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

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"*We do hereby certify that we supervise he 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.*"

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Commissioners.

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At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
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1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 are	25,000
2 PRIZE 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
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999 do	100 are	99,900
999 do	100 are	99,900
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ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the **SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S.** is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force under any circumstances **FIVE YEARS LONGER, UNTIL 1895.**

The Louisiana Legislature which adjourned July 10th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1919—The general impression is that **THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.**

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - - JANUARY 7, 1892.

The Way it Stands.

The Dominion Government's administration is, very naturally, judged in Northumberland County by the attitude it assumes towards our fishermen. The reason is because it is the fishery interest that chiefly concerns our people in their relations with the government. They are passive under the exactions and hardships imposed upon them by the national policy, because, for the time, they accept the theory of the Ottawa ministry that it was necessary to violate the assurances given them in respect of the tariff at the time of confederation, in order to develop the independent national life of the Dominion. They are willing to be called Liberal-Conservatives in that connection, but they are not satisfied that in the practical working out of the national problem, they should also be insolently deprived of their local rights and privileges, which they have enjoyed from the time of the earliest settlement of the country. They are thoroughly aroused to the fact that the policy of the Fisheries Department, which has always aimed to deprive them of their privileges, is more subversive of their rights under the present minister than ever it was before. They believe him to be entirely out of sympathy with them and their affairs. They know, to their cost, that he is ignorant of facts and conditions which, if he cared to inform himself of them, would lead him to different courses from those taken by him, and they will, therefore in future oppose any government that will maintain one so antagonistic to them in the important office he holds.

Money can be found by the government for other public services, but niggardly expenditure is a characteristic of the Fisheries Department in the important matter of guarding our North Shore rivers. To save necessary expenditure for guardianship Mr. Tupper has deprived the up-river fishermen of the Miramichi—the second largest river of eastern Canada—of the privilege of salmon-fishing, which they and antecedent generations have always enjoyed. This means that the present government—through its Minister of Fisheries—is unwilling to spend the paltry amount necessary to provide efficient guardianship, but has substituted therefor a system of prohibition—of depriving the people of the country of their natural and time-honored rights—by which it is made a penal offence to take a few of the salmon which providence sends them every year, as they and their forefathers did long before they had confederation, or the national policy, or Ottawa encroachments upon their rights, and consequent deprivations and hardships began to drive them and their families from the country.

It is a sign that the old spirit of the County is not suppressed and vitiated, when our people are turning from existing party allegiances and determining to more fully assert their rights. The old fight that was waged against Mr. Mitchell's attempted confiscation of the riparian rights of the Crown as represented by the Local Government and people of New Brunswick, and that against the Mackenzie Government, when it attempted its prohibitions of smelt and salmon-fishing in certain waters of the North Shore, must be waged again, for as "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," so is the resistance of these Ottawa encroachments upon our time-sanctioned fishing privileges, a paramount duty of our people, in their own interest and that of those who follow them. Minister Tupper will have to learn that regulations which may be right for waters with which he and his advisers are acquainted are absurd when applied to the Miramichi. He must also learn that although it may seem to him more easy to prohibit than regulate, he must not prohibit by wholesale as he has done. If he will not learn these lessons, the government of which he is a member will, at the proper time, have reason to regret that a wiser man had not been their Minister of Fisheries.

Will somebody rise and explain the object of the Fisheries Department in studding off Chatham harbor with piles that would do excellent service in building a breakwater, or in the erection of that Negnac wharf, for which it was alleged a grant was made during the last session of parliament. It is, of course, discouraging for our people to be deprived of their fisheries, but there is a grotesque feature in the staking off of the harbor and creating dangerous obstructions to navigation, as was done by order of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries as a Christmas remembrance to our people. The circumstances leading to the operation are of interest, as showing what an advantage it is to have a minister at Ottawa who imagines that no amount of ignorance, indifference or neglect of duty will be resented by those whose interests he sacrifices and whose very livelihood he deprives them of. It was on this wise: Facts which would have convinced any competent public administrator of the justice of restoring the Chatham people's fishing to them, were being presented to the Minister of Fisheries and, in the meantime, smelt-net poles—which are really piles from forty to fifty feet in length—were driven into the river-bottom, some of which, at least, were used in fishing operations. After the Minister was in possession of all the facts, he came to the conclusion that his officers, the people interested and everybody else were in error, and the best use he could make of their petitions to him would be to show, by utterly ignoring them, what a superior kind of person he is. He had two things in his favor. He was Minister of Fisheries and also Minister of Marine. That meant unlimited power. Had he been only Minister of Fisheries he could not, in venting his ginger-pop spleen upon our people, create obstructions to navigation, but, being a kind of double-barrelled blunderbus, he fired away with a recklessness only equalled by his indifference to consequences. Determined to impress us all with the power of his authority, he issued his fiat to the overseer of the district to go forth and destroy. It happened, however, owing to the prohibitions imposed upon our fishermen, that there wasn't much to destroy, which accounts, no doubt, for the unsparing character of the onslaught made upon the Miramichi net-poles with the departmental axe. The hewing in pieces of Agag and the destruction of the historical cherry tree by Washington with his little hatchet were effete performances compared with the operations of Minister Tupper's men as they razed the smelt-poles to the level of the river ice. When the navigation season opens the joe boats will come up-river, and as their bottom-planks are pierced by the upward-pointing stumps of the beheaded smelt-poles, they will fill and sink. It will be bad for the navigation of the river but the Minister will have the consolation of knowing that he thus demonstrates his important existence and authority, and will have a few less boats claiming the fishery bounty. We shall also have our steamboat propellers broken, anchors fouled and other mishaps occurring which, of course, won't cost the Minister of Fisheries anything, although it will be rough on those whose property he will have been the means of destroying. Some of the pilots are looking for augurs with which to bore holes in the centre of the obstructing stumps for dynamite cartridges, so that they may blow them out of the way, but the fishermen have secured the cartridges and intend to use them on the next candidate who comes out in favor of any government that has such a Minister of Fisheries as the present very fresh young man at Ottawa, who appears to know so little of our salt water fishes and the rights of navigation and is so vain of his brief authority as to manifest it as he has been doing of late.

Rottenness in High Places.

The facts in reference to the situation in the Province of Quebec and at Ottawa are very much mixed up in the papers. The Conservative telegraphers inform their organs that Mercier hasn't any chance of being returned to power in the pending elections, while the Liberal papers express the opposite view. The Liberal papers are very much shocked over what they call Governor Angers' unheard of outrage on the constitution in dismissing their good friends, Mercier and his associates, and appear to hold that it is no harm for a liberal minister to be a party to the plundering of the public treasury, deceiving the representative of the Crown, or ignoring him altogether when there is any job to carry out of which an honest governor would not approve. A great deal is being published too respecting the course of the governor in dissolving the legislature and appealing to the judgment of the people. Liberal authorities say he has done wrong, while Conservative ditto approve of his action. The most interesting feature of the muddle is that gentlemen as high in political life as Hon. Mr. Laurier and Hon. David Mills are condemning Governor Angers for doing what they argued, a few years ago, was right for Governor Letellier St. Just to do, while it is admitted by everybody that the offences of the Mercier Government called for the exercise of the dismissing prerogative much more than those of the former DeBoucherville cabinet did.

Honest men, all over the country, however, hope that the minds of the people of Quebec will not be diverted from the duty of punishing Mercier and his associates for their scandalous raids upon the treasury. Men who are liberals first, and honest men afterwards, seem to hope that Mercier will be restored to power, while conservatives appear to wish for the defeat of Mercier because he secured the election of many of their opponents by means of stolen public money, rather than because his administration was so corrupt as to bring discredit upon our public institutions.

We observe that Mr. Chapleau, who was, not long ago, expected to follow the example of Sir Hector Langevin by resigning his seat in the Dominion Cabinet, is reported to be taking advantage of his party's necessities in the Quebec crisis for the purpose of securing to himself a "spending department"—possibly that of Public Works. The country will hardly put up with such a shock to its sense of the fitness of things as Mr. Chapleau's promotion would be. If the Dominion Government cannot maintain itself without such "conciliations," neither can it survive the odium of making them. Everybody would feel more like looking honest outsiders in the face if all of these Quebec "lame ducks" were left in retirement until they had ample time for repentance, and the country an opportunity to recover from the effects of the scandals caused by their administration.

Absurd!

Some of the papers are publishing an Ottawa despatch to the effect that Parliament will meet on 18th of February. The announcement is so absurd as to suggest the idea that it was got up by the "Ottawa prevaricator" who, according to the tory papers is connected with the liberal press, and according to the latter is the hireling of the former.

The Other Side.

The Catholic Association of Canada has sent the following to the editor of the Montreal Witness, which that paper published on Wednesday last:—

"In your issue of Saturday, Dec. 26, under an article headed, "The Archbishop and the Jesuits," you state:—"Mr. Mercier's friends, the Jesuits, seem to be at their accustomed underhand tricks," and proceed to give an account, from the London *Times*, of a rebuke given to a Jesuit priest by the Bishop of Bayonne, after a sermon preached by the Jesuit in Bayonne Cathedral. The account as given in your paper, was first published by *L'Avenir* a local paper of Bayonne. The *Bulletin Religieuz* has since printed the genuine account of what happened, which is very different from the reports which were at first made known. The preacher it seems, before developing his thesis, addressed certain words to the Bishop, according to custom, in the course of which he said:—

"That truth, Monseigneur, which came down from heaven with the incarnate Word to the Vatican—whence you have come—you have received the deposit of it, you will hand it on to us whole; you will not permit yourself to be bent either by promises or by threats. In this path you will be followed both by your courageous clergy and by your loyal people."

"When the sermon was concluded the Bishop replied in the following words:—

"Before blessing you, my brethren, I will add one word to the eloquent sermon of the reverend preacher; yes, it is because I have come from the Vatican, where I have had the consolation of prostrating myself at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff, and offering to him the expression of my filial veneration, that, in the midst of the recent agitations raised in the press, I have thought it well to keep silent. Lest souls should be in any way scandalized, I take this occasion to make my profession of faith:—I declare that for the church, for the defence of her rights, for the Pope, her head, I would go, were it necessary by the grace of God to the last sacrifice, to martydom. Following the example of the Holy Father, I will always be respectful to the institutions of France; every Sunday the church invites us to pray for the Republic: we do it in all sincerity. The church has never been a rebel, and without ceasing to insist upon her rights, she practises charity towards all, and suffers with patience.

"This account, compared with the one published in *L'Avenir*, and since in the London *Times* and your paper, where the Bishop is made to exclaim:—"*Pas de Jesuitism*," (No Jesuitism) shows how ridiculous a travesty of the real truth was served up to the public."

The Witness, which endeavors to be fair, but always "dies hard" in matters of this kind says:—"The above, which is, we presume, the authorized edition of the Archbishop's words, which were probably reported only from memory, is certainly very different in form from that previously published. It still contains an obvious rebuke of the preacher's ultramontanism."

The Ocean Mail Service.

St. John had a very large, representative and harmonious ocean steamship service meeting on Tuesday evening of last week in the Commercial Exchange room, Pugsley's building. Every leading commercial and political interest of the city, was represented, and two members of the Local Government, viz.—Hon. Attorney-General Blair and Hon. Surveyor-General Tweedie were amongst the speakers. Samuel Hayward, Esq., president of the Exchange, presided and had the support of Geo. Robertson, Esq., president of the Board of Trade. There were scores of merchants, ministers, members of parliament and the legislature, and a tone of sincerity and earnestness pervaded the proceedings, with a putting aside, for the time, of party politics. We say, "for the time," advisedly, as the city papers have since carried the subject discussed upon their usual political snarling-ground, so that its merits are being thus involved and, in a measure, lost sight of in the recriminating surplussage of these characteristic squabbles.

The meeting was chiefly occupied in discussing the following resolution:—

Resolved, That while this meeting heartily approves of the announced determination of the dominion government to secure an improved mail service between Canada and Great Britain, the Atlantic termini of which shall be both in summer and winter at Canadian ports, it regards the specifications under which the tenders are now being called for as most unjust to the port of St. John and the province of New Brunswick, whose claims to be placed on an equality with Halifax and the province of Nova Scotia, in respect of the subsidized Atlantic service, are thereby ignored, and it is of opinion that the only arrangement just and equitable to the two provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the one most in the interest of Canada, is for the dominion government to subsidize a steamship line from England one week direct to Halifax and the alternate week direct to St. John in the winter months.

Mr. Geo. Robertson, president of the Board of Trade who spoke to the resolution, contended that St. John was quite as accessible a winter port as Halifax, and very truthfully declared it could be entered at any time, which Halifax could not. He said:—

The only risk run by vessels coming here was that of being detained by snow storms. Steamers going to Halifax ran the same risk of detention, and in addition to this the trains with the mails on board might meet a snow blockade between Halifax and St. John. Steamers had been obliged to lie outside of Halifax for days on account of the weather. No such thing had occurred in St. John. Vessels could always come in. St. John had three lines of railway connecting it with Montreal, the I. C. R., the C. P. R. and the Temiscouata. If one was blocked up, either of the other two could be used. Halifax had only the I. C. R. It was certain that the adoption of St. John would be beneficial to all Canada, to the steamship company itself and to the C. P. R. Most of the towns in the interior of Nova Scotia would be as well served through St. John as through Halifax. He was glad to find that the government were turning their eyes towards the maritime provinces by offering some $750,000 a year for ten years for a fast line of steamers to carry the mails between Canada and the United Kingdom. He understood that the subsidy would have to be increased to a million or a million and a quarter. If by the use of the I. C. R. between this city and Halifax the government intended to demonstrate to the steamship people that the business can be done through that port they were demonstrating that St. John was being unjustly dealt with.

Mr. Robertson, doubtless, did not mean to attack the arguments of the people who contend that as the people of Canada have built the Intercolonial they should be willing to pay whatever subsidies are necessary to induce steamship people to furnish it with traffic, but he succeeded in doing so when he suggested that the C. P. R., and Temiscouata might be used equally with the I. C. R. as the route for mails to Montreal.

Mr. Skinner, M. P. made a speech in which he quietly intimated that St. John must remember it was not the whole Dominion, and that the government must do, in this matter, that which would be approved by the representatives of the whole country. Like other speakers, he very properly, contended that it was unfair for the government to erect a grain elevator and provide other terminal facilities at Halifax, while they neglected St. John in those important matters.

C. W. Weldon, Esq., ex-M. P., said—amongst other things—that Mr. Skinner's remarks showed that those friendly to the government could do no more for St. John than opponents of the administration. He spoke of the hopes held out at the time of confederation that St. John would be the Liverpool of America. All they asked, he said, was that the promises made be fulfilled.

Mr. Weldon was, of course, in a facetious mood when he intimated that all St. John wanted was to have those pre-confederation promises fulfilled. Yet, it is said, there are people in St. John who still believe in them, and who bid fair to cling to their delusions, all their lives, dying happily without discovering the truth.

Mr. Hazen, M. P. made a pleasant speech, as he always does, the most noticeable feature of it being the intimation that, practically, the government were not serious in inviting the tenders advertised for, and that it, therefore, made little difference whether St. John was left out of the specification as a port of call or not.

Attorney-General Blair "got on Mr. Hazen's neck" by showing that whether the government were sincere or not in the matter, the omission of St. John established a precedent, which should not be permitted without an earnest protest from everyone having St. John's interests at heart and whose voice could be heard at Ottawa.

Surveyor general Tweedie favored St. John's claims on the ground that what benefitted St. John promoted the interests of the whole province, but he failed to say that he felt he was more liberal towards St. John than the press and politicians of that city had ever been in their treatment of North Shore interests.

It was however Mr. Geo. F. Baird who seemed to talk about right. He is reported as follows:—

He said he was happy to say that he was in accord with the resolution. No St. John man could fail to agree with it. Did it not occur to all present that it would be a sensible move to prepare the cage before they asked for the bird. St. John was not in a position to do the business. The harbor should be put in the position at once. The first thing to be done was to agree upon what they want. Let unity prevail. The trouble all along had been petty jealousies. It was liberal against conservative—this man against that one because one had a finger in the scheme and the other had not. One man favored the Leary scheme and because of that another went in for the Van Slooten scheme. Why was it? Simply because of a personal interest in the various schemes in one way or another. Let all that stop. Unite as one man. Let there be no liberal or conservative about it. Forget north and south ends, east or west sides. Let us be one in this matter. St. John's representatives were keenly alive to her interests. Give them a united support and St. John would give her rights. It was said St. John should be handling the Canadian deals now shipped from Boston. There was some truth and some untruth in that. St. John was not in a position to do it. The ports from which deals were shipped to South America were provided with wharves and warehouses on purpose. We had none of these. The deals must be perfectly free from the weather—no storms or anything of that kind. If these accomodations were in St. John we would be able to get that business. The best men we have should meet together and discuss the whole matter. Let them decide what we want and then tell our representatives what to do. One gentlemen had in pointing out the benefits which would result from these steamers stated that it cost $2,000 to discharge one. Well all he (Baird) had to say was that it was too much. Our labourers must understand that if it costs that much we won't get the business. We had to pay $1 a day and it was too high a rate. The business won't stand it. He would like to see our harbor filled with shipping and the laborers getting a good living, but steamers will not seek a port where wages are so high. St. John must be prepared to do things at the same rate of wages as other ports. He did not remember the Latin sentences used by Mr. Robertson, but his (Baird's) belief was that it was with the people and for the people to do their share.

It is to be presumed that the government may be prevailed upon to assist St. John, when the leading people of the port agree amongst themselves as to what they want. St. John, like the rest of the province expends too much of its energies over local differences. While it is wrestling with these, communities in the other provinces are pulling together and thereby securing advantages which can only be obtained by united action. Neither St. John, nor the province at large will ever be in a position to secure adequate consideration at the hands of the federal authorities until its best men unite for that single purpose. If, however, we measure the prospect of realising this idea by the bickering tone of the St. John papers, after the harmonious meeting of last week, there is much to be accomplished before those potent moulders of public sentiment will be fit leaders in a crusade for its rights by a united province.

New Brunswick Shipping.

The following is a comparative statement of the vessels remaining on the registry books of various provincial ports at the end of the year:

	—1890—		—1891—	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
St. John	581	176,159	572	163,276
Moncton	13	2,625	17	2,824
Dorchester	16	10,176	14	7,599
Sackville	10	2,048	13	2,200
Richibucto	19	4,382	18	4,321
Chatham	195	10,468	197	10,013
St. Andrews	151	4,235	149	4,213
Totals	984	210,093	980	194,445

Compared with last year there was a large falling off in the amount of new shipping added to the registry at St. John in 1891. The figures are: 1890, 24 vessels of 5,843 tons; 1891, 29 vessels of 4 762 tons. In 1889, 29 vessels of 4,267 tons were added to the registry; in 1888 the figures were only 18 vessels of 2,017 tons.

Shipbuilding continues to decrease in volume. Not a single square-rigged vessel is in course of construction in the province. The total number of vessels building or arranged for is 13 of 1,924 tons, compared with 24 vessels of 5,903 tons at this date last year, 22 vessels of 6,338 tons in 1889, and 25 vessels of 4,055 tons in 1888.

The list of vessels lost during the year contains the names of all that were registered or wholly or partly owned in this province. The total number was 28 of 14,145 tons, valued at $234,000 compared with 31 vessels of 10,169 tons valued at $224,300 in 1890; 40 vessels of 18,706 tons, valued at $229,700, in 1889, and 40 vessels of 17,348 tons, valued at $555,000, in 1888.—[Globe.

The Diocese of Chatham.

[Condensed from United Canada.]

The diocese of Chatham comprises the most Catholic portion of the Province. The official census of 1881 gives the following as the figures of the total and of the Catholic portion of the different counties, forming part of this important ecclesiastical division:

	Total pop.	Cath pop.
Restigouche,	7,058	3 267
Gloucester,	21,614	18 745
Northumber'd,	25,109	11,657
Victoria,	15 686	10,092
Kent,	22,218	15 700

The diocese of Chatham was given for its first bishop the Rev. James Rogers, born July 11th, 1826, at Mount Charles, County Donegal, Ireland, whence in 1831, he came, with his parents to Halifax. Educated in St. Mary's College, in that city, he made his theological course in the Grand Seminary of Montreal. He was ordained priest by the Most Rev. Wm. Walsh, first Archbishop of Halifax, in St. Mary's Cathedral, in that city, July 2nd, 1851. Father Rogers served in various missions of the diocese, Digby, Annapolis, Cumberland, and the Island of Bermuda, till, in 1859, he was appointed secretary to Archbishop Connolly, with a professorship in St. Mary's College. Named, on the 8th of May, 1860, first bishop of the diocese of Chatham, N. B., he was on the 15th of August following, consecrated in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, P. E. I. On the 22nd of the same month, Bishop Rogers was installed at Chatham, and found himself, at once, face to face with spiritual destitution, material poverty, and physical difficulties, which would have appalled men of weaker faith and smaller trust in God. In his sermon on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of Bishops Rogers and McIntyre, His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, said:

"Twenty-five years ago, my friends, two priests in the strength and prime of life were duly consecrated in the sanctury of this church. Legitimate apostolic succession was theirs. They were placed, not by man, but by the Holy Ghost, to rule the Church of God. The dignity of episcopal office, and the plentitude of sacerdotal power were conferred, and all the grave responsibilities and cares inseparable from the episcopacy were laid on their souls. And now that the prime of life is past, now that physical vigor has been spent in fulfilling noble duties, now that years have set the impress of coming age on their brows, we,—you my lords and dear friends, and I—meet together to celebrate their Silver Jubilee, to thank God for blessings vouchsafed, and to beseech a continuance of them. For twenty-five years their lives have been before the eyes of you all; their work has been public; their virtues and infirmities have been exposed to the keen eye of public criticism. What need of me to relate the story of their episcopacy. It is an open book to all who wish to read. Still, the occasion, your desires, and my own feelings, all demand a brief summing up of their life work; and I must ask their lordships to pardon, in view of all this, my reference to their official actions."

Mercier's Rule.

(Toronto Empire.)

Lord Macaulay in his essay on Barere presents the following indictment:—

"In almost every particular sort of wickedness he has had rivals. His sensuality was immoderate; but this was a failing common to him with many great and amiable men. There have been many men as cowardly as he, some as cruel, a few as mean, a few as impudent. There may also have been as great liars, though we never met with them or read of them. But when we put everything together—sensuality, poltroonery, basness, effrontery, mendacity, barbarity—the result is something which in a novel we should condemn as a caricature, and to which we venture to say no parallel can be found in history."

In a smaller and more humble sphere; amid the simple peasantry of a newer France, has grown up a man who bears in many remarkable ways a striking similarity to the Frenchman whom Macaulay has rendered forever famous. Reared in poverty, Mercier has for five long years been rolling in wealth. Trusted by his church and people, he has abused the confidence of the one and endeavored to abase the probity and honor of the other. Representing a great province, he has dragged its credit, its name and honor in the mire of almost unequalled corruption. Possessed of a certain picturesque eloquence he has used it to inflame passions, to embitter the relations between our provinces, to arose prejudices and to obtain revenge.

At this season of the year the effects of catarrh and cold in the head are most likely to be felt, and danger to life and health will result if not promptly treated. For this purpose there is no remedy equals Nasal Balm. It is prompt in giving relief and never fails to cure. Beware of imitations and substitutes. Sold by all dealers, 50 cents a bottle.

A Giant Lobster.

A giant lobster was taken in a trawl on Wednesday. 30th Dec., in Digby basin, by two fishermen. Its weight was 15 pounds; length, 32 inches; the claws were 18½ inches round and measured 37 inches from tip to tip; while the girth of body was 17 inches. Old fishermen say it is the largest specimen ever taken thereabouts. It was bought by Major Daley. A few months ago a blue lobster was caught and was on exhibition at the new Digby drug store for some time, but was lately sold to an American gentleman for a considerable sum,

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

ARE NOT a Purgative Medicine. They are a BLOOD BUILDER, Nerve and Reconstructor, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to enrich the Blood, curing diseases coming from Poor and WATERY BLOOD, or from SHATTERED NERVES in the form of Paralysis, and also Locomotor Ataxia and BUILD UP the BLOOD and STRENGTHEN when broken down by overwork, care and worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions. They have a SPECIFIC ACTION on the SEXUAL SYSTEM of both men and women, restoring LOST VIGOR and correcting all IRREGULARITIES and OBSTRUCTIONS.

EVERY MAN who finds his mental faculties dull or failing, or his physical powers lagging should take these PILLS. They will restore the lost energies, both physical and mental.

EVERY WOMAN should take them. They cure all suppressions and irregularities which inevitably entail sickness upon the sex.

YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS. They will cure the results of youthful habits, and strengthen the system.

YOUNG WOMEN should take them. These PILLS will make them regular.

For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing

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Brockville, Ont.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY

Trains connecting with the Intercolonial trains leave Chatham Station as follows, Eastern Standard time:—

Express for Moncton, St. John and Halifax,	3.30
Accommodation for Moncton,	10.55
Accommodation for Campbellton,	14.30
Express for Quebec and Montreal,	21.10

TO FARMERS.

For sale a quantity of pure ground bones, fresh from the Chatham Bone Mill. To be sold cheap to encourage farming. Apply to,

J. B. SNOWBALL.

ASK FOR THE BEST GOODS.

BARTLETT'S BLACKING,
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GENERAL BUSINESS.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK FUTURITY STAKES.

To be Trotted on Moncton Driving Park on

August 31st and September 1st, 1892.

Open to Colts owned in the Maritime Provinces on or before January 1st, 1892.

Stake No. 1, for trotting foals of 1891.
Stake No. 2, " " " " 1890.
Stake No. 3, " " " " 1889.
Stake No. 4, " " " " 1888.

CONDITIONS:

The fees in each stake will be twelve dollars, payable as follows:—$3.00 on 1st March, when nominations close; $4.00 on 1st June, when animals nominated must be named, breeding, sex, color and ownership given, and final payment of $5.00 one week before the race.

An owner can nominate any number of eligible colts or fillies in either stake, but can only start one animal in each class.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($100) WILL BE ADDED

to stakes Nos. 2, 3 and 4, and Fifty Dollars to stake No 1, and the purses will each be divided as follows:—When four or more start, in premiums of 50 per cent. to first, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth. When three start, premiums of 60, 30 and 10 per cent., where two start, 80 and 20 per cent.

Any animal distancing the field in either stake will be entitled to first money only. In such an event, the remaining colts to trot off on same terms as above, the balance of purse to be divided as as percentage as above, according to number of starters. Should there, however, be any premiums for which any distanced hors s stand equal, the horses shall trot one heat for the same under the original conditions of racing with the exception that distance is to be waived. In all such cases the heat is to be trotted, and no arrangements to divide money will be permitted.

Distance in the yearling race will be two hundred yards; in the two-year-old race one hundred and fifty yards; in the three-year-old race one hundred yards; and in the four-year-old race the regular distance of eighty yards.

Stake No. 1 will be half mile heats, best 2 in 3; Stake No. 2 mile heats, best 2 in 3; Stake No. 3 mile heats, best 3 in 5; and Stake No. 4 the same. On all other matters National Rules to govern.

THERE WILL ALSO BE A FREE-FOR-ALL RACE, for a purse of $250. The entrance fee in this race will be 10 per cent. of purse, payable 5 per cent with nomination, which closes ten days before the race, and 5 per cent. evening before the race.

All correspondents to be addressed to

GEORGE McSWEENEY, MANAGER.

Hotel Brunswick, Moncton, N. B., Dec. 14, 1891.

Card to the Public.

Having purchased the Business of Mr. E. A. Strang and the good-will therewith, I respectfully solicit a continuation, for myself, of the liberal patronage given him in the past.

A Similarly large stock of General Merchandise will be kept on hand, composed of

Flour, Meal, Hay, Oats, Shorts, Bran, Pork, Beef, Herring, Codfish, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Molasses, Oils, Teas, Tobaccos, Beans, Barley, Rice, Sugars, Raisins, Currants, Crackers, Canned Goods, Confectionery, Apples, etc. etc., Staple Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing, a Full Line of boots, Shoes, Slippers, Overshoes, Rubbers, Moccasins, etc. etc.

AN ESPECIALLY FINE LINE OF

SPICES, ESSENCES,

FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY,

& POULTRY FOR HOLIDAY TRADE.

Any orders received by letter; telephone or otherwise, will have our most careful and prompt attention.

SPECIAL PRICES TO RETAILERS.

Wishing the public generally the Compliments o the Season, I invite their inspection of my Stock.

W. T. HARRIS,

SUCCESSOR TO

E. A. STRANG, CUNARD STREET,

CHATHAM' N. B.

Sutherland & Creaghan, Chatham,

are offering special reduced prices in

DRESS MATERIALS, SHAWLS, JACKETS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, BERLIN WOOL GOODS, GLOVES, MUFFLERS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, MEN'S CLOTHING, CAPS, BRACES, TIES, COLLARS, SHIRTS, LINDERS AND DRAWERS, TWEEDS, HOME-SPUNS, CARDIGANS, &c.

The superior quality of New Goods we offer, continued with low cash prices, secure to buyers the very best value in the Province.

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DIRECT IMPORTERS, CHATHAM.

1892.

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