General Business

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grand Monthly Drawing

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, September, 11 1888

Capital Prize, $300,000.

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

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do	100 are	99,900
999 do	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes amounting to		$1,054,800

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MACKIE'S
ISLAY BLEND
IS THE BEST.
USE NO OTHER BRAND.

TOWN Building Lots!

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

Try Allen's
Corn-Killer,
A Certain Remedy for Corns.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages 8 vo, 125 prescriptions for all diseases Cloth, full gilt, only $1 00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. The Gold and Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P O Box 1895, Boston, Mass, or Dr W H Parker, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Specialty, Diseases of Man. Office, No 4 Bulfinch St.

NOTICE.

The undersigned members of the legal profession, practicing at Chatham hereby agree that on and after Saturday the fifth day of May instant and until Saturday the 27th day of October next they will close their law offices at one o'clock p. m. on each Saturday and keep the same closed till seven o'clock p. m. That during these hours they will transact no legal business, and that no Chamber business shall be transacted before the Judge of the County Court and that public notice be given that each Saturday afternoon during the said period will be strictly observed by the profession as a half holiday.

Dated 4th day of March, 1888.

R. CARMAN, D. J. TWEEDIE,
G B FRASER, M. S. BENSON,
R. A. LAWLOR, A A DAVIDSON, Jr.
ROBT MURRAY, Jr. WARREN C WINSLOW

Head Quarters
—for—
Stoves Ranges Fancy Goods
Ho ue Keepers Hardware &c
Wholesale & Retail.
W. J WOODS

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All good.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - AUGUST 9, 1888

The Northwest Sketches.

The concluding number in the sketches of Mr. Smith's trip to the Northwest Miramichi waters is unavoidably held over until next week, as if published this week its length would oblige us to shut out current matter. It will appear next week.

Fly vs. Log.

One of the most extraordinary complaints that we have heard of for a good while comes through the *Gleaner* and is as follows:—

"The fly fishermen on the Restigouche river are complaining bitterly that small summer logging parties, who are now hauling logs into the main Restigouche, are to a large extent destroying the fishing there. These logs are running into the pools where the salmon lie and frighten them out, and thus spoil the sport of those camping at the pools.—That this matter is a serious one as regards the fishermen is proved by the fact that the complaint emanates from the officer in charge of the Restigouche Salmon Fishing Club."

It is quite natural that a complaint such as the *Gleaner* refers to should come from "the officer in charge of the Restigouche Salmon Fishing Club" but it seems extraordinary that the *Gleaner* should publish it without comment. Supposing the anglers, who fish the St. John waters were to complain to the *Gleaner* that the parties who had logs in the river interfered with their sport? Wouldn't the *Gleaner* laugh at them? We think so. We believe in fly-fishing and sympathise with the gentlemen of the Club who attribute their bad luck to the logs, but they must remember that the log industry has the prior right on the river. These fly-fishermen, whose fishing monopoly of the Restigouche waters is of comparatively recent origin, have succeeded pretty well in curtailing the net fishermen's privileges, and we do not say they have effected too much restriction in that direction, although the net men, no doubt, think they are very hardly dealt with. This attack on the lumber industry, however, indicates that they "want the earth," and they will no doubt pardon us for protesting against the agressive policy they are so rapidly developing. Their monopoly is one covering fly-fishing only. When they obtained a footing on the river they did so subject to the conditions then existing in relation to its traffic and the rights and privileges of the country whose greatest highway and source of wealth it is. However important, wealthy and generally desirable the Salmon Club may be, or whatever the influence, or respectability of its members, they must be taught to keep in mind the fact that the lumber industry is of more importance to the Restigouche district than they are. They must be taught to remember that each interest has its rights and that theirs is subject to that of the business of the country where they have been permitted to enjoy privileges for which they should be grateful, instead of showing their greed by wishing to undermine and interfere with those whose rights have the sanction of generations. Let the Club be satisfied with what they have, for they may, by too much crowding, create a spirit of opposition that will make things unpleasant for themselves.

Those Fishing Leases.

We published, last week, a letter of a correspondent which, in effect, stated that the lessee from the local Government of one of our rivers was about to apply for an extension of the term for which his lease is held, asking the special favor without competition; also that a petition was being circulated for signatures favoring the extension, and that Attorney General Blair had signified his readiness to acquiesce in the arrangement. Our correspondent compared this application with similar proposals that might be made by other lessees of our salmon waters, or by holders of the ten years lumber-licenses and pointed out the impropriety and danger to the public interest of establishing the threatened precedent. We expressed our views on the matter, as presented by our correspondent, agreeing with him that it would be improper to grant the extension referred to.

It seems, from the statement of one of the parties interested, that the rivers referred to are the Sevogle and the Northwest Miramichi, the leases of which were bidden in by Mr. E. Hutchison and Mr. R. R. Call, respectively, at the time they were advertised to be sold by the government, and that more than the upset price was given for them, although there was no competition, Mr. Hutchison simply bidding an advance on the upset. The term of lease of these and other rivers advertised to be sold at the same time, was five years, but none of the others found purchasers, and the Department had to advertise them for sale again the same season, extending the term to ten years. They were obliged to do this, as no parties would undertake to pay for rivers and go to the expense of placing guardians on them for five years, for at the end of that time the rivers would only have begun to show the benefit of the expenditure and care, and, then, it would be open to outsiders who had not invested a dollar in the matter to bid against the first lessees and thus take advantage of all their labor and expense.

After the other rivers were leased on the ten years basis Mr. Hutchison argued the equities of the matter with the Department or Surveyor General—and claimed that the Sevogle and Northwest ought to be placed on the same footing as the other rivers, and he expressed his willingness to have them advertised at once and resold. He says he was led to believe that would be done, and he went on meantime protecting the waters, Mr. Call doing the same. Two years having passed during which these gentlemen have paid for protection, they claim that, in equity, their leases should be extended and they placed on the same footing as other lessees who purchased the same year they did, and would only do so after the ten years term was conceded. Mr. Hutchison says no petitions in the matter have been carried or sent around for signatures and, therefore, our correspondent's statement to that effect, as well as in reference to what Mr. Blair has promised must be imaginary. We are free to confess that "the other side of the story" puts a new and different face on the matter from that presented to us last week, and if the circumstances are as we now understand them, they are sufficiently exceptional to warrant concessions to the lessees of the Sevogle and Northwest, no other lessees being similarly situated, and the establishing of a precedent not being involved.

European Timber Supply.

The French Department of Agriculture has recently issued statistics of the forest lands of Europe, showing their distribution. Two-elevenths of the area of Europe is said to be covered with forests, though the average varies greatly in different countries. Of the British Islands only four per cent. of the surface is woodland. Denmark, Holland and Portugal have a rather larger proportion. In France the forests extend over one-sixth of the surface, in Norway nearly a fourth and Hungary nearly a third. In Russia forests cover nearly two-fifths of her area, and Sweden, which stands at the top of the list, is still nearly the two-fifths. Evidently there is no probability of an early cessation of the competition of those countries with Canadian lumber. Taking the proportion of forest land to population the United Kingdom has an acre to eleven inhabitants, Denmark and Portugal are three times as well off, France seven times, Russia and Sweden about a hundred times, and Norway a hundred and twenty times. The forest statistics of Canada cannot be compared with those of Europe, for our woodlands have not been surveyed and estimated with any accuracy. The Governments interested should see that this is done for the information would be valuable.—*Canada Lumberman.*

The Queen's Co. Election Case.

Judgment was delivered at Frederiction on Tuesday of last week in the Queen's election petition case. The petition was ordered off the file and the petitioner to pay costs, the Chief Justice dissenting. The Chief Justice read the judgments of Judges Wetmore and Palmer; Judge Fraser read the judgment of Judge Tuck. Judge Palmer said he could not help suspecting that Baird had fraudulently evaded the service, but it was not clearly proved by what would be legal evidence. Judges Wetmore, Fraser and Tuck thought there was no ground for imputing fraud or connivance to Baird. The Chief Justice held that Baird had wilfully attempted to evade the law, and had so arranged that the petition should not come to his hands; and that to order the petition off the file with costs was a denial of justice to the petitioner, who had done all possible to bring his case before the court, and had been prevented from effecting perfect service only by the misleading acts of the respondent and those under his directions.

[Written for the Advance]

The British Constitution.

NO. II.

At the time the Parliamentary party in England came out victorious in their struggle for political freedom in opposition to despotism, in every other country of Europe monarchy was triumphant and increasing in power and prestige at the expense of local self-government and the personal freedom of the citizen. Not only did this victory of the Parliamentary party shatter the monarchal power in England but it triumphantly established the proof that the principle of government by the people for the people was not the chimerical dream it had so long been pictured, but an established fact that was enjoyed by the English people. In addition to this, it was to the study of England's free and enlightened institutions that the men, who, by their writings in the next century, gave shape and direction to the French revolution, turned for their political information. When the revolution at last broke out in France and victory was on the side of the people, they did not quietly sit down and endeavour to work out the problem of how to establish a just and equitable government for their country like the English did. To do this they required to have not only some knowledge of what political liberty really was, but men of ability to lead them who had both political science and parliamentary experience necessary for the occasion. Unfortunately for France, her people were deficient in both these requisites to make the revolution a success. Demagogues came to the front, and by appealing to the very worst passions of the masses inaugurated a reign of terror throughout France which not only astonished and horrified Europe, but paved the way for the military despotism of the first Napoleon. By this will be seen the great difference between the French and English revolutions. While the French revolutionists tore down and destroyed the good as well as the bad in their system of government, its leaders did not erect a better but a more grinding despotism to take its place. On the other hand, the English civil war was undertaken by the people not only to defend but to restore their lost liberties, and after victory had crowned their efforts they quietly settled down to their peaceful occupations and left the government of the country in the hands of the men who for years had been their leaders and in whom they put their trust.

After the death of Charles the abilities of Cromwell, which far exceeded those of any other man in England, naturally placed him at the head of the new government that was established in the Kingdom, and the policy he pursued, both at home and abroad, proved him to be one of the greatest, ablest and most enlightened of her rulers. Not only did he give her the most perfect constitution at that time known in the world, but he reformed and improved the legislative system of the country and gave parliament a voice in the appointment of ministers as well as left to it the whole legislative authority. He encouraged legislation in the interests of trade and commerce, which grew and flourished in the country during his life; and to carry out one of his assertions that England should be governed by the English people in accordance with the principles of justice, he had an act passed making the administration of justice uniform throughout the land. Whatever the opponents of the great Protector may say with respect to his management of public affairs, there is one thing certain, that there can be no comparison between his rule and the rule of the Kings who both preceded and succeeded him. He not only maintained peace at home and placed his country in the first rank of European nations, but he taught the despotic powers of the continent to value her friendship and dread her enmity. They, on the other hand, stirred up rebellion at home by their misrule, while abroad the government of England was looked upon and treated with contempt and scorn by other nations. On the death of Cromwell in September, 1658, as there was no man in England competent to grasp the reins of power as they fell from the hands of the dead Cæsar, an intrigue was commenced by General Monk, which ended in the restoration of the Stuart dynasty. When Charles II, ascended the throne, he fell heir to the power, authority and prestige of the great ruler who had preceded him, but unfortunately for the people of England as well as the Stuart race, the vicissitudes that exile and poverty had forced them to endure while wanderers in a foreign land neither taught them wisdom nor prudence. The people, blind to their own interests, not only received Charles with the wildest expressions of joy, but among the first acts of the new parliament was the abrogation of some of the best laws passed during the first session of the Long Parliament. With the return of the exiles a flood of tyranny, persecution and iniquity deluged the Kingdom and swept it into the direst degradation that ever has befallen it, and in a few years the nation began to awaken from its lethargy as it began to experience the evil effects the change of rulers had brought upon the country. During the rule of Cromwell they had been brought to look upon their country as not only one of the greatest in the world but the mistress of the seas. Under the monarch they had brought home from exile to rule over them, they had to witness the very reverse of this. They saw an unjust war followed by an ignoble peace. They saw the fleets of Holland, which Blake in the days of the Commonwealth had again and again defeated, take possession of the Thames and endanger the safety of the seaports of the Kingdom. They saw the trade and commerce of the country decline and the public credit shaken. In addition to this they saw Scotland forced into rebellion through religious persecution with every sign that the same course was likely to be pursued in England. In 1670 was formed the famous ministry known by the name of the Cabal, from the initial letters of the five persons who composed it. The design of this government was to make the English Crown absolute by the aid of France. It was at this time that the people began to awake to the danger that again threatened their liberties, and throughout the length and breadth of the land the old spirit of hostility to the crown burst out afresh, and the public events that rapidly followed each other during the remainder of the reign of Charles and that of his brother James, kept fanning it into activity and life. Shortly after this the outrageous proceedings of the government provoked a conspiracy of some of the friends of liberty and the Constitution, known by the name of the Rye House Plot, the detection of which was followed by the execution of Lord Russell and Algernon Sydney, who were tried before Judge Jefferies and most illegally sentenced to death. On the 2nd February, 1685, during the heat of the trouble between Charles and his Parliament and people, he suddenly died of apoplexy and was succeeded by his brother James II.

The policy pursued by James on ascending the throne was exactly the same as that initiated and carried out by every member of his family that had preceded him. The divine right of kings to rule despotically over their subjects seemed to be engrafted and ingrained in every member of the family, and in no one was it to be found more firmly rooted than in James II. In spite of signs and warnings of the gathering storm that was shortly to burst over his head and make him again an exile and a wanderer, he fatally stuck to his course. It is true the Argyle rebellion in Scotland and Monmouth's rebellion in England were suppressed and the leaders paid the penalty with their lives, but the murderous severity with which the unfortunate people who took part in it were treated by Judge Jeffries rendered James if anything, more unpopular than he had been

The patience of the English people at last gave way. They were tired of the rule of the House of Stuart, for during the time they had occupied the English throne they had proved themselves lamentable failures as kings to govern a free people. In the case of Charles I, the remedy administered by iron-handed Oliver for his misgovernment was sharp and fatal, but now they decided upon adopting another course to remove the evil. They had awakened to the fact that what the country required to rule and govern it was no longer an irresponsible person but a steadfast and firm institution standing strong in the midst of popular convulsions, with a constitutional sovereign at its head. When Parliament offered the Throne to William of Orange, the husband of James' daughter, in 1688, it was in this character he was to occupy the position, and when James fled from the shores of England the days of personal sovereignty came to an end, and in its place appeared a constitutional sovereign, the King chosen by Parliament and ministers, the emblem of all authority, but the absolute possessor of none.

There is one thing that England is to be thankful for during the time that she was fighting her battles for constitutional liberty with the House of Stuart, and that was that she was guarded from foreign interference by the natural barrier of the channel which prevented the troops of France from marching into the country to aid and assist the royal cause. The Statesmen who brought about the Revolution, thoroughly acquainted with the natural temper of the people, did not attempt to introduce new schemes of government which would interfere with their every day life and business. They made use of the machinery of the old regime which was still in force to carry on the government of the country, and by slow and imperceptible degrees, the new Parliament and the House of Lords, after various contests, came to a prudent understanding with each other and quietly settled down into the wholesome divisions of party.

At the commencement of the reign of William and Mary the Privy Council was appointed by the Crown and was responsible to it alone. Gradually it dawned upon the minds of British statesmen that the state of affairs might be improved by committing executive powers to a Cabinet accountable on the one hand to the House of Commons, and on the other as members of the Privy Council, to the Crown. To this compromise William reluctantly assented, and some seventy years afterwards, George III, rather unwillingly submitted to a second and final change by which the Cabinet, though still signing public documents as members of the Privy Council, threw off all dependence on the royal will, and became in reality accountable to the House of Commons alone.

According to the Constitution of the United States, the President of the Republic is endowed with far more power and authority than the sovereign or government of England at the present day, as he appoints his own Cabinet and during the four years of his term of office it is responsible to him alone for its acts. Had the men who drew up the American Constitution, in place of confining their attention solely to the English Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement carefully studied by practical working of the British Constitution, they would not have committed the blunder that English Statesmen saw and rectified in the time of William and their successors in the time of George III, still further improved.

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

Arranged.

The Ottawa *Citizen* is announcing that Mr. W. D. Perley, M. P. for East Assiniboia, has been called to the Senate, says it is understood that the constituency will be contested by Hon. Mr. Dewdney, the new Minister of the Interior.—Moncton *Times.*

The *Citizen* conveys the impression to its readers that it doesn't know that the East Assiniboia business is simply a matter of convenient arrangement by which Mr. Perley gets a legislative position for life by handing his constituency over to Mr. Dewdney, That is one of the electoral districts under Dominion Government control, and the *Citizen* knows it will return Mr. Dewdney unopposed and that, therefore he will not have to "contest" it.

CRITICISM seems to be one of the weaknesses of pretentious writers. One of them, in an editorial paragraph said, the other day:—"A little thoughtfulness on the part of newspaper men would put a stop to the slovenly style of writing about young men of 23 and old women of 80 which has become general." In the same column was the following from the same pen:—"Is Parliament, henceforth, to give every member a Royal Commission who is attacked in a newspaper and declines to sue for libel?" Imagine a man being attacked "in" a newspaper? How could a man be "in" a newspaper? We have heard of newspapers and newspaper writers attacking men, and always believed they were attacked by, and not "in" the newspaper, by, and not "in" the writers. We shall next find our critical friend publishing interesting items about people being attacked "in" dogs, bulls, bears, etc. instead of by them.

A FEATURE of the London (Eng.) Board of Trade timber return is that of affording us an insight into the enhanced value which importers have given for this year's purchases. The chief increase seems to have been on hewn descriptions, which represent intrinsically over £120,000 more value than *pro rata* they did June twelvemonth. The sawn wood exhibits an increase in cost of over £60,000. These values are estimated from the shipping documents, and therefore are fairly accurate.

BAY CHALEUR RAILWAY SLEEPERS:—The British steamer, *Alaska*, recently arrived at Boston, Mass., from Bay Chaleur, had a cargo of 32,000 railway ties, which is said to be the largest cargo of the kind ever taken to Boston, and the *Alaska* is the first steamer to engage in the business. Why does not Miramichi furnish sleeper cargoes for steamers.

A GREAT PAPER:—The Montreal *Herald's* Saturday issue is one of the best sixteen page commercial newspapers ever published in Canada, and contains an exhibit of Montreal business houses and record of the city's prosperity calculated to be of the greatest value to the great trade metropolis of the Dominion.

OBITUARY:—Mr. M. C. J. Coursol, M. P. for Montreal East, and Mr. Jas. McCuaig, ex-M. P. for Prince Edward were added to the death roll of the last few days. They were each 69 years old.

General Philip Sheridan, one of the most distinguished Union Commanding officers in the war of the American Rebellion is dead.

I. O. Foresters.

The fifth annual meeting of the High Court of New Brunswick was convened in the Temperance hall at Newcastle on Wednesday afternoon last. The attendance of delegates, as well as members of subordinate lodges, was large.

The committee on credentials reported the following officers and representatives entitled to seats:—

H. C. Creed, H. C. R;
J. E. B. McCready, P. H. C. R;
J. A. Kilpatrick, H. V. C. R;
F. W. Emmerson, H. Secretary;
E. P. Eastman, H. Treas;
Dr. B. S. Thorne, H. Physician;
H. Atkinson, H. Con;
Rev. J. Crisp, H. Chap;
J. P. Dunn, H. S. W;
F. G. Burtt, H. J. W;
T. J. Granville, H. S. V;
F. Anderson, H. J. B.;
Thos. Kelly, H. M.;
G. L. Perkins, H. Coun;
R. L. Maltby, H. Mess.

Ex-officio members—George Smith, H. V. C. R; Dr. W. J. Norfolk, P. H. physician; John Betts, P. H. V. C. R; and Dr G. A. Hetherington, P. H. physician.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Court Moncton—W. McK Weldon and John T. Hawke.
Butternut Ridge—E. A. Keith and C. W. Thorne.
Gordon Falls—W. B. Jonah and Rev. I. N. Parker.
Loyalist—Hugh Stevens, L. B. Coleman and H. J. Pratt.
Salisbury—A. J. D. Patterson and A. Sherwood.
St. Mary's—W. Kinghorn, G. A. Hughes, W. L. McFarlane and Alonzo Kelly.
Melicite—J. A. Blair, J. H. Taylor and A. D. Macpherson.
Court Carleton—C. L. West and W. E. Gibson.
Petitcodiac—J. A. Ritchie, E. R. Lockhart, E. Simpson and S. J. Jones.
Benevolence—C. F. Stultz, A. Hiram Folkins.
Kennebecasis—Dr. J. J. Lawson, A. P. Sherwood.
Intervale—W. E. Freeze, S. D. Robinson.
Happy Retreat—W. A. Wilson, R. N. Weeks.
Alexander—Dr. J. C. Sharp, W. T. Day.
Miramichi—B. Fairey, E. Lee Street.
Albion—A. J. Jamieson, A. Albert Sherwood.
Hillsboro—J. V. Skillen and Geo. A. Robinson.

Supreme Chief Ranger Dr Oronhyatekha was then formally welcomed to the high court.

Some 20 delegates were then initiated in the high court degree.

High Chief Ranger Creed then appointed the following committees:—

Distribution — High treasurer, J. A. Bair, H. J. Pratt.
State of the order—Rev. I. N. Parker, C. F. Stultz, W. T. Day.
Finance—E. L. Street, LeB Coleman, W. Kinghorn.
Appeals and petitions—H. Counsellor, Dr. Lawson, E. A. Keith.
New business—W. B. Jonah, A. Sherwood, J. A. Ritchie.

On motion the following committee was appointed: High Secretary Emmerson, John T. Hawke, George A Hughes, A. W. Kelly.

High Chief Ranger Creed then delivered his annual report, in which thanks were returned to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the blessings bestowed upon the country and the order. During the year the order had gained strength. There are seven high courts, some 340 subordinate courts scattered over a dozen provinces and states; and a surplus amounting to $100,000. In this province during the year, three new courts and about 100 new members have joined the order. Three deaths in the provincial membership have occurred during the year. He then detailed some matters of more immediate interest to the order, and referred to his official visits to subordinate lodges. He paid a tribute to the zeal in the cause shown by his brother high court officers, and especially so by high secretary, F. W. Emmerson. In conclusion he said: "May this session of the high court prove to be the most agreeable and satisfactory yet held, and may these thriving communities on the banks of the noble Miramichi, once laid waste by the fiery spirits of the neighboring forest, henceforth realise more and more the beneficient influences that may go forth from the Forest Homes now established, in their midst."

High Secretary Emmerson presented his annual report. The number of official visits during the year had increased. The endowment claims falling due during the year had been promptly paid. He suggested the gradual payment of the high court's indebtedness to the supreme court. Several Foresters of P. E. I. desire that the Island courts should attach themselves to this high court; and he believed it was in the order's interest that this be done, and suggested that steps be taken to promote this object. He pointed out that the attendance at the high court had in four years increased more than six fold. During four years the membership had increased from 100 to 700, and the number of courts by 13. There are now 24 courts in the province.

High Treasurer E. P. Eastman presented his annual report which showed the funds in hand in the high court on July 1, 1887, as $103; money received up to June 30, 1888, $911.64; paid out by vouchers $889.40; leaving in hands of treasurer on July 1, 1888, $125.26.

High Marshall J. V. Skillen presented the auditor's report verifying the above.

Supreme Chief Ranger, Dr. Oronhyateka, then addressed the court. He contrasted the attendance at present and past high courts in this province. The order's progress generally was remarkable. On July 1 there was a surplus of $96,000; but on August 1, notwithstanding heavy claims during the month, was $100,000. The effect of this must be to strengthen the order in the country. During May there were 632 applicants and of these the medical board rejected 66; showing that they protected the interests of the brethern. During the month of June there were over 700 applicants for membership. The order was manifestly gaining ground in N. B., but there was room for expansion. In Ontario there were over six thousand members. He suggested whereby the surplus could be used to promote the general prosperity of the order.

The court then rose.

The court reconvened at 6.30. After routine business, Mr. W. T. Day presented report of committee on good of the order, and upheld proposal to add P. E. I. to this high court; and complimenting high court officers on their zeal and service.

Some resolutions of condolence were passed and a number of matters respecting the good of the order discussed

W. B. Jonah, Chairman of the new business committee, presented a report recommending that the high standing committee take steps to bring about the union of P. E. Island with the High Court of New Brunswick.

Report was adopted.

Some discussion then took place on the best mode of investment and the burden of the speeches was in favor of investing in dominion, provincial or municipal securities, It was intimated that probably $10,000 would be invested in N. B., provincial debentures.

Mr. Kinghorn, on behalf of the finance committee, presented a report. Among its recommendations were these: That the high chief ranger confer with the supreme executive council respecting the investment of $10,000 in New Brunswick provincial debentures. It further provided for the payment of certain salaries.

The court adjourned.

On Thursday the following officers were elected and installed for the current year:

H. C. Creed, H. C. R. (re-elected).
J. V. Skillen, Moncton, H. V. R.
F. W. Emmerson, Petitcodiac, H. S. (re-elected).
E. P. Eastman, Petitcodiac, H. T. (re-elected).
Dr. J. J. Lawson, H. P.
E. LeeStreet, H. Con.
LeBaron Coleman, H. J. Pratt, High Auditors.
Rev. I. N. Parker, H. Chaplain.
W. B. Jonah, H. Senior W.
W. Kinghorn, H. Junior W.
C. F. Stultz, H. Senior Beadle.
W. T. Day, Junior Beadle.
A. Sherwood, H. Marshall.
E. A. Keith, H. Conductor.
W. McK. Weldon, Moncton, H. Messenger.

It was decided that the next annual meeting should take place in Moncton.

Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine is distinctly superior to any other as appetizing tonic and fortifier.

Provincial Rifle Association.

The Annual Meeting of the Provincial Rifle Association is to take place at Sussex, commencing on Tuesday, 28th inst. at 9 a. m. There will be ten matches fired over the ranges which will decide fourteen competitions, or thirteen, should there be no Governor-General's prize. The direct matches will be—

Nursery & Maiden
McPherson
Domville
Prince of Wales
Provincial
Elder
Association
Snider—Extra Series
Martina—A
Martini—B

Besides the above there will be four competitions depending for decision upon them, viz—

1. Maiden Aggregate.—Prizes to be awarded to competitors who have never attended a previous meeting of the Association, who make the highest scores in the Nursery, McPherson, Domville and Association matches.

2 Governor-General's Medals (if presented.) Open to all members and affiliated members being residents of the province. The medals will be awarded to the competitors whose respective scores in the McPherson, Domville and Provincial Matches, together with the 500 and 600 yard scores in the Prince of Wales Match make up the highest aggregates.

3. Grand Aggregate:—The Silver Medals of the National, Dominion and Provincial Associations, and $86 added by the Provincial Rifle Association.

To be awarded to competitors whose respective scores in the McPherson, Domville, Association and Provincial Matches, together with 500 and 600 yard scores in the Prince of Wales' Match, make up the highest aggregates.

ENTRANCE FEE—50 cents. All entries to be made before six o'clock p. m., of the first day of the meeting.

4. Grand Aggregate:—Team of 30 men to represent the Association at the Matches of the Dominion Association at Ottawa, September 3rd,

The Provincial Government grant of $300 to be divided amongst the team which eventually goes to Ottawa.

Open to such efficient members of the Active Militia of the Province and such officers who have retired therefrom retaining rank as may enter in the Grand aggregate. The places on the team shall be taken according to the scores in the Grand Aggregate.

There will be no Division of the Ottawa winnings.

The team will be under the control of a captain to be selected by the team from amongst its members, and shall be governed by such rules as may be framed for its guidance by the Executive Committee.

As the Dominion Matches open on Monday, Sept. 3rd, it will be necessary for the team to proceed direct to Ottawa, on the conclusion of the Provincial shooting.

The ranges to be fired over during the whole meeting will be from 200 to 600 yards, there being no long ranges—even for the Martini. This is to be commended, as riflemen in actual service are seldom required to fire at more than 500 yards The rules for the Meeting are about the same as usual.

An Exciting Debate.

The subject of appointing a commission to enquire into an attack of the *London Times* on Parnell, charging him with complicity in the Phœnix Park murders, was discussed on Monday of last week in the British House of Commons. The Government's proposition was to appoint a commission of three judges.

Mr. Sexton moved to increase the number of judges to five, if it was to inquire into the whole history of the national league, extending over nine years. If the league embraced members in every part of the world it would take several years before the inquiry could be finished. Much evidence might have to be sought abroad. The judges were not sufficient unless the inquiry were limited.

Mr. Matthews in reply said that the government could not accept the amendment and that Mr. Sexton had exaggerated the task before the commission. Doubtless the course of the inquiry would lead to investigations abroad, but there would be no difficulty in taking such evidence. There would be nothing gained by increasing the number of the judges.

Mr. Sexton then reminded Mr. Matthews that the commission dealt with charges for murder, for outrage, and that everything might turn upon the examination of witnesses in New York or Australia. He had nothing to say against two of the commissioners, but he was surprised at the nomination of Justice Day after his conduct during the inquiry into the Belfast riots.

Mr. Anderson said he was astonished that the government dared to propose a tribunal to have power to appoint other commissioners to take evidence abroad.

Mr. Parnell urged the house to recollect that they were discussing a proposal to provide a substitute for the jury. While in England a jury of twelve was always provided, it was proposed that the settlement of important, far-reaching Irish issues be involved in an inquiry to depend upon the verdict of two men. ("Hear, hear!") There was no precedent for the commission. He denied that it was any favor to the Irish members. On the contrary, it was waiving their ordinary position as citizens in accepting the commission. They put the public under an obligation. While the inquiry was pending he ought to be protected from press attacks. The leading London conservative paper of to-day had declared that the question was no longer as to his innocence or guilt, but as to the best means to prove him guilty. ("Hear! hear!") Was he to be held responsible for everything Patrick Ford said or did in America while the government were not responsible for what their organs did? (Irish cheers.)

Mr. Labouchere called in question Justice Day's fitness to serve in the commission because in a recent trial of these Irishmen for assault, held in Liverpool, Justice Day had said such a dastardly, cowardly and brutal crime could not have happened in England, except among the Irish.

The speaker then reminded Mr. Labouchere that the committee were not discussing the qualifications of the members of the commission.

Mr. Labouchere, in reply, explained that he desired to show the necessity of neutralizing the influence of Justice Day by increasing the number of judges.

The amendment was then voted down by a majority of 43 votes, the vote standing 190 yeas and 233 nays. (Conservative cheers.)

In replying to a number of questions from the Parnellites, Mr. Balfour defended the fitness of Dr. Barr to inspect Irish political prisoners. He said an English doctor was selected to visit the Irish prisoners because Irish doctors would be subjected to the severest intimidation. The verdict of the Mitchelstown jury was entirely unwarranted. Every effort would be made to bring the real truth about the Mandeville case before the country. (Cheers.)

Replying to the suggestion of Mr. Parnell, the solicitor general for Ireland agreed to adjourn the trial of Mr. O'Kelly to enable him to vote on the commission bill.

Mr. Smith having proposed that the commission consist of Justices Hannen, Day and Smith, Mr. Labouchere protested against the selection of Justice Day.

T. P. O'Connor suggested that the government substitute another English judge. He said there was not a single judge known as having sympathy with those they were to try.

Mr. Smith said he believed that the judges named had the complete approval of the English bar and everybody of judicial knowledge.

Mr. Goschen explained that the government had selected these judges as non-political parties who had never been in parliament. He trusted the house would indorse this view. They were good judges and thoroughly reliable for impartiality.

Mr. John Morley said that he quite understood the government's difficulty in altering the composition of the commission. But that made no difference. The fact was that it had been judiciously selected. (Hear, hear.) The injury was not strictly of a judicial kind. Justice Day was not expected to act as if he were on the bench. Nothing had been said against Justices Hannen and Smith. Their impartiality was unquestioned. Regarding Justice Day he said he had received a letter from an absolutely reliable source—a gentleman having peculiar means of knowing Justice Day's mind upon Irish affairs—and he had told Mr. Smith the name of his informant who wrote that Justice Day is a man of the seventeenth century in his views concerning Catholics. Like Torquemada, he was a tory of the high-flyer non-juror type. (Hear, hear.) He nightly rails against Mr. Parnell and his friends. He regards them as infidels and rebels, and as led astray by a Catholic nation. He believes them guilty of any crime. (Cries of "name.") Mr. Morley said he would not publicly give the name. He proved his good faith by telling Mr. Smith. (Cries of Oh, Oh!") Surely in the face of a feeling of that kind toward Justice Day, the government would not retain him on the commission, against which there ought to be no whisper raised. He must vote against the nomination. (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour held that Mr. Morley had gone too far to maintain any reticence about the writer of the letter. Justice Day had a right to ask the name of his traducer. (Cheers.) The government selected Justice Day as a man who was never associated with a party whose conduct on the bench proved that he was qualified to execute the arduous duties of a commissioner. Mr. Morley had played upon the word judicial in saying that the commission was not strictly a judicial tribunal. True, the procedure of the commission would differ from that of an ordinary tribunal, but it would not differ as regards the judicial spirit. Justice Day was a man of honor, and showed in accepting the post that he was not rendered incapable by any previous action or statement approaching the questions with which the commission had to deal. (Cheers.)

Viscount Wolmer (liberal unionist) protested against the conduct of Mr. Morley in reading an anonymous letter maligning a member of the commission.

Mr. Morley assured the house that there was nothing sinister in his withholding the name of his