

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Prize to be drawn Monthly.

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 Capital 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.

Commissioners. J. T. Emery

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 \$500,000 has since been added.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE IN THE GRAND DRAWING, TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1883.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

Table with 2 columns: Prize Amount and Number of Tickets. Includes categories like CAPITAL PRIZE, PRIZES OF \$10,000, PRIZES OF \$5,000, etc.

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. Send orders by Express or Mail, addressed only to:

M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. or M. A. Dauphin, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Flattening of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

IN STOCK

and ARRIVING at the Fish Warehouse, PUBLIC WHARF, NEWCASTLE.

- 50 Brels. Heavy Mess Pork; 50 " Plate and Extra Mess Beef; 50 Tubs Lard; 50 Brels. and boxes Rankine's Biscuits; 100 Brels. Refined Sugars; 100 Boxes Raisins; 100 " Soap; 100 Kegs Nails; 100 Dozen Brooms; 100 Boxes and caddies McDonald and Adams' TOBACCOES, 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.

Lowest Wholesale Rates. JOHN McLAGGAN.

July 11, 1883.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, JULY 19, 1883.

The Miramichi Valley Railway

The Railway advertisement of Messrs. Alex. Gibson, John Pickard and Hon. Wm. Muirhead, which appeared in the Fredericton Capital of Tuesday and an ADVANCE extra of the same date, as well as in the World, of yesterday, indicates that the work of building the Miramichi Valley Railway is to be undertaken by men of capital and experience and that the policy of inaction delay and obstruction, which has marked the history of the undertaking for the last ten years, is about ended. The situation of the matter is that certain men of means and experience, who have long wished to see the Railway constructed and had hoped that local parties who professed to be able to go on with it, would have done so, learned, a short time ago, that there was really no company in existence and that the organization professing to be the Miramichi Valley Railway Company had neither capital subscribed or paid up nor any legal status whatever. Such being the case, they decided to take the matter up, some of the gentlemen who were understood to be directors of the alleged "Miramichi Valley Railway Company" joining with them and, with others on the Miramichi, in Fredericton and elsewhere, subscribing the whole, or nearly the whole capital of \$200,000 and paying \$20,000 or more thereof as required by law. This means business and, as the advertisement shows, the meeting for organization is to take place at Fredericton on the second of next month—the earliest date possible under the provisions of the Act. If nothing unforeseen happens it is the intention of the Company to secure a contract from the Government and commence construction without delay. The people of Northumberland and York are to be congratulated on the bright prospects of this important work and it is to be hoped that any sectional feeling that may have existed and retarded the undertaking heretofore will now be laid aside, so that all may pull together and no further time be lost.

Since the above was written the Advocate of yesterday's date has come to hand with an advertisement over the names of Robert R. Call, John Miller and Robert Swin, calling a first meeting of "the stockholders of the Northern and Western Railway Company of New Brunswick" at the Waverley Hotel, Newcastle, on the same day and at the same hour as that advertised as called in Fredericton by Messrs. Gibson, Pickard and Muirhead. Mr. Call is the gentleman who has for a good many years been placing his name on official documents and in the papers as President of the "Miramichi Valley Railway Company" and "the Northern and Western Railway Company" and who has been a co-Director of these alleged companies with several of the gentlemen now interested with Messrs. Gibson and Pickard in the combined York and Northumberland organization. "John Miller" may mean John C. Miller, Esq., of Derby, though we can hardly believe he would join with Mr. Call, or anyone else, in further obstructive tactics, while it is not to be assumed that Mr. Swin will, when he realises the situation fully, stand in the way of the road being built and so many of his friends all along the Valley still left without the Railway accommodation now almost within their reach. It would be more reasonable and patriotic for these gentlemen to go heartily with those who are able to carry the undertaking through. We hope their advertising a meeting on the very next day after the bona fide corporations announced theirs will turn out to be only a hasty and insufficiently considered act, suggested by their knowledge of what others were doing and a desire on their part to protect some rights they may imagine they have in the premises. At all events they cannot prevent the York and Northumberland parties from going on and while they may continue to delay the work they may finally effect its accomplishment.

Sale of Lumber Licenses. The Royal Gazette gives notice that the right of License to cut Pine and Spruce Saw Logs, and also Pine, Birch, Hemlock, Cedar, Maple and Ash Timber and Lumber until the first day of July, 1884, on Crown Lands which were recently under License in the Province, will be offered for sale at auction in Fredericton on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 8th, 9th, and 10th of August next, beginning at 11 o'clock in the morning of each day. The Regulations as to price, etc., are as follows:—The Timber Licenses shall be offered for sale as follows:—First—Licenses for one year, with the right of renewal for the two following years, subject to the Stumpage and Regulations:—For Spruce and Pine Saw Logs, per thousand superficial feet, Eighty cents, 80 cents. For Pine, Hemlock or Hardwood Timber, per ton, Eighty cents, 80 cents. For Cedar Logs, per thousand sup. feet, Sixty cents, 60 cents. For Spruce Logs, per thousand sup. feet, Sixty cents, 60 cents. For Hemlock Logs, per thousand sup. feet, Sixty cents, 60 cents. For Shingles, per M., 0 25 For Piling, 0 10 And for all other descriptions of Lumber, such as Ship Timber, Knees, &c., &c., twelve and one half per cent. of the market value thereof at the mill, place of shipment, or place of consumption in the Province, in all cases to be Eight dollars per square mile, subject to

The Hemlock Bark Injustice.

The World, which seems to be the special organ of its Company's President, the ex-Surveyor-General and the scalars who are yet largely in sympathy with their late chief, cannot understand that the intention of the Government in changing the Hemlock Bark Regulations may have been to realize only one dollar per cord and that such intention may have been thwarted and defeated, either ignorantly or intentionally by the under-officials of the Crown Lands Department. Referring to the subject last week, we said:—The manner in which the new Hemlock bark Regulations are carried out is fast becoming a matter of public concern. The Government's intention was to realize a dollar per cord under the regulation which secured this a tax of one dollar per thousand superficial feet, measured as ordinary saw logs are scaled, viz.,—merchantable lumber—has been levied. Many of the scalars, however, have now become more strict in the interpretation of their instructions and they measure everything in the form of hemlock lumber, which the peeler cut. This makes the tax, in some cases, amount to as much as \$2 a cord, which is more than one-half the value of the bark on the log. We know of one operator on Barnaby's River who intended to bring out 500 cords, having to abandon his operation altogether because of the excessive scale. Others are preparing to suspend operations for the same reason. It is to be hoped the Government will attend to the matter and the Surveyor-General will deem this part of the Province of sufficient importance to honor it with a visit. When he comes he will, no doubt, learn that his officers are not endeavoring to make his administration as satisfactory as they did that of his predecessor. Our remarks, which are here given in full, were not of wearing length, for our desire was simply to direct the Government's attention to what we believed to be an injustice to a large industrial interest in this and adjoining counties, with a view of the changes necessary being effected. We recognized the fact that while the Government, as a whole, had a certain intention in the matter, the Crown Lands Department had, in its practical administration, defeated such intention. We blamed the scalars, the "officers of the Department" and also hinted that the Surveyor-General was not quite so attentive in the matter as he ought to be. In doing so we acted on the information we had received and which we yet believe was entirely reliable. We had, in the first place, the assurance of a member of the legislature that the leader of the Government had stated to him that the Government's intention was to regulate the hemlock bark scale as to realize one dollar a cord as stumpage tax, and in the second place we had the facts stated in the above-quoted reference to the subject. We thought that any local paper which followed our example, by discussing the matter, would endeavor to make public such information as it possessed, with a view of relieving the over-burdened industry, but the World saw an opportunity to make some political capital against the Government and, in embracing the chance, forgot the main question altogether. It says the scalars do their duty and, being in their confidence, it quotes from what it says is their instructions, by which they are ordered to scale any log "that may have been peeled, at its full contents without regard to the quality of the lumber." It further says that the ADVANCE is inspired from official sources to assail the poor, injured scalars, in order to shield the Government and, in fact, goes to the length of nearly a column with a characteristic reply to our paragraph. We shall not follow the World's treatment of the matter further, than to say that, divested of its verbiage, it is an attempt to show that the scalars are a set of innocent angels—only surpassed, in that respect, we presume, by the Chief Seizing Officer—that the Surveyor-General is a monster of oppression, the Government dishonorable and contemptible, and "cunning" as to shock the World, and its guileless President, and bring tears of pity for his poor scalars to the eyes of the late Surveyor-General. We can afford to pass over the imputation that we are inspired by the Government in the matter, for the columns of the ADVANCE for the past nine years, show that its general support of a party or Government has never caused it to refrain from condemning Departmental mistakes or mismanagement. In fact, we point out the errors of our friends oftener than we do those of others to whom we are opposed, for, in the one case, we may hope to secure reform, while, in the other, our chances for doing so are not so good. In this bark matter we stated what we have excellent reason to believe was the intention of the Government, viz., to levy a tax of one dollar a cord on hemlock bark. The World may think that by pleading the alleged "instructions" to scalars it can establish its charges against the Government in condemnation of the new regulations, but it happens that these regulations were contemplated, if not prepared under the late Surveyor General's regime, the licenses, which were approved by the present Government setting forth as follows:— "All lumber cut under this license shall be scaled and taken account of in the usual or customary method of scaling and taking account of lumber for stumpage. Practical lumbermen know that the usual or customary method of scaling is to take account of merchantable lumber only. They know, also, that those who buy logs pay for nothing but merchantable stuff, and neither the Government nor the operator expects that wood used about camps or refuse logs are to be accounted for to the Crown Lands office. It may be that the letter of scalars' instructions requires all lumber to be scaled, but it is never done. Whether the departure from the Government's intention in this matter is blameable upon the Surveyor-General, persons in his office, Seizing Officer, Barker, or the scalars, matters little to those whose operations have been so scandalously over-scaled. Our belief is that the fault has been chiefly with the subordinate officers of the Department, although we cannot altogether exonerate the Surveyor-General from blame for being misled by the emissaries of the late Government, to the detriment

The Potato Bug.

A good many of our farmers whose potato crops are threatened with destruction by the Colorado Potato Beetle, or what is, quite as properly, called the Potato Bug, may require, just now, some information respecting the pest and the best mode of dealing with it. We, therefore, present a few notes on the insect, together with practical suggestions gathered from Dr. Tache's pamphlet on the subject, and other sources.—The perfect insect is of a pale shade, less than half an inch long when it is contracted, but is larger when, in action, it has the head and prothorax disengaged and elevated; its breadth is about three-tenths of an inch and height about a quarter of an inch. The female assumes larger proportions in the abdominal region when the receptacle is full of eggs. The female is larger than the male and is distinguished by the greater development of the abdominal part; when she is loaded with eggs the distended part always encroaches on the wing-sheaths and shows on the edge of the latter like a yellowish-brown border, which enables her to be distinguished from the male at some distance; becoming more distended, the abdomen forms a sack below the wing-sheaths. The general character of the insect are those of its order and tribe. Neither the larvae nor the perfect insects have hairs; all the integuments are of extraordinary solidity. The eggs are deposited in rows and by groups, of which the number most frequently ranges from two to forty; but groups have often been observed of all degrees of numerical value. The eggs are usually deposited on the lower side of the potato leaf, but sometimes also upon the stalk, or on the upper side of the leaf; on other plants, and occasionally even on other objects. It is curious to witness the work of laying. The egg, which swims in a yellowish liquid in the receptacle, is pushed against the object to which it is to adhere, preceded by a little drop of the liquid; it is held in this position for at least a minute, often much longer, according to the humidity of the surrounding air, to be completely expelled by an upward movement, only when the desiccation of the glutinous liquid by which it is firmly fixed has taken place. The eggs are small, oblong, sharpened at the ends, of a fine orange color, and glossy from the protecting varnish which covers them; they are about a sixteenth of an inch in length and are very slender. The receptacle of a pregnant female, when much distended, can contain at one time more than a hundred eggs, all perfectly developed, besides those which are in progress. These cases, however, must be rare, for in numerous dissections more than sixty-five eggs which had arrived at their perfect growth at one time have not been found. The larva when hatched is about a sixteenth of an inch long, having its head and feet black, and with two black rings on the first segments; the rest of the body is of a dark red; it is furnished with six feet, is very vigorous and moves with ease. In a few days it grows to the size of a large bug, to which it bears a resemblance, at a distance, at this stage of existence. In the process of development, the larva passes through red, brilliant rose colour to a colour approaching orange, which it assumes at the time of burying itself in the ground to undergo its transformations. During its whole existence, the head, legs and above-mentioned rings of the larva are black; it is plainly marked with two rows of black points on the sides; these points are found under the abdomen of the perfect insect, with the exception of the row which has disappeared or become transformed. The larva always retains the ovoid form, is fairly active, and travels, when necessary, from one field to another. At the time of burying itself, it has grown nearly to the size of the perfect insect, and always retains a repulsive appearance, in spite of its brilliant colors. The pupa calls for no particular notice; it is of a dingy orange colour. On leaving the ground, some time during the month of May—earlier or later, according to the season, and some much later than others,—they seek the potato in pairs. Usually mating takes place when the plant is sending out its first leaves. Before beginning to propagate they appear generally to wait the presence of their favourite food, the stimulus of which has carried their fecundity to the frightful degree from which we now suffer. In its perfect state, the potato beetle is abstemious, except for a few days after leaving the ground—the mischief it commits is often unnoticed by careless observers—but the larvae are very voracious; the field left to them is doomed to destruction. The perfect insect and the larva further damage the plant by soiling the stalks and leaves with their ordure and their disgusting excretions. The perfect bug appears in May and June; the second generation in June, July and August, and the third generation in July, August, September and October. The eggs are laid in May and June by the 1st generation, in June, July and August by the second and in July,

The Salmon-Hatchery Question.

Mr. Mowat, whose letter appears in another column, ought to be a good authority on the subject of our fisheries generally and particularly in regard to salmon, but as he is very much astray in several important points on which we have exact information, it is fair to assume that he is not any nearer the truth in others. We are prepared to accept his statement of the salmon taken in his own district, but it does not follow that the Hatchery is entitled to any credit for the large quantity of fish in the river this year. The Restigouche, as we all know, is one of the best protected rivers in the Dominion. Mr. Mowat, is, himself, entitled to much credit in this connection, but, efficient officer though he was, there would not have been the fishing he describes this season had it not been for the guardianship of the riparians and lessees. It has been the protection of the natural spawning grounds and not the Hatchery that preserved the Restigouche salmon fishery. Mr. Mowat is altogether wrong in stating that the salmon supply is being maintained on the Miramichi. Our best year for salmon since Confederation, was 1874. We had no Hatchery in operation then and, although there was fair fishing for a month or six weeks of last season, salmon have been noticeably decreasing in numbers in the river since the Hatchery was established. The general reader of Mr. Mowat's letter would at once believe that the Hatchery has done wonders for the Miramichi, but we are informed that there is a gradual falling off, instead of an increase in our salmon fishery, he will, at once, realize that the whole argument, being based on a square misstatement of facts, must fail. If Mr. Mowat will turn to the Departmental blue books he will find that he is reported as having placed 20,000 salmon fry from the Restigouche Hatchery in the Nepisquit in 1878, while the Miramichi establishment is credited with having contributed to the salmon stock of the same river in subsequent years. Yet Mr. Mowat cites the scarcity of salmon in the Nepisquit this season to support his prejudices in favor of the Hatcheries. If artificially hatched salmon do such wonders as he would have us believe, and the Nepisquit has received a share of them, why does Mr. Mowat not admit they have been a failure there, instead of doing what he can to dry down the Nepisquit and attribute its poverty of salmon to the absence of a hatchery? All salmon rivers have good and poor years, and we may expect, when the Nepisquit has its next good year, to find Mr. Mowat, or Mr. Wilnot attributing the apparent improvement in its fishery to the salmon-fry it received from the Restigouche and Miramichi Hatcheries. Such a line of argument would be quite as fair and consistent as Mr. Mowat's quoting the Nepisquit as a river suffering because its salmon fishery needs artificial maintenance when he knows it has already received whatever advantage can be derived from our hatcheries. Having spent a good many years of his official life in superintending a salmon breeding establishment and placed himself on record as a champion of that process of surpassing the Creator's method of reproducing the noblest of our game fishes, it is natural for Mr. Mowat to stick to his text; his prejudices can never be accepted however, by those whose industry has been injured because a few specialists have succeeded in diverting to their own pockets public money which should have been expended in protecting our salmon nurseries from poachers, and who have so long deceived the public that they are, themselves, incapable of realizing how great a humbug their wish system is.

Wild Strawberry at hand for use.

In that and all other forms of Bowel Complaint, it is infallible. Sold by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Chatham, N. B.

General Business.

Advertisement for Binghamton Cylinder Oil, Lubricating Oils, Lard, Castor, West Virginia, Etc. CHAMPION ENGINE BINGHAMTON CYLINDER OIL. Send for prices. T. M'AVITY & SONS. Dealers in Mill Supplies, &c., &c., St. John, N. B. TAILORING. Gentlemen requiring SUITS or SEPARATE GARMENTS, or anything else in the Tailoring line, can have their orders, which are highly respected, promptly attended to by the Subscriber's shop. A well-selected stock of CANADIAN TWEEDS English Coatings, Broadcloths, Doeskins, etc., is now on inspection, for which orders are solicited. Gentlemen's and Youths' Garments are also made to order from materials furnished by themselves. F. O. PETERSON, Tailor, Water St., Chatham.

Advertisement for RHEUMATISM, SORE THROAT, CURS, FROST BITES, BURNS, SCALDS, DEAFNESS. NOW IN STOCK. MANILLA ROPE. ALL SIZES FROM 6th to 4 1/2 inch. White Lead and Colored PAINTS. Good Quality and Cheap. ALSO A FEW CASES OF TAR AND WANSONS' FAMOUS COPPER PAINT, unrivalled as a preventive against bottoms of Vessels fouling. CHEAP FOR CASH. GEO. WATT. Chatham, April 18th, 1883. NOTICE. ANY person who, without my consent, in writing, makes, contracts or put in operation the Champion Creamer for which five different articles of patent have been obtained, for its construction, or any person or persons who procure such Champion Creamer from any person not authorized and uses it, or any person infringing on such Champion Creamer will be prosecuted by me with the utmost rigor of the law. Proprietor for the County of Gloucester of the Champion Creamer. Dated at Bathurst this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1883. Salesmen Wanted. To begin work at once on Fall Sales 1883, for the Postville Nurseries, the largest in the Dominion, head office Toronto, Ontario. We can start in addition to our already large force 100 Additional Canvasers, and want men who can give full time to the business. STEADY EMPLOYMENT AND GOOD SALARIES guaranteed. It does not matter what your previous occupation has been. If you are willing to work, your success is almost certain. The best of references required. Apply (enclosing photo if possible) to STONE & WELLINGTON, Nurserymen, Montreal, P. Q. SEEDS, SEEDS. FLOWER & GARDEN SEEDS. WARRANTED FRESH AND PURE—AT THE—NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE. POTATO ONIONS. —AT THE—NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE. E. LEE STREET, Proprietor. CARDING. WILSON'S Carding Mill at Derby, is now in full operation. All orders left at the Mill will be promptly attended to. Wood left at the store of M. M. Sargeant, Newcastle, New Brunswick, or at Chatham, or with Wm. Stothart, Moorfield, will be taken to the mill and returned within one week. R. D. WILSON. Derby, May 16, 1883.