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 Louisiana 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	8,200
Total paid as above	$2,253,650
Paid in sums of under $1,000 at the various offices of the Company through 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. A. 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. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **OCTOBER 9, 1883**—161st 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 do	2000	10,000
10 do do	1000	10,000
20 do do	500	10,000
100 do do	200	20,000
300 do do	100	30,000
500 do do	50	25,000
1000 do 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.

Ordinary letters by Mail or Express to M. A. DAUPHIN.

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, - - - - SEPTEMBER 27, 1883.

Westmorland Politics.

It appears that the ultra Tories of Westmorland are determined to import Dominion politics into the election for a member of the Provincial Legislature in place of Mr. P. A. Landry, who has deserted that constituency. The other day a large number of the friends of the Local Government met in Moncton for the purpose of electing a candidate. The meeting was composed of both Liberals and Tories, but they got along harmoniously. They first passed a resolution affirming that the election was to be run independent of Dominion issues and then selected Mr. A. E. Killam as their candidate. In Dominion politics Mr. Killam is a Tory, but Liberals and Tories alike accepted him loyally as a pledged supporter of the Local Government. This did not suit the stalwarts of the Tory camp. They could not allow their more moderate brethren to associate with the enemy in any way. With them, a Liberal is to be avoided as a dangerous element in the community. There is too much "live and let live" about him and they fear that association with him might lead to apostacy from the ranks of the faithful. We, therefore, hear of a counter-blast against the Moncton meeting. The Tory association, which goes under the name, Liberal-Conservative, had lost its president, who was a brother of Mr. D. L. Hanington, the few-days leader of the late Local Government. Having elected a new president, these stalwarts selected a Mr. Wells as their candidate for the seat vacated by Mr. Landry. In doing this they say to the electors of Westmorland that all public affairs in that County must be conducted through the agency of their association; that no candidate, Liberal or Tory, must accept a nomination for the Local Legislature save at their hands; that the Hanington[illegible] must first be consulted in order that due regard shall be had for the maintenance of their ascendency and influence; that they and those whom they may associate with them are alone the chief Templars of their political order, and the duty of their fellow-citizens is to wait in thankful expectancy for such men as they may place before them to receive their votes. We fancy that the County of Westmorland is not going to be led by the nose as these Shediac organizers desire. Its electors will not fail to perceive that the issue before them has reference only to the management of New Brunswick affairs. They will not forget the abuse showered upon the late Government by Messrs. Hanington and Landry until they were afforded an opportunity to join the men they had condemned—which they did only to show their incapacity for successful Government. They will know that the raising of Dominion issues by Mr. Hanington and his friends is only for the purpose of blinding them to the legitimate elements of the contest. If they are true to themselves they will vote on the question of merit between the late Government of which Mr. Hanington was [illegible] man pledged to strengthen the hands of those who would prevent the Province from realizing the benefit of the reforms which Mr. Hanington and his friends had not the courage to propose as a Government, or the loyalty to support as an opposition. If the Liberal-Conservatives of Westmorland desire to put off the evil day of defeat as long as possible they will weaken the influence of such men as those who nominated Mr. Wells at Shediac by voting for Mr. Killam.

Death of a Journalist.

Mr. David Main, of St. Stephen, editor and proprietor of the *St. Croix Courier*, died at his residence in that town on Wednesday night last. Mr. Main was a native of Kent County. He was born at Richibucto in 1835 and received a liberal education, which he finished in the University at Fredericton. In his 21st year he engaged in active business in St. John and, after an experience of five years, was placed in charge of the English and Commercial Departments of the Fredericton Collegiate School. Two years after, he entered upon his journalistic career as a member of the St. John *Morning Telegraph* staff. His principal duties at first were those of legislative reporter, after which he was associate editor, with Mr. John Livingston as principal. Eighteen years ago he removed to St. Stephen and established the *St. Croix Courier*. His paper soon took a leading position among the journals of the Province. At that time the St. John papers were not nearly so enterprising as they suddenly became four years later, and the *Courier*, being an excellently managed weekly from the first, took a comparative rank which is not possible to any New Brunswick country weekly of to-day, because of the progressive strides taken within the last fourteen years by the city dailies. The editor of the ADVANCE joined the staff of the *Courier* two years after it was founded, and assisted Mr. Main in its management until 1869. The associations of that period with the deceased gentleman gave us a knowledge of and respect for his character. He was an unselfish man. His leading idea seemed to be to make his paper worthy of the confidence of those by whom he was surrounded, and his enterprise in securing the best and most reliable matter for it kept full pace with its earnings in the first five or six years of its existence. He was identified also with all the undertakings for the progress and development of the town and county in matters material, social and religious. Possessing well-grounded religious convictions in the more essential matters of faith, he dealt with all who differed from him in such things in a broad, christianlike spirit. In politics he was an uncompromising advocate of the policy and interests of his party, but his personal, social and business relationships were not marred by political considerations. He could batter the shield and armor of his political opponent without mercy, but sit down the next moment with him as a friend and fellow citizen in the most intimate, friendly and genial personal intercourse. In this quality he displayed the breadth of mind and generosity of nature which gained for him so many friends wherever he was known and rendered the announcement of his death the saddest to those who knew him most intimately. Though not altogether a young man, few would have thought, a year ago, that he would so soon be taken from the circle of which he was a valued and beloved member. Last spring, however, he met with an accident by which he was mentally and physically prostrated for many weeks. Though he seemed, recently, to have regained his strength and old-time vigor of mind it was but as the fitful flash of dying embers—the farewell light of the sun emerging from afternoon clouds and crossing the line of a clear horizon.

Spirits from bondage thus set free,
Vanish amid immensity,
Where human thought, like human sight,
Fails to pursue their trackless flight.

The Kent Election.

The election in Kent County resulted as follows,—

	McInerney.	Landry.
Carleton	90	4
Kingston	109	11
Richibucto	141	59
French Village	50	115
N. Welford	62	24
Wellington	58	369
St. Louis	51	197
S. Weldford	122	11
Sapin	37	4
Acadieville	30	66
Harcourt	70	101
Dundas	89	366
W. Weldford	103	21
St. Mary's	75	169
St. Paul	11	121
	1,098	1,638

Mr. Landry thus wins by 540 votes. The business centres of the County which are, presumably, the most intelligent, gave Mr. McInerney large majorities. If he were the most able statesman of the empire and his opponent a wooden man, however, it is to be presumed the wooden man would have been elected. Kent has not won much credit for herself in deciding as she has done. She has virtually declared that no son of the soil need aspire to her highest political honors.

A Matter of Fact!

We are informed as a matter of fact that the water off Wilson's Point is deep enough to float any vessels such as frequent our river to load deals, so that there would be no necessity to haul cars of loaded rails over the Chatham branch when they can be placed so much nearer where they are wanted.—*Advocate.*

It is only such papers as the *Advocate* that can afford to publish such nonsense as the above. Instead of its editors examining "matters of fact" for themselves and making statements on their own authority, they seem, in their helpless incapacity, to be entirely in the hands of interested parties, who cause them to make their paper a by-word for all that is invertebrate, insipid and unreliable.

If they would show the party by whom "they are informed" that "the water off Wilson's Point is deep enough, etc.," that by Bayfield's Admiralty Chart the water off that point, and also at a point further down river, in the channel, is only two fathoms, they might command his respect and prevent being imposed upon. Almost any rail or deal carrying vessel draws twenty feet, and yet, according to the best information the *Advocate* is capable of securing, such [illegible] made by our shiretown neighbor.

An Amusing Canvass.

The Moncton *Times* makes an amusing canvass against Mr. Killam. It says,—

"We find our roads and bridges as much neglected as ever. We find Mr. Blair's first proposition on assuming the reins of government was to borrow a quarter of a million dollars to pay off a floating debt which was being carried along and paid off gradually by the late Government, and as yet we have seen nothing of the boasted reforms at Fredericton. Mr. Blair's Government is plenty strong in the House now; Mr. Killam is quite as powerful to secure favors for his County out of the House as he would be in it, and would it not be well for Westmorland to wait and see what reforms Mr. Blair will effect before going back on the record it gave in January last and in June of last year?

Here is the organ of the late Premier Hanington—the Premier who let his Government fall asleep and go to pieces in a few days after he took charge of it—complaining that the roads and bridges of Westmorland are as much neglected now, when its four members are opposing the Government as they were when they supported it. It is silly enough to ask the electors of the County to return an opponent of the Government to help Mr. Hanington defeat it, while it would have them believe that Mr. Killam, meanwhile, can do as much for them out of the House as in it. Respecting the debt which the Blair Government wishes to pay off, the less the *Times* says about it the better, because the late Government concealed its existence by falsifying the public accounts—rather a dishonest way of "carrying it along," as most people will think.

The Carnarvon Banquet.

A splendid banquet was given in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, last Wednesday evening, in honor of the Earl of Carnarvon. The attendance comprised representative men from all parts of the Dominion. The great dining hall was completely filled. Sir Francis Hincks, was chairman. In the course of Lord Carnarvon's speech he said he looked back with pleasure to the Confederation Act of 1867, as the proudest achievement of his whole political life. He only claimed, however, placing the coping stone of the foundation laid by others, after great labor and anxiety. He described in fitting terms what Canada with its provincial jealousies was before the union, and its present grand position under Confederation. He alluded to the almost insuperable difficulties experienced in framing the Confederation Act, but was glad to find that it had worked without friction. He was sure it would still accomplish all that was desired, if statesmen would be moderate and sensible in their views and teaching. His next reference was to what in former times was called "the lone land," but what promised now to be another British empire stretching from the ocean in the east to the ocean in the west. His Lordship concluded a splendid speech by giving wholesome advice about avoiding modern evils such as corruption and a mad rush for money and speculation. He hoped that all efforts would be directed in the channel of making this a God-fearing and law-abiding nation. Other prominent Canadian gentlemen subsequently made speeches. The banquet was a great success in every way.

SCHOOL HOLIDAY.—The Board of Education allows one of the teaching days during the time the Exhibition will be open as a school holiday. Friday is suggested as a suitable day for districts remote from St. John.

SECRETARY INCHES has laid claim to the position of General Superintendent of the Exhibition Buildings and grounds during the holding of the Exhibition and, to avoid the inconvenience which the refusal of his demand would cause, it has been allowed by the Commission. Mr. Inches undertakes too much. He is remarkably anxious always to secure the personal supremacy of Mr. Julius L. Inches.

LEVELLING DOWN.—An Ottawa despatch to the *Telegraph* says it is stated that Mr. W. F. Whitcher, Commissioner of Fisheries, has been suspended from duty. The cause of the difficulty has not been disclosed, but as Mr. Whitcher is a very competent man it is to be presumed that his dismissal is to bring the Department down as near low water level as possible.

[St. John "Globe" of 22nd.]

AN INTERESTING BOOK PROMISED.

THE INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES VS. THE ST. JOHN POSTMASTER.

The following advertisement appeared in the columns of the *Globe* the 3rd of September:—

In the Press and will soon be Published.

Correspondence between the Inspector of Fisheries and the Postmaster of St. John,

On the Increasing Irregularities of the Post Office in this City since the present incumbent took charge.

Also, showing the Animus of the Postmaster.

THE HISTORY OF A BET

with a leading merchant of St. John, showing how several Grit Politicians pay their bets.

For sale at the Bookstores. Price 10 cents. Large discount made to country dealers and pedlars.

GEO. W. DAY,
Printer and Publisher.

As might be expected the publication of this advertisement gave rise to considerable speculation, and various were the surmises indulged in by the outside public as to the character of the work. Enquiries have been made at the bookstores, but at none of them could a copy of the pamphlet be obtained, although two weeks had elapsed since the advertisement appeared—a fact which caused much disappointment and increased the interest in the promised book. To satisfy an anxious public, a *Globe* reporter, the other day, started out to ascertain when will the "correspondence" be for sale. Calling upon Mr. Day, whose name was appended to the advertisement, he learned from that gentleman that the book has not been and will not be, issued from his establishment. "The other day," said he, "Mr. Venning, Inspector of Fisheries, waited upon me and asked me if I would print some correspondence, in pamphlet form. I replied that I would. He said that, perhaps, the Postmaster, Mr. King, would like to see the proofs and that I had better send them to him. As the request was a[illegible] tisement he wished to have inserted in the daily press, at the same time giving me $1 to pay for it. He asked me to sign my name to the advertisement and I did so, never dreaming for a moment that I was doing anything that was not perfectly legitimate, you know.

You see, I thought the pamphlet was something bearing upon reforms or changes in Post office business and that it was all right. After inserting the advertisement in the *Globe* I met Mr. King, and he told me very plainly that if I printed anything of such a scurrilous nature he would hold me responsible. My eyes were opened and I wrote a very polite note to Mr. Venning, declining the honor of being his publisher. I told him that I had lost enough friends by mixing myself up in political prints and I did not want to lose any more in my private business."

"And is it possible," said the reporter; "that you inserted that advertisement and set everybody on the *qui vive* without knowing the character of the documents you were about to print."

"Very sorry," said Mr. Day, "but, it is a fact that I never saw the correspondence I was going to print and, you know that it would not pay me to print anything that I could not conscientiously put my name to. But, speaking of the curiosity that my advertisement has aroused I could show you a dozen letters asking for copies of 'my very interesting work.'"

Feeling rather disappointed over Mr. Day's explanation, the reporter appeared before the Inspector of Fisheries, and placing before him a copy of the advertisement requested to be told what it all meant.

"Young man," said Mr. Venning, "who are you and what do you want? If you want any information regarding this pamphlet you had better wait until it is printed."

"And will it be printed?" interposed the reporter.

"It will, sir, it will appear in due course."

"Have you nothing more to say regarding this interesting book?"

"Nothing."

Mr. King, the post master, received the reporter very courteously. "Anything I have done in the matter," said he, "is purely official. It seems that Mr. Venning had received some official postal matter from some of his sub-inspectors. The P. O. officials finding that sufficient postage had not been paid on them, taxed them to the amount provided in the regulations. Mr. Venning then wrote me a letter in which he abused me in all the moods and tenses, and with all the virtuperation that he can so readily command. I replied very briefly in four or five lines. Again Mr. Venning wrote me, bringing to bear upon me all the expletives to be found in the English language. I replied as briefly as before. The whole of my letters would hardly occupy ten lines. Purely official! They were not even racy or spicy. If any of the letters are scandalous they are certainly not mine. The latter part of the advertisement I know nothing of. Mr. W. F. Harrison could inform you about that. But I dont think the pamphlet will ever apsear in print.."

"But Mr. Venning declares that it will appear in print."

"Well," said tha postmaster," we shall see. From what I saw of the letters I think that instead of giving them to the public Mr. Venning ought to hide them out of sight. But I have no desire to get into an altercation with Mr. Venning. I know nothing whatever about the book. Anything I have done was purely official, I assure you, purely official,"

The reporter withdrew and sought an interview with Mr. Harrison, but that gentleman was not in his office when the call was made. It appears, however, that Mr. H. made a bet with Mr. Venning some time ago regarding the majority the present Dominion Government would have on the first vote taken in the House of Commons, and the gentlemen hold conflicting views as to the winner.

There is something connected with the atmosphere of a Post Office that has the effect of increasing the irritability of the Inspector of Fisheries. At the Newcastle Post Office, a few years ago, he was attacked by a species of rabies and pulled his coat off to thrash a Miramichi man, who was forced to defend himself. The result was the severe handling of the Inspector, who was obliged to tell some queer stories about his black eyes and the skin that was missed from his face, when he was restored to reason. If it were not that the Fisheries Department is chiefly remarkable for the general inefficiency of its administration and that it offers a premium to its officers who develop the characteristics of cranks, the Inspector for New Brunswick would have been superanuated or dismissed long ago. In England they put more sane men than he in the Lunatic asylums.

Since the above was in type the *Globe* of Monday has come to hand with the following,—

SIR,—In your issue of Saturday last you coupled my name with Mr. W. H. Venning's in connection with a "bet" respecting the majority of the present Dominion Government. The article in which this reference was made was headed by a somewhat curious advertisement which had previously appeared in your columns of the 3rd inst., signed by Mr. G. W. Day, but now known to have been written and paid for by Mr. Venning. As this notice foreshadowed the publication of "The history of a bet with a leading merchant of St. John, showing how "several Grit Politicians pay their bets," and as you have pointed me out as the "merchant" thus indicated, I must request you to publish the following extract of a letter addressed to me by Mr. Venning in order that it may appear how utterly mean and false is the insinuation conveyed in that advertisement, that I was unwilling to meet an obligation fairly and honorably made:—

St. John, 20th Feb., 1883.

DEAR MR. HARRISON:

Your reply to mine of 17th received. I think you scarcely remember the circumstances under which our bet was made. *I never "challenged" you to bet.* Allow me to recall the facts: we met quite casually at Chubb's Corner. Mr. King, P. M., was present. I remarked that "Sir John had then over 50 majority, and "that I had just offered to bet a gentle-"man $200 to $100 that when the House "met he would have 60. You remarked, "that is a safe bet to take," I answered "If you think so, it is open to you." You asked "How shall this be decided." I answered—"The first party vote in the House will settle it." You then booked the bet. In what particular terms I don't know, though I remember you did read it over.

* * * * * * *
* * * * * * *

Yours very sincerely,
W. H. VENNING.

The memo. to which Mr. Venning in the above extract refers, and which was made on the spot, reads: "W. H. Venning "bets W. F. Harrison 200 against 100 "that at first party vote government "[illegible] nounced in its telegram from Ottawa of the previous night that Sir John's amendment on the P. E. Island Double Return Question was carried by 119 yeas to 60 nays. On the following morning (Wednesday) the same paper stated, editorially. "The first division of the present Parlia-"ment session occurred on Monday night "on the motion to refer the P. E. Island "contested election case to the Committee "on Elections and Privileges. The Gov-"ernment was sustained by a majority of "58, with some 20 of its supporters ab-"sent." No one would accuse the *Daily Sun* of cutting down a Conservative majority. On 12th March, in reply to a telegram, C. W. Weldon, Esq., wired me: "First division to-night, Government majority fifty-nine." In view of these facts, I certainly declined Mr. Venning's modest request to pay a bet I had won, and called upon him to pay the wager he had lost. I am still waiting for that $200, but as I have had no experience in betting on the results of any election for the past ten years, the delay in the present instance may be only natural and proper.

In conclusion, by way of advice, Mr. Venning is Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick—he is a public officer—paid out of the common treasury of the people of this Dominion, irrespective of party and let me tell him that it ill becomes him when he writes so glibly and disparagingly of "Grit politicians, etc." it is quite possible, however, that Mr. Venning's caution and his courage may both be found to fluctuate with Sir John's majority in Parliament. With this letter I take final leave of the matter.

Yours, &c.,
W. F. Harrison.

St. John, Sept. 24, 1883.

Mr. Harrison may make up his mind that Mr. V. will never pay the bet. He is in the habit of denying even his own oral and written statements.

"Over-Production."

(From the Hamilton Times.)

What is meant by over-production? It will certainly not be contended that every family in Canada has all the cotton that can be advantageously used. There are thousands of houses in which an extra dozen sheets and a few new shirts would be most welcome, and all the boys and girls are not over-stocked with hosiery and under-clothing. The supplies on manufacturers' hands could easily be disposed of if the people could afford to buy all they need. It is lack of ability to buy rather than excess of goods in the market, that makes the mischief. And what causes this lack of ability to buy? Have the Canadian people been lazy and idle? No. But their earnings have been drained away by unnecessary taxes. The 50 cents on the ton of coal, the cent added to the cost of a pound of sugar for Mr. Redpath's sake, the 35 cents on each dollar's worth of furniture, the $5 on the stove worth $20, the 50 cents on the pair of $2 boots—the little tax on nearly every article purchased to eat or wear has left the worker's purse empty. That is why the cotton manufacturers have millions of yards on hand, while working people have less cotton than they need to clothe their families and furnish their beds. What is the proper remedy? To raise the price of cotton as the manufacturers have done? No. That means a decrease of sales with no addition to the ability of the public to purchase. Free the people from the needless taxes. Leave the money they earn in their pockets, instead of filching it away to swell Sir Leonard Tilley's surplus and the bank accounts of a few dozen monopolists. Then the people at large will have money to spend. Then they can buy cotton freely and the mills can run full time. The other plan has been tried and it failed. Why not adopt the plan that has worked so well in England? Let the people buy cheap goods, and they will dispose of any over-production.

Compare two products of Canadian industry, according to the records of the census of 1881 and the trade and navigation returns of 1881-82:—

	Production of 1881.	Export in 1881-82.
Cotton	$5,759,412	$ 1,372
Cheese	4,454,454	5,500,868

Allowing for inaccuracy in the Government figures, it would seem that these two industries are both very important ones. There has been no over-production of cheese in Canada. Why? Because the surplus can be exported to markets where the demand is unlimited. But the surplus cotton cannot be exported, because it costs more to make it in Canada than it will sell for in any foreign market. The natural remedy for this state of things would be for some people to quit making cotton and go to making cheese—exchange an unprofitable for a profitable employment—let Canadian labour find its employment in those lines of production in which Canada cannot be excelled. There would be just as much employment in Canada, and the wages would be quite as high, if every cotton factory was closed, and we exported cheese to pay for all the cotton required in the country, for the cheese could not be produced without labour.

The Educational Exhibit.

The committee appointed by the Centenial Exhibition Commission to take charge of an educational exhibit, taking into consideration the brief time for the preparation of articles, have decided to call for contributions illustrating the actual work of schools, and especially in the following departments:—

Penmanship—Printing, and print script. Copies from head lines; half text, and fine hand. Capitals and small letters, with figures. Brief extracts in prose and poetry. Set of business forms.

Drawing—Right lined figures. Curved lined figures. Rosettes, mouldings frets, in repeated forms, (figures not to be less than four inches square). Original designs, (patterns not less than four inches square). Vases, pitchers, glasses and other common forms. Historical, astronomical and anatomical charts. Maps (not less than nine inches square).

Sewing—Work illustrating the following steps: overhanding, hemming, stitching, felling, gathering, button-holing, herring-bone, whipping, binding, patching, (patch three inches square on a four inch piece), mending, (tear in material three inches long, properly mended), darning, (patch at least an inch and a half by three inches), knitting, plain and ribbed, (a square on thirty stitches), socks and stockings, carefully narrowed in leg and foot. Marking, a full set of letters, not exceeding one inch in size.

Miscellaneous—Any article of practical use school. Any exercises in arithmetic, book-keeping, algebra, or geometry, showing neatness and good workmanship.

All work must be plainly marked with the name of the person who executed it, together with the school and school grade. All designs must state the purpose for which thsy are intended. Thus: "Design for oil cloth," "Wall paper." etc., Useful articles showing variety of sewing must have marked upon them the classes of work shown.

Prizes.

It is the intention of the committee to recommend the granting of the following prizes:—

A diploma to the school showing the best and most complete exhibit in all departments.

A diploma to the school showing the best and most complete exhibit in each department.

A silver medal for the best class of work in each department.

A medal for the second best class of work in each department.

A medal for the third best class of work in each department.

A medal for the best set of business forms.

A medal for the best original design (drawing).

A medal for the best made useful article, showing the greatest variety of sewing.

A medal for the best patching, mending, darning and marking.

A medal for the best chart.

A medal for the best map.

A medal for the best printing and print script.

A medal fer the best exercise under the head "Miscellaneous."

A diploma for the best article of practical use in school.

All contributions to be sent to the office of J. March, Secretary Board of School Trustees, 85 German street, St. John, N. B.

COMMITTEE.

John March,	Jas. A. Estey,
D. P. Chisolm,	John H. Reid,
John Johnstone,	A. A. Stockton,
Eldon Mullin,	George Hill,
F. H. Hayes,	E. S. Outhouse,
Geo. Smith,	Saml. Watts,
W. A. Gaunce,	. IB. Oakes.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 20th, 1883.

All exhibits should be in by Saturday next, certainly on Monday at the latest. The committee hope to receive exhibits from Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, as well as from this Province. The prizes are open to the whole Dominion.

ST. JOHN DEAL TRADE.—Of the deal trade in St. John, the *Globe* says,—"The deal market has undergone but little change since last week, save that the dullness that then marked it has been considerably intensified and the prospects for an improvement are no better. The price of deals on the other side has not advanced, and as a consequence there is no demand for tonnage, and very few, if any, charters have been effected. We hear that a leading shipper here offered 50s. for a large ship now due, but that her owners, rather than accept such a small figure, have ordered her to a Southern port. Bark "Albuera," at present undergoing some repairs at this port, has accepted an engagement to load lumber at Calais for River Platte. Bark "J. H. McLarren" has also been chartered to load pitch pine at a Southern port. Messrs. Scammell Bros.' new ship has not been chartered yet, and it is very likely that she may be despatched to another port for a cargo. Brigt. "Thomas Campbell" has been fixed for Killorglin, Ireland, at 72s. 6d. The greater number of the vessels now in port are endeavoring to get away before the first of October—when the deck-load law comes in force—so that the harbor will soon present a rather dull aspect."

OBITUARY.—All our readers will learn with sincere regret that William H. Harris, Esquire, late High Sherriff of this County, is dead. His illness was of short duration, only from Saturday to Wednesday. He was born on the 5th of February 1805, and was the eldest son of John W. Harris, then Sheriff, and grandson of Dr. John Harris, one of the grantees of the Philadelphia Grant, who with five other Philadelphia families came to Pictou in the "Hope," in 1767, six years before the arrival of the "Hector," which is usually considered as the first settlement of Pictou. When about twenty-three years of age he went to sea, and was engaged in the whale fishery for about two years, but returned home in 1830, and undertook the active duties of his father's office. In 1858 the latter resigned, and Mr. Harris was appointed Sheriff, and filled that important office with honor to himself and satisfaction to all, until about three months ago, when he resigned to give place to his eldest son. George S. Harris, the present Sheriff. For several years past he has, on account of blindness, been unable to discharge the duties of his office in person, and has been for the greater part of the time confined to the house by ill-health. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters. A kind husband and father, a jovial companion, a warm friend, stern when required to be, lenient when possible,—the good old Sheriff's memory will long linger in the hearts of the people of this county.—Pictou *News.*

A "Puffing" Bureau.

The Toronto *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent says,—

The Government appear to have established an editorial puffery bureau for the use of their organs. Yesterday morning the local Ministerial paper published an article on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and when the *Mail* and *Gazette* came to hand they were found to contain articles written up from the same material as that of the *Citizen*. The *Mail* and *Citizen*, however, took advantage of the occasion to dose their readers with a half-column puff of Sir Charles Tupper. The *Gazette*, not being an admirer of the Knight of Carillon, suppressed that portion of the ready-made article. And the journals which make such an exhibition of servility to Government and Syndicate, make pretense to being "independent" reflectors of public opinion. The Tilley interview of a few days ago was made to order and appeared simultaneously in all the Tory papers. The same is true of the nauseating panegyric of Sir Charles Tupper after his alleged rescue of Canadian cattle from the foot-and-mouth disease. It was, no doubt, the publication of the last mentioned article that induced Sir Leonard to prepare his "interview" on financial matters. Now that Sir Hector Langevin is to have a banquet in Montreal, the Finance Minister will have to look around for some means of getting even with his rival. Perhaps some unlucky speculator in cotton stocks will get up an illuminated address to him.

Two Lucky Men of Selma.

Speculation is rife as to the holders of the part of ticket 61,880, which drew the second capital prize of $25,000 in the August drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. It was learned that the ticket had been deposited with the Southern Express for collection. The agent would not reveal the names of the lucky men. It was a professional secret. The N. O. *Times-Democrat* announces that Messrs. Sam Selig and J. M. Littlehale, of Selma had a fifth of the noted number, drawing $2,500 each in good money. They bought five fifths of separate numbers, in partnership, as they had been regular buyers for years, and have won smaller sums before. Mr. Selig is the bookeeper of Messrs. Griel & Kohn, Dr. Littlehale has been Supervisor of the street force for several years.—*Selma (Ala.,) Times, August* 21.

The Bad and Worthless

are never *limited* or *counterfeited*. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy *imitated* is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole World that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprang up and began to steal the notices in which the press and the people of the land, 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 nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such 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 or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

A Port au Prince despatch of 10th inst. says,—A terrible battle was fought last week before Miragoane, the Government troops sustaining a serious defeat. Jeremie is surrounded by a force of 3,000 men. The besieged number is 1,500. They are now fairly provisioned and anticipate a success.

Capt. Miller, of fruiting steamship D. J. Foley, which arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday last, from Kingston, via Port Antonio, Ja., reports the ports of Jacmel and Jeremie are complesely in the hands of the insurgents. A large cargo of provisions, sent from this port on the Foley, was purchased in Kingston by the agents of the rebels and shipped to Jacmel in sailing vessels. An iron steamer, of English build, called the Eider, was purchased from an English line running among the islands, and guards Jacmel against all vessels attempting to land or assist the Government forces. President Salmon is reported to be anxious to leave Hayti, but is prevented by his followers, who claim that he has over $500,000 in gold on deposit in London and Paris which belongs to the Government. His family are in Europe and the money is deposited in their name. It is also reported that the steamship Eider will intercept the new steamer Dessalines when put under Haytien colors. The Eider is reported to be a small vessel, but fast and adapted for shoal water service.

It is a fact that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Staawberry has more well earned testimonials of praise for its virtues in curing Cholera, Colic, Cholera Infantum, Dysentry etc., than all other remedies of that class combined. It will stand investigation. For sale by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Chatham, N. B.

The most curious of all Paris curiosities will cease to exist when the demolition of the Grand Hotel Leguay, known as "La Table d'Hote des Monstres," is completed. The hotel in itself is like any common provincial hotel, but the guests of its *table d'Hote*, as described by the reporter of the *Lanterne*, from an assembly hardly to be met with in any other place. "Dinner being announced," says this privileged guest, "the first couple to enter the dining ball with an air of perfect propriety are a bearded woman accompanied by a skeleton-like gentleman. She receive his whispers with thoughtful eyes, gently stroking her beard. A dwarf with an enormous nose sits next to them on a high stool; her neighbors are a well known showman, who now and then turns his face round to the middle of his back—a convenience whenever the waiter is wanted—a young giantess of sixteen, weighing 400 pounds. Somnambulists, acrobats and many more of the same school complete the circle, who after their meals is ended, will sometimes for the benefit of an occasional visitor unite in a dance, fantastic, grotesque and hideous to the last degree."

General Business.

LEE & LOGAN,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Groceries,

Liquors,

Wines,

&c.,

45 and 47 DOCK STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE Subscribers have in Bonded Warehouse and Duty Paid, the following Goods, which we will sell LOW FOR CASH or Approved Paper.

We would again remind our customers that we neither MANUFACTURE NOR BOTTLE ON THE PREMISES, nor do we import Brandy from Holland,

But We Do Import Direct

from the Leading Houses in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, France and Holland.

175 OCTAVES,

250 Cases, Qts., Pale and Dark,
180 " Pints, " " "
70 " ½ " " " "
50 " XXX, " " "

VINE GROWERS'

—AND—

JULES BELLEVEU

CELEBRATED

COGNAC BRANDY.

NOTE—We wish it distinctly understood that these Brandies are imported direct from FRANCE and not from HOLLAND.

—ALSO—

100 Cases Martell Brandy, } Pale and Dark.
100 " Hennessy do. }
25 " Martell * * *.

175 OCTAVES

AND

765 Cases, qts. and pts.,

JAMES WATSON & CO.,

LOCH KATRINE.

WM. HAY FAIRMAN & CO.,

GLENLEVITT,

Old Scotch Whiskies.

75 OCTAVES

AND

576 Cases, qts. and pts.

Geo. Roe & Co. * * *,
Geo. Roe & Co. *,