POOR COPY

General Business.

L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE $150000.

"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.

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

J. H. OGLESBY,
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX,
Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN,
Pres. Union National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

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

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, and the Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December)

A SPENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1887 209th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000....	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000....	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000....	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000....	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000....	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000....	20,000
50 "	500....	25,000
100 "	300....	30,000
200 "	200....	40,000
500 "	100....	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$300....	$30,000
100 " "	200....	20,000
100 " "	100....	10,000
1,000 Terminal "	50....	50,000
2,179 Prizes amounting to		$535,000

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

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

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

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

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

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

TO LET.

The Hotel and premises known as the Revere House, Lower Water Street Chatham N.B. owned by Daniel Desmond and at present occupied by Mrs. Annie Walsh. Good Stabling on the premises. Possession given immediately.

Apply to
L. J. TWEEDIE

Northern & Western Ra'y.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect July 11th 1887.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

A Passenger and Freight Train will leave Gibson every morning (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

LEAVE GIBSON

6:45 a. m; Marysville, 7:10; Cross Creek 8:30 Boiestown, 9:45; Doaktown, 10:45; Blackville, 12; Chatham Junction, 1:20; arrive at Chatham 1:50

RETURNING, LEAVE CAATHAM

4:45, a. m. Chatham Junction, 5:20; Blackville, 6:15; Doaktown, 7:25; Boiestown, 8:15; Cross Creek, 9:25; Marysville, 10:50; arriving at Gibson at 11.

CONNECTION.—Close connection is made at Chatham Junction with I. C. R Accomodation Train going North. Connections also made with trains on the Intercolonial Railway to all points East and West, and at Chatham with Steamers for Newcastle, at Gibson with N. B. Railway for all Western Points and St. John, and Union Line of Steamers for St. John, and with Stage at Cross Creek for Stanley.

THE STAR SAFETY RAZOR.

PATENTED JUNE 1880.

MEDAL OF SUPERORITY AWARDED
—BY—
AMERICAN INSTITUTE 1884.
—THE BEST—
RAZOR in USE

Sent by mail to any address n receipt of price, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

G. STOTHART,
Chatham NB

MEAT STALLS.

HOMAS BUCKLEY

begs to inform his friends and public generally—that he intends to re-open his meat stall, in connection with his GROCERY, adjoining his own residence on ST. ANDREW'S STREET, opposite the Pulp Mill.

He will, as usual, run a waggon in Chatham and between Chatham and Nelson for the accommodation of customers; and thanking the public or past patronage hopes, by close attention to business, to merit a continuation of their favors.

Thomas Buckley.

LIME ARRIVED!

IN CASKS
—AND—
BARRELS

NAMELY, ONE CAR WOOD BURNT LIME.

GEORGE WATT.

hat ham, April 6, '87

General Business.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

MONEY SAVED!

You can save money by buying your Pork, Beef Flour, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Rice, Barley, Dried Apples, Currants, Lard, Butter, Chees Hams, Bacon, etc.

—ALSO—

Ready Made Clothing, Overalls, Hats, Shirts Collars, Ties, Rubber Coats, Rubber Boots, underwars, Boots & Shoes in Men's, Women's Misses & Children's sizes.

—ALSO—

Dress Goods, Corsets, Hose, Frillings, Gloves Ladies' Collars, Ginghams & fancy small wares Grey Cottons, from 3½cts., White Cottons from 7 cts., and Fancy Prints, from 5cts., per yd at

F. W. Russell's
CHEAP CASH STORE, Black Brook

COAL!

TO ARRIVE,

and expected about the 12th August, per Schr "LEONORA," a Cargo of

Old mines Sydney Coal.

—Also a Cargo of—

VICTORIA MINES Coal,

by the Schr. "J. B. SAINT."

This cargo will be sold from the Vessel at a small advance on Cost.

T. F. Gillespie.

8-11.

SEND FOR

SAMPLES

of FAIREY'S 25c All Wool

GREY FLANNELS.

Fairey's New Dress Goods.

Samples of any goods sent on application to

B. FAIREY, -- Newcastle.

Furniture Depot.

My Stock of Furniture is now the largest and best in the County.

Handsome BEDROOM SETS,
PARLOR SETS,
CENTRE TABLES,
DINING TABLES,
LEAF TABLES, &c.
CHAIRS of every kind from 45c., to $1.50 each.
SIDEBOARDS,
WHAT-NOTS, BUREAUS,
SINKS, WASH-STANDS,
Iron and Wood BEDSTEADS, all prices.

Send for price list to

B. FAIREY, Newcastle.

We are Clearing Out
OUR STOCK
now on hand at
A SACRIFICE.

We offer greater bargains than ever in

WATCHES,
JEWELRY
SILVER PLATED WARE.
And General Fancy Goods.

Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes,

and Smokers' requisites at prices away below the lowest, and quality the best.

Sole Agents for the celebrated

RALEIGH CUT PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO.

TRY IT and be convinced of its Excellence.

I. HARRIS & SON.

Chatham, N. B., Sept., 8th 1887.

Billiard Table and FITTINGS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a Billiard Table, Balls and other fittings worth $275.00. He will sell at a bargain on reasonable terms. The table is in good order.

Chatham, Sept. 14. R. B. ADAMS.

Cheese! Cheese!

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:

2,500 BOXES

Factory Cheese.

For sale low in lots by

C. M. BOSTWICK & CO.

Special Notice.

We beg to notify subscribers and others indebted to the ADVANCE that they are required to pay what is due promptly. We have, heretofore, been lenient with many who act as if they do not intend to pay up until compelled to do so, and we, therefore, notify all that prompt settlement is now required in *all* cases.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - SEPTEMBER 22, 1887.

"The Law's Delays."

His Honor, Mr. Justice King, before closing the Circuit Court at Newcastle on Saturday last, referred to our article of last week on the subject of "The Law's Delays." Our reporter was not present at the time and we have not, therefore, the full text of his remarks, but learn he said, in substance, that it was not customary in any County in the Province, save one, to open court on the first day, before eleven o'clock while it was equally the practice to defer making up the docket of causes until the afternoon session. He said he had made enquiry as to the custom in Northumberland, and, finding it was as stated, he had deferred having the docket made up until afternoon on the day of court-opening, and so long as he continued in his position as judge he would observe custom in the same manner.

We may remark that, as a matter of fact, the waste of time stated by the learned judge is not the custom in every county of the province. Notwithstanding the enquiries he made here at the beginning of the late circuit and the information he received, we happen to know that the docket has quite often been made up during the forenoon session on the first day of court and whoever told Judge King to the contrary did so either in ignorance of the facts or with a desire to serve some ulterior purpose by misrepresenting them. Even in the County where Judge King resides—St. John—the custom was—at least before His Honor became a judge—to make up the docket during the forenoon session of opening day, and, as we know he is not correct in this particular in reference to either Northumberland or St. John it is fair to assume that he may be in error in reference to the other counties in the province.

But even if it be assumed that he was entirely correct as to the facts, it only adds the more force to our criticisms of last week. The position assumed by the learned judge is that although those who are required to attend the court are officially summoned to assemble at ten o'clock, the judge wishes it to be understood that eleven o'clock, or thereabouts, is meant. And, in the case of petit jurymen, who are also summoned, under pain of fine, to be present at ten o'clock, it is only in order that they may so attend and, after waiting until eleven or twelve, be then told that they are not wanted until two, which practically means half past two.

It is a matter of regret that Judge King, or any other judge should take such a position. It is true that he has the power to do so, but when he exercises it in that way he sets a very bad example to others in less exalted positions. It is unnecessary far us to repeat what we said last week in reference to the results of such want of punctuality, and disposition to delay business. We do our duty when we direct public attention to the need of reform, and it is disappointing to find suggestions so manifestly in the public interest met in no better spirit than that indicated by Judge King's remarks. He places himself in a position as false as it is illogical, unbusinesslike and indefensible, and one which we hope he will have the good sense, at some time, to abandon.

Referring to what we said last week on the want of punctuality and wasting of time on court-opening days the *Globe* remarks:—

'Under the heading 'The Law's Delays' the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE publishes a good tempered protest against the loss of time at the opening of the court there. The hour fixed for attendance was not observed, and there was a consequent loss of time to all who were punctual. Then, as soon as the court was organized, there was an adjournment until the afternoon. Only a quarter of an hour's real work was done in the first half-day, to the manifest inconvenience of business people, particularly those summoned from a distance, and whose enforced presence at the shiretown not only involves loss of time, but personal expense. The ADVANCE very justly says:

'The higher the individual is exalted the more important it is that his example should be good, and it seems a travesty on justice for a judge who has kept scores of his fellow-citizens waiting his dilatory appearance to turn about, as judges have done, and fine some poor fellow who has been prevented from responding to a call for service on a jury which may after all, have nothing of importance to do.

'The law's delays are proverbial, but the actual dilatoriness of the courts, about which there is now a great deal of comment, could be removed. We hope the remedy can be applied without resorting to the extreme course jocosely suggested as possible by our contemporary.'

Those Miscou Shooting Grounds.

We referred, last week, to the claim of exclusive possession of the Miscou Shooting grounds known as Mal Bay, set up by the "Miscou Shooting Club," and, since the publication of the article, we have received from a friend living in the lower part of the County, a notice printed in both English and French, the following being a copy of the notice in English:—

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has leased from the Government of New Brunswick, lots No. 67 to 81 inclusive, containing 2359 acres, lying in and around North and South Mal Bay, and any person found trespassing or shooting without a license, Geese, Brant or Duck, or any wild fowl of the Game kind on the above lots, will be prosecuted according to law.

Mr. Charles Wilson of Miscou, has been appointed guardian of these premises, and parties requiring information as to the shooting on the above lots, may obtain the same by applying to him or to the undersigned at Fredericton.

D. LEE BABBITT,
Secretary Miscou Shooting Club,
Lessees.

Fredericton, N B., 10th Aug. 1887,

As we intimated last week, there is a good deal of adverse criticism of the Government's course in leasing the privileges referred to. It is claimed, with good reason, that publicity should have been given to the government's intention to adopt the policy of leasing its shooting grounds, and that such policy, if adopted at all, should, being a new one, have been general in its application and submitted for the approval of the legislature before action was taken on it. In any case, these lands should not have been put into private hands by private bargain for speculative purposes, but, if disposed of at all, it should have been done after public advertisement and by public competition. We may say that if the lease was advertised it must have been done through some medium that did not reach those most interested, and whose privileges it forfeits. We hope to hear some explanation of the matter in behalf of the government that will put a better appearance on the transaction than it now presents.

Richly Deserved Punishment.

On Thursday last a case of much interest to newspapers and newspaper writers was righteously decided at the Northumberland Circuit Court, Newcastle. The plaintiff was Mr. Geo. A. Vye, the well-known Railway restaurant keeper at Campbellton Railway station, and the defendant, a business man of that town named Alexander. The suit arose out of a libellous statement contained in Campbellton correspondence of the *Transcript* last winter, when a snow-blockade detained an immigrant train at that place. The correspondent asserted, in effect, that Mr. Vye, who was remunerated by the government for supplying meals to the blockaded train passengers, obliged the latter to pay for what they got and took unfair advantages also of the necessities of the detained travellers. On reading the statement, Mr. Vye took steps to vindicate himself and gave the *Transcript* notice of an action for libel. The editor—Mr. McConnell—at once acquainted his correspondent—this Mr. Alexander—with the fact and asked him to substantiate or retract his charges. The latter paid no attention to the request and on the editor pressing the matter more closely upon him, he wrote saying that if Mr. McConnell thought he had written the libellous letter he might go ahead and prove it. The *Transcript*, thereupon, published a statement of the circumstances and made all possible amends to Mr. Vye, who brought actions of libel against both Alexander and the publishers of the paper. In doing so he was desirous only of punishing the author of the slander against him, intending not to pursue the matter against the paper, unless the real slanderer succeeded in escaping the consequences of his malice.

Messrs. D. L. Hanington and M. Adams appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs. C. W. Weldon and T. DesBrisay for the defendant. Mr. McConnell had not preserved the manuscript of Alexander's letter, but was able to testify positively that it was in the same handwriting as the letter the latter wrote telling him to "go ahead and prove it" while Alexander, on his part, swore positively that he had neither written, inspired nor sent the letter concerning Vye. But, unfortunately for himself, he denied almost everything else, and, among other things, swore he did not know that Mr. Vye kept the Campbellton restaurant, nothwithstanding that the latter had been in the habit of making purchases at his store, and had actually bought there and paid for about $100 worth of provisions at the time the immigrant train referred to was detained by the snow blockade. Included in this purchase there was a quantity of canned lobsters and yet Mr. Alexander swore that he didn't know whether he had ever sold canned lobsters and had no idea how many tins were in a case of them. He had caused some of Mr. Vye's employees to be summoned in connection with the case and, yet, when he was asked about them he swore he didn't know them, didn't know they were employed by Mr. Vye and, in fact, made it manifest that he had come into court prepared to swear to almost anything, no matter how absurd. It was evident that he had made an attempt to use the *Transcript* for the purpose of injuring Mr. Vye and when that gentleman sought redress the same spirit of meanness prompted him let the paper suffer for his wrong-doing. He relied on the fact that the manuscript of his letter was destroyed as a safe barrier against proof of his having been the author, and thought to accomplish whatever else was required by reckless swearing. The jury fittingly rebuked him by a verdict for Mr. Vye, fixing the damages at $400.

The case is one that has its lessons for those in charge of newspapers. One of these is that care should be taken to preserve correspondence that may be at all compromising, no matter from whom it comes. Had the defendant in this case been as astute and clever as he was reckless and unreliable, he would have contented himself with swearing to the one untruth respecting his authorship of the libellous letter and stated the truth in reference to all other matters. In that case the jury would have had his positive statement against Mr. McConnell's opinion that the handwriting of the letter of which the defendant denied the authorship was the same as that of his correspondent, basing such opinion, not on a comparison of the two letters but merely relying on his recollection of the first one which he had destroyed before the second was received. With men of equal credibility, Alexander would have had the best of the case simply because the editor had failed to preserve the manuscript sent him.

The case also brings prominently to notice a representative of the class of correspondents whose motives in writing to the press are entirely unworthy, and should invariably be given the cold shoulder. It is a fact that a large portion of the correspondence received, by country papers especially, comes from persons who desire to use the press for venting some spite or spleen upon their neighbors, who are particularly anxious that their identity should not be divulged, and are, in short, only moral assassins. It is only occasionlly that one of them meets his deserts, but the instances are not few in which papers suffer loss of valuable friends and make needless enemies through just such men as this Mr. Alexander. His experience in the Circuit Court will, no doubt, have a good effect upon both newspapers and their correspondents, making the former careful in scanning the manuscript of the latter before publication, while those who may be inclined to write slander will hesitate in view of the possible consequences.

Great Liberal Victory.

Rochon, the Liberal candidate for the Quebec legislature, was elected in Ottawa county on Wednesday of last week by a majority of about 1400. The *Transcript*, whose editor is particularly well acquainted with Ottawa county says:—

The victory won by the Quebec Liberal party, in the County of Ottawa yesterday, right under the very guns of the Federal Administration, is one of the most crushing, decisive and important which has been witnessed for many months past. The County of Ottawa has never before for thirty years elected a Liberal either to the Dominion or Provincial legislatures. The present vacancy was brought about by the enforced resignation of Mr. Cormier, the late conservative member, to avoid his election being annulled on the ground of bribery. Mr. Cormier's majority at the last election was 357. The Conservatives, therefore, entered into the present fight with the advantage of prestige, and apparent political strength on their side. The Federal administration naturally brought all the influences which its immense patronage exerts, to bear in the interests of the Conservative candidate. It did not hesitate to spend money lavishly in the city of Hull, which is immediately adjacent to Ottawa City, and therefore sought to exert an influence over the result of the poll. But the Dominion government's efforts failed most signally, even in the city of Hull, where a Liberal majority of 887 was rolled up. This city has only once before in its political life given a Liberal majority, and the revolution there is something extraordinary. What is true of Hull is true of the county generally, and although it is mixed both in race and religion, the county appears to have given the Liberal candidate a majority of at least one thousand. The election is a Waterloo for the Conservative party. It shows that the force of the Liberal re-action in the province of Quebec has not spent itself, but has rather gained volume. The Liberals here will naturally rejoice that Mr. Mercier has won another seat, and that the cause of Liberalism has been strengthened in a province which hitherto was most hostile to its principles.

A French Royalist Manifesto.

PARIS Sept. 15th.—One of the most important manifestoes that ever appeared in Europe was posted during last night in the principal towns throughout France. The Comte De Paris had sent his instructions to all the Royalists committees throughout the country—at midnight at each of the capital towns of each of the eighty-six departments of France, a Royalist agent handed a sealed envelope containing the complete platform of the royalists as understood by the Comte De Paris, to the chief of the Royalists Committees. The promptness and celerity with which this movement was executed proves the complete organization of their party. The Count in his manifesto approves of the recent Royalists in the Chamber of Deputies, but says "the apparent calm ill conceals the perils of the future. All powerful electoral considerations dominate the parliament and sterilize all efforts to adjust the finances. Instability of the executive, isolates France in Europe. The ascendant faction oppresses the remainder. Nobody has confidence in tomorrow. The situation imposes duties upon monarchists in the country, who, unshackled like those in parliament by a limited mandate, must show France how necessary it is and how easy it will be to restore monarchy and re-assure her against imaginary dangers and prove that the transition can be legally effected. In vain does Congress proclaim the eternity of the Republic. This day France clearly manifests her wishes, no obstacle or procedure will prevent the revival of monarchy. Experience, however, gives small ground to hope for a peaceful transition. History furnishes too many reasons by which to foresee one of those violent crises which seem to be of periodical character in the life of a nation." The Count proceeds to predict that Republican misgovernment may provoke such a crisis, when the monarchy will be the instrument with which to restore order and concord. The present moment, he says, is favorable for uttering a warning that such monarchy will not mark a return to the past. He then sketches a reformed monarchy suited to progressive ideas, in which true liberty will be secured by a constituent assembly or by popular vote; adding that although unusual under a monarchy, the last form is more solemn, affording solid bases for the constituent. Such government would have no fear from direct consultation with the nation. The choice of deputies would be by direct universal suffrage. Dwelling on the advantage of a strong government of monarchical control as compared with republican uncontrol, the Count states that equal authority will belong to the senate, which will be partly elective, and that between the two assemblies royalty will be enlightened and guided, not condemned to subservience. The budget instead of being voted annually will be made up in accordance with ordinary law subject to annual amendment by agreement among three powers in the state. Thus no fresh tax will be imposed nor new expenses incurred without the consent of the nation's elect, who will also discuss all questions of interest to the country. At the same time the caprice of the chamber will no longer be able to suddenly paralyze public life and national policy. The ministers will feel themselves free from this fear one day. They will no longer be responsible to one omnipotent chamber. The new monarchy will be able to satisfy at the same time the conservative needs and passion for equality. The Count promises to reduce the military burdens, restore religious liberty both as to worship and education, to shelter the army from political influences by appointing a permanent commander, remove the grievances of the working classes and retain all liberties secured under the republic. The manifesto concludes "May all good citizens whose hopes have been deceived, whose interests have been compromised and whose consciences have been wounded by the present regime, join the laborers of the first hours to prepare a common salvation. May they second the efforts of him who will be King of all and first servant of France.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The *Times* thinks the Count of Paris has chosen the present moment to issue his manifesto because he fears that his followers are being insensibly drawn into acquiescing in the republic.

Killed by a Bursting Cannon.

QUEBEC, Sept. 15.—The news of a terrible accident, through an explosion of a cannon, has just reached the city from St. Anne, growing out of the ceremonies at the coronation and blessing of the statue of St. Anne. His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, nearly all the bishops of the Province, 300 clergy and about 10,000 people assisted at the ceremony. The little village was en fete, and to add to the success of the demonstration three cannons which had been ornaments in the lawns at Beauport Asylum for years were shipped to St. Anne for the purpose of firing a salute on the arrival and departure of the Prince of the Church. Everything went well until the boat conveying His Eminence was leaving the wharf, when the villagers again went to fire off the guns. One of them exploded, and large pieces of metal were blown in all directions. Three men were struck and more or less mutilated. Two of them, Bilodeau and Sylvain, are not expected to recover. Bilodeau's two eyes were torn out of their sockets, his nose and one ear were carried away and his jaw bone and right arm were fearfully shattered. Sylvain had his arm so badly shattered that it has since been amputated; he has also received grievous internal and external injuries. The third man whose name has not been learned, had his face badly burned: he will recover but will be disfigured for life. Bilodeau and Sylvain have been conscious since the accident and suffering excruciatingly. Bilodeau is a married man and has three children.

The Will of God.

AN ADDRESS AT NORTHFIELD CONVENTION, BY PROFESSOR DRUMMOND.

In answer to the question how to find out the Will of God, Professor Drummond read the following from the fly-leaf of his Testament:—First, pray; Second, think; Third, talk to wise people, but don't regard their judgment as final; Fourth, beware of the objection of your own will, but don't be too much afraid of it. God never unnecessarily thwarts a man's nature and likings; it is a mistake to think that His will is always in the line of the disagreeable; Fifth, meanwhile, do the next thing, for doing God's will in small things is the best preparation for doing it in great things; Sixth, when decision and action are necessary, go ahead: Seventh, you will probably not find out till afterwards—perhaps long afterwards—that you have been led at all.

The Professor then went on: I am reminded by the addresses of to night, and by this, the second last night of the Conference, that in a few hours we shall all be off the mountain top, and down again into the valley and I remember that mountain tops were never made by God to be inhabited. They are places to go up to and have a look around, and rest a little, and take a good view, and get near heaven and then come down again. The use of a mountain in nature is to send streams down into the valleys, where are villages and towns and cities, and that is the use of a conference like this. What we are to take with us is some strong running stream of this mountain, that it may refresh and satisfy the body of the world that God has given us to influence. But for the most part we shall have to go and live commonplace lives. Most of us will not have to go home to pulpits, but to household duties and business and professional cares. I shall have to lay down my Bible, and take my geological hammer, and open my closet and take out my fossils and skeletons. Is it a downcome, or all the same to God? The answer is contained in the words which I have read to you.

I wish that we could all get into our minds one other little principle. What is the end of life? The end of life is, not to do good, although many of us think so. It is not to win souls, although I once thought so. The end of life is to do the will of God. That may be in the line of doing good or winning souls, or it may not. For the individual, the answer to the question, "What is the end of my life?" is, To do the will of God, whatever that may be. Spurgeon replied to an invitation to preach to an exceptionally large audience, "I have no ambition to preach to 10,000 people, but to do the will of God," and he declined. If we could have no ambition past the Will of God, our lives would be successful. If we could say, "I have no ambition to go to the heathen, I have no ambition to win souls, my ambition is to do the will of God, whatever that may be;" that makes all lives equally great, or equally small, because the only great thing in life is what of God's will there is in it. The maximum achievement of any man's life after it is all over is to have done the will of God. No man or woman can have done any more with a life; no Luther, no Spurgeon, no Wesley, no Melancthon can have done any more with their lives, and a dairy-maid or a scavenger can do as much. Therefore, the supreme principle upon which we have to run our lives is to adhere, through good report and ill, through temptation and prosperity and adversity, to the will of God, wherever that may lead us. It may take you away to China, or you who are going to Africa may have to stay where you are, you who are going to be an evangelist may have to go into business, and you who are going into business may have to become an evangelist. But there is no happiness or success in any life till that principle is taken possession of.

How can you build up a life on that principle? Let me give you an outline of a little Bible reading:—

The definition of an ideal life: "A man after mine own heart, who will fulfil all my law."

The object of life: "I come to do Thy will O God."

The first thing you need after life is food: "My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me."

The next thing you need after food is society: "He that doeth the will of my Father in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother."

You want education: "Teach me to do Thy will O God."

You want pleasure, "I delight to do Thy will O God."

A whole life can be built up on that one vertebral column, and then when all is over, "he that doeth the will of God abideth forever."—*Springfield Union.*

The Sun's Distance.

In December, 1882, parties of astronomers were scattered over the world to observe the transit of Venus across the sun's disc, which took place on the 8th of that month. The observations then secured by parties sent out by the British government have been reduced under the direction of Mr. Stone, director of the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, whose report has just been published. Expeditions were sent out from England to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Bermuda, the Cape, Madagascar, New Zealand and Brisbane, at all of which, except Brisbane, satisfactory observations were obtained. In addition to the above, the Colonies equipped stations in Canada, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Mauritius, Natal and the Cape. The object of the observations was to determine as accurately as possible the sun's distance, which is, so to speak, the standard yard of the astronomer, and was referred to by the late Astronomer Royal as the "noblest problem of astronomy." In 1874 and 1882 photography was used to aid in the solution of the problem Notwithstanding the fact that three transits had been observed, the observers of 1882 had to overcome an uncertainty of about one and a half million miles. In discussing the observations of 1882, Mr. Stone aimed at securing two independent determations of the sun's distance, one from a comparison of the observations of entry on the sun's disc, and one from the observations of egress. From twenty-four observations of the first, the distance 92,654,000 miles (subject to an uncertainty of 240,000 miles) is obtained; from the second, 92,319,000 miles, subject to an uncertainty of 370,000 miles; or, combining the two classes of observation, we have the distance of the sun equal to 92,560,000 miles, with an uncertainty of 250,000 miles. This value is 190,000 less than that deduced from the British observations of the transit of 1874.

The Shippegan Short Route.

The St. John *Globe* of the 13th inst published an appreciative article in reference to the enterprise of Kennedy Burns, Esq., M. P., of Bathurst, who is a sanguine believer in the doctrine that northern New Brunswick is destined to furnish the best and shortest route for European summer travel. As explained by Mr. Burns to a *Globe* representative, his scheme is to connect the Grand Trunk system by a Short Line with Shippegan Harbor. A recent survey of this harbor shows that at the terminus near Fruing's wharf ships drawing 21 feet of water can lie at lowest spring tide. Opposite the church there is 27 feet of water at lowest spring tides, and from that point out to the northern entrance the soundings deepen. From the church up to Fruing's wharf the water shoals gradually to 21 feet. Thus vessels of the largest size can come up as far as the church at low water and those of ordinary ocean tonnage can safely come up as far as the wharf.—The width of the channel at the entrance, and for some distance up, is very uniform, averaging fully half a mile. Vessels can come in at the Bay Chaleur entrance and pass out into the Gulf, or they can pass round the middle ground and the back channel, which is of equal width and depth with the front. Mr. Burns attaches a great deal of importance to Shippegan Harbor as an ocean terminus. He says: "Besides being one of the most capacious harbors in America, (in fact I do not think its superior is to be found anywhere), it is nearer to Europe than Halifax, while at the same time it is nearer to Montreal and other points west by fully 300 miles—that is via the Intercolonial. Bear in mind also that the distance from Montreal to Shippegan can be considerably shortened by the construction of a line of railway now projected—a continuation of the Caraquet Railway, from its junction with the I. C. Railway to Edmunston on the N. B. R., there to connect with the extension to River du Loup now approaching completion, or with a line to be built from Edmundston to Chaudiere junction, there to connect with the Grand Trunk system, which route would be still further decreased by the construction of a short line by the Grand Trunk from Montreal to Chaudiere Junction, a project which in the future is bound to assume definite shape. By taking hold of this scheme the Grand Trunk Railway would have a through short line to Gloucester Junction, thence via the Caraquet Railway to Shippegan, and would reach the seaboard at a point nearer, as I have stated, to Europe than Halifax by 30 miles, and only 450 miles from Montreal as compared with 720 miles from Montreal to Halifax by the Short Line now under construction through Maine or any other Short Line that could be constructed.'

'Shippegan is about 20 miles nearer Montreal by the routes I have mentioned than St John, and fully 300 miles nearer Europe. The great advantage Shippegan has over either Halifax or St John is that it is only about 240 miles from Newfoundland. By the construction of an air line from Montreal to Shippegan—Sandford Fleming's project (of 1865) for making Shippegan the terminus for Atlantic mail steamers—carrying mails, passengers and express freight—could be carried out more advantageously than he pointed out at that time.'

Sanford Fleming's project was to build a line of railway from the Intercolonial near Bathurst to Shippegan Harbor, to have a line of steamers running from Shippegan to George's Bay, Newfoundland, a distance of about 240 miles more, and a line of fast steamers running to a point on the West Coast of Ireland, a further distance of 1700 miles. Part of Mr. Fleming's project has been carried out already by construction of the Caraquet Railway and, no doubt, the increasing necessities for the quick transit of mails, passengers and express freight will in a short time demand the carrying out of the whole of his scheme which would mean the reduction of time between Europe and Montreal to a minimum. With lines of fast steamers running in connection with the railway the journey from Ireland to Montreal could be made in 5½ days, allowing ample time for transferring from steamer to rail, and rail to steamer.

Mr. Burns says steps have already been taken for the realization of this scheme. The matter is now under the consideration of responsible Canadian capitalists and railwaymen, who, he says, are all very favorably impressed with the idea. Mr. Burns says it is the ambition of his life to see the scheme realized.

A railway across the province from Gloucester Junction to Edmundston would open up a very important section of the country, both as regards its agricultural capabilities and its supply of timber. In fact, says Mr. Burns, "this section of New Brunswick, comprising Gloucester, Restigouche, Victoria and Madawaska, contain, really about all the best lumber lands of the Province. From Edmundston to Chaudiere, and from Chaudiere to Montreal, along the south shore of the St Lawrence, the country is thickly populated and contains many flourishing industries, in which respect, it is needless to say, the whole route contrasts favorably with the Short Line to Montreal via McAdam and Mattawaukeag. While the Caraquet Railway already occupies the position of a self sustaining local line, doing a large amount of freight and passenger traffic, and destined to develop largely the natural resources of Gloucester County, it will readily be seen that the culmination of this scheme would make it one of the most valuable and important railway sections in America."

"The River du Loup Railway would form a very important feature of the project, inasmuch as all the traffic from Quebec and along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, would come over that road to Shippegan. In a word, both Quebec and Montreal would be immensely benefited by the construction of a line from Gloucester Junction to Edmundston and the value and importance of the River du Loup line would be greatly enhanced both as to the traffic of the St. John river."

"As compared with Rimouski—the present summer terminus for the mail steamers—Shippegan would have a very decided advantage in being many hundred miles nearer to Europe and giving a very much quicker mail service to points in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island. The distance from Shippegan to St. John is only 273 miles, to Halifax 372 miles, while these points are distant from Rimouski 397 and 496 miles respectively—besides the fact of its closer proximity to Europe. In like manner from Shippegan to Summerside via Tignish, the northern terminus of the P. E. I. Railway, the distance is only 110 miles, while from Rimouski to Summerside, via Moncton and Point du Chene, the distance is 370 miles. In regard to the fish trade with Europe, it may be mentioned that the distance from Shippegan to the Magdalen Islands is 120 miles, and about the same to Anticosti.

GENERAL NOTES AND NEWS.

An unknown vessel with fifty hands was recently sunk in the English Channel.

News from Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, dated July 12, reports him and party doing well.

England claims that vessels can be seized only when taking seal within three miles of the coast of Alaska.

It is feared that the Newfoundland Bait bill may cause trouble between England and France.

Every arrival at St. John's N. F., from the Banks gives further details of the loss of life and property sustained in the great gale of Aug. 26.

One way to abolish poverty is to deposit earnings in the savings bank instead of the saloon.

Health Regulations.

The *Royal Gazette* contains the by-laws and Regulations of the Board of Health. The Provincial Board is to meet in Fredericton annually. There are to be Standing Committees on Epidemics, Sewerage and Water Supply; Foods, Drinks and Adulterations; Heating and Ventilation of Buildings; Poisons; School Hygiene; Legislation; Publications. Simple regulations are provided for the government of the Provincial Board. The duties and powers of the Local Boards are also prescribed, but, in a general way, the principal duty is to conform to the instructions of and to execute with care and diligence the regulations of the Provincial Board. Each Local Board is to have a business office, and its powers of visitation and isolations in cases of disease like typhus, small-pox, diphtheria, etc., are defined. It is to provide free vaccination when necessary, and to see to the burial of cases of contagious diseases. One rule as affecting the public is as follows:—

Rule 4. Any householder in whose house there shall occur a case of smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, shall immediately notify the Board of Health of his district of the same.

And again:—

Rule 9. Any person having any of the diseases named in Rule 4, and members of any household where any of said diseases, whether mild or malignant, exist, shall refrain from mingling with children in schools, Sunday schools, churches or other in-door places. No pupil shall be allowed to attend the public schools in this Province who has not been vaccinated within seven years.

The following rules are also of interest:—

Rule 12. Any conveyance that has been used to carry any pogon suffering from any of the diseases named in Rule 4, shall be immediately disinfected and before further use is made of it; and no conductor, owner or proprietor of any public conveyance shall knowingly carry such sick person.

Rule 13. No person shall give or sell any articles, merchandise, products, milk, bread, provisions, etc., if such are coming from a house or property in which any of the diseases named in Rule 4 exists, or if they are liable in the judgment of the health officer to convey disease.

Swine are not to be kept so as to be offensive to a neighborhood, nor are they to kept in any city or incorporated town; nor can two cows be kept in the same building in a city except by special license. There is also a rule that no new place for the tanning or dressing of leather, or "for carrying on any offensive noisome trade or business" shall hereafter be established without a permit from the Local Board. The following rules will not perhaps be unsatisfactory to housekeepers:

Rule 30. No calf, pig, or lamb, or the meat thereof, shall be bought, or offered for sale as food, which at the date of its death (being a calf) was less than