

BUSINESS NOTICE

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, N. B., every Thursday morning...

Miramichi Advance

CHATHAM, MARCH 27, 1884.

Explanatory

We must ask the indulgence of our readers in the matter of Legislative and Circuit Court reports...

The Miramichi Valley Railway

In order that our readers may the better understand where it is proposed by the Northern and Western Railway Company to locate the line of the Miramichi Valley Railway...

At the time, we had no full report of the Fredericton Railway meeting at hand and it did not occur to us that the Advoctes and those who are working with it against the Railway...

Whereas, there is but one line of railroad connecting the west side of the Province with the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and whereas, the interests of the Province...

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to proceed to Ottawa to present to the Hon. the Minister of the Interior...

Before the resolutions were put, Mr. Jack asked leave to make some remarks. He said: The Miramichi Valley Railway, passing up the Nashwaak and down the Miramichi...

According to a certified copy of the lists (by parishes), furnished a fortnight ago by the Secretary Treasurer, the total number of ratepayers in Northumberland is 5,816.

tioners in favor of the South side route or over 72%, which percentage would be increased by the check returns not yet received by Blaisdell and Ludlow.

The Bill restoring the parish of Nelson to the Subsidy Act of 1874, was considered in the House of Assembly on Monday last and was bitterly opposed by Messrs. Park and Adams...

Last week the Advoctes, referring to the late meeting in Fredericton to consider the subject of the Valley Railway, gave what purported to be an outline of a speech made by Mr. Edward Jack.

Mr. Jack explained that an effort was being made by St. John to divert the Miramichi Valley Railway from Blackville past the head of Grand Lake to泊泊 and leave Fredericton out in the cold.

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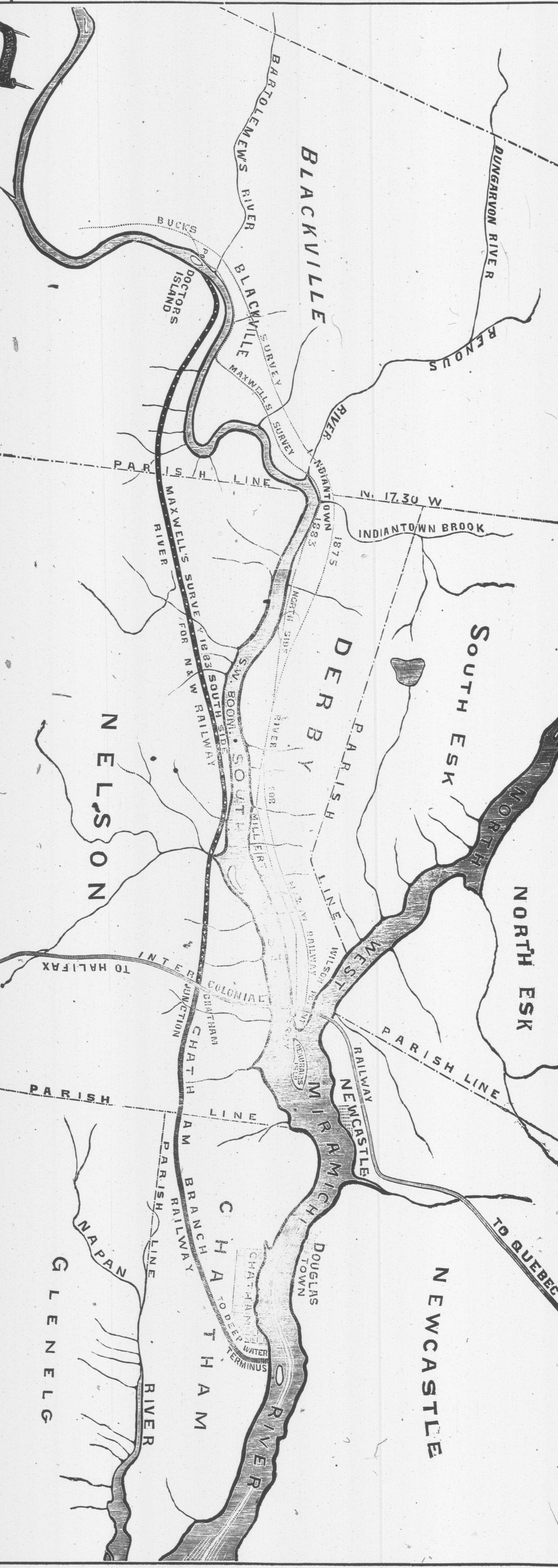
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MAP SHOWING THE PORTION OF THE PROPOSED MIRAMICHI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Between the Bartholomew River Crossing of the Southwest Miramichi and the Junction with the Intercolonial in the Parish of Nelson, as surveyed by D. F. Maxwell, Esq., C. E., in 1883...



of. When you get about 35 miles or so, you come to a point where spruce logs have never been cut, and where they stand very thickly, frequently mixed with very good pine.

Now, the reason these logs have never been worked among is simply because the portage is too long to get to them. Build this road and they will be comparatively easy of access. As you all, or at least many of you, know the best lumber country of New Brunswick is the immediately north of the Southwest. It is drained by the Renous, Dugarron, Bartholomew and other streams.

More important, however, than all this is the position that the Miramichi Valley holds as the connecting link between the fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleur and the market for these fish, which is in the United States. You are aware that a railroad from the Intercolonial, at or near Bathurst, to Carleton Place or Shipigan, has been subsidized by both Local and Dominion Governments.

We reason to consider the Miramichi Valley Railway as an international point of view as part of the connecting link between New York and the mouth of the Miramichi. According to Wilkinson the distance from Halifax to Cape Race is 468 miles; from Miramichi to that point, by the same authority, the distance is 482 miles.

Mr. J. S. Neill seconded the resolution and said: Influential men of St. John were making an effort to have the road diverted from Blackville to the head of Grand Lake, thence by the Central to St. John. It is quite evident, however, that this gentleman had been studied for the occasion. At all events, his absurd assertion did not seem to have much weight attached to it by anybody.

Mr. Inches made a very full and explicit statement of the circumstances connected with the remarkable action taken by the St. John Board of Trade, which he said had completely broken faith with the Central Railway Company.

more especially for the discussion of the Miramichi road.

Mr. Parkin pointed out that the construction of the Miramichi Railway was a matter of provincial as well as local interest, and it would require a larger amount of good lands for emigrants and do more to develop resources of provincial revenue than most of the other railways hitherto built in the Province.

A suggestion by Mr. L. W. Johnson that a delegation be sent to Ottawa to press the subject of the legislation upon the Government was adopted.

Robbing the Public. An article appeared in last Saturday's Telegraph which was, no doubt, a surprise to the people of the Province, as it was a thorough exposure of the betrayal of an important public trust by a member of the late Provincial Government.

"A LITTLE GAME OF GRAB." HOW EX-SURVEYOR-GENERAL ADAMS AND HIS FRIENDS CAPTURED THE N. W. MIRAMICHI.

The Hon. Michael Adams held the office of surveyor-general of the Province of New Brunswick from July 13th, 1873, until 29th February, 1883. Before that time, and during that time he was resident of Newcastle, on the Miramichi River, in the county of Northumberland, and still resides there.

While this was being done, and the public domain was being disposed of for a mere song, the Supreme Court of New Brunswick and the Supreme Court of Canada were busied in the settlement of the vexed question of riparian rights. The more the matter came to be considered, the more evident it was becoming that the strong side of the case was with the riparian owners and the stronger accordingly was growing the anxiety all round to get on some of the eligible rivers while there was a chance.

With this in view, and the fact that the public domain was being disposed of for a mere song, the Supreme Court of New Brunswick and the Supreme Court of Canada were busied in the settlement of the vexed question of riparian rights.

Nov. 9, 1880, Mr. Allan J. Ritchie, of Newcastle, fell on his way for a couple of hundred acres next to his Grand Lake, and in January, 1881, became the fortunate possessor of 200 acres of well-watered wilderness for the sum of \$100.

At the time of course, the Hon. Surveyor General, the custodian of the crown lands, had the slightest idea of such things. How could he be expected to know that his neighbors, friends and acquaintances were up to such a snuff? And at any rate what could a few paltry 200 acres which lay along a "rain forest" surely be counted as expected to attract to such small beer.

Nov. 14, 1881.—Mr. Arthur Davidson had caught the fever for a piece of the mountain brook joins the main river. Now what happened to Mr. Davidson we do not know, but it appears that though he applied for this lot it was knocked down to Mr. Donald Sutherland, a very worthy dry goods dealer in Newcastle, whose

SEE LOVES AND LIES.

By WILKIE COLLINS.

CHAPTER III. The gentleman who had so urgently requested an interview was a devoted friend—who had obtained a means of helping Ernest at a serious crisis in his affairs.

It had been truly reported that he was in a position of pecuniary embarrassment, owing to the failure of a mercantile house with which he had been intimately connected.

Whispers affecting his own solvency had followed on the bankruptcy of the firm. He had already endeavored to obtain advances of money on the usual conditions, and had been met by excuses for delay.

His friend had now arrived with a letter of introduction to a capitalist, well known in commercial circles for his daring speculations, and for his great wealth.

Looking at the letter, Ernest observed that the envelope was sealed. In spite of that ominous innovation on established usage, in cases of personal introduction, he presented the letter.

On this occasion, he was not put off with excuses. The capitalist readily declined to discount Mr. Linsome's bills, unless they were backed by responsible names.

Ernest made a last effort. He applied for help to two mercantile men whom he had assisted in their difficulties, and whose names would have satisfied the money-lender. They were most sincerely sorry—but they too refused.

The one security that he could offer was open—his best owned, to serious objection on the score of risk. He wanted an advance of twenty thousand pounds, secured on a homeward-bound ship and cargo.

But the vessel was not insured; and, at that stormy season, was already more than a month overdue. Could grateful colleagues be blamed if they forgot their obligations when they were asked to offer pecuniary help to a merchant in this situation? Ernest returned to his office, without money and without credit.

A man threatened by ruin is in no state of mind to keep an engagement at a lady's tea-table. Ernest sent a letter of apology to Mrs. Callender, alleging extreme pressure of business as the excuse for breaking his engagement.

The messenger asked, "Am I to wait for an answer, sir?" "No; you are merely to leave the letter."

CHAPTER IV. In an hour's time—Ernest's astonishment—the messenger returned with a reply.

"The lady was just going out, sir, when I rang at the door," he explained, "and she took the letter from me herself. She didn't appear to know your hand-writing, and she asked me who I came from. As soon as I told her I was ordered to wait."

Ernest opened the letter. "DEAR MR. LINSOME—One of us must speak out, and your letter of apology forces me to be that one. If you are ready to accept my assistance as you seem to be, I shall offer you, if not, I shall prove myself to be your friend among all others."

"Your excuse is a pressure of business. The truth—as I have good reason to believe—is 'want of money.' I heard a stranger at that public meeting say that you were seriously embarrassed through some failure in the city. Let me tell you that my own position is in two words. I am the childless widow of a rich man."

Ernest paused. His anticipated discovery of Mrs. Callender's "charming daughter" was in his mind for the moment.

"That little romance must return to the world of dreams," he thought, and went on with the letter.

"After what I care to you, I don't regard it as repaying an obligation—I consider myself as merely performing a duty when I offer to assist you by a loan of money. Wait a little before you throw my letter into the waste-paper basket."

"Circumstances—which it is impossible for me to mention before we meet—put it out of my power to help you, unless I attach to my most sincere offer of service a very unusual and very embarrassing condition. If you are on the brink of ruin, that misfortune will plead my excuse, and your exciting letter, if you accept the loan on my terms. In any case, I rely on the sympathy and forbearance of the man to whom I owe my life."

"After what I have now written, there is only one thing to add. I beg to decline accepting your excuses, and I shall expect to see you to-morrow evening, as arranged. I am an obstinate old woman, but I am also your faithful friend and servant."

MARY CALLENDER. Ernest looked up from the letter. "What can this possibly mean?" he wondered.

But he was too sensible a man to be content with wondering—he decided on keeping his engagement.

CHAPTER V. What Dr. Johnson called "the insolence of wealth" appears far more frequently in the houses of the rich than in the manners of the poor. The reason is plain enough. Personal ostentation is, in the very nature of it, ridiculous.

But the ostentation which exhibits magnificent pictures, priceless china and splendid furniture, can produce good taste to guide it, and can assert itself without offering the smallest opening for a word of depreciation or a look of contempt. If I am worth a million of money, and if I am looking to show it, I don't ask you to deny me—I ask you to look at my house.

Keeping his engagement with Mrs. Callender, Ernest discovered that riches might be lavishly and yet modestly worn.

In crossing the hall and ascending the stairs, long where he might, his notice was incessantly won by the proofs of the taste which is not to be purchased, and the wealth which uses but never exhibits its power.

Conducted by a man-servant to the landing on the first floor, he found a maid at the door of the boudoir, waiting to announce him. Mrs. Callender advanced to welcome her guest, in a simple evening dress perfectly suited to her age. All that had looked worn and faded in her fine face by daylight, was now softly obscured by shaded lamps.

Objects of beauty surrounded her, which glowed with subdued radiance from their background of sober color. The influence of appearances is the strongest of all outward influences

while it lasts. For the moment, the scene produced its impression on Ernest, in spite of the terrible anxieties which consumed him.

Mrs. Callender, in his office, was a woman who had stepped out of her appropriate sphere. Mrs. Callender, in her own house, was a woman who had risen to a new place in his estimation.

"I am afraid you don't thank me for forcing you to keep your engagement," she said, in her friendly tones and with her pleasant smile.

"Indeed, I do thank you!" he replied. "Your beautiful house and your gracious welcome have persuaded me in forgetting my troubles—for a while."

The smile passed away from her face. "Then it is true!" she said, gravely. "Only too true."

She led him to a seat beside her, and waited to speak again until her maid had brought in the tea.

"Have you read my letter in the same friendly spirit in which I wrote it?" she asked, when they were alone again.

"I have read your letter gratefully, but I—"

"But you don't know yet what I have to say. Let us understand each other before we make any objections on either side. Will you tell me what your present position is—at its worst? I can and will speak plainly when my turn comes, if you will honor me with your confidence. Not if it distresses you," she added, observing him attentively.

He was ashamed of hesitation, and he made amends for it.

"Do you thoroughly understand me?" he asked, when the whole truth had been laid before her without reserve.

She summed up the result in her own words: "If your overdue ship returns safely within a month from this time, you can borrow the money you want without difficulty. If the ship is lost you have no alternative, when the end of the month comes, but to accept a loan from me, or to suspend payment. Is that the hard truth?"

"It is."

"And the sum you require is twenty thousand pounds?"

"I have twenty times as much money as that, Mr. Linsome, at my sole disposal, on one condition."

"The condition alluded to in your letter?"

"Does the fulfilment of the condition depend in some way on any decision of mine?"

"It depends entirely on you."

"That answer closed his lips. With a composed manner and a steady hand she poured herself out a cup of tea."

"I consent to it now," she said, "but I want confidence. Here—she pointed to the cup—"is the friend of women, rich or poor, when they are in trouble. What I have now to say obliges me to speak in praise of myself. I don't like to let me get it over as soon as I can. My husband was very fond of me; he had the most absolute confidence in my discretion and in my sense of duty to him and to myself. His last words, before he died, were words that thanked me again for making the happiness of his life. As soon as I had in some degree recovered after the affliction that had fallen on me, his lawyer and executor produced a copy of his will, and said there were two clauses in it which my husband had expressed a wish that I should read. It is needless to say that I obeyed."

She still controlled her agitation, but she was now unable to conceal it.

"Ernest made an attempt to spare her. 'Am I concerned in this?' he asked."

"Yes. Before I tell you why, I want to know what you would do in a certain case which I am unwilling even to suppose. I have heard of men, who, when they have made their will, and who have doubled the debts they owed to their brethren in business who trusted them? I knew one of those men myself. He committed suicide. She hid her hand for a moment on his."

"I understand you," she said. "If ruin comes—"

"If ruin comes," he interposed, "a man makes but one last statement. Don't speak of it now."

She looked at him with horror. "I don't mean that," she said. "I mean we go back to what you read in the 'Yes' if you will give me a minute to compose myself."

[To be continued.]

EVERY SPRING. HOW AN AFFLICTING ANNUAL VISITOR WAS DRIVEN FROM A WEAK WOMAN.

Plain and simple mechanics are not liable to get out of order. Complicated watches, intended not only to keep the time of day, but to mark the movements of the moon and stars, are certain to need frequent repairs. Headache and faintness often fail to see that their wives and daughters are more delicately organized than themselves, requiring corresponding care when they are well and assistance when they are ill. Yet much latter for women's fine system is a trustworthy medicine, ready at all times for use, than a deal of tinkering by semi-educated local practitioners.

"Every spring," said the wife a well known employee of the Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal, "I have been for some years past troubled with nervous debility and weakness. It was the last winter which so many women are called upon to bear, although none the lighter for that."

"Advice and dosing, to be sure, I had in plenty; still, on each returning spring my sickness came as regularly as the buds and blossoms."

"You see better now."

"Oh yes; I consider myself almost or quite well, and it came about in this way. A lady living on St. Catherine street this city, commended to my attention *Hop Bitters* and *Iron Bitters*. It gave me strength and life. My sister, living in Brockville, whose disease was nearly the same as mine, was equally benefited by the same thing."

Friends and Friendship.

"The friend who works for his friend works also for himself."

"He that is thy friend indeed He will help thee at thy need."

"I love my friend, and my friend loves me."

"Fall not out with a friend for a trifle."

"A good friend is a gift of God."

"Judge a man by his friends."

"A friend's ear isn't till he's needed."

"Love your friend with his faults."

"Friends are best known in distress."

"Friendship is a sheltering tree."

"Health to my friend and many a cheerful day."

"Old friends and old wine are the best."

"Here's the joy; I and my friends are one."

"The thread of our life would be dark as heaven knows, if it were not with friendship and love intertwined."

"When friends meet, hearts warm."

"We can live without our kin, but not without our neighbors."

"Be to my friend a little blind, and to my virtues very kind."

"The friend who speaks folk that has no fault in."

The Bad and Worthless are never initiated or counterfeited. This is especially true of family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy initiated is of the highest value. As soon as it has been tested and proved by the whole world that *Hop Bitters* is the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprang up and began to steal the notice in which the press and the people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started neumes put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations of counterfeits. Beware of them. Teach none of them. Use nothing but genuine *Hop Bitters*, with a branch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against making imitations of counterfeits.

Gratitude is a means of grace. Many a mortal would be consoled in his mere annoyances could he get a glimpse of the real trouble from which God saves him; others in comparatively slight affliction would cease murmuring could they realize the heart-break that abides with some one else. There is always firm ground for thanksgiving to God for deliverance from that always possible greater trouble.

"In such a world Where none find happiness unlighted It seems the better part to measure loss With less distinguished than our own, that thus We may with patience bear our mortal ills, And sympathize with others suffering more."

DISEASE GATHERS STRENGTH as it advances. Annihilate it at its birth. When the bowels become sluggish, digestion fails, or the liver torpid, they should be aroused and stimulated with *Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery* and *Dyspeptic Cure*, a medicine foremost in usefulness among all others. It should not be abandoned if an immediate cure is not effected, but be used as it deserves, systematically with persistence. It will then prove that it is thorough.

AN OLD ENEMY—There lies the body of Margaret Fay. Her will after her death, but her cousin's day; He had legs, and a balding cough. It were her legs as carried her off.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. To be had of all druggists. See advertisement.

Work to-day, for you know not how much you may be hindered to-morrow.—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

If you are a frequenter or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all new countries—ague, biliousness and intermittent fevers—by the use of *Hop Bitters*.

IRON, OAKUM, BOILER PLATES, SLED SHOE STEEL, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Iron.

RECEIVED THIS MONTH—EX. BARQUE "PARABATY"—1,175 Bars Bed and Spine IRON; "CANTON"—1,175 Bars Bed and Spine IRON; and 200 Boxes Navy and Household IRON; 200 Sheets Zinc; 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 in. IRON; 2 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

200 BOLLER PLATES, Best R. B. R. B. R. or Low Moor; Boiler Tubes and Rivets; 471 Bbls. Sled Shoe Steel; 47 Bbls. Tin Calk Steel; 57 Bbls. and 75 Bars Round Machine Steel—57 to 2 1/2 in.

To Arrive, per "Phoenix," from Antwerp: 15 Casks SHEET ZINC No. 6 to 10.

I. & F. Burpee & Co. St. John.

WANTED. A QUANTITY OF CEDAR AND PINE Shingles and Wood, highest Prices paid for it. 27 Chatham, December 21st, 1883. JOHN FLETT.

D. T. JOHNSTONE. Chatham Livery Stables. Regular Coachmen trains leaving and arriving at CHATHAM RAILWAY STATION. Office and Stables—Water Street, Chatham.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. Tickets only 85¢. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

Interpreted in 1883 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes. A fund of over \$500,000 has since been added. By its overwhelming popularity the franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 19th, 1878.

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

It never loses or postpones. The Grand Single Number Drawings are held every week on the 15th of the month. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN FORTY EIGHT GRAND DRAWINGS, CLASSED IN THE ACADEMY OF CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. APRIL 1884—1878 Monthly Drawing.

LIST OF PRIZES. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 1 PRIZE OF \$10,000. 2 PRIZES OF \$5,000. 3 PRIZES OF \$2,500. 4 PRIZES OF \$1,250. 5 PRIZES OF \$625. 10 PRIZES OF \$312.50. 20 PRIZES OF \$156.25. 40 PRIZES OF \$78.125. 80 PRIZES OF \$39.0625. 160 PRIZES OF \$19.53125. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 320 PRIZES OF \$9.765625. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 640 PRIZES OF \$4.8828125. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 1,280 PRIZES OF \$2.44140625. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 2,560 PRIZES OF \$1.220703125. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 5,120 PRIZES OF \$0.6103515625. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 10,240 PRIZES OF \$0.30517578125. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 20,480 PRIZES OF \$0.152587890625. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 40,960 PRIZES OF \$0.0762939453125. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 81,920 PRIZES OF \$0.03814697265625. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 163,840 PRIZES OF \$0.019073486328125. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 327,680 PRIZES OF \$0.0095367431640625. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 655,360 PRIZES OF \$0.00476837158203125. 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APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 10,995,116,277,760 PRIZES OF \$0.000000000284217094304598834505138671875. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 21,990,232,555,520 PRIZES OF \$0.0000000001421085471522994172525693384375. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 43,980,465,111,040 PRIZES OF \$0.000000000071054273576149708626284671875. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 87,960,930,222,080 PRIZES OF \$0.0000000000355271367880748543131423384375. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 175,921,860,444,160 PRIZES OF \$0.00000000001776356839403742715657116921875. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 351,843,720,888,320 PRIZES OF \$0.0000000000088817841970187135782855846875. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 703,687,441,776,640 PRIZES OF \$0.00000000000444089209850935688914279234375. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 1,407,374,883,553,280 PRIZES OF \$0.000000000002220446049254678444571146171875. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 2,814,749,767,106,560 PRIZES OF \$0.0000000000011102230246273392222373030859375. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 5,629,499,534,213,120 PRIZES OF \$0.0000000000005551115123136696111136516921875. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 11,258,999,068,426,240 PRIZES OF \$0.000000000000277555756158480555556584609375. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 22,517,998,136,852,480 PRIZES OF \$0.0000000000001387778780792402777782923046875. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 45,035,996,273,704,960 PRIZES OF \$0.000000000000069388939039620138889146151171875. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 90,071,992,547,409,920 PRIZES OF \$0.0000000000000346944695198100694445730859375. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 180,143,985,094,819,840 PRIZES OF \$0.0000000000000173472347599050347222869234375. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 360,287,970,189,639,680 PRIZES OF \$0.00000000000000867361737995251736114346171875. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 720,575,940,379,279,360 PRIZES OF \$0.000000000000004336808689976258680721730859375. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 1,441,151,880,758,558,720 PRIZES OF \$0.0000000000000021684043449881293434036116921875. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 2,882,303,761,517,117,440 PRIZES OF \$0.00000000000000108420217249406467170184609375. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 5,764,607,523,034,234,880 PRIZES OF \$0.0000000000000005421010862470323350923046875. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 11,529,215,046,068,469,760 PRIZES OF \$0.000000000000000271050543123516167546151171875. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 23,058,430,092,136,938,520 PRIZES OF \$0.0000000000000001355252715617578377230859375. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 46,116,860,184,273,877,040 PRIZES OF \$0.0000000000000000677626357808788888636116921875. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 92,233,720,368,547,754,080 PRIZES OF \$0.0000000000000000338813178904394444316921875. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 184,467,440,737,095,508,160 PRIZES OF \$0.000000000000000016940658945219722215923046875. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 368,934,881,474,191,016,320 PRIZES OF \$0.00000000000000000847032947261086110923046875. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 737,869,762,948,382,032,640 PRIZES OF \$0.000000000000000004235164736305430546151171875. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 1,475,739,525,896,764,065,280 PRIZES OF \$0.0000000000000000021175823681527152730859375. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 2,951,479,051,793,528,130,560 PRIZES OF \$0.00000000000000000105879118407635636116921875. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 5,902,958,103,587,056,261,120 PRIZES OF \$0.000000000000000000529395592038178184609375. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 11,805,916,207,174,112,522,240 PRIZES OF \$0.0000000000000000002646977960190890923046875. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 23,611,832,414,348,225,044,480 PRIZES OF \$0.000000000000000000132348898009544546151171875. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 47,223,664,828,696,450,088,960 PRIZES OF \$0.0000000000000000000661744490047722730859375. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 94,447,329,657,392,901,177,920 PRIZES OF \$0.000000000000000000033087224502386136516921875. APPROXIMATELY \$2,000. 188,894,659,344,785,802,355,840