, Butter Crocks, Chamber Sets. &c.
1000 rolls Room Paper.

ROGER FLANAGAN.
Chatham N. B

General Business.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

7,000 ROLLS 7,000 NEW PAPER HANGINGS!

For Rooms, Halls, &c. Also Bordering and Plain and Fancy Paper Blinds.

4 CASES 4 Beautiful Silverware,
(NEW DESIGNS.)
And Rogers Bros. A 1 SPOONS, FORKS, &

85 PIECES NEW PRITS—Light, Medium and Dark.

New Dress Goods!
A Fine Assortment.

NEW CARPETS, & FLOOR OILCLOTHS.

500 SUITS MEN'S AND BOYS' NEW CLOTHING
Equal to Custom Work.

40 doz. New Hats
IN FELT AND FUR.

NEW WATERPROOF GOODS
Ladies' and Misses' Circulars, Men's & Boys' Coats, all American made, and will give Satisfaction.

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES,

'CHEAP CASH STORE.'
JAMES BROWN.
Newcastle, May 5, 1886.

NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY.

1886. SUMMER 1886.

On and after MONDAY, 14th inst., and until further notice, Trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, on the Eastern Section of the above road

Leaving Chatham 6.00 a. m. Standard time.			
Return, Leaving Blackville 5.30 p. m. " "			
Calling at intermediate Stations for freight and passengers as follows,			
Going West (read down.)			Going East (read up.
Leave Chatham	6.00 a.m.	arrive Chatham	7.15 "
" Chatham Junction	6.35 "	" "	6.50 "
" Barnaby River	6.35 "	" "	6.40 "
" Derby Still	6.38 "	" "	6.37 "
" S. W. Boom	6.45 "	" "	6.30 "
" Chelmsford	7.00 "	" "	6.15 "
" Doyle's Brook	7.15 "	" "	6.00 "
" Grey Rapids siding	7.32 "	" "	5.43 "
Arrive Blackville	7.45 "	Leave	5.30p.m

J. B. SNOWBALL, Manager.
CHATHAM, 10th June, 1886

JOHN HAVILAND

CHATHAM, N. B.

VINEGARS

LANDING, 1 Car Load E. & A. Robitaille celebrated Vinegars.
Eureka double strength, White (Wine XXX
Cider, superior quality. do do XX
For sale low b
DeForest, Harrison & Co.
7 & 8 North Wharf, St. John, N.B

IMPORTANT TO Farmers & Others.

The subscriber begs to give notice that his CARDING MILL is now fitted up with New Cards of the best description, and otherwise improved, and is now prepared to card wool expeditiously and well. Wool left at John Brown's in Chatham, and Mrs. Smallwood's Newcastle will be called for weekly and returned.
THOS. AMBROSE.
6-6-86 t f.

Fishing Tackle.

The Subscriber has now on hand and is constantly making up for the wholesale and retail trade, and to

ANGLERS' ORDERS,
fall the leading
STANDARD FLIES.
—FOR—
SALMON, GRILSE AND TROUT, also casting lines, leaders, etc., on hand and made to order.
FISHING RODS, BSKETS, landing nets, etc., REPAIRED at short notice.
Prices very low.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Address,
JAMES MCMILLAN, Chatham Statin.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of Worms in Children or Adults.

WHIPS! WHIPS.

I have just received from Boston the largest and best assortment of Whips ever imported to Chatham. They are very superior in quality and finish.

CALL AND INSPECT.

These and all other goods in the Hardware line will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES.

Sled Shoe Steel,
CAST STEEL,
IRON AND CHAIN,
always on hand.
J. R. GOGGIN
General Hardware Merchant
Chatham, N. B

FIRE BRICK.

Ex S. S. Clifton
20,000
PRIME WELSH FIRE BRICK
FOR SALE
NEW BRUNSWICK TRADING COMPANY.
Ma 11th 1886.

Removal.

The ADVANCE office is removed from the old stand Upper Water Street, to the building next (east) to Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co's Office, Lower Water Street, Chatham.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - AUGUST 12. 1886

Chatham's Local Affairs.

A correspondent sends us the following, together with a note saying "insert the accompanying note at your own discretion,"—

WANTED IN CHATHAM.

The erection of a market house.
A tariff for the regulation of horse hire.
A reduction in the ferriage.
The establishment of a Secret Service Bureau.
The appointment of an examiner for Civil Service Candidates.
The opening of a commercial college such as those at St. John and Halifax.
The levying of a tax on circuses and other plays.
A committee to superintend and regulate the opening of new streets, either for the beauty or convenience of the town.

OBSERVER.

If our correspondent were simply to advocate the incorporation of the town, he would favor the most feasible step towards the accomplishment of what he aims at and what Chatham seems to stand in great need of. The ADVANCE has frequently referred to this subject, because the slip-shod and unsatisfactory system, or, rather want of system, under which the town's local affairs and interests are managed, is such as very few communities of its population and general importance would tolerate at the present day.

Horse hire and ferriage charges do not seem to present much, if any cause for complaint. Horse hire, is a thing that, as a rule, regulates itself. It is and ought to be governed by the laws of supply and demand. Cab fares, between the boats and railway station and points in the town seem now to be reasonable, while the ferry charges—for foot passengers at all events—are, no doubt, as low as is consistent with the efficiency of the service, although we occasionally hear complaints that the boat is not run with the regularity and frequency required by the by-laws relating thereto.

What our correspondent means by a secret service bureau we do not know, nor is it clear that any such service is required in Chatham.

The town does not seem to be large enough to maintain a commercial college. Indeed the province is not able to support more than one such institution and keep it up to the required standard of efficiency.

If by a civil service examiner our correspondent means one for aspirants to Dominion positions, it may be said that Chatham cannot control such matters in any way. If, however, he means candidates for local public positions we may say that the people ought to be the examiners and judges. Here, again, the need of town incorporation manifests itself. In fact, the market house, cab hire, civil (or civic) service, exhibition tax and street-opening requirements would all be met under incorporation. The proper "committees," "bureaus" etc for the control of all town services and interests are those elected by and directly responsible every year to the people, whose interests are entrusted to them. By some unaccountable perversion of judgment, ignorance, prejudice or, perhaps, indifference, there has always been a sufficient opposition to the incorporation idea to stifle it, the result being the dissatisfaction apparent from year to year among the people over the inefficiency and waste charged in connection with town services. Chatham, with a valuation equal to nearly a third of the whole county, is obliged to practically manage its affairs through a council in which it has only one-thirteenth of the total representation. Would any number of business men submit to such an anomaly in the conduct of their affairs? The other day a circus came to the town. The police authority was obliged, as a matter of necessary and proper precaution, to engage eight or ten extra police officers. A fee of twenty dollars was collected from the circus. Did it go to the town? No. The twenty-four County councillors from other parishes say to the two from Chatham—protect your town as best you may and pay for it, but we want that twenty dollars paid by the circus and you shall not have a cent of it to help pay the special police rendered necessary by the circus. This is only one of many examples of what those who oppose incorporation are doing for Chatham. Take our street and fire services. Those who were entrusted with the bill on that subject last winter were so affrighted by the outcry against placing two men directly responsible to the people on the new board that they induced the standing committee of the Legislature to eliminate that element from it. Those whom the people may select to represent them at the council have, therefore, not the slightest control over the street and fire services, nor can the people reach the board by their vote. The ADVANCE, seeing that there was a senseless outcry against town incorporation, advocated that the whole board of street and Fire Commissioners be made elective, or, as a step in that direction, that the only two citizens the town had the privilege of electing should be on the board to personally look after the people's interests. The growlers said no and the legislators lacked the pluck not to heed them.

It is not our purpose; in this connection, to point out sins of omission and commission on the part of those who are giving their services to the public under the present imperfect system, but everybody knows that a great deal of fault is found—and some of it justly—with them. Most of them do the best they can with the light and opportunities they have, and the time at their disposal outside of their more personal concerns. Some of them are put into offices which they neither ask for nor covet, but accept as a matter of duty. Between a feeling that they are not responsible to the people and a want of practical acquaintance with much that an efficient discharge of their duty requires that they should know, they place the interests entrusted to them in the hands of one or two of the most active or interested of their number and are not sufficiently critical of the services rendered. Then they are grumbled at, and no wonder.

It does not require an extraordinary degree of intelligence to perceive that if we had a Town Council, entrusted with the control of all our local interests, its members would be more watchful in such matters. They would, naturally, strive to satisfy the reasonable requirements, and serve the interests of those who elected them, while if anything went wrong the people could readily reach those responsible and bring them to book through the ballot box. Chatham requires Town Councillors to control its affairs and also to augment its representative force, at the County Council. It can only secure them by seeking incorporation and if its people take steps to do so the place will cease to be thought of by the outside world as among the enterprising, indifferent and slipshod communities that have failed to realise and profit by the experience of places not half its size or business importance.

[Telegraph, 7th]

Death of David Shank Kerr.

ONE OF THE OLDEST NEW BRUNSWICK BARRISTERS GONE TO HIS REST.

David Shank Kerr, Q. C., one of the oldest barristers in New Brunswick, died at his residence in this city, last evening, soon after 10 o'clock. David Shank Kerr was the son of a Loyalist. His father was Captain and Adjutant James Kerr of the Queen's Rangers, the most celebrated of the American-Royalist forces in the Revolutionary war. The Rangers took part in the early engagements of this momentous conflict and were present at the last skirmish before the surrender at Yorktown which closed the war. Full justice has recently been done this fighting brigade by Mr. James Hannay in a lengthy sketch of their history published two or three years ago. Capt. Kerr was among the first to offer his services to this regiment, and continued with them in active service until they laid down their arms. After the surrender at Yorktown, Capt Kerr came to St. John, and drew lot 142 on Charlotte street. Subsequently, he removed with his family to Cornwallis, N. S. While residing there, in the house now occupied by Hon. Mr. E. Chipman (Chipman's Corner) David Shank who was the youngest of 16 children, was born. Of this large family, only one, Mrs. Rachel Howard, survives. One of them, Thomas Kerr, who was an officer in a Newfoundland regiment, was killed at the battle of Lundy's Lane in the war of 1812. Another, James Kerr, who was an officer in the British navy, died when still quite young.

At a comparatively early age Mr. D. S. Kerr moved to Parrsboro, N. S., where he resided for some time, afterwards removing to Amherst, N. S., where he studied law with Hon. Alexander Stewart. Before being admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia, which took place on July 25, 1835, he read law with James Stewart of Dorchester, N. B. The year following his admission to the Nova Scotia bar he was admitted an attorney in New Brunswick and took up his residence in Fredericton. On October 11th, 1837, he was called to the bar of this province, and until a year ago was an active practitioner. While residing at Fredericton he entered into a professional partnership with the late Hon. L. A. Wilmot, one of New Brunswick's greatest sons. This partnership continued for a number of years and was finally dissolved. Soon after the dissolution, Messrs. Wilmot and Kerr were both candidates for the representation of York in the house of assembly. Mr. Kerr was, however, defeated, and Mr. Wilmot narrowly escaped a similar fate. On July 1st, 1844, Mr. Kerr was married to Miss Elizabeth Brisco, of St. Andrews, by Rev. Dr. Alley.

While practicing at Fredericton, Mr. Kerr gained for himself the reputation of being an able lawyer, and in October 1855 he removed to St. John where there was a wider field for the display of his great abilities. He was then in the full vigor of manhood, and being possessed of a strong sinewy frame had an almost unlimited capacity for work. In fact his leading characteristic was industry. Whatever he had to do he did with all his might, and no client had ever any cause of complaint on this score. His extensive range of knowledge about the intricate points of law and his sound judgment rendered him in every way a competent counsel and his advice was frequently sought by other lawyers. His kindness to the younger members of the profession was proverbial. He would take hours to explain some apparent difficulty to a new beginner, and his extensive library was always at their service. He trained many students for the profession and no lawyer took greater pains with the students under his charge than Mr. Kerr. Among those who read law in his office was the late James J. Kerr, inspector of customs for Nova Scotia; James Hannay at present literary editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, and author of the History of Acadia. John Kirby, one of the first Catholics who was graduated from the University of New Brunswick, was also a student with Mr. Kerr. Of lawyers now practicing in St. John, who studied with Mr. Kerr, were Thomas McMillan, of the firm of Seely & McMillan, and John Kerr, his son.

In the course of his practice in New Brunswick, which continued for upwards of half a century, Mr Kerr was counsel in many important cases. Of these may be mentioned the famous case of Doak & Hill, publishers of the Loyalist newspaper, who were arrested by order of the house of assembly in 1844 for publishing an attack on Hon L. A. Wilmot. Shortly after their committal Mr Kerr, whom they selected as their counsel, brought the matter before Judge Carter who ordered the release of the accused publishers. Public feeling was thoroughly aroused by the arrest of the publishers, and immediately after their release they issued a slip reiterating all that had been said and then went to the house. The slips had preceded them, and when Doak and Hill showed themselves in the house, the order to clear the galleries was promptly given. The upshot of this remarkable case was that Messrs. Doak and Hill were paid £50 for reporting the proceedings of the house and subsequently recovered £200 in an action against the speaker for false imprisonment. Apart from this historical case Mr. Kerr was connected with many other most important actions, of which may be mentioned McMahon vs Berton, Abell vs Light, Riley vs the Mayor, etc., of St. John, in all of which important points of law were settled. Another case of some historic moment in which Mr. Kerr appeared as counsel was the Caraquet riot case, which arose out of the enforcement of the school law in Gloucester county. The last important case in which Mr. Kerr figured was the famous Tower case, the charge being the scuttling of the barque Brothers Pride. The trial of this cause lasted 51 days and was of the longest on record in any court.

In private life Mr Kerr was known as a kind hearted, generous man. He was strong in his likes and dislikes, but had withal a keen sense of justice and a high appreciation of merit even in an opponent. Moreover, he was fearless in the vindication of the right and was greatly interested in the development of the province and city of his adoption. He sought political preferment unsuccessfully on two occasions in St. John, once for the local house and once for the Dominion parliament. He was a member of St John's Masonic lodge and a year or two ago was elected a life member of the St John Barristers' Society. His death, although at the ripe age of 77 years, will be generally regretted, not only in this city, but throughout the entire province. His wife and two sons—Chief Engineer John Kerr, of the fire department, and Mr. Charles J. Kerr, of the West Shore (N. Y.) Railway—survive him. His illness was short but severe.

The Old Hypocrite.

M. Tasse, M. P. for Ottawa, said in *La Minerve*, referring to Sir John Macdonald's speech at Carleton:—

'To the calumnious hypocrites who represent him as the personification of religious fanaticism, Sir John replied that he had never in his life set foot in an Orange lodge.' * * * 'I am accused' said Sir John, 'of being a Protestant, and even of being a bad Protestant. In like manner I have been accused of being an Orangeman, although I have never set foot in a lodge.'

The Huron *Signal* has unearthed a speech delivered by Sir John to the Orangemen of Kingston in 1861. In this speech Sir John declared that he had joined the Orange order in 1841. He said:—

'Why, Sir, how did I become an Orangeman? I was not an Irishman by birth, and had little to do with politics in those days. It was in 1841, in times when Orangemen were on the descent, when the provincial Legislature had proscribed them, forbidding them to wear their regalia, and declaring their processions illegal, and at times when they were about to pass a law preventing any Orangeman from becoming a juror or a constable, or holding any official position under the Crown, thus branding him as an outlaw and a traitor to his country. I, sir, and many others like myself, felt deeply indignant at this wholesale proscription of a respectable and loyal body of men. I was not an Orangeman, but I know many of the best men in Kingston were—men of intelligence and sterling worth—and I resolved that if they, among whom were many of my best friends, were to be proscribed and hounded down merely because they were Orangemen, I would go in with them and submit to the same obloquy, the same proscription. [Loud cheers.] Then, sir, I became an Orangeman, and it was for the purpose of showing my sympathy with men whom I believed to be outraged by the conduct of the legislature. [Renewed cheering.] What then, sir, did Mr. Brown do? At that very time he was urging the administration, of which he was a prominent supporter, to put down Orangeism. Why, we read in the Globe of those days that they had their feet on the Orangemen and were bound to keep them there. [Hear, hear,] At the very time when I from sympathy with their wrongs joined the body, Mr. Brown was hounding on the Government for the purpose of repressing them. [Applause.] And, sir, while I, as an Orangeman, have ever since been true to its principles, that gentleman has turned his coat again and again." [Loud cheers.]

Sir John has a right to be an Orangeman, to live and die an Orangeman. In 1861 he had been 20 years an Orangeman, according to his own statement! He is probably one yet, which would give him a membership of 45 years. Or, if he is not an Orangeman now, when and why did he leave the body? If he is a member why deny the fact? Why say he was never a member, and go before a Roman Catholic audience to boast of it? There are times and places for most things, but this was no time and no place for such a statement, especially if it was contrary to the truth.—Montreal *Herald*.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.—As Mr. Isaac Freeze, his father and child were returning last evening from a fishing excursion they attempted to ford the Bow River, but the rig upset and the three were thrown into the water. Some Indians on the bank hastened to the rescue and after a hard struggle succeeded in saving Mr. Freeze and the child, but were unable to save the old gentleman. Deceased was about 68 or 70 years of age and a strong, healthy man. He came here last summer from New Brunswick. He has four sons living in the town and neighborhood. The body was recovered almost immediately.—*Calgary Tribune, July 31st.*

Canada at Wimbledon.

THE TEAM WIN MANY PRIZES AT THE GREAT RIFLE CONTEST.

THE KOLAPORE CUP CONTEST.

(Correspondence Montreal Gazette.)

LONDON, July 24.—The event of the past week, from a Canadian point of view, has, of course, been the Wimbledon meeting. As you already know, Lieut. Col Tyrwhitt, Capt. Prevost and their men had the advantage this year of a week's shooting over the University ranges at Cambridge, and were so fortunate as to defeat the university riflemen in a three-team contest, the Ontario men scoring 778, the maritime provinces men 733, and the university 728. They thus began well, and it must be admitted that they have well maintained their reputation since. The weather has most unfortunately been most changeful, and in many respects unsuited to good shooting. Indeed, one begins to look upon it as a moral certainty that the Wimbledon week will be one of dampness, and I fear Canadians who come over solely for this meeting must go back to Canada with a very poor opinion of the English summer climate.

THE KOLAPORE CUP

The great item on the programme of the team was as usual the Kolapore cup, shooting for which took place on Wednesday morning. The weather was for a wonder fine and very hot. The Kolapore contest has for many years been the meeting place in friendly rivalry of picked riflemen of the mother country and of Canada. A few years since Channel Island teams were allowed to join. This year the contestants were unprecedentedly numerous. The mother country was there as usual with her team of eight, namely: Sergt West, of the 21st Lancashire, Corp Parry of the 2nd Cheshire, Private Caldwell of the 1st Renfrew, Private Geddes of the 5th Lanark, Sergt Bates of the 1st Warwick, Corp Caldwell of the 1st Renfrew, Private Kemp, Private Binks, Private McVittle of the 1st Dumfries—all good and tried riflemen. The Canadian team was also to the fore, with Staff-Sergeant A Bell, 12th Batt, Toronto; Trooper Beatty, 8th Cavalry; Pte W. S. Russell, 45th Batt, Bowmanville, Ont.; Staff-Sergeant Armstrong, Governor, General's Foot Guards, Ottawa; Sergeant Loggie, 73rd Batt, Chatham, N. B.; Lieut. Maxwell, Halifax Garrison Artillery; Staff Sergeant King, 45th Batt., Bowmanville, Ont.; and Private Kimmerly, 49th batt, Napanee, Ont. The other teams were those representing Guernsey, Jersey, Australia and India. The teams proceeded to the 200-yard range in good time. The shots at each firing point did not go so well as they usually do at the first range. The mother country put in bulls eyes and inners, but also some outers. Canada and the other colonies followed in much the same lines, Guernsey alone scoring a miss. Presently a Canadian made a miss and then another followed suit while the other teams were keeping up fairly well. In spite of the fairly good shooting on the part of a few Canadians the start was thus bad. One or two men, usually very reliable shots, met with mishaps and at the end Canada stood last but one of the whole six. Jersey led with 242 points, then followed Guernsey with 235, the mother country with 231. Australia 229, Canada 222, and India 219. Of individual scores at this range a Jersey man carried off the palm with 33 out of a possible 35. Trooper Beatty and Pte Kimmerly each put in 31 for Canada.

DISAPPOINTED BUT NOT DEMORALIZED

the Canadians proceeded to the 500 yards range. Here some did well and some but poorly. Sergt Bell led off with five consecutive bullseyes, unfortunately followed by a bad shot, though finished with another bullseye. Private Russell did even better, making six bullseyes and an inner. Private Kimmerly, however, who had done well at the 200 yards, "fell away" and scored but 21, as also did Lieut. Maxwell. In the meantime the mother country was scoring well all round and brought their total for the range up to 242. Canada and Australia followed together with 210 each, and then came Jersey with 205, Guernsey with 202 and India with 200. Private Russell's excellent score of 33 was not, however, beaten in the whole range, though a mother country representative managed to equal it. The total of the mother country for the two ranges now stood as high as 473. Jersey followed with 440, Australia with 439, Guernsey with 437 and Canada, though she had rolled up a little, was still last but one with 432. Under such circumstances it would have been excusable had the men became disheartened. But no, they still kept the end in view and hopefully proceeded to the final range of 600 yards. The first round brought bull's eyes to Sergt. Bell, Trooper Beatty, Pte Russell, Staff-Sergt Armstrong and Sergt King, while the mother country had but one and Jersey but three. And, in spite of a mishap to Trooper Beatty and low scoring by Sergt Loggie, Sergt King and Pte Kimmerly, Canada gradually crept ahead, Sergt Bell, Trooper Beatty, Pte Russell, Staff-Sergt Armstrong and Lieut Maxwell all kept well to work, and though it was apparent that first place was impossible they finished in excellent all round form. How good a fight they fought may be gathered from the fact that Canada's total of 214 at the 600 range led at an easy distance. Guernsey came second with 199; the mother country and Australia tied with 193; Jersey had 179 and India 176. In the whole contest, therefore, Canada stood second, with only twenty points below the mother country. The full Canadian scoring is officially given as follows:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Grand total.
Bell, Sergt	29	32	29	90
Beaty, Tpr	31	27	28	86
Russell, Pte	23	33	28	84
Armstrong, Staff Sergt	25	27	28	80
Loggie, Sergt	29	25	25	79
Maxwell, Lieut	27	21	28	76
King, Sergt	27	24	25	76
Kimberly, Pte	31	21	23	75
	222	210	214	646

While therefore Canada did not carry off the coveted prize, she fought a wonderful fight in spite of much to discourage, and, moreover, had the good fortune to produce the highest individual score. No one in the other four teams touched Sergeant Bell's excellent total of 90, the nearest being the 88 scored by one Englishman and one Australian. The winning score of 666 was within a point of that with which Canada won the cup in 1884. The total score of the Guernsey team was 636, ten below Canada; of Australia, 632; of Jersey, 626, and of India 595. Cheers for the winning and losing teams closed the contest.

CANADIANS IN OTHER CONTESTS.

Speaking generally the team has done remarkably well. They began the week with five prizemen in the Alexandra, Sergt Loggie with 62 points and a prize of £5; Trooper Beatty, 59 and £4; Capt Hood, 57 and £3; and Pte Kimmerly and Staff Sergt Bell, 55 and £2 each. In the Alfred contest Staff-Sergt Mitchell and Sergt Ralston both scored 30 points and gained £5. In the Prince of Wales', Pte Russell was but two below the winner with 94 points and was awarded £5. Staff Sergt Bell had 92 points and £5. In the Martin's challenge cup again a Canadian, Capt Adam was only two below the winner, having 39 points and £3. Trooper Beatty scored 29 and received £2. In the St. George's contest Capt Barnhill came out sixth with 34 points and won £10; Pte Riddle had 33 points and £9, and Pte Russell 30 and £2. Staff Sergt King won £2 in the Windmill, with 62 points; Lieut Maxwell £2 in the *Daily Telegraph* contest with 32; and Pte Kimmerly £5 in the Robin Hood, with 34. In the various aggregates Canadians have also figured fairly high on the prize list. Staff-Sergt Armstrong stands 22nd in the Tyro and receives £2; Sergt Loggie 25th, also with £2, and Trooper Beatty 77th with £1. In the other aggregates Trooper Beatty, Pte Russell, Lieut Maxwell and others stand well.

THE COLONIAL PRIZE.

On the afternoon of the Kolapore day the Colonial prizes given by the city of London corporation were shot for by the Colonial teams. Canada did remarkably well, taking, as will be seen by the following official scores, first and second prizes and as many as 14 out of the 29 given:—

	600 yds.	500 yds.	Grand total
Armstrong, Sergt, Canada	39	40	79
Barnhill, Capt, Canada	40	37	77
Churchill, Pte. Australia	37	37	74
Leach, Sergt, India	33	39	72
Hood, Capt, Canada	34	38	72
Russell, Pte, Canada	32	38	70
Spooner, Lieut, India	34	36	70
Grimes, Sergt, Australia	35	35	70
Fenn, Able Seaman Australia	35	35	74
Wilson, Staff-Sergt, Canada	36	34	70
Davis, Lieut, India	40	29	69
Allan, Pte, Australia	36	32	68
Stanton, Pte, Canada	32	35	67
Beatty, Trooper, Canada	27	39	66
Blair, Lieut, Canada	29	37	66
Gee, Cpl-Sergt, Australia	32	34	66
Harwood, Col-Sergt. India	39	27	66
Golding, Lieut, Australia	34	31	65
Cork, Lieut, Australia	39	25	64
Bowell, Sergt, India	31	32	63
Proud, Sergt, Canada	30	32	62
Mitchell, Staff-Sergt. Canada	31	31	62
Kimmerly, Pte, Canada	36	26	62
Riddle, Pte, Canada	32	29	61
Maxwell, Lieut, Canada	36	25	61
Lenahan, Pte, India	28	32	60
Bowell, Capt, Australia	31	29	60
Ralston, Sergt, Canada	36	24	60
Dale, Lieut, India	31	27	58

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

The Canadians did considerably better than other Colonial teams at the first stage for the Queen's prize, the blue ribbon of the meeting, scoring at 200, 500 and 600 yards an average per man of 76 06, as against 72 86 by the Australians and 69 2 by the Indians. The Canadian scores were:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
Sergt King	24	28	23	75
Sergt Loggie	29	23	32	84
Sergt Lordly	27	21	22	70
Sergt Armstrong	30	30	25	85
Pte Kimmerly	29	27	28	84
Capt Burnhill	31	22	13	66
Sergt Mumford	28	24	26	78
Pte Riddle	25	19	15	59
Pte Stanton	21	20	9	51
Sergt Proud	29	26	21	76
Capt Adam	29	23	18	70
Lieut Maxwell	27	23	26	76
Capt Hood	26	28	20	74
Sergt Rolston	28	19	15	62
Sergt Bell	21	32	27	85
Staff-Stergt Mitchell	27	25	19	71
Lieut Blair	30	24	21	75
Trooper Beatty	30	21	29	80
Private Russell	32	29	24	85
Staff-Sergt Wilson	29	28	18	75

Among the prizes won by Sergt. Loggie we observe the following recorded,—

In Alexandra match	£ 5
" all-comers' aggregate	2
" grand " Badge	2
" Tyro	2
" Kirkm n (2nd prize)	10
" Steward	1

JUDGE TRAVIS'S CASE. A recent issue of the Edmonton *Bulletin* says,—'The Travis investigation at Calgarry has demonstrated pretty thoroughly that the excitement against the judge last winter was raised by bad men through worst means for the vilest purposes. Most people will prefer that the law shall continue to be administered by Judge Travis rather than by a judge under the control of or desirous of pandering to these parties. To secure such a judge has been the object of all the rumpus."

Do not Let Dame Fortune Pass You By.

The 194th Grand Monthly Distribution of The Louisiana State Lottery Company took place on Tuesday (always Tuesday) July 13th 1886, under the usual supervision of Gens. G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va. Well, the usual old story is told again; some $365,500 went flying about like thistle down. It was thusly: Ticket No. 81,375 (costing $5) drew the First Capital Prize of $75,000. It was sold in fifths at $1 each—one to Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, No. 208 Princeton St., E. Boston, Mass.; one to A H Jones, Anniston, Ala.; one to Wm Clem, a worthy farmer at Monroeville, Allen Co., Ind.; one collected through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal., for a resident there; another to a party at Columbus, O, who is opposed to any discovery being made. No. 77,227 won the Second Grand Prize of $25,000, also sold in fifths at $1 each—one to Jno. H. Bones, No. 349 West, 45th St., New York City, a party identified with the Amusement World as Treasurer of the Grand Opera House in 23d st.; one to Henry Sass, No. 29 Western Ave., Toledo, O., paid through Adams Express; one to Carl Tideman, book-keeper with the Meyer Bros. Drug Company, Kansas City, Mo., one to Vito Dilorenzo, a young Italian fruit vender at cor. Washington and Laurel Sts., New Orleans, etc. No. 19,406 drew the Third Capital Prize of $10,000, sold in fifths—one to Eug. Lafon, Dennison, Texas, through First National Bank there: one to John A Stewart, Detroit, Mich., through Detroit Savings Bank; the rest to parties in Boston—in Springfield, Mass, and Clear Lake, Wis. On September 14th, 1886, will be a Quarterly Grand Extraordinary Drawing, when $522,500 will be distributed, of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will give all information.

CEDAR SHINGLES,
PINE CLAPBOARDS, HEMLOCK BOARDS,
Dimensions Pine Lumber etc., etc.,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. BURCHILL & SONS

Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces Etc.

Our Stock of the above is very complete. Persons having difficulty in procuring a suitable truss will find it to their advantage to
CALL AND BE FITTED PROP