NEW ORLEANS, August 1, 1883.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Investigate for Yourselves!

Post-Master General Gresham having published a wilful and malicious falsehood in regard to the character of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

Paid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans, T. M. Wescoat, Manager	$1,366,300
Paid to Louisiana National Bank, Jos. H. Oglesby, President	463,900
Paid to State National Bank, S. H. Kennedy, President	125,100
Paid to New Orleans National Bank A. Baldwin, President	88,550
Paid to Union National Bank, S. Charlaron, Cashier	64,450
Paid to Citizens' Bank, E. L. Carriere President	57,000
Paid to Germania National Bank, Jules Cassard, President	30,000
Paid to Hibernia National Bank, Chas. Palfrey, Cashier	37,000
Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier	13,150
Paid to Mutual National Bank, Jos. Mitchell, Cashier	8,500
Total paid as above	$2,253,650
Paid in sums of under $1,000 at the various offices of the Company throughout the United States	2,627,410
Total paid by all	$4,881,060

For the truth of the above facts we refer the public to the officers of the above-named corporations, and for our legality and standing to the Mayor and Officers of the city of New Orleans, to the State authorities of Louisiana, and also to the U. S. Officials of Louisiana. We claim to be legal, honest and exact in all our transactions, as much so as any business in the country. Our standing is conceded by all who will investigate, and our stock has for years been sold at our Board of Brokers, and owned by many of our best known and respected citizens.

M. A. DAUPHIN, *President.*

CAPITAL PRIZE $75.000

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

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

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

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

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. ELEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS L, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **NOVEMBER 13, 1883—162d** Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1 do do		25,000
1 do do		10,000
2 PRIZES OF $5000		12 000
5 do 2000		10,000
10 do 1000		10,000
20 do 500		10,000
100 do 200		20,000
300 do 100		30 000
500 do 50		25,000
1000 do 25		25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9 " "	500	4,500
9 "	250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

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

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

New Orleans National Bank,
New Orleans, La.

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

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.

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

1—7r5

IN STOCK

and ARRIVING at the

Fish Warehouse,

PUBLIC WHARF,

NEWCASTLE.

50 Brls. Heavy Mess Pork;
50 " Plate and Extra Mess Beef;
50 Tubs Lard;
50 Brls. and boxes Rankine's Biscuits;
100 Brls. Refined Sugars;
100 Boxes Raisins;
100 " Soap;
100 Kegs Nails;
100 Dozen Brooms;
100 Boxes and caddies McDonald and Adams' TOBACCOS, Mariners, Imperial, Napoleon, Little Sargeant, Black Bird, Prince of Wales, Bird's Eye, and Brunette;
150 Half-chests TEA;
50 Caddies "
20 Tubs BUTTER;
20 Puncheons MOLASSES;
20 Kegs SODA;

CHOICE BRANDS.

Superior Extra Strong.

BAKERS AND PATENT FLOUR,

CORNMEAL & OATMEAL,

—AT—

Lowest Wholesale Rates.

JOHN McLAGGAN.

July 11 1883

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - OCTOBER 18 1883.

The Board of Agriculture.

Among the local subjects of public interest suggested for discussion by the late Centennial Exhibition was the position and utility of the Provincial Board of Agriculture as at present constituted. The Exhibition brought together the very best agriculturists, not only of New Brunswick, but of the Maritime Provinces, and, from them, an intelligent idea of the merits of such an organization for the management of farmers' interests could be obtained better, probably, than in any other available way. It seemed to be generally conceded by those of the widest experience in such matters, that it was not sound policy to allow the important matter of agriculture to be managed in a second-hand way. It was evident that in Nova Scotia, as well as New Brunswick, the members of the Boards of Agriculture were, largely, not prominent as practical farmers, but, rather, gentlemen of the amateur-farmer class—men with hobbies to ride or political axes to grind. It was interesting to listen to the record of most of the members of the New Brunswick Board from the real farmers' standpoint. The question,—What had the present Board done in the way of administering agricultural affairs, that had not been better done when the Government had direct control? was asked, and it received an answer not very flattering to the existing organization. It was conceded that the Board had forfeited its existence by its attempt to "rule or ruin" the late Dominion Centennial Exhibition, and the course pursued by most of its members in reference to that important undertaking was pointed out as a true index of their sense of duty and capacity for appreciating their official position. That such an organization is not necessary, especially when the membership of the Provincial Executive consists of nine out of a House of forty-one, is manifest, and the discussion of the subject has developed some facts which lead to the conclusion that the dissolution of the Board would be a move in the right direction.

A few years ago a movement was made in the Nova Scotia Legislature to rid that Province of its Board of Agriculture, which is constituted in about the same way as that of New Brunswick. A bill was prepared and a majority of the House—led by the Government—was ready to sweep the old Board out of existence, the intention being to adopt the system of direct Government control then prevailing in this Province. But, just as everything was prepared and the new scheme about to be launched, the New Brunswick Legislature—led by the Government—adopted the Nova Scotia system, which has given us the present Board. Of course, this discouraged those who were about to reform the Nova Scotia system, for they, at once, assumed that we had not, in this Province, made the change without reasons that could be justified on grounds of sound public policy.

Enquiry as to the Government's reasons for partially passing the control of agricultural administration out of its hands, has disclosed the fact that they were not sound ones. The farmers of the country did not ask for the change, but a small number of restless, if not shiftless gentlemen, who imagined they were not only leading farmers, but born to adorn seats in the legislature—finding their aspirations in the latter direction cooled off by a discouraging condition of things at the opening of ballot boxes in their respective counties—hit upon the expedient of forming a farmers' league. By means of this organization they gathered about them a number of small-fry politicians from different parts of the Province and succeeded also in securing the ear of a few genuine farmers, and, so, worked up sufficient pressure upon the Government to secure the legislation on which the present Provincial Board of Agriculture is founded. It is a palpable fact that the Board is chiefly composed of men who do not live by farming, who are not prominent as students in the science of agriculture and who are manifestly unfitted by their natural inclinations and life-long experiences to deliberate upon or administer important public interests. Most of the members of the Board have unsuccessfully aspired to seats in the legislature; but they have succeeded in securing, from that body, an enactment by which a kind of toy parliament has been provided for them, in which they can air their imaginary importance at an expense that is, at once, large and worse than useless.

It is the duty of the Government, in view of the experiences of the past few months, to deal with this subject in a determined and practical manner. Unless we greatly mistake public sentiment, the Provincial Board of Agriculture has neither the respect nor sympathy of farmers, nor of any other class in the Province. To test the matter, as far as possible, our columns are open to anyone who has reasons to advance for its continued existence, or who can state anything that it has ever done for agriculture that was not as well, more promptly and more cheaply done when the Government had direct control.

We do not say that the system of management superseded by the present one was perfect, or not susceptible of improvement, but it was based on the true principles of responsible government, which, so long as they are recognised in the general administration of the country, ought not to be departed from in any department of the public service. Expediency, not principle, has given us the present Board. It has been a failure always and a reproach to the Province of late. As such, the importance of the public interest with which it has trifled, and the self respect of the Government, against which it has, in its ignorant presumption, arrayed itself, require that it should cease to exist.

Westmorland!

The desertion of Westmorland by the leader of the Local Opposition party, who, in view of his waning popularity in his own county, was forced to seek a foothold in the more pliable constituency of Kent, necessitated an election for his vacated seat in the Legislature. As almost everybody in the Province knows, Westmorland returned four members at the general election, last year, to support the Landry administration. This was, no doubt, due to the fact that the French electors of that important constituency voted, almost to a man, for Mr. Landry and his associate candidates, because they believed him to be a disinterested champion of their especial interests. But, when Mr. Landry's Government suffered defeat and, instead of attempting to fight his way back again to the position he had lost by entrusting the nominal leadership to Mr. Hanington, he deserted his post, the constituency seemed to be left almost entirely—so far as the Local Opposition was concerned—to the electors themselves. It is alleged that there is a leader of the Opposition in Fredericton, but, if so, it is evident that he was instructed to mind his own business, for the "Haningtons" who—absurd as it may seem—still aspire in conjunction with their organ, the Moncton *Times*, to lead the "Landries and other French," undertook to sweep Westmorland. They did not pretend that they could do so on the merits of the late Local Government's administration, for many of their best and most influential friends had already pronounced against them on that score, but they hit upon the expedient of running the election on the issues between the Liberal and Conservative parties in Dominion politics. Mr. Landry was successful in compelling the Moncton *Times* to take up the cry he suggested and he used the *Moniteur Acadien* for the same purpose. As might be expected, the other papers supporting the Dominion Government quickly fell into line and we had an instructive political spectacle as the result. On the part of the Opposition in the New Brunswick Legislature there were the most frantic appeals to French national and so-called "Liberal-Conservative" prejudices against the Local Government, Mr. Wells being the candidate of the Dominion Government and Local Opposition, against Mr. Killam who, as a Liberal Conservative, protested against the importation of Dominion issues into the contest and declared himself a staunch supporter of the Blair administration, pure and simple. The more the papers favoring the Government endeavored to keep the true issues of the contest before the electors of Westmorland the more determinedly they were met by the Opposition organs with the cry that the return of Mr. Killam meant a defeat of the Dominion Government party and a victory for the "Grits." In Moncton, Fredericton and St. John the cry was the same. The *Sun* said,—

It certainly behoves a constituency like Westmorland to see to it that one side, and in the composition of the Government—the weaker side—be supported by a staunch, out and out Conservative.

The Lunenburg election adds another to the long list of Liberal Conservative victories in the Maritime Provinces. Look for more good news on Saturday night—this time from Westmorland.

The Fredericton *Reporter* said,—

The issue is a square one between the two Dominion parties and will be run on Liberal Conservative and Grit lines. * * * * * Mr. Kilham will receive the full Grit vote of the County, and a number of others from parties who are favorable to giving the local government a fair trial, and do not favor mixing up Dominion and local politics. The bulk of the Liberal-Conservatives' those who are truly loyal to their party, will vote for Mr. Wells.

The *Moniteur Acadien* was ablaze with paragraphs and sentences in Wells' favor and it enjoined its French readers to "vote for the candidate frankly Conservative, Wells."

The Moncton *Times* said to the electors,—

You strengthen the hands of your representative in the House of Commons by voting for Wells to-day.

Every Liberal-Conservative to the polls to-day.

Go to the polls to-day and vote for Liberal-Conservative principles.

Every vote given for Wells to-day strengthens the hands of Wood and Landry in working for this County and this section of the Province at Ottawa. Every vote cast for Kilham tends to weaken those gentlemen and the influence of this County.

It is a mistake to say that Mr. Killam has not a record. He has a record—for inconsistency. He is inconsistent enough, while professing Liberal Conservative principles, to form an alliance with the Grits and aid them in decapitating Government officials for no other reason than that they are Liberal-Conservatives.

Electors of Westmorland, show the St John Grits to-morrow that they cannot run old Westmorland yet.

The Liberal Conservative Convention of Westmorland, while expressing no opinion hostile to Mr. Blair's Government, deemed it the duty of the party to concentrate its efforts for the purpose of securing the return of a pronounced Liberal Conservative.

Every Liberal Conservative who desires to see his party rights maintained should vote for Mr. Wells.

With a proper effort to-morrow Gritism all over this Province will have received a blow from the effects of which it will not recover for a long time.

The defeat of their great "Liberal Conservative" candidate by 272 votes, after such appeals, in a County with a majority of electors supporting the dominant Dominion party, is no small victory for the Local Government. While it cannot be claimed as a victory also for the Liberal party, it is a most humiliating defeat for the clique in Westmorland who assume that they are the Conservative party. It is an intimation to Conservatives all over the Province that the attempt of their party to have local politics run on Dominion party lines is a dangerous one. There are many electors in every county of New Brunswick who, if they are forced to choose between the Blair Government and the Conservative party, will suffer themselves to be read out of the latter rather than abandon the former. The result of Saturday's election in Westmorland places the position of that County in this respect beyond doubt. It is not improbable that Mr. Killam's victory will dampen the ardor of the short-sighted managers who courted the defeat of the Westmorland "stalwarts," and it is an indication that Liberals have nothing to fear from the raising of a similar cry in every constituency in the Province. Everyone who wishes the Province well will hope that the Conservatives may profit by the lesson they have received, and learn that the public interest can be best served by keeping Dominion and Local politics separate. Political feeling is now permitted to run unduly high. It often mars both business and social intercourse. If men who oppose each other on Dominion issues are left to work together in local politics and *vice versa*, they will, by meeting on common ground, occasionally, be more apt to discover each other's good qualities and forget the prejudices and animosities growing out of their differences. The disposition of our people is not to imitate the larger Provinces in this matter and no friend of good will and good government can desire the success of such attempts at uniting local and general political issues as were made in Westmorland by the Conservative managers. It may be, however, that the Liberals of the Province will be forced to accept the gage of battle as there laid down. If so, as we have already said, they need entertain no misgivings as to results.

The Lumber Business.

The condition of the Lumber market in Great Britain is not, by any means, encouraging. Although the consumption of our staple woods has been large, stocks are increasing, owing to heavy arrivals. For the month of September 59 lumber-laden vessels of 51 527 tons arrived at Liverpool, against 24 vessels of 18,598 tons in the same month last year, while the aggregate wood tonnage for the season at the same port up to 1st of October, was 322,082 against 284 089 to the same date the year before. The stock of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals now on hand at Liverpool is nearly double that of last year, and spruce deals are quoted at from £6. 5s. to £6. 15s.

An analysis of the lumber shipping business of the Miramichi this season shows that we have contributed our full share to the large stocks held on the other side. Up to the 12th inst. the Miramichi arrivals of deal-carrying vessels numbered 258 with a tonnage of 159,960, against 215 with a tonnage of 120,739 to the corresponding date last year. There had been cleared on 12th inst. 221 vessels of 133 241 tons, against 198 vessels of 109 071 tons to the same date last year. The shipments of lumber to 12th October this year, compared with same date last year, were as follows:

	1883.	1882.
Deals,	104,333 165 s.f.	85.922 315
Scantling,	4 794 926 "	3.485 824
Ends,	5 275 333 "	4 109.944
Boards,	4,265 843 "	1,959 932
Total s. f.	118,669 267	95 478,015

To the same date 4 268,909 pieces of palings were shipped this season against 3 092,208 last year, while about 700 tons of pine and some 200 tons birch timber more than last year have been exported. The total shipments of the present season will be relatively larger than the above figures indicate, compared with those of last season, as more tonnage is now in port and expected than at the corresponding period last year. As a consequence, the stocks to be wintered here, both round and manufactured, will be much lighter than last year's.

Operations in the woods are to be decidedly curtailed during the coming winter, so that a comparatively light export may be anticipated for 1884.

A Grave Mistake.

We are of the friends and admirers of the Daily *Telegraph*, and in accord with it in its opposition to the "National Policy," but cannot understand what good purpose it intended to serve by its editorial introduction to and quotation of the Montreal despatch which it placed under the heading, "How the N. P. works," on Tuesday last. The despatch was evidently written by some noodle incapable of expressing himself on a business subject in a rational way. It stated that a large Montreal dry goods firm was about to collapse, because of "demoralization in the cotton trade." This failure would be considered "a national calamity." The firm had a credit of $600,000 at the Bank of Montreal where its account was kept, but, according to the telegrapher, the Exchange Bank has discounted $600,000 worth of its paper which was considered "gilt edged *before the failure*," and had been transferred to four other banks as security for loans. "If," says the the telegrapher, the firm "has to suspend," (remember, he had referred to its position "before the failure") "it will cause the mills to be closed in all directions, throwing out of work thousands of operatives and embarassing *thousands of business houses* in the Dominion."

One would expect, after reading of such calamitous events and prospects, affecting banks and business, generally, in a paper of the *Telegraph's* character, to be told of the final crash, but the despatch concludes with the announcement that "the firm referred to would be sustained by their banks. Most liberal offers of assistance from influential correspondents of the menaced firm in all parts of the United States were received, and, no doubt, it would proceed as usual." If anyone can show how any good purpose—commercial, political or otherwise—can be served by such attacks on the credit of the country being published, and such "national calamities" being conjured up, only to be knocked out of time by those who have the wretched taste to proclaim them, we shall be glad to offer an apology to the *Telegraph*. As the matter stands, however, we must believe that paper to have committed a most serious blunder in making an attempt to indulge in dangerous political sensationalism without due consideration of the effect it might have on general business credits which are already sufficiently sensitive.

Dr. Rand's Successor.

Some of the newspapers are discussing the merits of the different candidates for the position of Chief Superintendent of Education, vacated by Dr. Rand and among the most eligible, the name of Mr. I. B. Oakes is mentioned. Whether the Government has arrived at a decision in the matter, whether they propose to wait awhile, in order that changes in educational administration demanded by the people may be arranged before an appointment is made, or whether they intend to abolish the office altogether we are not informed, but if a Superintendent of Education is to be appointed, we do not know a gentleman better fitted for the position than Mr. Oakes. He possesses the qualities which should distinguish any man who aspires to the office. He is an earnest educationist As a teacher he excelled, being in love with his profession, and, as an Inspector he has been equally successful. So far as we know him he is not a dreamer or hobbyist, but eminently practical. He has the faculty, too, of clearly expressing his views, because he speaks from the understanding on the bases of observation and experience. Should he, therefore, be chosen, his appointment will be satisfactory to all who know his fitness for the position.

Our New Governor-General.

Canadians, generally, have observed with regret that nearly all the papers of Irish national leanings have made special efforts to excite the worst prejudices of Irishmen against Lord Lansdowne, the new Governor-General. Their attacks have been more vindictive than fair or truthful, as all well informed people knew, for the record of His Lordship, both as a public man and landlord, is quite well known in Great Britain and was easily obtainable on this side of the Atlantic by those who desired to treat our new Viceroy fairly. The *Freeman* was one of the foremost papers in publishing matter prejudicial to Lord Lansdowne, and it is gratifying to observe that it is now disposed to deal more justly with him. It is to the *Freeman's* credit that it now publishes the following,—

We some time ago published several extracts from the report of Chas. Russell, M. P., regarding the treatment by Lord Lansdowne of the tenants on his Irish estate, in which our new Governor General was made appear to be anything but the model landlord his friends would wish him to be considered. Since then we have seen nothing of a contrary character from any one who had personally visited the noble Lord's property in Ireland, until last week, when we found, in the Toronto *Globe*, a letter from its correspondent in Ireland, who describes Lord Lansdowne as a "liberal, generous and considerate landlord." Perhaps it is only fair to the Earl that this opinion of him by a writer who, we believe, has shown a disposition in his various letters to picture matters exactly as they exist, should receive the same publicity that reports of an opposite character have obtained. The fact that the correspondent was on such intimate terms with Mr. Trench, the agent of the estate, will be considered a suggestive one by some, but may not have had any undue influence on the mind of the writer. The correspondent says:—

"Lord Lansdowne's estate extends halfway between Kenmare and Kilgarvan on the one side, and taking in the town of Kenmare and crossing the river, extends on the other side all the way—seventeen miles—from Kenmare to Dereen. The property is very extensive and embraces all varieties of soil—mountain and valley, tillage, pasture, and meadow, and no inconsiderable number of acres of plantation. The tenants are numbered in thousands. I have conversed with hundreds of them and travelled over a large portion of the estate, and the general testimony is in favor of the Marquis as a liberal, generous, and considerate landlord. This is borne out by the testimony of Bishop Higgins, and, without exception, by the priests of the diocese. All expressed themselves in indignant terms at the animadversions on Lord Lansdowne's character as a landlord, which they had heard appeared in a portion of the Canadian and American press. He lives as much as possible at Dereen, in the midst of his Irish tenantry: he has done so all through the recent troubles and disturbances, and has gone about amongst the people unarmed at all times, and disdaining police protection when such a thing was suggested. I own that, from some things I had read and heard in Cork, I came into the district rather prejudiced. A fortnight's sojourn here has shown me how unreasonable were my prejudices and how unfounded were the reports I had read and heard concerning the Marquis of Lansdowne as a landlord. And in addition to His Lordship Bishop Higgins, I give the name of the Ven. Archdeacon O'Sullivan, of Kenmare, as corroborative authority for my statements.

The correspondent also says:—

I had the honor of an interview with the new Governor General of Canada today at Lansdowne Lodge, the residence of Mr. Trench, the agent of the estate. And here let me not forget to state the high esteem in which Mr. Trench is held by the tenantry and the kindly way in which he is spoken of as an honest and upright agent. Mr. Trench is chairman of the Board of P. L. G., which is something at of his popularity. My interview lasted nearly an hour. His Lordship asked me a great many questions about the Dominion and the different Provinces. He expressed surprise at the magnificence of our Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, at the network of railways with which Ontario was supplied, the North-West, touched lightly upon the boundary question, dwelt upon the increase of immigration, the immense onward strides that Canada had made and was making, the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and spoke of the grand future of the country with great hopefulness. On all matters, even to small details about Rideau Hall, the Citadel at Quebec, the trade of Montreal, the remarkable growth of Toronto, etc., His Lordship spoke with a wonderful accuracy of information. He knew The *Globe* well, and spoke of its ability and influence as if he were a constant reader of the paper. In the course of conversation he mentioned having met Mr. Edward Blake in London; and Home Rule as applicable to Ireland as well as to Canada, formed part of the subject of discourse. I took occasion to hand Lord Lansdowne a copy of Mr. Blake's speech made in the House of Commons on the Irish question, which I opportunely had in my pocket, and with which His Lordship appeared pleased, expressing his intention to give it a careful perusal.

I had also the honor of being presented to Lady Lansdowne, who asked many questions about Ottawa, the climate, how the country was likely to look on their arrival, enquiries about the Princess Louise, etc. Her Ladyship is tall, fair, and dignified, has a handsome, sweet countenance and a very gracious manner. His Lordship is of middle height, not stout, dark complexion, high forehead, heavy black moustache, and has a great deal of Lord Dufferin's friendly manner and courteous disposition. He has the reputation of an able statesman, and the universal prediction is that he is pre-eminently the right man in the right place as Governor-General of Canada.

WHY DON'T THEY?—It is interesting to hear that supporters of the Ottawa Government in Gloucester are endeavoring to make political capital against the Local Government because Sheriff Doucet of Gloucester is not dismissed for robbing the Shippegan mail. As the crime is one against the Crown, and the law makes it the duty of the Post Office Department to prosecute, why don't the Ottawa Government do its duty? The Local Government will, no doubt, do its duty in the matter at the proper time, meantime the Post Office authorities are afraid to do theirs. Why?

OH HO!—It is said that the High Sheriff of Gloucester who recently robbed the mail at a Shippegan post office, defies the authorities, as he has reason to believe that he has the strongest influences at work in his favor at Ottawa. He claims to have acted under the legal advice of Mr. Narcisse Landry, who, being a brother of the newly-elected M. P. for Kent County, will find political protection for his friend which ordinary criminals cannot secure. A sufficient number of representatives, lawyers and sheriffs of this class would not be long in gaining an unenviable notoriety for the country.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I could not move!

I shrunk!

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

Dublin, June 6, '81. R. FITZPATRICK

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know *how to get well*, which is answered in three words—take Hop Bitters!

General Notes and News.

The post office in Canning, N. S., was burglarized recently. About $1. 50 in cash and $4 00 in stamps was abstracted.

We shall not be surprised to hear of numerous post office robberies, after the late successful exploit in that direction of the High Sheriff of Gloucester.

MONROE, MICH., Sept. 25, 1875.

SIRS—I have been taking Hop Bitters for Inflammation of Kidneys and Bladder. It has done for me what four doctors failed to do. The effect of Hop Bitters seemed like magic to me.

W. L. CARTER.

THE REDUCTION of the Bank of England rate from 3½ per cent. was not unexpected. It does not follow that with a low Bank rate trade will improve, but with discounts easier those who have large bill transactions will feel the full benefit of the cheapening of money.—*Timber Trades Journal.*

It is reported at Rome that many private documents referring to the Papacy have disappeared from the Vatican. It is feared the Italian Government may take under its protection those treasures of the Holy See, which have been collected with the people's money. To these treasures belong libraries containing more than 180,000 codices and 100,000 manuscripts, among them 56 gospels in Oriental tongues written on scrolls.

It was reported yesterday that Warren Smith, who it was feared had been lost in the gale of August 29, is alive and well. Mrs. White, of Prospect, recently received a letter from her son, one of the crew of the ill-fated vessel, which states that their vessel was lost, but the crew were rescued by a passing vessel and taken to South America. The news of Smith's and the crew's safety seems almost too good to be true, but if authentic it will send a thrill of joy into many a home.—*Halifax Herald* 8th.

N. B. LAND AND LUMBER CO.,—At a Meeting of the shareholders of the New-Brunswick Land and Lumber Company, limited, held in the company's office in Fredericton, the following Directors were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone. Hon. Isaac Burpee, Hon. Donald A. Smith. Sir John McNeill, George Stephen, Samuel Thorne, E. R. Burpee, K. Tod, and O. H. Northcote. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Lord Elphinstone was elected President, and W. T. Whitehead, Secretary-Treasurer.

Lord Coleridge, at the banquet tendered to him in Chicago, said: "The one person to whom I owe everything, and may perhaps pain and trouble people over and over again by saying that I do so, is the illustrious person who is now Prime Minister of England. He was my friend from my early youth, and all that I have in public life I owe to him. My professional success, such as it was, I do not owe to him, but all of my public distinction, such as it is, that has ever fallen to my lot is entirely owing to the preserving and the undue kindness of Mr. Gladstone for me.

SAYS DRYDEN:

"She knows her man, and when you rant and swear.
Can draw you to her with a single hair."

But it must be beautiful hair to have such power; and beautiful hair can be ensured by the use of **Cirgalene Hair Renewer**. Sold at 50 cts. by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie.

Jack Radford was hanged on Friday last at Fremont Ohio, for wife-murder, committed last October. He made a fierce fight against the officers. He cried: "Let me go, you hellions!" and showered blasphemous and obscene epithets upon them. After being dragged to the scaffold, he tried desperately to break away and jump from the platform. With much trouble he was bound, and the noose was adjusted, the drop falling at 12:05 o'block. Radford spent his last night carousing with the men, drinking whiskey, talking about horses and telling inecent stories. While standing on the gallows pionioned, and the noose about his neck, and clergymen offering prayer, Radford discovered among those in the jail Mr. Greenslade, the father of the murdered woman. Then ensued an indescribable scene. Radford made a furious effort, strapped as he was to rush upon his father-in-law. The sheriff and his assistants had all they could do to hold him. He raved and cursed everybody. The hanging was successful.

A Great Source of Evil.

Every farmer will admit that one of the most destructive evils to good crops is that of worms or parasites that prey upon vegetable life; other species of worms infest the human system and are productive of much suffering and ill health. Freeman's Worm Powders will effectually rid the system of this trouble, are pleasant to take and contain their own cathartic.

BUSINESS NOTE.—The Hon. A. F. Randolph has lately taken into partnership his son, Mr. Allen F. Randolph. The firm, which will be known as A. F. Randolph & Son, will continue to carry on the wholesale flour and provision business in the Randolph Block, in this city. We most heartily congratulate our young friend on his good fortune in being admitted into partnership in a house which bears so proud and honorable a reputation in every respect; and we feel quite convinced that with this admission of young blood, excellent business capacity, and gentlemanly bearing, the firm will expand its operations, and make the name of Randolph & Son one of the most famous and respected in business circles in Canada.—*Fredericton Capital.*

Tried in Toronto.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, reports the removal of eight feet of tapeworms by the use of one bottle of Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup. This medicine is reliable for all kinds of worms that afflict children or adults.

Every Spring.

HOW AN AFFLICTING ANNUAL VISITOR WAS DRIVEN FROM A WEARY 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. Husbands and fathers 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 better for woman's fine system is a trustworthy medicine, ready at all times for use, than a dread 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 burden 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 seem 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 *Sulphur and Iron Bitters*. It gave me strength and life. My sister, living in Brockville, whose disease was to nearly the same as mine, was equally benefitted by the same thing."

Sulphur and Iron Bitters, prepared by the Climax Chemical Co., Montreal, is for sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents.

General Business.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS.

We are now showing the Largest and Best Assortment of

GLASSWARE, EARTHENWARE, CHINA, LAMPS,

ever offered, and at Lowest Prices.

G. STOTHART.

J. S. Maclean & Co.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Beg to notify their Customers and the Trade generally that they have now on hand a very large stock of GROCERIES suitable for the Autumn requirements, embracing in part, a choice assortment of

600 Half chts. Tea, of all grades, personally selected.
600 Puncheons Molasses, favorite brands, Demerara, Cienfuegos Trinidad.
50 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
500 Bls. Refined Sugar all grades besides the usual general assortment of other goods in their line.

General Business.

Special Attention!

RECEIVED THIS DAY:

LADIES' UNDER VESTS,

BLACK CASHMERE HOSIERY, (all sizes.)
DULL JET BUTTONS,
FUR TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

Black Costume Cloth,

NEW MANTLE CLOTHS, in Black & Colored, at

B. FAIREY'S,
(Successor to J. C. Fairey.)

Newcastle, N. B., Oct. 9, '83.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Tete-a-gouche Bridge" will be received at the Department of Public Works, Fredericton, until Tuesday, 16th day of October next, for the erection of the above bridge, according to the foregoing specification and plans to be seen at Public Works Office, Fredericton, and at the residence of F. J. McManus, M. P. P.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

P. G. RYAN, Chief Commissioner.

Department Public Works,
Fredericton, Sept. 19, 1883.

The time for receiving above Tenders is extended to FRIDAY, 26th OCTOBER INST.

P. G. RYAN,
Chief Commissioner.

Dept. Public Works,
Fredericton, Oct. 3rd, 1883.

Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass TARE BEAM. JONES, HE PAYS THE FREIGHT. Buy $15, making cost $65 at your R. R. Station. Free book. Address

JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

THE

MERCHANTS' BANK

OF HALIFAX.

PAID UP CAPITAL $1,000,000
RESERVE FUND 180,000

THOMAS F. KENNY, *President.*
D. H. DUNCAN, *Cashier.*

HEAD OFFICE—HALIFAX, N. S.

AGENCIES.

Antigonish, N. S.	Truro, N. S.
Badeck, C. B.	Weymouth, "
Bridgewater, N. S.	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Guysborough, "	Souris, "
Lockeberry, "	Summerside, "
Lunenberg, "	Bathurst, N. B.
Maitland, Hants Co.	Dorchester, "
Pictou, N. S.	Kingston, "
Pt. Hawkesbury, C. B.	Sackville, "
Sydney, "	Hamilton, *Bermuda.*

CORRESPONDENTS

Ontario and Quebec—Merchants' Bank of Canada.
St. John, N. B.—Bank of New Brunswick.
New York—Bank of New York—N. B. A.
Boston—National Hide and Leather Bank.
St. John's, Nfld.—Union Bank of Newfoundland.
London, Eng., The Imperial Bk. (Limited) Williams, Deacon & Co.

An Agency of this Bank will be opened in Newcastle (Public Square) on Saturday next, 6th Oct.

General Banking Business transacted.

American Drafts bought and sold.

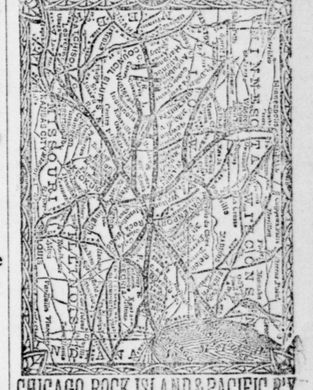
Drafts sold on all the above Agencies and Correspondents of the Bank.

Telegraphic Transfers attended to.

Sterling Exchange at current rates

C. J. BUTCHER, Agent.

Oct. 1st, 1883 1st. 7 r 29



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Perfection Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Jacksonville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address

R. R. CABLE, Vice Pres. & Gen'l Mgr. E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO.

Teacher Wanted.

A Second Class Female Teacher is wanted to take charge of school in District No. 6½, on 1st November. Apply, stating salary, to

JAM