General Business.

PAST AT PRESENT!
OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated by the Legislature 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 in each of the other ten months of 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 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 authorize 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.

MAMMOTH DRAWING

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 17, 1889.

Capital prize, $600,000.

100,000 Tickets at $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2.50; Eighths $1; Twentieths 50c; Fortieths 25c.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF $600,000 is		$600,000
1 PRIZE OF 200,000 is		200,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is		100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is		50,000
2 PRIZES OF 20,000 are		40,000
5 PRIZES OF 10,000 are		50,000
10 PRIZES OF 5,000 are		50,000
25 PRIZES OF 2,000 are		50,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 are		50,000
200 PRIZES OF 500 are		100,000
500 PRIZES OF 400 are		200,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of $1,000 are		$100,000
100 " 500 are		50,000
100 " 400 are		40,000
TWO NUMBERS TERMINATE.		
2,958 Prizes of $300 are		$300,000
3,144 Prizes amounting to		$2,150,600

AGENTS WANTED

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.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.

By ordinary letter, containing Money Order issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note. 1 1

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

"REMEMBER that the payment of 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 all imitations or anonymous schemes."

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest aliquot or fraction of a Ticket in THE BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.

Notice of Sale.

To John Nowlan, formerly of Escuminac, in the parish of Hardwicke, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and all others whom it doth, shall or may concern.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty six, made between the said John Nowlan of the one part and John Brown, of Chatham, in the County aforesaid, merchant, of the other part, recorded in the first month day of March, A. D., 1887, in volume 55 of the Records of the said County, pages 107, 108 and 109 and numbered 92 in said volume, there will for the purpose of satisfying money due on and secured by said Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office, in the said town of Chatham, on Saturday, the fourth day of January next, at seven o'clock in the forenoon: All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at Escuminac, in the said parish of Hardwicke and described in the said indenture of Mortgage as "being part of Lot letter F. granted to Ralph Casey beginning at the sea-shore on the line between Lot letter G and Lot letter F. running south five degrees West until it strikes the rear of said lots, thence westerly along the said rear line fifteen rods, thence north five degrees east until it strikes the shore, thence easterly fifteen rods to the place of beginning which said piece of land was sold and conveyed to the said John Nowlan by his father James Nowlan by deed bearing date the fifteenth day of June, A. D., 1886, as by reference thereto will appear," being the same lands and premises lately occupied by the said John Nowlan and on which he resided. Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this thirteenth day of October, A. D., 1889.

JOHN BROWN,
Mortgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

To be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 27th day of February, next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon and five o'clock p. m.:

All the right, title, and interest of Jacob Price, in and to all that piece, parcel or lot of land and premises situate, lying and being on the south side of the Tabusintac River, in the Parish of Alnwick and County of Northumberland, abutted and bounded as follows, viz.: Southerly by lands occupied by Richard Price, Westerly by lands occupied by Gordon Strang, Easterly by lands occupied by Mrs. John McKenzie, and Northerly by Indian Reserve lands, containing 100 acres, more or less, and being the lands and premises on which the said Jacob Price at present resides.

The same having been seized by me, under and by virtue of an Execution issued of the Supreme Court at the suit of Alexander Loggie and James Anderson against the said Jacob Price and Henry Price.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, N. B.,
12th November, A. D., 1889.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof by the Northern and Western Railway Company of New Brunswick, for an act to enable the said Company to amalgamate or otherwise acquire the railway known as the Chatham Branch Railway and change the corporate name to the Canada Eastern Railway Company, with power to lease their said railway or to make arrangements for the joint operation of the same with any other company, and to authorize the said Railway Company, after such amalgamation or acquisition to issue bonds or debentures.

Dated the 26th day of November, A. D., 1889.

WELDON & McLEAN, J. B. SNOWBALL,
Sol. for Applicant. Pres. N. & W. R. R. Co

DR. G. J. SPROUL,

DENTIST.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics.
Artificial Teeth set on Gold, Rubber & Celluloid. Crown and Bridge work a specialty.
Office in Benson Block, Chatham, N. B

New Advertisement.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—AT THE

HOLIDAY GOODS! CHEE MEDICAL HALL.

Plush Dressing Cases, Plush Comb & Brush Cases, Plush Work-Boxes, Plush Collar & Cuff Boxes, Plush Smokers' sets, Plush Companions, Leather Dressing Cases, Leather Travelling Cases, (very rich & handsome), Babies Dressing Cases, Rieksecker's Elegant Perfume in the following odors: Golden Gate, Floral Chimes, Martha Washington, Kuli-Kuli, Spanish Jessamine, Floral Echoes, Lubin's Perfumery—a full line Genuine Farnia Cologne, 4711 Cologne, (2 sizes), Wicker Cologne, (Genuine), Cut Glass Toilet Bottels 'very nice' Bay Rum, Toilet water Cologne Etc.

MILITARY BRUSHES in LEATHER CASES for gentlemen and for the old folks. I have a nice line of MACKENZIE CELEBRATED DIAMOND CUT SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES in SOLID GOLD, SILVER and NICKEL FRAMES. I can suit any case of defective vision in old or young. These will be sold cheap during the Holiday season.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Chatham, N. B. Dec 1889.

General Business.

Baby one Solid Rash

Ugly, Painful, blotched, malicious. No rest by day, no peace by night. Doctors and all Remedies failed. Tried Cuticura. Effect Marvellous. Saved his life.

Cured by Cuticura.

Our oldest child, now six years of age, when an infant six months old was attacked with a virulent, malignant skin disease. All ordinary remedies failing, we called our family physician, who attempted to cure it; but its spread with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower portion of the little sufferer's person, from the middle of his back down to his knees, was one solid rash, ugly, painful, blotched and malicious. We had no rest at night, no peace by day. Finally, we were advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The effect was simply marvellous. In three or four weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving the little fellow's person as white and healthy as though he had never been attacked. In my opinion, your valuable remedies saved his life, and to-day he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of the disease having ever occurred.

GEO. R. SMITH,
Att'y at Law and Ex-Pros. Att'y, Ashland, O.

Boy Covered with Scabs.

My boy, aged nine years, has been troubled all his life with a very bad humor, which appeared all over his body in small red blotches, with a dry white scab on them. Last year he was worse than ever, being covered with scabs from the top of his head to his feet, and continually growing worse, although he had been treated by two physicians. As a last resort, I determined to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am happy to say they did all that I could wish. Using them according to directions, the humor readily disappeared, leaving the skin fair and smooth, and performing a thorough cure. The CUTICURA REMEDIES are all you claim for them. They are worth their weight in gold.

GEORGE F. LEAVITT, No. Andover, Mass.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, permanently, and economically cure in early life itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary humors with loss of hair, thus avoiding years of torture and disfiguration. Parents, remember this: cures in childhood are permanent.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

HOW MY SIDE ACHES!

Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney, and Uterine Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Neuralgic, Sharp, and Shooting Pains, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 30 cts.

Art and Artists' Materials.

MISS KERR

has received a Kiln for

FIRING CHINA

and is prepared to teach

PAINTING ON CHINA

at her Studio over Brown Bros. store, Chatham.

Unpainted China

FOR SALE; ALSO

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

STUDIO open for regular classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LUNG PROTECTORS!

Chamois Vest,
Chamois Lung Protectors,
Felt Lung Protectors,
Swansdown Lung Protector
choice Chamois skins for making Lung Protectors or Vests.

AT THE

Medical Hall,
CHATHAM.

Nov. 26, 1889.

MOLASSES
HERRINGS.
OATS & COAL.

The Subscribers have just received and offer for sale at the Lowest Market Rates

1 Car Molasses in Puncheons and Tierces.
1 Car Mess Pork.
1 Car Plate Beef.
1 Car Extra Plate Beef.
200 bbls No. 1 Labrador Herrings.
2000 Bushels Oats,

They also have on hand

FLOUR, MEAL, PARAFINE OIL, LIME, ANTHRACITE & SOFT COAL.

And a general stock of

GROCERIES

of the best description and quality, at the lowest prices for CASH.

GILLESPIE & SADLER.

Chatham, Nov. 20th, 1889.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED

New Velencia Layer Raisins, New Figs, Pickles Sauces, Syrups, Spices Salmon in 2 lbs tins, and a variety of other canned goods.

Also a large assortment of

Toilet Soaps, Crockeryware, and glass at reduced prices.

Flour, Meal & Feed at lowest prices.

Telephone No. 6.

Alex. McKinnon.

Chatham, 19th Nov., 1889.

Free Treatment FOR 1 YEAR,

remedies included, will be donated by Dr. Sweet the celebrated natural born setter and physician, to one worthy person in each town WITHOUT EXPENSE except $1.00 for drawing examination papers. Send no money until return of papers. Application must be endorsed by Minister or Postmaster. Send stamp for FREE EXAMINATION BLANKS and particulars to Dr. Sweet's Sanitarium for the Lame, 16 Union Park Street, Boston, Mass.

5c. BREAD-MAKER'S YEAST 5

Never fails to give satisfaction.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

F. O. PETTERSON,

Merchant Tailor

(Next door to the Store of J. B. Snowball, Esq.

CHATHAM, - - N. B.

All Kinds of Cloths,

from which selections may be made for

Suits or single Garments.

Inspection of which is respectfully invited.

F. O. PETTERSON

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - DECEMBER 12, 1889.

Holiday Matter.

Our advertisers have come in so strongly upon us that we are obliged to trespass on some of the space usually given to reading matter. As it is all on account of the holiday season and we still give more reading matter than any other paper of the county, our patrons will no doubt be satisfied.

This is not the Season for Taffy.

In an article on the relative positions of the local government and opposition the St. John *Globe* says:—

At the North Shore there is said to be dislike of the stumpage regulations of the government, and, possibly, that is quite true; but it is well known that a great many St. John conservatives are supporters of the stumpage regulations now in force. At any rate no authoritative statement is made by the opposition that different regulations from those now in force will be adopted should Mr Blair's government be overturned And, in that respect, the dissatisfied persons at the North Shore have really nothing more to hope for from, say, Mr. Rourke than from Mr. McLellan. Still there are many here who would gladly see matters satisfactorily arranged for the North Shore producers."

We have no doubt that "the North Shore producers" would be interested in having an idea from the *Globe*, or other friends of the government in the region of St. John, and as far up that beautiful river as possible, as to what they mean by a desire to "see matters satisfactorily arranged." On the approach of the general elections in 1886, a "disposition" similar to that indicated by the *Globe*, and having an unmistakeable government complexion about it, was manifested. It was more apparent in Fredericton than St. John. It turned out, however, to be only contemporary with the election campaign, for as soon as that was ended it faded away and became as impalpable as the bases on which certain other hopes emanating from the same quarter were founded. Instead of even the slightest relief having, since, being afforded to the lumbermen, the fact remains that they are to-day forced to pay more than twice the amount of stumpage on spruce charged by the government of either Ontario or Quebec, and more than three times the amount that Nova Scotia lumbermen have to pay. It seems that, in the estimation of the government and its St. John friends, this is the wisest policy that can be pursued under the circumstances. It seems right to them that should British or foreign capital seek investment in the lumber business in Canada, it ought to be met with those statesmanlike stumpage regulations of our Fredericton friends, informing its owners that if they want to put money in logs in New Brunswick they must pay twice as much for stumpage as would be required of them anywhere else in the Dominion, and that our paternal government not only requires from its lumbermen the fair stumpage rates charged by the other provinces, but an additional amount sufficiently large to afford a good margin of profit for the operator. These gentlemen stand by the rates which thus handicap the most important manufacturing industry of the country, and rest content with the pretence that there are many among them who would gladly do this or that to allay the consequent irritation. And it is to be noted that this disposition is manifested only about the time an election seems to be coming on.

Those, however, who look beyond the mere personal and party interests to be served in the legislature are growing thoroughly tired of such tactics. We maintain that the question is not one which affects the North Shore lumber business alone; and let us hope that the time approaches when it will not be possible for the professional politicians to much longer blind the people to the fact. The different sections of the province are being played against each other by these gentlemen, who, acting in concert with railway and other land monopolists, have been able to array the lumbermen—the practical log-getters and log-buyers—into two hostile camps. The private land-owners are—as they ever will be—desirous of maintaining the highest rates of stumpage possible, and the Government will continue to strengthen the hands of these gentlemen as long as they dare to do so, because that policy enables them to keep up the rate on Crown Lands and affords them money with which to subsidize dry docks and additional railways along the St. John river, erect new buildings at Fredericton, maintain some institutions which are of very doubtful public utility—and plead the most dire poverty. When the lumbermen, north and south, come to thoroughly understand the game that is being played at their expense, and the legislature rises to a more adequate conception of the bearings of the subject, we have no doubt that both government and opposition will find it necessary to adopt something more tangible than "a disposition to do something" as a part of their policy. Meanwhile, the experience of the lumbermen does not encourage them to hope for justice in the matter for its own sake, and it is quite refreshing to hear of even an anticipated "gladness" in the region of St. John over an alleged disposition "to see matters satisfactorily arranged," We are fully sensible of what is behind and what has created the disposition referred to, but it will be well for our people not to lose sight of the issues involved, until they have taken advantage of all the circumstances that may arise in the present condition of provincial politics, so that they may compel the granting of what they have heretofore failed to obtain by respectful and friendly asking.

Death of Jefferson Davis.

Jefferson Davis, who headed the great rebellion of the Southern States in 1860, died at New Orleans last Friday morning in his 82nd year. A malarial congestive chill carried him off. History must place upon him much of the responsibility of the greatest war of modern times—a war in which more than 3,000,000 men were engaged and more than 600,000 lives were lost, involving also incalculable destruction of property and immense drafts on the resources and credit of the country. The struggle maintained under Davis' leadership for the success of the rebellion challenged the sympathy of half the world because of its plucky desperation against overwhelming odds, but its failure was deserved because it was identified with the perpetuation of slavery.

His Own Accuser.

It is almost amusing to hear of Mr. Turner, M. P. P., who, only the other day, resigned his seat in the local government, holding meetings in Albert—the county he represents—for the purpose of consolidating the political interests of Dr. Lewis and himself as the next opposition ticket in that constituency. Mr. Turner occupies a good position in his county, is considered an excellent business man, and there is no reason, outside of this new departure, on which to base the idea that there is anything wrong with his mind. But, considering the fact that he is about to challenge the administration of which he has been a responsible member for six years, we are forced to the conclusion that the portion of his upper story devoted to discernment between political consistency and its antithesis must been tirely vacant. If he is right now, he must have been wrong for the last six years; if he is either or both he must be a very unreliable kind of person to be entrusted with public responsibility, and if he is partially right and partially wrong, he ought to have maintained a judicious reserve on the subject for the present. He cannot condemn the Government in regard to its general policy, either in gross or detail, because he has assented to its every act, and his resignation was on account of a tiff with Premier Blair, who insisted on being guided by the advice of the other member for Albert—Mr. Emmerson—instead of Mr. Turner in making a local appointment or two. When one hears of an ex-minister, who has so very recently severed official connection with his colleagues in office—and that only on a question of local patronage—going directly and openly into opposition, that course implying the denunciation of his own acts, it suggests the notion that it is high time a more correct standard of political ethics was adopted, and that such men as Mr. Turner were discouraged from aspiring to ministerial positions. There are, we know, men who have differed far more than Mr. Turner has from the policy and practices of Mr. Blair since he took office, but who, in the main, have supported his administration, and even while they feel their faith in him lessening and his acts disappointing the hopes and patience born of his professions, are prevented by their ideas of consistency from joining the Opposition. How much more reason, therefore, is there, for one in Mr. Turner's position to occupy, at least, a neutral attitude, instead of voluntarily precipitating himself into one in which he will be his own accuser.

A Difference.

The Chatham *Advance* is astray in its facts regarding what it calls Conservative family jars in Ontario. Says the *Advance*, in speaking of the recent West Lambton election, "Mr. McCrae was a Liberal of twenty-five years' standing, and the Tories thought they would have a walk-over by his being induced to enter the field against the regular Liberal nominee, Mr. Mackenzie, while they ran a straight Tory."

We prefer as authority on the subject, the Montreal *Witness*, another Grit paper, which in its Toronto correspondence says:—"Mr. McCrae is a highly respectable man, and has always been a Conservative. He split the Conservative vote, and took some Liberals."

The editor of the *Advance*, never very correct in his political facts, seems to have his head completely turned at present by the prospect, (in his mind) of a seat in the local legislature.

The *Farmer* appears unduly exercised over that legislative seat business—so much so, that it was obliged, a short time since, to manufacture, out of whole cloth, a statement on the subject which it attributed to the ADVANCE and has not yet had the good manners to withdraw, although it is well aware that it was altogether wrong. The legislative aspirations referred to can, of course, have no possible bearing upon the fact stated in reference to Mr. McCrae, but the *Farmer's* harping upon them, as it does, indicates just how certain people feel who imagine they are playing a very astute game against the editor of the ADVANCE, who is as indifferent in regard to their attitude towards him as he is independent of them in regard to obtaining the seat in question.

To come back to the question of Mr. McCrae's former political affiliations we have only to say that we put him down as "a Liberal of twenty-five years' standing," because that was exactly what he declared himself to have been in one of his speeches in West Lambton during the campaign in which he was so badly defeated. If the *Farmer* prefers the statement of some unknown Toronto correspondent of a Montreal paper, to that of Mr. McCrae, himself, as authority in such a matter, it is at liberty to do so, but most people will accept and be guided by the statement of Mr. McCrae.

EVANGELINE:—Under the heading "a maid of Acadie" the St. John *Gazette* says:—"A direct descendant of the famous Evangeline was united in the bonds of wedlock, to a well known resident of Chezzetcook, N. S., a few days since. The ceremony took place at the residence of a friend on Blowers street, Halifax. And the residents of that locality gave them many good wishes for their future happiness." The *Gazette's* item knocks a good deal of the poetry out of Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Deaths at Sackville.

A despatch of Friday last gives particulars of the deaths of two students of Mount Allison as follows:—W. M. Lockhart of Avonport, N. S., the member of the freshman class at the university who had several weeks ago an attack of hemorrhage which prostrated him, died early this morning in Principal Borden's apartments in the Ladies' college. His mother and sister had been with him for some time, and his brother, a physician in Boston, arrived a few days ago and remained to the end. His fellow students were untiring in their attention, and some of them have watched by him every night of his illness. A funeral service, attended by all the members of the institution, was held at 8.30 in the parlors of the ladies dollege, after which the professors and students formed in procession and accompanied the body to the morning express from Quebec. Mr. Borden, who is a connection of the family, attended the mourners to their home.

Another sad procession will be formed at noon to-morrow at Upper Sackville to accompany Hamilton's remains from his sister's house to the Bay Verte train. The death of these two young men, aged 21 and 20 respectively, has cast a heavy gloom over Mt. Allison. Students are quiet and subdued, without the usual eagerness for the freedom and festivities after examinations. Hamilton's end was especially sad, since so sudden. While skating on Morice's pond he decided to visit some friends and relatives near the head of it. His friend, Carey, who had been on a similar mission, returning about dusk saw Hamilton not far away, and as they were skating toward one another both went in. The group of skaters was some distance away, and before they could respond to the alarm Hamilton had disappeared, chilled and numbed by the icy water. Carey swam vigorously and struggled gallantly, but was about to go down for the last time, when Rice of Fairville succeeded in grasping him by the collar and keeping his head above water. Hamilton's body was grappled for and found early in the evening. One of Carey's hands was badly frozen and he was for a short time prostrated by nervous exhaustion, but is now back again at the lodge. Several of the students who worked so gallantly at the rescue were somewhat frost-bitten.

The pond in general was perfectly safe and the skating delightful. Several of the professors had just left the ice before the time of the accident. This part of the pond was known to be dangerous, and these two students, who are perfectly acquainted with the neighborhood, probably realized that they were venturesome.

To-day is a holiday, a day of mourning, for the institution.

Suing R. A. & J. Stewart.

THE MARITIME BANK LOSES A CASE IN THE ONTARIO COURT.

The Toronto *Mail*, of 4th inst., contained the following:

Divisional Court, before Falconbridge J., Street, J. Maritime Bank v. Stewart, two actions.—Judgment on appeal by the plaintiffs from the order of Rose, J., (13 P. R., 86) affirming an order of the Master in Chambers staying proceedings in these actions. The defendants carried on business in England and Canada, and had creditors in both countries. They became indebted to the plaintiffs, a Canadian company, the debt being incurred in Canada. They became subject to the English bankruptcy laws, and a trustee in bankruptcy was appointed. The plaintiffs became insolvent and liquidators were appointed under the Canadian Act to wind up its affairs. These actions were brought in Ontario by the liquidators by the leave of the court which appointed them. On 17th September, 1887, the liquidators with the plaintiffs presented by the trustee in bankruptcy of the defendants their claim against the defendants' estate, amounting to $351,-311.16. This claim included the amount which is the subject of these actions. On 3rd March, 1888, the trustees applied in England to a judge presiding in bankruptcy and obtained from him an order restraining the liquidators from further prosecuting these actions, and the order of the Master in Chambers was made in furtherance of this order of the English court. The Divisional Court now holds (affirming Rose, J., and the Master in Chambers) that the liquidators of the plaintiffs have submitted themselves to the English court; that the English court thereby acquired, if it had not before, the right to require them to desist from any other mode of enforcing payment of their claim; and that the order of the Master in Chambers making our court ancillary to the English court was a most proper order under the circumstances. It was urged that a good deal of expense had been incurred in taking evidence under commission in England with a view to the trial of the actions, and that it would be more convenient that they should be tried, and that the plaintiffs should be allowed to establish their debt by means of these proceedings. The court points out that these are arguments which might properly be addressed to the English court; and if leave to proceed should be given in England, an application might then be made here under the leave reserved in the Master's order. The plaintiffs to pay the cost of the motion, and the orders as to the costs of the former proceedings not to be interfered with.

Wooing the Goddess Fortune in Boston.

The latest favored gentleman at the court of good fortune is Mr. John H. Havey, who does business at 304 West Broadway. He is a popular citizen of the South Boston, Mass., district, where he has lived as man and boy for 38 years of his life. He was a holder of a twentieth of the second capital prize drawn at The Louisiana State Lottery, and he received $5.000 in crisp bills last week. The full amount that was drawn by the number he held was $100,000.—*Boston* (Mass.) *Herald*, Oct 2.

GOOD BOY.

The boy who through the fall and winter
Was bad as bad could be
Is good and goes to Sunday School
With an eye to the Christmas-tree.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

X'MAS 1889 X'MAS

AT THE

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

OUR SUPPLY OF

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

this season is unsurpassed by any of the preceding years.

PLUSH AND FANCY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, COMPRISING:

Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases,
Manicure Sets,
Smokers' Sets,
Cuff and Collar Boxes,
Albums,
Hat-racks,
Crumb Trays,
Mirrors,

Photo Frames,
Wall-Baskets,
Work-Baskets,
Ink Bottles, and Clocks in Grecian Designs
Thermometers,
Carving Sets,
Gold Pens and Pencils,

Also Ladies' Jewel and Dressing Cases in Oxidized Silver,

besides many other useful and beautiful articles too numerous to mention, and which are suitable for Christmas presents.

Having always had the reputation of keeping the finest supply of Christmas Goods in town, we will still endeavour to retain it by offering nothing but the best and most fashionable goods in the market.

Don't forget the place!

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE,

E. Lee Street, Prop.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

December 5th 1889.

X'MAS '89 - NEW YEAR '90

Holiday Goods now opened. Larger and Better assortment than ever before shown.

X'MAS CARDS IN EVERY VARIETY.

DOLLS. DOLLS. DOLLS.

Wax Dolls, China Dolls, Composition Dolls, Washable, Unbreakable and Adjustable Dolls in Blondes and Brunettes

PLUSH GOODS IN EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.

LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLD & SILVER WATCHES

Vest Chains, Fob Chains, Bracelets, Sett Rings, Keeper Rings, Plain Rings, Bar Pins, Scarf Pins, Lace Pins, Ear-rings, Ruby Pins, Cuff and Collar Buttons, Watch Charms and all kinds of Jewelery.

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Fancy Cups and Saucers, Vases and Chinaware and lots of other novelties too numerous to mention.

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