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L. S. L.

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G. T. Beauregard
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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

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Chatham, Oct 5th, 1887.

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FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY.

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—xxx—

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Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - DECEMBER 15, 1887.

Attacking Our Constitutional Rights

Thoughtful persons, who regard the rights that have been secured to the people under our system of constitutional and responsible government, must regret, and even be alarmed, to know that any number of men claiming to be worthy of citizenship in a country which is supposed to be in full enjoyment of such a system, should openly advocate the muzzling of representatives when the people's protests against acts of their rulers, which affect their interests adversely, are being discussed. To such a length, however, is party rancour carried in Northumberland to-day, that men are found blind enough to utilise the difficulties in which one class of our fishermen are placed, not only to impress upon them the idea that they are being punished for the choice they made in electing a representative at Ottawa, but to make these difficulties an occasion for propagating the doctrine that the people's representative must not speak in their behalf. The Ottawa representative of Northumberland lived, as boy and man, on the Miramichi, which is the chief centre of the fishery affected by a new and obnoxious order issued by the Fisheries Department. He was the first Canadian Minister of Fisheries, and unquestionably, in matters of practical administration, the ablest head that Department has ever had. He is, therefore, in a better position to advise the Government in reference to the question than any other member of parliament. By experience and local knowledge gained amongst the people affected, by virtue of his proved ability as a Fishery administrator, and because he is the chosen representative of the district where the operations affected are chiefly carried on, his advice in such matters ought to have respectful attention. And, yet, one of the papers published in the County proposed, last week, that Mr. Adams, rather than Mr. Mitchell, should use his influence with the government in behalf of the fishermen, while another—more reckless in illustrating the spirit prevailing in quarters whence the proposition came, took occasion to warn the fishermen not to have Mr. Mitchell speak for them. Thus, even out of the troubles of the fishermen, these persons and papers seek to promote party rancor. Instead of seeking to have every available influence—and especially those which are legitimate—employed in behalf of the fishermen, this miserable business of promoting Mr. Adams' political interests must be intruded and made of paramount importance. The local paper last referred to says of Mr. Mitchell—and it is, of course, the complement of what the other suggested that Mr. Adams should do:—

"The talk about what Mr. Mitchell will do and say is equally foolish. He has no influence whatever. He may do the fishermen an injury, by appearing as their champion, but he cannot possibly do them any good. If the leaders of the Association really want to have the license fee reduced to $1, and are not merely seeking to glorify Mr. Mitchell and damage somebody else, they will put the case in the hands of Mr. Burns and Mr. Landry, gentlemen who are able and willing to vindicate the rights of the fishermen."

The class whose ideas are embodied in the above tell the people that Mr. Adams is the adviser of the government in all matters affecting Northumberland, and now, while they wish the representative of the County to be ignored, they desire to have those of other counties called in to Mr. Adams' assistance.

If it be true, as these people assert, that Mr. Adams, though defeated by the overwhelming majority which elected Mr. Mitchell, still presumes to interfere, by back-stairs influence at Ottawa in our affairs, and virtually controls Northumberland's interests with the government, why has he permitted this unjust tax to be imposed on our fishermen? Or, if it has been imposed without his knowledge or advice, why did he not at once have the order suspended or recalled?

A good many reasons for the outrage have been advanced, but we think the evil has been worked through the persistent vindictiveness of the Inspector at St. John, who, from the inception of the fishery, eleven years ago, until the present time, has misunderstood and misrepresented it, partly through ignorance, but, in the main, because those engaged in it seem to be particularly obnoxious to him. That the taxing of these men excessively was prevented, even in the face of the Inspector's advice when Mr. Mitchell was listened to, and has been accomplished now, shows the evil effect of a defeated and therefore irresponsible political candidate being substituted for the constitutional and responsible representative of the people, as the government's adviser in matters affecting the constituency. We heard a poor, sallow-looking, eunuch-voiced fisherman from down-river piping out his condemnation of the new tax and the Inspector the other day, and, at the same time, saying "it served the Chatham fishermen right for electing Mitchell." We thought what a pity it was that the privileges of British citizenship were wasted on such a creature. It is said that the Russian serf never rises above the superstition that the Czar is the equal of the Supreme Being, and the individual referred to represents a, happily, small class existing in every constituency, who believe that the judgments of heaven ought to be visited on those who do not vote as their political idols direct. It is a peculiarity of the dog to lick the hand that smites it, but men, and especially those of our privileged race, generally have the pluck and independence to strike back when they are assaulted. If those in power wish to gain our esteem and confidence—if they wish to make friends of us—they cannot do it by punishing us for the choice we may make of a representative. They will, moreover, not change our attitude towards them by ignoring those we send to them as advisers and accepting those whom we have rejected as such. There may be something of the craven in a few among us, who can be beaten into submission—men who lack the staying powers which enabled our forefathers to conquer the difficulties which met them as pioneers of the country—and there may be some who lack the independence of feeling and courage of expression which gave us responsible representative government, but let us hope that these will never be sufficient in numbers or influence to rob the people of their right to be heard through the men of their choice. When that time comes no man worthy of the name will care to live in the country, and it will be left to those fit only to be slaves, and whose sentiments find voice, in more or less express terms, through such papers as those we have referred to.

This excessive license-tax business affects the counties of the North Shore, principally; and the advice of the representatives chosen by those counties should be sought by the Minister of Fisheries, so that he may determine whether he has been wisely and properly informed on the subject. If it were a matter of making offices for political hacks, purchasing gravel-pits at twenty times their value or some other act of administration which did not involve favoritism on a large and deserving class of voters of both political parties, we might not protest against the government being advised as it has been of late, but the matter is of too serious a character to be passed over lightly, and the time a fitting one to point out the danger of a pernicious system which is threatening rights that were secured to the people only after great struggles by able and patriotic men, among whom Northumberland's sons were not the least. Compared with such men what are those who are now seeking to foist themselves unbidden on the people? The contrast ought to impress us with the danger that threatens, and arouse in us sufficient pride and self-respect to resolve that we shall resist such encroachments on our rights until we have taught those who advise, as well as those who make them, that this is not a suitable country for either usurpers or serfs to thrive in.

The Election.

The election which took place in Northumberland on Tuesday was quietly conducted, the vote polled being a very small one, due, principally, to a lack of interest on the part of the dominant party in the County until almost the day of polling, and also to the icy condition of the roads

The contest presented a peculiar feature in the fact that the Liberal-Conservative leaders sought to make use of it for the purpose of winning a victory for their party by selecting an avowed liberal, who, under pretence that he was an independent candidate, sought liberal votes, not only disavowing his alliance with the party under whose auspices he was running, but claiming that he had the sympathy and support of leading liberals. In this way he secured promises of votes from hundreds, who, had they not been thus personally deceived, would have taken an entirely different course, while by pointing out that his opponent, Mr. Morrissey, had heretofore been a straight Liberal-Conservative, many even of those who realised that Mr. O'Brien was looking to that party for support were induced to take no part in the election and, therefore, did not go to the polls.

Mr. Morrissey's position was, that being an officer of the County Liberal-Conservative Association he had differed in some matters of party policy or conduct with the local party leader, whereupon he had declared his independence and resigned his office. He had, before this, openly run last spring for the Assembly election under the auspices of that association, but its organ had published a notice, only a few weeks since, divorcing him from the party, while it, afterwards, espoused the cause of Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Morrissey, therefore, though he had the sympathy of many who, from personal observation and former experience of the tricks of his late party, knew fairly well how that party was quietly but effectively working against him, could claim connection with neither party, and had only to depend on those who were sufficiently alive to the situation to prompt them to vote for him rather than allow the Liberal-Conservatives to win a victory under false pretenses.

The ADVANCE, last week, intimated what the designs of the Tory leader and his friends were, but so quietly was their work being done, and so plausible were the stories told and assertions made by Mr. O'Brien, that many, to whom he was almost a stranger appearing in the *role* of "injured innocence," were induced to believe that he was not the candidate of Mr. Adams and his party, but a liberal at heart and unfortunate in being a warm personal friend for whom Mr Adams "he believed" intended to vote.

On polling day, however, the workers of the Liberal Conservative Association, felt assured that Mr. O'Brien had secured all the unsophisticated liberals, and they suddenly spread themselves over the county at every polling place. The leader himself, was at his stronghold, Rogersville, where he met Mr. Morrissey the night before, and in discussing the election told the electors Mr. Morrissey was "a — hog" (sacre cochon) and compared him to Judas. Mr. Adams was assisted at the poll in Rogersville by a prominent I. C. R. employee and others in pay of the Government. At Newcastle poll, Dominion officials were conspicuous among Mr. O'Brien's workers. At Chatham poll, the Collector of Inland Revenue, the Inland Revenue preventive officer and the Postmaster, together with others of the Liberal-Conservative Association, assisted Mr. O'Brien, who himself, was at the poll the most of the day. The double team of the Indian Commissioner carted "O'Brien men" from the upper end of the parish, though some of them, like that official's Eel ground and Burnt Church protegés, had no votes when they presented themselves at the ballot box. The leading Fishery Overseer of Chatham, whose fishing establishment is in Hardwick, together with the Secretary of the Chatham Liberal Conservative Association worked for Mr O'Brien at the poll in that parish. In other parishes the representatives of the same party, largely Dominion officials, appeared under orders from the party leader, working for Mr. O'Brien. Indeed, from our observations in Chatham and what we have heard from elsewhere, the Liberal-Conservatives never made a greater organised effort, or worked harder at the polls than they did for Mr. O'Brien on Tuesday. A few of the most alert opponents of these gentlemen became convinced of the game that was being played, a day or two before the election, and decided to help Mr. Morrissey, although it seemed almost impossible that he could be elected with a lot of deceived Liberals and an organised Tory force against him, while he had to rely largely on personal and unorganised effort.

The fact that the available strength of the Liberal-Conservative party was polled, while through liberal indifference, the total vote for both candidates was much less than half the number of votes in the County, makes Mr. Morrissey's election a matter of gratifying surprise, and shows the weakness of the organization which undertook to defeat him by almost secretly adopting a professed Liberal into their political family. The result is a lesson to the hundreds of Liberals who were cheated out of their votes by the specious canvasses of the Liberal-Conservative candidate. A deliberate plan was laid to capture this County by the party and men to whom it is opposed by an overwhelming majority, and we regret to know that Mr. O'Brien lent himself to the scheme. A game like that can, of course, be played only once, for the moral of the old fable respecting the shepherd who so often cried, "wolf!" will always suggest itself when the O'Brien style of canvass is tried on the electors.

Scientific Miscellany.

DECIMAL UNITS.—As the Metric System of Weights and Measures grows in universal favor, the need of a uniform decimal currency and of a decimal system of time measurement is becoming generally felt. Most countries already possess some form of decimal money, and even England is waking up to the advantages of decimal units. A recent scheme for decimalizing the pound sterling was well supported, the plan being to adopt the mill as the unit and divide the sovereign into 1000 mills, thus making the half-sovereign equal 500 mills, the crown 250, the double florin 200, the half-crown 125 the florin 100, the shilling 50, and the sixpence 25. In Wiesbaden a step in decimal time-keeping has been taken. A new clock divides the day into minutes, the minute into 10 seconds, and the second into 10 rays. Similar units take the place of the usual degrees, minutes and seconds in the division of the circle.

PNEUMONIA EXPLAINED.—It is generally supposed that pneumonia is due to the accidental penetration of specific microbes into the system, but the observations of M. Jaccoud, a French student of the subject, show that the disease really results from the development under favorable conditions of microbic germs permanently present in the system. A chief condition of such development is a sudden chill, which explains the frequent coincidence of lung affections with abrupt changes of temperature.

A DEVELOPING ART.—Probably no application of science is advancing more rapidly than photography. Among recent appliances are a detective camera in the form of a watch, with a charm to hold a supply of miniature dry-plates, and a telescopic camera in which distant objects are brought near by telescopic aid and photographed. Modern dry-plates have made the camera quite available at night, and exquisite pictures are now taken by moonlight and even by starlight.

DWELLERS IN DARKNESS. The cave animals of North America, according to Prof. A. S. Packard, comprise a total of 172 species of blind creatures, nearly all of which are mostly white in color.

TRACING THE CIRCULATION.—Starting with the idea that the hand varies sensibly in size with the amount of blood present in it at any moment, Prof. Mosso, the Italian physiologist, has made some most interesting investigations. In his first experiments the hand was placed in a closed vessel of water, when the change in the circulation produced by the slightest action of body or brain, the smallest thought or movement, was shown by a rise or fall in the liquid in the narrow neck of the vessel. With a large balance on which the horizontal human body may be poised, he has found that one's thoughts may be literally weighed, and that even dreams, or the effect of a slight sound during slumber, turn the blood to the brain sufficiently to sink the balance at the head. When the brain of the balanced person is relaxing from thought the flow is toward the feet, with a corresponding oscillation. The investigator has continued his studies of the circulation until it seems that he may almost read one's thoughts and sensations. A tracing from a single pulse-beat shows him whether a person is fasting or not; two beats serve to determine whether the subject is a thinking or a heedless one, whether asleep or awake, cold or warm, agitated or calm. The changing pulse even told him when a professional friend was reading Italian and when Greek, the greater effort for the latter duly affecting the blood-flow.

WORK OF FIVE YEARS.—Prof. J. A. Fleming, the English electrician, shows that in 1882 an electric dynamo for 1200 lights weighed 44,830 pounds, the armature weighed 9800 pounds, the space occupied was 320 cubic feet, the horse-power required was 155, and the commercial efficiency was 67 per cent. The 1887 machine, with an armature of 1568 pounds, weighs 11,760 pounds occupies about 180 cubic feet, requires about 112 horse power, and has a commercial efficiency of over 90 per cent. A given current costs one-fourth as much as in 1882.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—In the tartar of teeth from skeletons of the stone age, Mr. Charters White, of the Odontological Society of Great Britain, has found specimens of the food eaten by our prehistoric ancestors 3000 years or more ago. The fragments identified include portions of corn husks, spiral vessels from vegetables, starch husks, fruit cells, the point of a fish's tooth, and bits of wool, feathers and cartilage.

SURGICAL PROGRESS.—At two of the leading hospitals of Paris the death-rate from amputations of all kinds has fallen from 50 per cent in 1880 to about 15 per cent at present.

Attempted Assassination in France.

PARIS, Dec, 10th—Jules Ferry, one of France's most prominent public men, was fired at three times this afternoon by a man in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies. There was great excitement at the time. The circumstances attending the attempted assassination are as follows:—A man named Aubertine appeared in the hall of the chamber of deputies and asked to see M Ferry and also M. Goblet. Ferry did not respond to Aubertine's request for an interview. On Ferry's appearance, some time after, Aubertine drew a revolver and fired three times at him. Ferry, though struck twice, was able to proceed to the hospital, supported by friends, and in reply to anxious enquiries as to the severity of the wounds, said they were unimportant. Bystanders tried to lynch Aubertine after he had fired the shots, but were prevented with difficulty from carrying out their intentions.

A despatch of 11th says:—

A medical examination at the hospital revealed that two bullets had struck M. Ferry. The first passed around the chest, slightly penetrating the flesh; the second went through the fleshy part of the thigh.

M. Ferry is feverish and it is feared the wounds will be an aggravation. He spent a feverish night but is able to rest this morning. He received thousands of cards and letters, and senators and deputies of all parties called at his residence and signed the register. Aubertine, the would-be assassin, is the author of various pamphlets and the inventor of several machines the failure of which reduced him to deep poverty. He is subject to occasional attacks of insane exaltation of the mind, but promises to reveal the names of his accomplices on Tuesday if they do not attempt to assassinate some members of Rouvier's cabinet before that day. He said he was sorry he had not killed M. Ferry and expressed the hope that the others would be more successful.

Big Fire in St. Stephen.

ST. STEPHEN, Dec 10—Fire broke out at 2 o'clock this morning in Murchie Bros., origin unknown, and caused a large amount of damage. The block on Water street burned was owned by N. Marks, loss $3,500, insured for $1,800. It was occupied by Stewart & Thieckens, confectioners, loss $6,000, insurance $2,000; A D Taylor, grocer, loss $3,500, insurance $1,000; Murchie Bros., grocers, loss $3,500, insurance $2,000, and A. J. Talbert, suspender factory, loss $600, no insurance. The new water works stopped the spread of the fire.

Rev. Mr. Ambrose on our Fisheries.

(St John Telegraph 13th)

People who expected to hear a dry disquisition on the moral and legal "rights of the case," were agreeably disappointed in the lecture delivered by Rev. T. Ambrose, of Digby, in the Institute course, last evening. The subject was Our Fisheries and the Three-mile Limit, and it was handled in a most interesting and entertaining way.

A description of the habitat, manner of life and uses of the food fishes of the maritime provinces—cod, cusk, hake, haddock, halibut and pollock—enlivened with novel facts and quaint anecdotes—was an excellent prelude to the discussion of graver themes. The lecturer stated the law that fish forsake localities where reproduction is interfered with or their food supply is lessened, or from which they are tempted away, and alleged that the present productiveness of the shore and river fisheries is not to be compared with that of former years. Sawmill dams lessened the number of salmon and kept out the gaspereaux, the latter being fish which are followed by line fish. The result had been that line fishing had so fallen off that villages once prosperous and growing had been deserted, their inhabitants having gone to the neighboring republic. Patriotic foresight and wise legislation might have, in a great measure, prevented this. Fisheries overseers, the speaker thought, should be removed from local influences, given a salary which would make their office worth keeping and made patrol men beyond the limits of their own neighborhood. The evil effects of over-fishing were forcibly described. The lecturer spoke of the need of artificial ways by which fish might pass dams. Referring to the increasing scarcity of salmon, lobsters, etc., he said that not only a three-mile limit was needed, but also an inshore and time limit, to protect the fish from the blindly selfish persons who had no regard for the interests of the people who were to come after them, or to the interests of the country. The Americans, who set the example of over-fishing and the use of destructive implements, are now endeavoring to re-stock their river fisheries.

The worst enemies our fishermen have are our own people. The Americans are now pretty well kept out and will soon be obliged to leave to us the supplying of their demand for fish. What a wonderful change there had been since that clear, bright summer day when the David J. Adams lay by a herring weir, within a mile of the shore, and bargained for bait! The lecturer asserted that provincial fishermen did not want to ship in American vessels, where they were denied Sunday rest, given stale bait and required to risk their lives in dories. They say that the treaty of 1818 is the best for our interests, and that no treaty which may be made should surrender any privileges without an equivalent. We could afford to pay any reasonable duty that the Americans imposed, since their supply must come from us. The speaker urged that Canada should be no suppliant and that she should meekly surrender her rights to any foreign nation. Peace and good will should be maintained between the kindred peoples. "If nothing but annexation, political or matrimonial, will satisfy our cousins, we will annex any who will cast their lot with us. As loyal people we can go no further. Contentment and progress are our manifest duty to God, our neighbors and ourselves."

Passed to his Rest.

(Telegraph 13th)

The people of the city, and of the province generally, will learn with regret that Mr. Thomas McAvity, one of the first manufacturers, and oldest and best citizens of St. John, passed to his rest at 12.30 o'clock this morning. When it was announced some few days ago that Mr. McAvity was attacked by the first illness of his life, many of his most intimate friends and relatives felt that it was his last as well. His medical attendants held out no hope of his recovery, and his sons and daughters have been watching hourly for his demise. He appeared to be resting easier than usual last evening; he respired regularly and was sleeping calmly; in fact his loving attendants thought him so much improved that some of them retired leaving two daughters and one son with him. While seated there his breath came gradually slower and slower, until it ceased, and, for a short time, they were not aware that life had passed from him, his end was so peaceful. And thus from our midst passed one whom the citizens of St. John were always glad to honor, because they know that in doing so they were elevating an honest, upright man among men.

Mr. McAvity would, if he had lived, have been 78 years old next February. He was born in Ballyshannon, Ireland, in 1810, and came to St. John in 1818, with his parents and brothers and sisters. For the next six years the boy who was afterwards to become St. John's foremost citizen and merchant went to the Madras school, and in 1824, at the age of 14 years, he became the apprentice of Mr. James Hendricks, a hardware merchant, whose establishment was situated on the North Market wharf. For seven years, the usual time of an apprentice, he continued to acquire knowledge of his trade and for four years afterward, to 1835, he remained in the employ of Mr. Hendricks. He then concluded to start in business for himself and he bought out his employer and the firm of Thomas McAvity & Co., composed of himself and brother, began a business in St. John, which grew and prospered with the city's growth and prosperity until there were no more prominent or respected men than the Messrs. McAvity. In 1854 the style of the firm changed to J. & T. McAvity, and in 1873 to what it has been ever since, T. McAvity & Sons. This firm, composed as it was of Mr. McAvity and his five energetic sons, is favorably known throughout all Canada and the United States. Their business has been pushed forward with vigor and yet cautiously, and St. John cannot point today to another firm which has done more for the city interests or for the city's name than Messrs. T. McAvity & Sons.

To pass from the commercial to the civic record of the deceased gentleman it can be said that the latter is as brilliant and honorable as the former. Few men have done so much for the community in which they lived. When he was 38 years of age he entered civic politics as a Sydney ward councillor and he held the position for seven years—from 1848 to 1855—when he resigned upon the death of his colleague, Alderman Vanhorne. He was elected alderman immediately afterward and held that position up to May, 1859, when the highest office in the gift of his fellow citizens—that of mayor—was tendered him. He continued the chief magistrate of St. John until 1863, being re-elected each time. At the time of his death he was the senior sitting magistrate of the police court.

In 1835 Mr. McAvity married Miss Isabel Sandall, by whom he had a large family of sons and daughters. A noteworthy event in the career of the deceased gentlemen was the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to St. John while he was its mayor. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. McAvity discharged the duties of that occasion with a dignity and tact that reflected credit upon himself and the city.

At the time of his death, Mr. McAvity had spent more years in business than any other merchant in St. John, and thus the city loses one of the founders of its mercantile prosperity. In 1835, and for many subsequent years, the principal business of the city was transacted on Prince William and Water streets and on the North Wharf.

Begin The New Year With Wooing Fortune.

In the city of New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, (always Tuesday) November 8th, 1887, the 210th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery took place. As is the constant custom it was under the sole supervision of Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va. There was sent to all over the world a golden shower in sums from $150,000 downwards. The First Prize of $150,000 was drawn by No. 71,411, and was sold in fractional parts of tenths at $1 each, sent to M. A Dauphin, New Orleans, La. One tenth was paid to Michael Slutzki and Solomon Pinkogski of Boston, Mass: one to Edgar Burnett, Agent Adams Express Co. at Jackson, Mich.; one to Mrs. H. Benard Sioux Falls through Sioux Falls Nat'l Bank; one to Wm. Poad, of Anaconda, Mont., through the Omaha Nat'l Bank of Omaha, Neb.; one to Messrs. Gay and Grofft, Orleans, Neb.; one to M. Kohn, Missoula, Mont., through Missoula Nat'l Bank; one to Joe Morrison, Newport, Ark., through E. L. Watson of Newport, Ark.; one to W. H. Landon of Newport News, Va., paid through Burrus, Son & Co., Bankers, at Norfolk, Va.; one to Margaret Clark, No. 12 St. Andrews St., New Orleans, La. No. 69,368 drew the Second Capital Prize of $50,000: It was also sold in fractional tenths at $1 each—one to Wm. Leslie, amount paid to Wells, Fargo & Co., both of San Francisco, Cal.; one to F. Woolhurter of Oldham, Dak., through First Nat'l Bank of Madison, Dak.; one to D. C. Macon, Elwood, Ind., through Citizens Bank of Noblesville, Ind.; one paid to Thos. R. Miller, No. 1213 Lawrence St., Denver, Col.; one to Chas. H. Walker, Edinburg, Ill., through Geo. P. Harrington, Esq., a banker there; one to Wm. H. Arison, Monongahela City, Pa., through Peoples Bank of Monongahela, No. 70,113 drew the Third Capital Prize of $20,000: It was also sold in fractional tenths at $1 each; two were paid through First Nat'l Bank, of Nashville, Tenn.; one was paid to J. G. Hedrick, and another to H. Adams, both of Las Vegas, N. M.; one to L. S. Anderson, paid through Omaha Bank of Omaha, Neb.; one to Felix Emrich of Kansas City, Mo., through Citizens Nat'l Bank of Kansas City. No. 39,893 drew one of the Fourth two Capital prizes of $10,000 each: one was paid E. A. Kaercross of Philadelphia, Pa., through Bernard Gilpin, attorney at law, No. 717 Walnut St., Philadelphia Pa. No. 15,281 drew the other $10,000 Fourth Capital sold to parties in Memphis, Tenn.; Kansas City, Mo., and Colorado, Tex., etc., etc. The next drawing will be on Tuesday, January 10th, 1888, when it will all be repeated. Any information will be given on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., or with money sent in a registered letter to the address of the New Orleans National Bank of New Orleans. Begin the new year with a resolution to woo the fickle goddess—Fortune.

What Am I to do?

The symptoms of Billiousness are unhappily but too much known. They differ in different individuals to some extent A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events,

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhœa or Constipation may be symptoms or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower*, it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

The Crisis in France.

M. Grevy's son-in-law and his fellow-corruptionists had well nigh brought about a very promising hurly-burly. They loosened the hounds of insensate faction, and it might well have been that they might also have unkennelled the dogs of war They succeeded in raising a howl to which M. Grevy had to succumb, and incited riots in the streets of Paris. These, however, seem to have been pretty summarily dealt with, and the crisis has apparently ended less disastrously than might have been anticipated. M. Sadi Carnot, whose name will be strange to most readers, has been elected, and the satisfaction expressed in many quarters at the result of the ballot, indicates that the new President is regarded as a man of ability and moderation. The result of the election appears to have given satisfaction to the Vatican.

Ancient Nova Scotia Journalism.

Mr. J. J. Stewart, editor of the Halifax *Herald*, has read to the historical society of Nova Scotia a valuable paper on "early journalism in Nova Scotia." Mr. Stewart establishes the fact that the Halifax *Gazette*, now known as the *Royal Gazette*, is the oldest paper now published on the continent of America. Papers were established earlier in New England, but none of them have survived. This *Gazette* was the first paper published in Canada, and not the Quebec *Gazette* as was claimed by Hon. Thomas White in a paper read before the Quebec historical society some years ago. The grandson of the man who established the first fully equipped printing office in America, set up the first plant in what is now Canada