CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000. Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1884—170th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1 do	do	25,000
1 do	do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF $6000		12,000
5 do	2000	10,000
10 do	1000	10,000
20 do	500	10,000
100 do	200	20,000
300 do	100	30,000
500 do	50	25,000
1000 do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9 do	do 500	4,500
9 do	do 250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to		$365,500

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

New Orleans National Bank,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.

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

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

Notice of Sale.

To Robert A. Williston, of Bay du Vin, in the Parish of Hardwicke, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Mary Williston, his wife, and to all others whom it may concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Tenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and made between the said Robert A. Williston, of Bay du Vin, in the Parish of Hardwicke, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Mary Williston, his wife, of the one part; and the undersigned Edward Gulliver of the same place, Fisherman, of the other part; which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1878, in volume fifty-eight of the County Records, pages 618, 619 and 620 and is numbered 445 in said volume,—There will in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the Twenty-seventh day of August next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, in said County, at twelve o'clock, noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely, "All and singular that certain lot or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being on the easterly side of Bay du Vin River, in the Parish of Hardwicke, aforesaid, known as Lot Number One, containing one hundred acres more or less, with a stone house thereon, formerly occupied by Luther Williston, late of the said Parish of Hardwicke, deceased, as the homestead." Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, members privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, etc., of the said Robert A. Williston and Mary Williston, his wife, of, in, to, out of, or upon the said land and premises, and every part thereof.

Dated the 20th day of May, A. D. 1884.

EDWARD GULLIVER, Mortgagee.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

JUST RECEIVED!

NEW STIFF AND SOFT

HATS

—IN—

Felt and Fur,—Leading Styles.

MEN'S BOYS' & YOUTHS'

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

White and Regatta

SHIRTS.

A FRESH STOCK OF

TUTT'S EXTRA

PER S. S. DURHAM CITY.

All at Bottom Prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I. HARRIS & SON,
WATER STREET, - CHATHAM, N. B

$50.00 Reward!

FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid to any person who will give information against the thief or thieves who stole a Composition Rudder Brace and about fifty sheets of copper or composition sheathing from off the Canada Wharf, Chatham, on Monday night, 23rd instant.

DAN'L CRIMMEN.

Chatham, June 25th, 1884.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at the following rates:—

One year, in advance, - - - - - $1.50.
After 6 months, - - - - - $2.00.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *five cents* per line nonpareil, (or sixty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *two cents* per line (or twenty cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of $6·75 an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - JULY 3, 1884.

The Miramichi Valley Railway.

Quite a large party of gentlemen from Chatham, including Messrs. Snowball, Muirhead and Morrison, directors, and a number of stockholders of the Northern and Western Railway Company, visited the works along the eastern section of the Valley Railway on Thursday last. They found the grading on the first ten miles far advanced towards completion. The men are divided into about a dozen squads and the work they have accomplished already was a matter of most satisfactory surprise to the visitors. There are some pretty heavy rock and earth cuttings, as well as fills within a mile on each side of Barnaby River, which are nearly all finished, while the lighter work of grading is also finished and ready for the sleepers for several miles. The arrangements for crossing the Intercolonial are completed and the work of track-laying will now be continued westward and cars will, in all probability, be run to Barnaby River by the first of August. It would open the eyes of the Dominion Government, we think, if its members could see what has been done on this road, notwithstanding the shabby treatment the Company received last winter through the misrepresentations of Mr. Mitchell. Here is a Company which the member of Commons for Northumberland represented as doing nothing but engaging in unseemly local squabbles, and really having neither the intention nor ability to build the railway, whose preparations and purchases, known to nearly everybody in his constituency, were belittled or denied, and whose subsidy he caused to be withdrawn without even affording them a chance to be heard, pushing on their important undertaking with rapidity, determination and enterprise which ought to make him heartily sorry for and ashamed of his conduct towards them. We have not the slightest doubt that the Ministers, when they realise how false Mr. Mitchell has been to his constituency, and unmindful of the interests of York in the matter, will not only be very careful before again acting on his assurances, but ready to make amends to the Company for the wrong worked upon it.

Of the preparations being made on the western, or Fredericton end of the road the York *Gleaner* says:—

"Mr. Maxwell has returned from the preliminary survey of the Miramichi Valley Railway. This survey was in charge of Mr. Ruel, who ran the line from Gibson up the Nashwaak, a distance of 29 miles. Mr. Maxwell then began at the Boiestown end and came west, while Ruel continued on towards the east. The former surveyed 14 miles and the latter eleven in addition to the first 20, which makes the distance to Boiestown by the proposed line 45 miles. Plans of the route are now being prepared with the greatest possible speed, and when they are completed they will be forwarded to Ottawa, and as soon as they are approved of the contract will be signed so as to secure the subsidy. Work will be begun very soon, and pushed on rapidly. Just how much work will be done this year will depend somewhat upon how soon operations can be undertaken, but probably upwards of 20 miles of road will be built before snow flies. It will not probably be possible to go up to Stanley Fair; but it will be possible, there is little doubt, for the Stanley people to come down in the cars, if they want to, to do their Christmas marketing.

"The character of the route along the line as surveyed is of average difficulty. It is not as easy a road to build as some that have been constructed in the province, nor as difficult as others. But the Company which have it on hand mean business, and small as the subsidies are, will carry on the work to a successful issue. The eastern end of the road is much easier than the portion west of Boiestown."

Great on Arithmetic.

It is to be hoped that the Toronto *Globe* will not, in future, presume to meddle with any question affecting the finances of the Dominion—that is while the Chatham *World* is in existence. Last Saturday's issue of our wonderful little local sheet annihilated the *Globe's* "arithmetic" and, hereafter, whenever anyone presumes to say that any loan which the *World* approves is not the very best ever effected, that paper's first class in arithmetic will be called up to prove conclusively that no one save its own financial editor—who by the way came near, last week, to converting a loan of printing office plant into a gift or purchase—knows anything whatever about such abstruse problems. The *World* having stated that the "financial leader writer" of the *Globe* has "no knowledge of arithmetic," and that he "lies outrageously," it ought to be accepted as a fact that the *World's* great financier should be promoted "to go up to the foot of the class," and await a call to the Finance department at Ottawa. Sir Leonard Tilley will, no doubt, be much flattered over having a champion who ends all disputes by telling one who differs from him that he knows nothing of arithmetic and, therefore, "lies outrageously." But that is the kind of argument which the *World* thinks "smart" and which its great arithmetician thinks is "good enough for a place like Chatham."

HON. MR. ANGLIN, it is said, is a candidate for the seat in the House of Commons vacated in west Ontario by the resignation of Mr. Wheeler.

The Canadian Loan.

News has been simultaneously, and through the same channel, received by the Government organs, of the brilliant success, and by the Opposition organs of the disastrous failure, of the Canadian loan. The inference, of course is, on the Government side, that Sir Leonard Tilley is a prodigious financial genius: on the Opposition side that he is a dotard. The simple truth is that in being enabled to borrow money at a little under four per cent., which is the net upshot of the transaction, Canada has shared in reasonable measure the benefit of that general reduction of the rate of interest which is going on, and unless there should be some great destruction of capital by war or some unforseen absorption of it in great works is likely to go on, over the whole commercial world. With the progress of the means of production and of the habit of saving, both of which advancing civilization brings, the accumulation of capital increases and the rate of interest and of profits consequently falls. Thus nature does, through the operation of economical law, that which the social revolutionist proposes and has attempted, though in vain, to do by means of public plunder and the guillotine. The use of capital is being continually afforded to those who used it on easier terms, and profits are continually being transferred from the capitalist to those whose labour he employs. Nothing arrests this benefcent tendency but war, the waste of capital by idle luxuries and fiscal follies, like the commercial system and Protectionism, which, by interfering with freedom of exchange, and therefore with the proper direction of labour, retard the increase of production. Government organs, while they boast of the success, are disposed to ascribe the want of success to the malignant machinations of the Grand Trunk and of the Grit party. The sorrows of the Grand Trunk have always been an adverse element in the English market. That British investors are much prejudiced against us by the jeremiads of the Grits is not likely: the jeremiads of the party out of power in the United States do not prevent them from buying American bonds. The English have a party Government themselves, and they perfectly understand that it is the business of an Opposition to show that the country is going to ruin. Canadian Tories did not think it necessary to change their language or to be silent because Sir Richard Cartwright was negotiating for a loan. Party supersedes patriotism; that is the law of the system and its inevitable result. It is probable that if our credit stands somewhat lower than that of the United States, and even, as we are all grieved to learn, than that of the Isle of Man, it is because our Government is engaged in an enterprise of vast magnitude, which has recently made additional demands of alarming magnitude on the treasury, and of which nobody clearly sees the end. In one quarter it has been suggested that commercial interests in England have been seeking to revenge themselves on Canada for the N. P. This is most unlikely. By imposing heavy duties on goods you do not make the dealers in them your friends; but the British manufacturers set little store on the Canadian market, and they certainly would not combine for the purpose of crying down a loan. When such thoughts, however, find expression, we see once more how small is the value to England of the name of political supremacy compared with the liabilities which it entails. Its favorable effect even on the sentiment of Canadians towards the Mother Country is evidently far from unequivocal.—*The Week.*

The Harbor Grace, Nfld., Riots.

On the 26th of last December an Orange procession was met by a party of Catholics in the streets of Harbor Grace. A number of shots were fired with the effect of killing instantly three of the Orangemen; another was killed by the blow of a picket, and a fifth lingered in great suffering for three months, when he died from the effect of wounds received on that occasion. One or two Catholics were killed. Each side charged the other with beginning the fatal affray. A number of arrests were made, and on the 7th of May the Supreme Court met at St. John's to try the prisoners. True bills were found against those arrested. On May 12th, nineteen Catholic prisoners were arraigned and each pleaded not guilty. The crown having decided to try each case separately, the prisoners were first arraigned for the wilful murder of William Janes. Thirty-seven jurors were called, of whom twenty-three were challenged by the counsel for the prisoners, and two were ordered to "stand aside" by the counsel for the crown. The trial was not finished until Friday, 27th June, when all the prisoners were acquitted. The Orange prisoners are still to be tried.

Another Great Invention.

A PINT GLASS BOTTLE THAT EXTINGUISHES AS MUCH FIRE AS A BARREL OF WATER.

Hundreds gathered at the Market Square, yesterday afternoon, to witness the exhibition of the Harden Hand Grenade, and those who saw it are loud in praise of its usefulness. At the exhibition given, a seething mass of flame over two hundred feet in surface, was totally extinguished in four seconds time, by simply throwing two of the little bottles on the fire. The character of the solution in the bottle is unknown to but one man, a chemist, who had succeeded in producing a mixture, that, while death to fire, is perfectly harmless to both the clothing and person. Mr. Frank J. Pilling, the travelling agent of the Harden Hand Grenade Co., of Chicago, conducted the experiment, and actually broke one of the grenades and drank part of the contents, thus proving its harmless properties. Mr. Frank Mackenzie, of the Provincial Oil Co., has been appointed agent of the grenade, and received several orders from interested parties. He will also appoint sub-agents in each of the counties, and if as many are sold here in proportion as there are in the States, it will be difficult to supply the demand. In Halifax, during the past week, over two hundred dozen have been sold. Among the many interested spectators yesterday were his Worship Mayor Grant and the members of the fire department, the Salvage Corps, several aldermen, and many of our leading merchants and insurance men. Mayor Grant, in highly complimenting the agents on their success, gave permission to refer any interested parties to him. Mr. R. W. W. Frink, insurance agent, also connected with the Salvage Corps, sent the Grenada Company a flattering letter, highly endorsing the grenade and recommending its general use. Hundreds of testimonials from all over the United States have been received by the company, and the extent of the use of the grenade may be known when it is said that the sales are 500 dozen per day. The extreme cheapness of these grenades enables every person to have at command an effective extinguisher of fire. Twelve dollars per dozen is certainly low for an article that, for such a small outlay, may perhaps save thousands of dollars and hundreds of lives. Mr. Mackenzie now has the samples of the grenades at his office and will willingly explain their use. We believe he also intends giving another exhibition of them on Dominion day.—St. John *Telegraph.*

The Fishery Suits.

The long standing suits of Messrs. Steadman, Hanson and Spurr against the Dominion Government are at last settled, the parties accepting $500 each, and the Government paying the costs. The suits arose out of the attempt of the officials of the Dominion Government to enforce the claim of that Government to control all the fisheries of the Province even in non-tidal waters. A part of the Miramichi river was leased to Mr. C. A. Robertson; the parties above named went on the river despite an order in Council intended to prevent any one fishing a river without a license from the Fishery Department. The Government officer seized their fishing rods and drove them off. Actions were entered against the officer, but the Government defended the suit. Mr. Henry Phair, of Fredericton, another of the parties, got damages to the extent of $511, and, which we believe were paid. Judge Steadman got $3,000; Mr. Hanson, $1,000, and Mr. Spurr, $1,200. But the Government appealed the cases, and, of course, it is expensive work fighting a government. The parties, we believe, all offered to settle for about the same terms as Mr. Phair, the Government to pay the costs. At first the Government refused this, but now, it seems, they have accepted. The attitude of the gentlemen named, aside from their personal success, established the very important principle that the Province was the riparian owner along the ungranted lands, and that the riparian owner's rights could not be taken away by Dominion legislation.—*St. John Globe.*

Gladstone Aroused.

The N.Y. *Sun's* cable despatch says Gladstone has outwitted the Tories by pledging himself to submit the settlement of the Egyptian question to the House of Commons for its approval. He has so managed as to take all freedom of debate from Parliament. This was done by dividing the revelation of ministerial plans into two parts, keeping back the financial portion until after the conference. The result is that the vote of censure now proposed is premature, because the House has not had the facts before it. The vote after the conference will be late, because the mischief will have been done, and the rejection of the settlement of the conference would be to fly in the face of Europe. In short, a vote before the conference is too early, and after it is too late. Gladstone's opponents eulogise the extraordinary skill by which he has jockeyed his enemies. His party will now go absolutely solid with him for, while they disapprove of his policy, they have an excellent excuse for voting against the inopportune proposals of the Tories.

Another despatch says that Gladstone left the Tories so that they must either acquiesce for the time in the half disclosed policy of the Government or attempt to induce the House to censure the proposal of which it had no official knowledge. Goschen and Foster instantly announced that they could not, under these circumstances, support the resolution of censure. Lord Randolph Churchill, nevertheless, in a speech exceptionally reckless even for him, forced the hand of the leaders, Sir Stafford Northcote yielding after two days, and giving notice of a vote of censure, which Mr. Gladstone joyfully accepted, fixing Monday for the debate, and declaring privately that "the Lord had delivered his enemies into his hand." There is but one opinion in regard to the incredible folly of the Tories in every independent journal, for opposing the Ministerial policy in Egypt, declaring the present action of the Opposition suicidal and the *Standard* itself gives but a half hearted support. The result is that the ministers, next week, will be contending with France in the conference, while they are attacked by Tories, in the House notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's assurance that the whole agreement, as thus far revealed, becomes nugatory if the conference fails to accept the financial proposals.

Not content with this, Mr. Gladstone provides a fresh diversion for the public, starts a fresh crisis by appealing to the country against the Lords in defence of the franchise bill, which Lord Salisbury has finally resolved to reject. Gladstone's appearance in the Commons on Thursday last, was wholly unexpected, nobody anticipating that the Government would do more than move the third reading formally. The speaker had arranged with Lord Goschen to call on him immediately after motion was made. As the members on both sides were leaving the House, Gladstone began with quiet tones, but thundering cheers from the remaining liberals which, greeted his opening sentences, called everybody back. The scene thenceforward was one of intense excitement. Every word of warning, challenge and menace to the lords was emphasised by tremendous applause from below the gangway. Every phrase was kept strictly within parliamentary limits, but the House of Lords was distinctly notified that the rejection of the franchise bill would give rise to a conflict which Gladstone, through professing to regard as a calamity, grievous to the country, and he was desirous to avoid, warned them would imperil the legislative existence of the lords. He declared that the crisis would be the most serious one since the corn laws, entailing infinite mischief and difficulties, but the ultimate issue was beyond doubt.

Sir Stafford Northcote, startled out of his usual timid slowness, retorted justly that Gladstone's speech was not a speech on the franchise bill, but on the question whether the House of Lords should any longer form part of the Legislature of the country. He protested with unwonted vigor against the pretension of requiring the Lords to forego their constitutional right of independent judgment on a measure sent up to them in obedience to the dictation of an imperious prime minister. Mr. Gladstone's was the most serious declaration that a minister of the Crown had ever made or the House of Commons has ever heard.

Throughout the whole scene, the House rang with constant cheers and counter cheers. The Tories finally could discover no better way of expressing their despairing protest than by leaving the House in a body and allowing the third reading of the franchise bill to pass *nem con.* Discovering, yesterday, that they had thus only strengthened the Government's case against the Lords they made feeble and futile efforts to expunge the fact from the journals of the House. The second reading of the franchise bill in the House of Lords is fixed for July 7th. It has been arranged that the Duke of Richmond shall move Lord Manners' amendment (which was defeated in the Commons by a majority of 130) postponing the extension of franchise till the redistribution scheme is included. If this be adopted Mr. Gladstone will not dissolve but will announce an autumn session in order to return the bill to the lords, expecting the country, meanwhile, to be sufficiently aroused to make the demand irresistible.

The *Sun's* despatch says that Gladstone's speech has created intense anger among the Conservatives as an open menace to the House of Lords. People generally think that it will help Lord Salisbury in getting the lords to throw the bill out. The final scene of the bill in the Commons developed fiercer political passion than has been seen for a considerable period.

SAYS the Chicago *Current*: "Since the Dominion of Canada was organized under the British North America Act of 1867, the confederated provinces have contrived to run up a debt of about $250,000,000, or to be accurate, $254,159,104. It was increased by $50,000,000 at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, which was chiefly occupied dealing out subsidies to allay provincial jealousies. This is very bad for a country with a population of less than 4,500,000. What the Dominion seems to need is more people; but they do not come very rapidly. They go away, however. There are 700,000 Canadians in the United States.

A NOTEWORTHY OCCURENCE has taken place in the relations of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist Churches of Canada. They have been sending delegations to each other to convey Christian and fraternal salutations. A large and influential deputation, from the Diocese of Toronto, visited the Presbyterian General Assembly during its meeting in this city. Venerable Archdeacon Boddy and the Hon. Edward Blake conveyed the friendly regards of the Synod, and met with a most cordial reception. Rev. Professor McLaren responded on behalf of the Assembly. The visit was returned, and the same thorough cordiality greeted the Moderator, Clerk, and other prominent members of the delegation who gracefully paid their respects to the Synod of Toronto.—*The Week.*

Mr. Livingston's Charges.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

Will you allow space in the columns of the ADVANCE for the enclosed letters, A and B. It is no more than justice that you should publish both of my letters as well as a comment on the morsel of scurrility over the name "Wm. Wheten" which appeared in your issue of Thursday, 26th inst.

Mr. Editor, the end of this business is not yet. Yours respectfully,

GORDON LIVINGSTON.

Richibucto, 30th June, 1884.

[Published by request
From the St. John *Globe* of June 21st.]

(A)

The Public Money.

RICHIBUCTO, June 19, 1884.

To the Editor of the Globe:

SIR,—As you have kindly published my letters with the exception of the "unnecessarily offensive expressions," and as certain statements in my letters would appear in the eyes of the general readers as "alleged," "doubtful," etc., etc., permit me space to say I am prepared to affirm in the most solemn manner that every word contained in my letter of the 17th inst., to Hon. P. G. Ryan is *true.* And while you may "dare say that all the facts can be got at by moving in the House of Assembly for the papers," I *dare* say and *do* say that it was impossible to obtain any information from the Government during the late session of the Legislature touching the matter in question.

Permit me, *en passant*, to remark, that while a considerable amount of dust has been raised in the case of Hon. W. E. Perley, ex-M. E. C., a much greater quantity of dust can be raised in the case of bye-road appropriations in this county—and for proof of my statement I refer to a letter which appeared in the GLOBE of the 6th Nov., 1883, with which I was charged as being the author, and the statements in said letter were endorsed by O. J. LeBlanc, M. P. P., in the Kent Hotel, at 9 o'clock a. m., Nov. 8th, 1883. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, etc.,

GORDON LIVINGSTON.

[Published by request from the Moncton Times of June 27th.]

(B)

LETTER FROM MR. LIVINGSTON.

To the Editor of the Times:

I observe by your weekly addition that you have given publicity to my letters which appeared in the *Globe* anent Kent County Bye-Road monies. The only reply (?) to these, as yet, has appeared over the signature "Wm. Wheten." Abuse is no form of argument. I know whereof I speak, and am prepared to back up any and every statement I have made or may make—despite the abuse of the barkeeper of a prominent hotel.

Had your correspondent been boycotted years ago, he might have his pair in hand, his handsome turn out, with the other appendages, instead of him who now enjoys these luxuries purchased with "fool's pence." With respect, yours truly,

GORDON LIVINGSTON.

Richibucto, N. B., June 25th, 1884.

If it Were Possible

to get the testimony of the multitude who have used the Shaker Blood Syrup for spring debility, languor, lassitude and that general feeling of stupidity, weariness and exhaustion which everyone feels during this season, we should be able to present to our readers such an overwhelming mass of commendatory messages, that the few who have not tried it would do so at once. It is a positive fact, and has been so effectually demonstrated that no one to-day denies it, that the Shaker Blood Syrup contains more real medicinal value than any article now before the public. Hundreds, in spite of their prejudices, are taking the Shaker Blood Syrup, and now honestly declare it to be the best medicine ever offered to the public; and they are quite right, and this sentiment must and will extend just as far as people will allow themselves to be influenced by facts and by the testimony of those people who have tried it and know whereof they speak. In presenting the Shaker Blood Syrup to the public we suffer, because people have been so often humbugged by the weak decoctions with which the country is filled. It is often difficult to make people believe what an advertisement says, because of the evil influence produced by those unreliable, worthless preparations. It is true that honest people are constantly suffering from the effects of dishonesty, and this will probably always be so, but it does not require any remarkable ability to see how the real worth of the Shaker Blood Syrup impresses itself upon people. Our reputation rests upon the value of this medicine, and we are proud of the record it is making. For sale at Mackenzie's Medical Hall, Chatham, N. B.

Despatches of 26th from Hanoi state that 4,000 Chinese regulars, who were provided with artillery, entrenched themselves at Langson, in violation of the treaty, and attacked the French forces as they were on the march, killing seven and wounding 42. Gen. Nigrier at once set out with reinforcements. Gen. Millot telegraphs that the French troops numbered 700 men and were on the way to Langson. Though so greatly outnumbered, they routed the Chinese. Among those lost by the French were two officers. Prime Minister Ferry stated in the Chamber of Deputies, that M. Patenotre had been ordered to proceed to Pekin and demand satisfaction for the Chinese violation of the treaty, at Langson. He said also that Admiral Borbet had gone northward with ships under his command, to support the French demands.

GENERAL NOTES AND NEWS.

The life of a mere worldly man is like an African river that wastes itself by soaking into the desert sands.

Some of Queen Victoria's cattle recently brought about $6,000 each.

The average ocean steamer burns 100 tons of coal a day, and the "cracks" burn twice as much.

Drunkenness is punishable by death in Japan. This is the most effectual method known of preventing a man getting drunk a second time.

Dr. Gaynor's residence at Debec was burned to the ground on Thursday night. Loss $5,000; insurance $2,000.

Mr. C. J. Townshend was elected by acclamation on Thursday last as representative in the Commons for Cumberland, N. S.

The English exports to Canada for the five months ending May 31 were $1,967,390, against $2,614,307 for the same period in 1883. Canadian exports to the United Kingdom, for the first five months of 1884, were valued at £515,201, against £656,983 in the same period of 1883.

A prisoner in the jail, Rochester, N. H., the other night entertained the officers and prisoners with a free concert in which he sang loudly most of the night. In the morning his cell was empty, and the jailer found the singing had covered the noise of filing bars.

While trout fishing at Moosehead Lake, Maine, a fortnight ago, Mr. George W. Dillingham, of G. W. Carleton & Co., publishers, had the remarkable luck to strike four trout at one cast. They were successfully landed, their total weight being ten pounds.

O. E. Comstock, Caledonia, Minn. writes: I was suffering the most excruciating pains from inflammatory rheumatism. One application of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil afforded almost instant relief, and two bottles effected a permanent cure.

Moses Gallaut, 15 years of age, was drowned at Campbellton, on Sunday afternoon, 22nd ult. while bathing.—Angus McDonald, 12 years old, son of William McDonald, of Fredericton, was drowned on Tuesday night while bathing at the Court House slip. He waded out too far, got into a hole and went down.

Cairo despatches of June 26th state that reports of the fall of Berber are officially confirmed. Berber was surprised by rebels at daybreak, on May 26th, and after much fighting Hussein Pacha Khalifa, governor of Berber, surrendered. A massacre of the inhabitants followed. The women and children were spared, but few men escaped.

The *Spirit of the Times* publishes an interview with Vanderbilt in relation to Mr. Case's offer to match Jay-Eye-See against Maud S. or any other trotter for $10,000 a side. Vanderbilt is reported as saying he keeps Maud S. merely for his own pleasure and will not allow her to be trotted in a race or match.

A Woodstock despatch of 17th. says:—A very serious accident occurred on the New Brunswick Railway at one o,clock this afternoon. When the down freight train, from Presque Isle to Woodstock, was passing about four miles above Bath the engine ran off the track down a ballast pit, dragging with it seven cars that piled on top of the locomotive. The driver, Robert McFee. was fatally scalded. The fireman, James Foster, of St. Mary's, was severely struck about the head, and remained unconscious for four or five hours. The cars, which contained sleepers, shingles and hay, were greatly damaged and the engine made a wreck. It is said that the accident was caused by a sun kink which expanded the rails and drow them out of gauge.

An Ottawa despatch of 25th ult says "Conservative members of the Mousseau inquiry commission continue to do everything in their power to prevent the facts from being made public. At the meeting, yesterday evening, Mr. deBeaufort offered to produce papers required by the commission, but wished to make certain explanations. Lacoste, representing Mousseau, objected to the documents being made public. After some discussion as to excluding the press and public, Nautell moved that, in view of the objections raised by one of the commissioners, Lacoste and others, the commission close its doors to all but parties interested, and their legal representatives, to open the papers produced by deBeautfort, and do decide which of them shall be admitted as evidence. Robidoux, another commissioner, filed a written protest against the course. The motion was carried whereupon Mr. Mercier announced that he respectfully refused to take a part in, or be present at any session with closed doors. He then left. The press members and public were also requested to withdraw. No business was done beyond looking through documents handed in by deBeautfort. The commission then adjourned until July 4. Mr. Desjardins, chairman of the commission, acknowledges that the proceedings of the commission should be public, and stated that he only allowed the resolution to carry to protect the private character of men not concerned. At the next meeting, he said, the press and public would be admitted, and all documents to be accepted as evidence read."

A MODERN SAMPSON.—Little Belledune, Restigouche County, exult over the possession of a young giant, called Big Jack, who in the size of his pedal extremities would probably leave any of the alleged modern Sampsons in the cold shades. John Henry Moriarty is his full stage name. Here is the size of his foot:—Length of foot, with sock, 15 inches; heel to instep, 11½ inches; ball of foot, 8 inches. To satisfy the curiosity of the anxious, further dimensions were taken. His hand from wrist bone to tip of finger, measures 10½ inches, and when walking upright swings below the knee. He is 19 years of age, 6 ft. 11 in. in height, and weighs 230 avoirdupois pounds. It is said he possesses the strength of two ordinary men, and can roar loud enough to be heard as far as a steamboat whistle.

The above appears in a Halifax paper of this week, credited to the St. John *News* (?) John Henry's dimensions were first given to the public about two years ago through the columns of THE TIMES. The paragraph, copied into the *News* without credit, has probably since been going the rounds of the press, as the St. John *News* is not now in existence. John Henry is a whale.—*Moncton Times.*

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We are now showing a a full and complete stock of Dry Goods
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Suits at all Prices, from $6.50 upwards—Pants and Vests, etc

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75 Pieces Carpet, including all the New Makes in the Latest Designs and Colorings:

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