General Business.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

L.S.L.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868 for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place on each of the other ten months in the year, and are all drawn in public at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"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.

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

Grand Monthly Drawing

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, July 10, 1888.

CapitalPrize,$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2 Twentieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is		$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is		100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is		50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is		25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are		20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are		25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are		25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are		50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are		60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are		100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
100 Prizes of	$500 are		50,000
100 do	300 are		30,000
100 do	200 are		20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.			
999 do	100 are		99,900
999 do	100 are		99,900
2,134 Prizes amounting to			$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by express (at our expense) addressed

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

Address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER also, That the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and The Tickets are Signed by the President of an institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

BLACK CLYDE STALLION.

SEASON 1888.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Imported by the Northumberland Agricultural Society, will make the Season of 1888 on the same terms, etc., as last year. His route will embrace Blackville, Indiantown, Derby, Newcastle, Nelson, Douglastown, Napan and Chatham. "Duke of Wellington" will stand in Chatham every second week after May 1st; other stopping places made known by the Groom after his first visit.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON is a Black Clyde Stallion, rising 8 years old, by Bismarck, a pure Clyde Horse which took four 1st prizes at Rothsay, Scotland, and other places. Bismarck was by old Marquis, and is now 12 years old, stands 17 hands high, with great power and superior action was bred by R. G. Riddle, Esq., Felton Park, from his celebrated prize-taking Black Mare by Tweeside.

Old Marquis was bred by Alex Lang, Garnlaad, Paisley, and took first prize at Barrhead, Paisley, and at Johnstone when one year old, these shows being open to all Scotland. When two years old took first prize at Rothsay. Marquis' dam was bred by Mr. James Simpson, Bute, and took seven 1st prizes at Rothsay, and all her produce took prizes. Marquis' Grandsire was Samson, bred by Mr. Logan, Crossfeat, Kilbarchan.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S Dam was by Wellington, Grand dam by old Blooming Heather. Wellington was bred by Mr. Robert Fox, of Swindon, Grange, near Weatherby, stands 17 hands high on short clean legs, with good action. Was got by Derbyshire chamrion out of a Mare got by true Briton, True Briton was got by old Oxford and Old Oxford by Bringham's Farmer's Glory. Old Blooming Heather was got by Heather Jock, and obtained in 1859 a medal at Edinburgh and 1st Prize at Carlisle and 1st at Langholm and when 5 years old obtained the £49 prize at the Mid-Calder in County Edinburgh. Blooming Heather was a good black and his dam was by Black Rattler, Grand Dam by Waggoner.

Any further information can be given by the Groom.

"PREFERE."

The above imported and registered Percheron Horse, will make the Season of 1888 in the following districts:

Chatham, Douglastown, Newcastle, Derby, Inlantown, Blackville.

will return by way of the South side of the Miramichi River to NELSON: will also travel

Napan, Black River, Bay du Vin & Black Brook

"PREFERE" is a dark iron grey, foaled in 1883, and bred by M Desfreches, Normandy. His Sire was Count Deschanes; Dam La Bru. PREFERE is 17 Hands high and when on the Government Scale one month ago weighed 1885 lbs, and now weighs 1940 lbs.

Further information as to route, terms of service, etc, will be made known on application to R. FLANAGAN, Chatham, or to the Groom,

Joseph Jardine

MACKIE'S
ISLAY BLEND
IS THE BEST.
USE NO OTHER BRAND.
8-88*

TOWN
Building Lots!

For sale, 8 BUILDING LOTS on Princess Street, between Wellington and Howard Streets. Plan can be seen at my office.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and Wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

"Young Columbus."

will make the Season of 1888 in the County of NORTHUMBERLAND.

PEDIGREE.

YOUNG COLUMBUS is a well-shaped Chestnut Stallion, standing 16 hands high, bred in Nova Scotia, foaled in 1881 got by Columbus, dam by Moscow, Grand dam by Mambrino Chief, (214).

COLUMBUS sire of Edward D. 2 29, was by Old Columbus (94) 2 30, Dam by Black Hawk Hambletonian he by Hill's Black Hawk (5), by Sherman, by Justin Morgan.

HILL'S BLACK HAWK (5), was the sire of Ethan Allen and Grand Sire of Daniel Lambert, Pochohontas and Gen Knox.

OLD COLUMBUS (94), was the sire of Confidence, 2 28, Smith's Columbus 2 31.

OLD COLUMBUS was a Chestnut horse, white hind feet and one white fore foot and ankle, was foaled in Quebec about 1830, was of unknown origin, but must have possessed a great amount of rich blood which he has shown in his get and their descendants. He was a converted pacer, could trot a mile in 2 30, a quarter in 34 seconds and a full mile in 2 34 when 28 years old.

SMITH'S COLUMBUS (95), by Old Columbus (94), was the sire of eleven in 2 30 and better, best of whom are Myron Perrey 2 24¾, Sea Foam 2 24¾, Com. Vanderbuilt 2 25, Phil Sheridan 2 26¾.

PHIL SHERIDAN (630), 22¾, was the sire of ten in 2 30 and better, best of whom are Phyllias 2 15¼, Adelaide 2 19¾, Commonwealth 2 22, Bessie Sheridan 2 23¼, Hiram Woodruff 2 25, Valley Chief 2 22.

MOSCOW, sire of the dam of Young Columbus was by Hyndick Hambletonian (10), the sire of forty in 2 30 and better, best of whom are Dexter 2 17¼ Nettie 2 18, Orange Girl 2 20, Geo. Wilkes 2 22.

MAMBRINO CHIEF (214) sire of the Grand Dam of Young Columbus, is by Mambrino Chief (11), and has four in the 2 30 list. He is the sire of Mambrino Sparkle 2 17, and is the Grand Sire of Sir Charles, Helena and Mambrino Moll), horses well known in New Brunswick.

MAMBRINO CHIEF (11), was the sire of six in 230 and better, best of whom were Lody Thorne 2 18¼, Woodford Mambrino 2 21¼.

YOUNG COLUMBUS has in his veins the blood of four great families, Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Columbuses and the Morgans, and along with being a descendant of the greatest trotting families he is himself a natural trottor.

The travelling route will be made known by posters and on application to the groom.

Mares sent to Newcastle for service will be carefully looked after and well cared for.

TERMS FOR THE SEASON, $10 00

Jas. Dickson, Groom.

Newcastle, April 24, 1888.

ADIRONDACK.

Under Patronage of Northumberland Agricultural Society.

OWNERS, JOHN FERGUSON, AND S'L CARRUTHERS

This young Stallion will make the Season of 1888 in the following places:—

NEWCASTLE, CHATHAM, NAPAN, NELSON, NORTH and SOUTHWEST: Also to NEGUAC.

This horse will be 4 years old on May 6th, 1888 He is dark brown, 15½ hands high and weighs 1100 lbs.

Adirondack is sired by the standard bred hors

ALLRIGHT.

the well known sire of Trotting Horses. Although the stock of Allright is young, yet he has sired very many very fast horses; such as Black Pilot, record 2.33; George Lee, 2:28¾; George Allright, 2:41; Defiance, 2:29¾ and many others. Allright was sired by Taggart's Abdallah, record. 2:26¾, he by Farmer's Beauty, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury, he by the original Justin Morgan.

ADIRONDACK'S

dam was sired by Randolph, he by Morgan Telegraph, he by Deerfield Morgan, dam by Saladin.

Terms for Season $10.00. If a mare does not prove in foal service will be given free the following season. For single service $5.00.

All fees to be settled during the Season, either by cash or note, with the groom.

ROBERT TOZER.

Newcastle, May 1, 1888.

MIRAMICHI
Steam Navigation Co'y.

The Steamers "NELSON" and "MIRAMICHI" will run daily on their respective routes, from this date as follows—

STR. "MIRAMICHI," Capt. DeGrace, will leave Chatham for Newcastle at 7.30 a.m., and Newcastle for Chatham and points down river at 8.15 a. m.

STR. "NELSON"
CAPT THOS. PETERSON,
WILL LEAVE—

Chatham.	Nelson.	Newcastle.
for Douglas'wn, Kerr's Mill, Newcastle and Nelson.	for Newcastle, Kerr's Mill, Douglas'n & Chatham.	(Call's Wharf) for Kerr's Mill, Douglastown and Chatham.
SOLAR TIME.	SOLAR TIME.	SOLAR TIME.
9 a m	9 40 a m	10 00 a m
11 a m	11 40 a m	12 00 m
2 p m	2 40 p m	3 00 p m
4.30 p m	5 10 p m	5 30 p m
7 p m		8 00 p m

carrying freight and passengers between the points named,

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Single fare between Chatham, Newcastle, or Nelson or vice versa, 20c. Return Tickets issued on board at 30c Card Tickets, good for 20 or 25 Trips, issued at the rate of 12½ cents a trip.

STR. "MIRAMICHI"
— CAPT DEGRACE—

will, leave Chatham for points down river, via, Black Brook, Lapham's, Oak Point, Burnt Church, Neguac and Point aux Car daily at 9 a m, calling at Escuminac on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and Bay du Vin on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, carrying Passengers and Freight as usual between all the points named, and the "MIRAMICHI" passengers for points up-river will be sent thereto by the "NELSON," free of charge.

EXCURSION DAYS.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays will be excursion days, when the "Miramichi" will land excursionists, in parties of ten or more at any available point on the down river route

EXCURSION TICKETS FROM ALL POINTS, 50 CENTS

Parties having freight to ship to points down-river must have it on the wharf in the evening.

T DESBRISAY, Manager

NEW GOODS.

EXTENSIVE
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

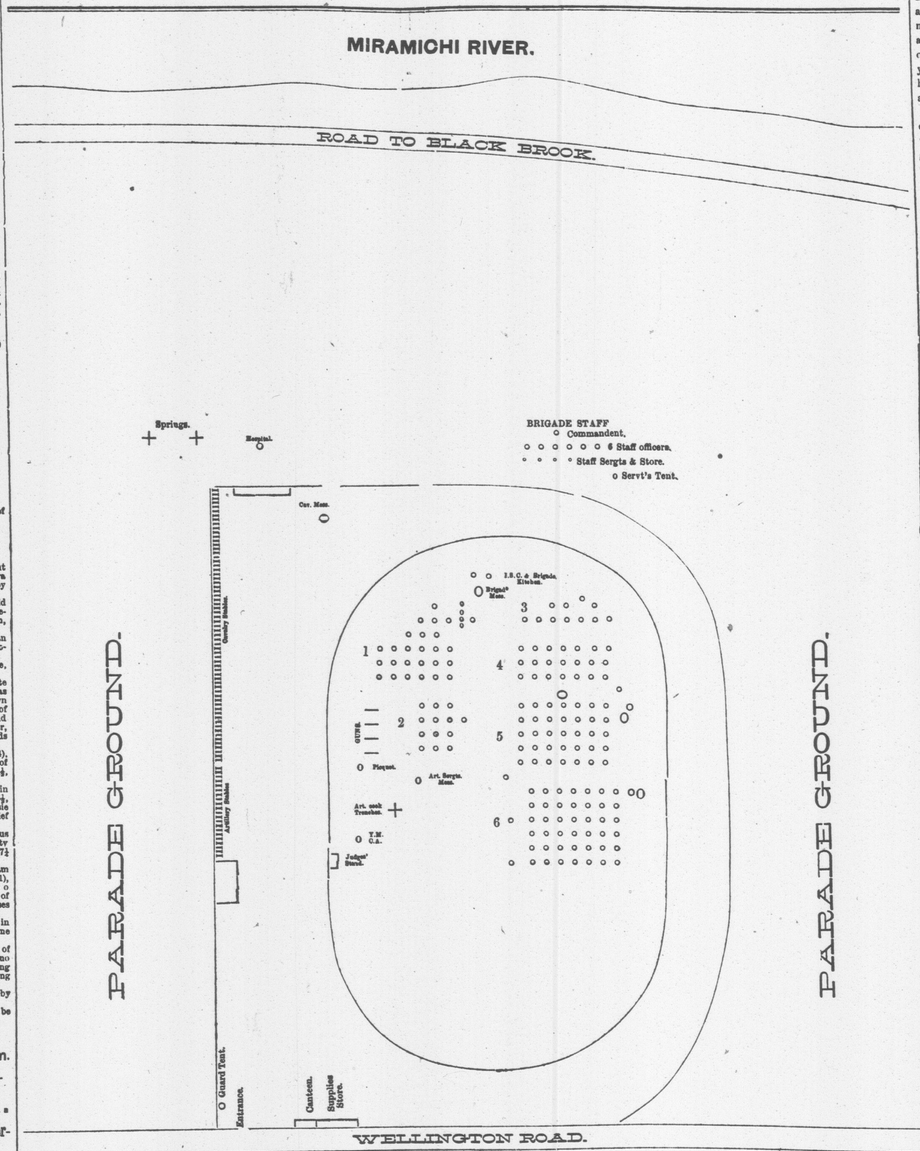
Prices Lower than Ever.

—AT—

F. W. RUSSEL'S,
Black Broo

CAMP CHATHAM.

The accompanying map, which, for the most part, appeared in last week's ADVANCE, is corrected up to yesterday afternoon and shows exactly the location of each tent, etc. composing the Brigade Camp. A number of tents have been removed to new positions during the week and some additional ones erected.



1—8th Princess Louise Cavalry, Lt. Col. Domville.
2—Newcastle Field Battery Artillery, Lt. Col. Call.
3—Brighten Engineers, Major Vince.
4—Infantry School Corps, Lt Young.
5—73rd Battalion Infantry, Lt. Col. McCulley.
6—74th Battalion Infantry, Lt. Col. Beer.

Ground for Field Manœuvres.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - JULY 5, 1888

The Brigade Camp.

The Brigade Camp at the Driving Park has been the great centre of attraction during the week, and it would be well for those who imagine that such gatherings afford mere holiday pastime for our volunteers, to watch the daily round of duties performed, in order that they might have their minds disabused of a very fallacious notion. An experience of a good many years in observing the workings of Military Camps justifies us in saying that there is a decided improvement in comparison with a few years ago, in the regulations by which Brigade Camps are governed, and, also, so far as Camp Chatham is concerned, an evident sense of the fact that duty demands the closest attention of all ranks, in order that the best attainable results may be reached during the period set apart for Camp training. No better evidence of the prevailing sentiment of the Camp in this respect need be sought than the fact that no officer in any position of responsibility connected with its active duties allows himself to be called from his post by any of the social attractions which are inseparable from Miramichi hospitality, and it is very gratifying, especially to the newspaper man who knows where any officer ought to be at any time of the day or night, to be able to feel sure that he will be sure to find him at his post.

Such being the case, it is not to be wondered at that the men show in the performance of their duties that they have profitted by the example of their superiors. At first, it was to be expected, with so large a number of raw recruits, that there would be many matters of detail neglected or performed indifferently, and while this was so to some extent for a day or two, the visitor to camp now finds the regularity, order and neatness which are the outcome of watchful superintendence and the enforcement of discipline. We, therefore, congratulate all concerned on the excellent order prevailing, not only in the matter of the men's conduct, both in camp and out of it, but in the cleanliness of the camp precincts and the "smart" personal appearance of the men of all arms. Especial credit is due to the Cavalry and Artillery bodies, whose men have duties to perform which tell on their uniforms and tax their tidiness. Not only are their stables cleanly and well attended, but their camp ground and surroundings are the best kept on the field, while their tents are models of neatness and orderly arrangement, equalled only in this respect by the Military School and the Engineers.

The Brigade has not yet appeared in the town, but on Friday last the cavalry and artillery marched through the principal streets and attracted great attention, the excellent band of the cavalry under bandmaster Seely played at the head of the column. After doing the streets they proceeded to the Lobban field, at the upper end of the town. After marching past at close intervals and ranking past, the cavalry, as a flying column, threw out skirmishers to the front, from which direction an enemy was supposed to be approaching. The battery took a position to await intelligence from the skirmishers as to the location of the enemy. After firing a few shots from that position they were beaten back and the cavalry charged upon and repulsed the enemy, when the battery advanced and routed them with shot and shell, before the supposed infantry supports came up.

On the same day the 73rd and 74th marched to the parade ground and went through several field movements. They practiced the *feu de joie*, preparatory to Monday's field day, and at 2.30, all the infantry under command of the commandant, were brigaded. The brigade was drawn up in line of quarter column, facing west, and went through several field manœuvres very creditably. The brigade formed mass of quarter column on the School Corps, and marched past in quick time; afterwards on the double. The 73rd were very steady on the double, and elicited much praise therefor. The brigade practised the *feu de joie* with three rounds of blank cartridge for dominion day celebration. A pretty movement was that of the line advancing in review order when it was halted, and the general salute was given.

After this the brigade formed quarter column and charged right and left; then it advanced in echelon of battalions at 30 paces distance; then retired. The column halted and fronted in line of quarter column on the School Corps. Then the battalions advanced in a column of fours from the right of companies, and wheeled to a flank, when they halted and fronted.

Next, there was skirmishing, which was participated in by the whole brigade, after which they formed line of column on the School Corps, when the commandant addressed the men, saying that he was much pleased with the efficiency in drill displayed, considering the short time the men had been in camp. He wished to direct their attention to the necessity of guides looking to the dressing and covering of the men. He hoped it would continue so to the end of the camp.

On Sunday there was a general church parade at 9 a. m. when Service was held on the ground, just outside of the Park enclosure and west of the Brigade staff tents. Rev. Dean Forsyth, Rector of Chatham, preceded by the surpliced choir of St. Mary's, marched from the Brigade orderly tent, a quartette from the I. S. C. Band, under Bandmaster Hayes, playing a processional march. The reading desk was composed of a bass, surmounted by a tenor drum, and it was conveniently placed beneath a shade-tree around which the different corps were formed in line, making four sides of a square, facing inwards. The singing, accompanied by the I. S. C. Band quartette, embraced Hymns, 166, 300 and 391—the first named being the familiar "Old Hundred" and the others, "All Hail the power of Jesus' name" and "Onward Christian Soldiers" respectively. The *Venite* and *Benedictus* were read, the *Te Deum* being omitted as well as a portion of the Psalms of the day and the second lesson, such occasions demanding a more brief service than the regular one. The First Lesson was read by Major Gordon, Brigade Major.

The Sermon, by Dean Forsyth, was one of the best ever delivered in a Brigade Camp in Canada, the preacher seeming, in its delivery, to have caught the inspiration of the position and its surroundings, his clear voice reaching the most remote of his auditors. The text and sermon were as follows:—

Joshua 8, 13, 28, 30—"And the Lord said unto Joshua, Fear not, neither be thou dismayed: take all the people of war with thee, and arise go up against Ai: See, I have given into thine hand the King of Ai, and his people and his cattle and his land. So Joshua arose and all the people of war, to go up against Ai. And Joshua burnt Ai, and made it an heap forever, even a desolation unto this day. Then Joshua built an altar unto the Lord God of Israel in Mt. Ebal.

In reading the sacred history, my brethren and soldiers, of the Wars of Israel containing our text, we are introduced to a scene in the great military experience of the Jewish Army, which seems to suggest some thoughts suitable to the present occasion, when we meet on this sacred morning of rest for worshipful recognition of the God of Armies. Joshua and the soldiers of Israel, had, by the command and promised help of the Almighty, accomplished the conquest of Ai, one of the strongholds of the Canaanites. In reading the account of preceding events our thoughts are directed to the stratagems of war, its carnage and desolations, its victories and defeats. Suddenly, after an absorbing conflict we are introduced to the hosts of Israel—not in deadly conflict, nor in military manœuvres, but in solemn religious assembly; not engaged in the destruction of heathen cities, but in erecting an altar of sacrifice to God, and engraving on its stones the law He had delivered to Moses for the eternal guidance of His people. That solemn assembly was a mustering of the warring thousands of Israel to learn and accept anew God's great law, in accordance with the direction of Moses in the 27th chap. of Deuteronomy. There, as you may see in the record, were to stand certain tribes on the slopes of Gerizem to respond to the benedictions, and there also were to stand certain tribes on Mount Ebal, to respond to the maledictions of the Law. The Ark of God in the valley between; an altar reared on one of the heights; the Law solemnly read, and greeted with the responses of a gathered nation, men of war, and others of all classes and descriptions; covenant sacrifices offered; the inscription on memorial stones of the leading precepts of the Law—all these constitute a scene in the midst of actual warfare, of the utmost impressiveness. It was the scene of a nation accepting the terms of a covenant recognizing the one true God, hallowing their conquest by acknowledging Him by whose blessing it was won, taking formal possession of the country for their God, and, in the midst of the land, consecrating a mountain for His worship. It was not an everyday occurrence, but it was full of moral instruction for after generations engaged in the occupations of the world.

One of its lessons is that sacred rests and communions with God should be mingled with all worldly duties. Your thoughts, brethern and soldiers, and ours among whom you have come, in whose presence we rejoice, have been occupied with the subject of military movements and tactics, and accoutrements and organization, and the various paraphernalia of war. You have been undergoing somewhat of the discipline intended to prepare you for perpetuating the glory of Briton's Army. You have wisely been making ready for the possibility of a call to arms, a possibility we may all desire may be far hence. You have been prudently putting into practice the precept of the immortal Washington "in time of peace prepare for war." You have in some measure, at least, been imitating the wisdom of that Prussian foresight which was exemplified in the sudden ascendancy of the Empire of Germany. Less than 50 years ago Prussian power in Europe was comparatively little. While other nations were fighting, not always gloriously or wisely, Prussia, at peace, devoted herself to the improvement of arms and discipline, and suddenly astonished the world in the results of improved arms like the needle-gun and disciplined soldiers led by disciplined officers. Thus, in 1866 the Austrian Empire was humbled at Sadowa and, afterwards, in a series of brilliant victories, the combined armies of France, 350,000 strong, were, with the over-confidant and unhappy Napoleon III, humiliated before the glorious ascendancy of the Empire of "Kaiser William" and of his lamented successor Frederick—"Unzer Fritz," the illustrious soldier and hero of Sadowa and of Woerth. You are occupied in these periodical times of training in developing those soldierlike qualities which have already been exhibited in Canadian volunteers, who have fallen at their post of duty, who have manifested endurance and bravery of which veterans in the service might be proud. Ridgway and the blood-stained snows of the Northwest have told what might be expected of Canadian soldiers in greater conflicts.

Such being the purpose for which you have come to our midst, such the things with which you are occupied, we desire to extend to you, soldier brethern, a hearty, hospitable, proud welcome to the banks of the historic Miramichi. We take pleasure in observing your progress in discipline towards that ideal to which we hope you aspire, when your officers can truly say "we are men under authority, having soldiers under us, and we say unto one, Go, and he goeth; and to another, Come, and he cometh: and to our servant, Do this, and he doeth it." We take great delight in your martial display, your military manœuvres, your burnished armour, your bugle-calls, your inspiring music, rousing the enthusiasm with which England's brave have marched to victory and honour. We pray that the occasion may never arise when you will be called to actual conflict, but we are glad to tell you of our confidence that in such emergency you will be found worthy. Thus, then, have our thoughts been turned to military affairs by your coming to our midst.

But here, on this morning of the sacred day of rest, we are introduced to a scene which reminds us of the hosts of Israel gathered at the altar in Ebal, worshipping God and reading His law according to His commandment. Here, as in that ancient episode, as Godfearing soldiers let us hope there are on our Gerizem, on the one side, those who will always respond "Amen" to the benediction of God upon the righteous. Here also upon our Ebal, on the other side, let us hope there are those who will always respond "Amen" to the maledictions of God upon the wicked. Here is the anointed messenger of the Most High to declare His counsels. Here among your officers are lay readers who betimes read the Law of the Lord to the men of war. Here are the white-robed singers corresponding to the singing Levites of the Tabernacle. Here are the musicians and the cornet and all the instruments setting forth the praise of the God of armies.

What then do we learn from the scene before us? The same truth as from the solemn assembly at Ebal long years ago—viz, that in all the worldly duties of men, and pre-eminently in the duties of warfare, the Lord God of armies must be acknowledged. It is a truth fully enforced in the sacred history of the wars of God's people. Its importance is sufficiently illustrated in the example of Joshua taking time, in the midst of powerful and threatening enemies, to engage in the religious exercises enjoined by God. A less religious and holy leader than Joshua would have postponed such solemn assemblage until his conquest was complete, or to a more convenient season. But Joshua "set the Lord always before him," and at the very outset sought to hallow the conflicts and victories of Israel. Happy are the soldiers who are officered by godly men; who will consider that the time is not lost which is spent in the religious recognition of God, in communion with Him seeking His blessing.

Bear in mind, then, soldiers, that they should be holy who bear the sword of the Lord. Let it be part of your training to learn that no duty of warfare is more important than to exemplify a godly and christian life. Whatever be your duties in peace or in war always have your Gerizems, &c, your Ebals, where in intercourse with the Lord God of Hosts you may obtain that strength without which no man can prevail. Train your souls according so the principles and discipline of true religion, and then to the efficiency of well trained bodies you can unite the true soul's resistless motives. In these lies the seat of power in the individual, in the nation, in the army. No people will long lack country, safety, freedom and glory in whose souls God and His will have their proper recognition. Hence, when Joshua gathered his solemn assembly to quicken the religious life of his army, he was doing more for the security of his inheritance than if he had built fortresses and forgotten God. God is a nation's fortress, and happy are the people who have godly rulers who set Him always before them; happy the army with godly leaders, and happy the soldiers who can truly say 'Blessed be the Lord, my strength who teacheth my hands to war and my fingers to fight; my hope and my fortress, my castle, and my deliverer, my defender, in whom I will trust."

We commend you, then, as the defenders of our land, our liberties, and our homes, to the blessing of the Lord God of Hosts. We pray that you may never experience the calamities of actual war. But should this be your lot we trust you will go forth not only in the strength of military discipline, but in the power of a duly recognized God, prepared with His armour upon the right hand and upon the left.

A squad of Artillerymen and Cavalrymen, under Lieut. Lawlor, attended 12 o'clock mass at the pro-Cathedral and the 73rd Battalion, whose members expected to attend the different churches of their choice, as contemplated in Brigade orders and understood by all, were marched by their Colonel in a body to the Reformed Episcopal church, which he himself attends. A few of the officers and men of other corps attended the other church services, at which sermons more or less addressed to our military surroundings were preached,

Sunday was on the whole, spent in a very satisfactory manner, the sacredness of the day being generally regarded by the men in camp, as well as those who were in the town.

Monday was a holiday time in town and Camp in celebration of Dominion day. The attention of the men of the different corps was directed mainly to preparations for the Brigade parade at two o'clock, at which hour all were promptly in readiness for the march out, the men of all the corps presenting the appearance of regulars, in the smartness of their uniforms and correctness of position and movement.

The Brigade was formed in line of quarter columns facing the south on the parade ground, north east of the camp. It was then deployed, and the Brigadier inspected the different corps in line, the Brigade Baud playing the troop.

Then the *feu de joie* in honor of Dominion Day was fired, seven guns from the artillery preceeding the *feu de joie* by the infantry, until the twenty-one guns were fired by the artillery and three rounds by the infantry.

The brigaded infantry then fixed bayonets, presented arms and the whole brigade with hats off gave three cheers for the Dominion. Line of quarter columns was again formed preparatory to marching past by cavalry, artillery and infantry. This was done in quarter columns, in file of the cavalry and in numbers by the artillery. The whole then went past, the artillery and cavalry on the trot and the infantry on the double, forming on their original positions. Another deployment took place and the ranks were opened and the whole line advanced in review order. The ranks were again closed and line of quarter column on the left company of the left battalion was formed. An advance in direct eschelon from the left followed and line on the leading battalion was formed.

Owing to the extreme heat the Brigadier decided not to further prolong this interesting and instructive field day.

Commanding officers were called to the front and the Brigadier expressed to them and desired them to express to the men his satisfaction with the marked progress being made from day to day, as well as in particular his thanks for the exemplary conduct of the men.

The progress made showed clearly that both officers and men are paying attention to the points which were brought to their notice by the Brigadier on his first Brigade parade—Friday last. The field movements of Dominion Day were executed with a regularity and precision that would hardly be exoected at the end of the twelve days' drill, considering the fact that there are so many new men in the ranks. It is remarked that all the officers, led by the example of the Commandant, are, as far as they can possibly do so, escaping the social attractions which Miramichi hospitality opens to them, and invariably making their Camp duties their first consideration. This has its legitimate effect on the Camp generally and hence the prevailing sense of duty which was manifest in Monday's creditable parade.

Every day sees the different corps at drill either by companies, regimentally or in brigade. Hard and faithful work is done and the men will all be the better for it. The good men will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have been able to perform their whole duty, and it will be a benefit to the other class—and they are few—to have been placed where they were obliged by well-enforced discipline to "face the music."

The parade state of the Brigade is now as follows:—

Brigade Staff: 7 officers, 4 sergts., 1 servant, 6 horses
Cavalry: 17 officers, 125 non-com. officers and men 112 horses
Artillery: 5 " 71 " " " 29 horses
Engineers: 3 " 42 " " " I. S. C.: 6 " 83 " " " 2 horses
73rd: 17 " 209 " " " 3 horses
74th: 24 " 252 " " " 5 horses.
Total, 79 officers, 787 non. com. officers and men and 157 horses.

The Engineers were yesterday erecting a bridge, to be capable of sustaining the transport of a 6-pounder, at the Canada Wharf. Capt. Davidson, Dominion Inspector of Engineers is in Camp and on Tuesday night conducted some interesting practice in signalling, using the Continental Morse system with flash lanterns. If time will permit practice at signalling with the heliograph will be carried on. The Engineers will leave Camp for their local headquarters to-morrow, Friday. They are a fine corps well officered and are especially fortunate in having so efficient a commander as Major Vince.

We must not omit mention of the veteran Lt.-Col. Blaine of the Fusiliers, who is Musketry Instructor. Everybody likes him because of his "Jack Blunt" speech and thorough knowledge of his duties.

Brigade Sergt., Capt. Mackenzie, and Artillery Sergt. Major Hughes are officers known to almost every volunteer in the province, and their share of the camp's work is, as usual, important.

Bandmaster Hayes is another well known officer. Efficient and painstaking as usual, he has under his charge a band that is creditable to the service.

The hospitalities of the camp have taken different forms, from that of Brigade Mess dinners down through the list. Last night the 73rd officers gave a dinner to the Brigade and commanding officers in camp a few other officers and civilian guests being also honored with invitations.

To-day, Thursday, will be a Brigade day, when all the corps in Camp—save, possibly, the Artillery and Engineers—will be drilled together.

The town people are, of course anxious to know when they will have the opportunity of seeing the whole Camp force marching through Chatham. We are glad to be informed that tomorrow, Friday, weather permitting, there will be what is known as a column of route, when all the corps under canvas will be brigaded and, in that formation, marched through town with their bands, and afterwards take up position in the vicinity of the Lobban field for practice of outpost duty by infantry and reconnaissance by cavalry, the artillery to be practiced in taking up position.

The Next Century.

The *Scientific American* answers the old question as to the commencement of the next century, that it will begin January 1, 1900. Some years ago, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, in response to a question sent from St. John, decided that the twentieth century would begin on 1st January, 1901, and this answer seems to be correct. It certainly takes nineteen hundred full years to complete nineteen centuries.—St. John *Globe*, June 27th.

The *Globe* ought to know that the *end* of the year 1899 will bring with it the *end* of the century, just as the end of the year 1 ended the first year of the world's existence. Consequently, the 1st day of January, 1900 will be the first day of the next century. Why should it require a minute more than a full 1900 years to complete 19 centuries? The *Globe* and *Journal of Commerce* should reconsider the matter.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Why G. F. Morse is a Lucky Man.

Mr. G. F. Morse, of 880 Harrison ave., Boston, Mass., is a lucky man. He held one-tenth of ticket No. 19,862, which drew the second capital prize of $50,000 in the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery held on the 10th inst. To a reporter Mr. Morse said: "It is true that I drew $5,000 in the recent drawing of the Louisiana lottery. I held one tenth of ticket 19,862. This is the second time I have been lucky," continued Mr. Morse. "I also drew $5,000 last December. In that drawing I held one-twentieth of the $100,000 prize, ticket No. 8,180."—*Boston (Mass.) Record*, April 28.