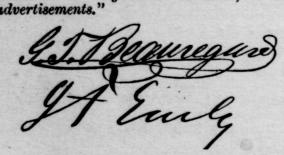
Louisiana State Lottery Company, " We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themand that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward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



Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legis-ature 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

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K, IN THE ACA-DEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1884-173d Monthly Capital Prize, \$75,000 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE.... 2,250

Application for rates te 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 New Orleans National Bank. New Orleans, La.
POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters
oy 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,

-AND-

FURNITURE.

The Subscriber, who is about to remove from Chatham, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday, 27th Sept.

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., The Dwelling & Premises

occupied by him, together with his Household Furniture, Kitchen Uten-

sils, Stoves, etc. The Household Furniture, etc., will be disposed of at Private Sale pending the auction. TERMS : - All sums under Ten Dollars, Cash ;

H. W. TILLISCH. WM. WYSE, Auctioneer. 9r.25 \$66 a week at home. \$5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Special Announcement.

We have made an arrangement for supplying our readers with general news and other matter, which, with the local news in our own columns will give our subscribers wider and more acceptable range of reading matter than has ever before been offered to the local public at the same cost.

publisher of the Toronto Weekly News subscription price of the ADVANCE, which will still be \$1.50.

furnish our subscribers with two papers-a metropolitan and a home weekly. By this arrangement our readers are placed in command of the whole situation. All events of interest, local, national, and foreign, will be presented completely and promptly by one or the other of these publications. To those who are not familiar with the character of the Toronto News we would say it is the best representative of Independent journalism in Ontario. The Weekly News is a thirty-two column paper, "cram full" of telegraph and general news (no advertisements) pictures, ley Railway will be a competitor of humorous sketches, stories, short and pithy editorials on the topics of the day, written in a familiar yet incisive style, and in all departments evidently aims to give facts in few words. Pictures and facts. words, appear to be its motto. We trust that all our readers will avail themselves of this unusual opportunity of securing a general weekly posed International Short Line, or o and a first-class local paper at so trifling a cost.

Specimen copies of the Toronto Weekly News may be seen at this

The Toronto Weekly News and the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE will be sent for one year to every one of our subscribers, who pays his subscription account in full to date, and one year in ad- I. C. R. by the Valley Railway,

This means just what it says—The prospective loss of fish trade which so Toronto Weekly News, one year for

nothing. Send in your subscription. Hereafter the names of no ne subscribers will be added to our list without payment in advance, but all new subscribers will receive the two papers at the regular rate \$1.50 as

their subscriptions in advance. Subscribers to the ADVANCE, who prefer the Canadian Dairyman and Farmer—a monthly journal—to the

Mirnmichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - SEPTEMBER 11, 1884.

Railway Matters.

The Advocate of yesterday stated that "public excitement is running pretty high just now with reference to the intended Branch line of Railway from Derby Siding to Indiantown, the result of rank and unwar rantable misrepresentation, the worl either of those who are connected with the construction of the Northern & Western Railway, or those who sympathise with them."

the misrepresentation referred to, it is all in the Advocate's "mind." or confined to the few gentlemen interested in the Branch and whose nor mal condition is one of that nervous perturbation and mental ebullition peculiar to persons of sanguine temperament and unreasonable ambitions. The cause of the alleged excitement is, according to the Advocate, the recent references of the Ottawa Free Press and Toronto Globe to Railway matters here. These references and state. ments are alleged by our excited shiretown neighbor, to be "groundless and malicious" and that paper further

"These statements show to what extent party writers can go in the attempt to assist their friends. If there is a vseless piece of railway it is that which runs parallel with the Branch—that section of the Northern & Westren railway which starts at Chatham Junction and which traverses miles of bog and wilderness lands for the benefit of gentlemen who are interested in what is expected to be a through line, one which will enter into close com petition with the Intercolonial Railway for the extensive fish trade of the Northern to the public? We challenge the writer in the Free Press, the Toronto Globe and other papers to show truthfully that the Northern & Western Railway in the distance running parallel with the so-called useless Branch does not traverse an unsettled section of country, and through lands which to a very great extent are

To settle the matter of distance

between the proposed Branch and the Advocate's "useless N. and W Railway," it may be well to state the following facts. The distance along the Intercolonial track from the junction of the Valley Line to that of the proposed Branch is less than 21 miles. By the shortest line from the Valley Junction to the proposed Branch the distance is less than two miles. At a point on the Valley Line 21 miles from the Junction the distance to the proposed Branch is just a mile; at a point opposite Miller's Bark Extract Factory it is about 800 yards; at Cushman's it is 600 yards; at Crocker's Brook it is 600 yards; at Bryenton's it is 600 yards. Thus, for the first $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles the proposed Branch will run from 21 miles to 1 mile from the Valley Line; for the next six miles it will run at from one third of a mile to a mile therefrom, leaving less than 33 miles of the upper end to be from one Mr. Mitchell. These two non-resito 21 miles distant These figures are taken from the actual survey of both sides of the river made by Mr. Maxwell, C. E., Government Engineer, and they show that the average distance apart of the two lines i Free Press are, therefore, substantially and actually correct.

The Advocate's statement that the Valley Line traverses wilderness" is but a repetition of a portion of one of Mr. Park's anti-railway speeches. For The arrangement is made with the the first two miles after leaving the Junction it passes through uncleared and it enables us to offer that paper land one half of which, perhaps, is to our subscribers as a Premium, at not good, while there may be 400 no additional cost over the regular yards of bog, but from the two mile station as far up as within two or three miles of a point opposite In-For one subscription price we thus diantown, the land is fully equal to that on the other side of the river. It is not bog but a succession of farms, pasture or wooded land of cultivable character, at least equal to and as fully settled as that along the proposed Branch. There is, it true, no village, as at Millerton, but farms lie along the entire route to Doyle's Brook and any statement to

the contrary may not be "malicious."

but it is, certainly, silly and untrue.

It is not the first time we have observed the efforts made by the Advocate and its friends to give prominence to the idea that the Valthe I. C R. for our fish trade, but even if it were to take that business to a considerable extent does the Advocate mean to say it should be discouraged and only a branch line to Indiantown constructed? Was that the policy of the Government when it provided aid to the extent of hundreds of thousands for the pro-Mr. Mitchell when he asked for subsidy for the whole line to Fredericton? Besides, was not the whole argument in favor of this branch line based on the idea that it was to be the eastern end of the Valley Railway? Moreover, is the Advocate incapable of realising the fact that a very large and new trade will be brought to the which will fully compensate for the

grieves our green-eyed contemporary The Advocate's reference to the Branch as a distributor of lumber supplies would be amusing were it not for its glaring untruthfulness. Every lumberman on the Southwest knows that the first available distributing point for such supplies is the mouth of Bartholemew's well as those who pay arrearages and River, which is nearer the lumbering grounds of the Renous and its branches then Indiantown, and will be made a

Renous is the first lumbering river on the north side, the character of the Advocate's lumber supply arguments will be readily understood. As for either the Branch or N. & W. Road carrying the lumber supplies of the Northwest, it is so absurd a proposition as not to require an answer.

The Work of the Dredge.

The Dominion Dredge, Canada, Capt. Thomson, has about finished her work on the "Outer Lump" of the Miramichi Bar. Pilot Angus McEachern reports that the dredging has been done to a depth of 24 feet at high water spring tides and that 21 feet can be If the excitement does not exceed carried at an ordinary low tide. breadth of the dredging is 190 feet.

The Dredge has also been at work on the Grand Downs during the season when it was too rough to carry on operations outside. Two cuts of 420 ft. and 390 ft. each have, so far, been made, to a width of 114 feet. The total width required will be about 200 feet and the total length about a mile. depth where the cutting has been done has been made 20 feet and over at low tide. For the remainder of the season and during next year much greater pro_ gress will be made as the Dredge will not be obliged to shift on account of rough weather. The Government is doing good work on the Miramichi, or, at least, will have done a good work when it is completed

The Indiantown Branch.

J. B. Snowball, Esq., of Chatham, has been notified by the Department of Railways that his tender for the construction of the proposed Indiantown Branch is the lowest and has been accepted. He is to proceed to Ottawa, leaving Chatham to-night, to close the matter. Mr. S. is to be congratulated securing the proposed work. has, we believe, been of those who did not believe in the policy of building the proposed Branch, but being an experienced railway man be decided that if the work was to go on it could be done to better advantage by him than others who had not his excellent facilities for such undertakings.

Imported Representatives.

A St. Mary's, Kent County, corres-

pondent of the Transcript says,-"There are a good many complaints this section concerning the conduct of our member for Ottawa, Mr. P. A. Landry,

who treats the people of Kent Co. in a manner that is actually contemptible. When he was canvassing in St. Mary's, he told the people that he would call often to see them, but after being elected he forgot all about us and spends his time ecturing on temperance in Westmorland. where he is not wanted; and instead of being in Kent with his constituents, he is all the time attending some convention or "ginger tea party." If Mr. Geo. V. Mc-Inerney had been elected to represent us, office in his own county, without the electors having to toddle into some neighboring county to see him. However, Peter A. Landry was their choice, and they will have to submit to his insolence till he plays himself out in Kent Co., the same as he did in Westmorland Co."

Mr. Landry has thought it worth while, also, to intrude himself into the affairs of Northumberland County in a manner second only in offensiveness and detriment to our interests, to that of dent representatives of Northern constituencies are giving the people who were foolish enough to trust them a lesson which they will not easily forget. Having no interest in the people who sent them to Parliament beyond making of them a stepping stone to position. it is not to be expected that they should either understand or care to learn what is best for them. The most humiliating thought in connection with the subject is that both Kent and Northumland's electors, by choosing such outsiders, seem to say, thereby, that they have no men of their own fit for the position. Such is the effect of political

charlatanism upon our constituencies.

The British Empire. Sir Richard Temple, Baronet, G. S.S.I., C. I. E., D. C. L., L. L. D., F. R. G. S., President of the Economic Science and Statistics Section of the British Association, in his opening address at the meet-Montreal, gave statistics of the British Empire, the collation and presentation of which, as he truly said, must be regarded as essential to political and economic the figures which have to be produced, it was, he said, frequently necessary to state the totals approximately and round numbers. Again, owing to the largeness of the subject and the limitation of space, it would be impossible to do more than state the principal facts in the

form of an abstract. following headings :-

I. The area consisting of widely ex- Pagans chiefly, the Aborigines of

II. The inhabitants of these many

III. The works of man as they are displayed in this vast theatre of action. First, then, the area of the British Empire may be set down at 8.650,000, or This area includes the countries which East and West Indies, in Australia, in there are only 120,000 square miles in the United Kingdom. Then there are 11 millions of square miles in India, and the remainder, or 7 millions, belong to the Colonies, and to the scattered possessions. But there are other regions which, yet fallen, or are falling under its political cluding a part of the Egyptian Soudan, some Borneo, Zululand, the Transvaal, Afghan-

million of square miles, and this figure is probably somewhat below the reality.

west as the mouth of Renous, and the lions of square miles have been topograph- (as separate from Wales, Scotland, and ically surveyed, and of this nearly all has been surveyed minutely field by field This cadastral survey, presenting the de tails of every field for a vast area, is to b reckoned among the largest operations ever known in the annals of administration. The remainder has been (for the most part) either partially surveyed or partially explored. A small portion, however, remains but imperfectly explored,

or else almost unexplored. As might be expected in an empire whereof the real basis of power is maritime, the coast line is of an extraordinary length, to be measured by about 28,500 miles, with 48 large harbors; for the whole of this length marine surveys have been

In an empire which lies on both sides of the Equator, and is scattered over both hemispheres, there are varieties of climate touching the extremes of heat and cold-Of the whole about one-sixth is within the tropics, one-third in the antipodes, one-third in North America, and the remaining one-sixth in the temperate zone of Europe and Asia. But greatness does not depend on area

scale of value for lands. For instance, it has been computed that the average letting value of land in the interior of England is several hundred times as great as that in the interior of Siberia. So in the British Empire there are wide tracts, which may be important politically and prospectively, but of which the value cannot be measured by a statistical test. Out of the 10 millions of square miles, hardly one-fifth is cultivated or occupied in the widest use of the term occupation. The area, however, which is capable of being brought under cultivation, and of sustaining the future increase of population. must be regarded as enormous. It is chiefly in Australia and Canada, in which two divisions it may be reckoned at upwards of two millions of square miles, enough at the lowest computation to support 200 millions of souls. Even in India. which is popularly, though not quite rectly, supposed to be thickly populated, the cultivable waste is not less than a quarter of a million of square miles. Then there is a residue which is uncultivable waste, and of which the dimensions cannot be precisely measured. It consists of mountains and forests, with some desert, in

are among the greatest ranges in the world. The forests are very extensive, and their extent cannot be precisely stated. They are infinitely various both in respect of value and condition; some being poor or half destroyed, others being rich and well preserved. But there are in the empire about 100,000 square miles of forests which are being formally and professionally preserved to become a mighty source of national wealth.

In the second place, respecting the in habitants, the total population amounts to 305 millions of souls in those regions which are included directly in the empire. If the countries already mentioned as more or less under political control were to be included, then about 10 millions more would have to be added, bringing up the total to 315 millions.

This mass of humanity is composed of many diverse nationalities, among whom the primary distinction is that of race. There are 45 millions of the fair races: among these about 39 millions are Anglo-Saxons, including German colonists. Three and a half millions are Celtic (mainly Irish), 13 million are French-Canadians, half a million are Dutch in South Africa; and there are a certain number belonging to other nationalities, are few from the Latin race in the South

of Europe, and hardly any Russians. Again, of the 315 millions, ethnically there are 45 millions of the fair or Caucasian race. 254 of the Aryan, and five of the Mongolian, the remainder belonging to aboriginal races.

A cardinal distinction between the sev-

eral nationalities is that of religion Christianity, the religion of the dominant race, is professed by somewhat more than the 45 millions of the fair races above mentioned, but the total can hardly exceed 46 millions out of the 315 millions, that is, one-seventh of the whole. The religion which includes the largest number is Hinduism. There are 188 millions of Hindus, and it may indeed be said that the whole Hindu race is subject to the British crown. The Hindus then lation in the empire. Under the generic name of Hindu, however, there are counted many thousands of Brahmos, who are ing of that section of the Association at | really Theists, and there are 3 millions of Sikhs and Jains, closely connected with

> Then there are 50 millions of Muhamand there are 10 millions more in the Muhammadan countries connected with the British Empire: in all 60 millions. This number exceeds the number of the Muhammadans belonging to any of the Muhammadan States, such as Turkey, or Persia, and in fact comprise half the Muhammadan world.

The number of Buddhists is not considerable, amounting to about 7,000,000, chiefly in Burmah and Ceylon, with some Chinese in Australia and other divisions of The statistics were grouped under the the empire. Then there is a small remainder, about 7,000,000, consisting of East Indies, including also the North American Indians, the Australasian na-

tives, and the African tribes of the Cape In the United Kingdom the proportion of urban to rural population is large, being more than one-half already, and likely to increase to two-thirds. In England especially, the majority of the people dwell in towns. At present a similar tendency is observable in Australia, where the people are mainly urban. But in the rest of the empire the mass of the North America, in South Africa, and the population is rural, a certain percentage possessions scattered among nearly all the only being urban. In India, especially, it Of this total, 51,000 are in is to be remarked that nine tenths of the people are in villages, leaving one-tenth

If the total population were spread over the total area of the empire, the average would amount to only 33 persons to the square mile, which suggests a wonderful though not belonging to the empire, have sparseness of population in a wealthy and prosperous empire. The sparseness arises control more or less, such as Egypt, in- from the inclusion in the empire of tracts, either uninhabited or but slightly inhabdistricts in Southern Arabia, a part of ited, such as the Himalayas, the frigid regions in the north of Canada, a part of the Rocky Mountains, and the arid desert in the heart of Australia. Indeed, proximately at 1,103,000, or about one it were almost idle to reckon the average of the population in the total area in the Dominion of Canada, or in Australia-Thus the total area, directly or indirectly | Even in India the general average amounts to only 184 to the square mile, nevertheless India contains some of the most densely populated districts in the world. be counted by tens of millions, average is becoming greater and greater.

Ireland,) is the only part of the empire which is densely peopled throughout, its average per square mile, 485 souls, being almost exactly the same as that of Belgium, the most densely peopled part of the Continent of Europe.

Heretofore under the first two headings we may have wondered at the smallness of the proportion which the United King. dom bears to the empire in respect of area and population. Under the next or third heading we shall be constrained to admire the largeness of the proportion which the United Kingdom bears to the empire in respect of wealth, commerce and resources. The third and last heading then relates to the works of man, his riches and power, his industrial and commercial oper.

One among the primary tests of national resources is the public revenue. The annual revenue and receipts col-

lected in the British empire for the general government or administration amount to 203,000,000 sterling annually. Of this mighty sum, 89,000,000 pertain to United Kingdom, 74,000,000 to India. and 40,000,000 to the Colonies and Dependencies. This includes alone, and there is a vast range in the territories only, and not the Native States of India, nor the countries politically connected with the empire. If that could be added, however, the addition would not be very material to so great a total as that above shown.

The revenue which is raised indirectly from the consumer is less felt than what is levied directly from the tax-payer. It may therefore be well to observe that the 203,000,000 not more than one-fourth or 50,000,000) is obtained from direct taxation, land tax, property tax, and the like, the remainder being obtained from customs, excise, and other sources of indirect taxation.

But besides the general government and administration, there is a large revenue received throughout the empire for local purposes. This income (including various receipts but excluding loans) amounts to hardly less than 61,000,000 sterling yearly, of which 49,500,000 belong to the United Kingdom, and 5,000,000 to India; the greater part of this is levied by direct

the heart of Australia. These mountains to add together the two great heads imperial and local revenue. Thus the total of 203 and 61 millions 264 millions sterling annually, truly amazing amount at first sight, the like of which has never yet been imagined. Still the aum is not apparently high for the total population, amounting to 11. 5s. 4d. per head per annum. But the average incidence varies greatly, being 41, 7s. 5d. per head in the United Kingdom, 2l. 14s. 1d. per head in the Colonies and Dependencies, and only 7s. 11d. in India.

Another test or power relates to the provision for external defence and internal protection-in other words, to armies, auxiliary forces, and organized police, to navies and marine.

Now the men trained to arms in the British Empire may be stated at 850,000, including the regular British forces at home and abroad, the militia and volunteers in the United Kingdom, and in the Colonies, the British Native forces in India, and other countries. This includes 10,000 Egyptian troops under a British general, but excludes the forces of the Native States of India, and of the other countries politically connected with the empire. If, however, the forces of the Native States of India were to be added (and they are generally available for im-Scandinavians, Swiss, Greeks; but there | perial purposes), then the total of 850,000, would be raised to nearly a million.

Thus the men under arms, are effectively trained to arms, are in number more than three-quarters of a million, and under the last-named computation would amount to nearly a million. This number represents those who are really serving, or who are in receipt of allowances. or are actually called out from time to time-and not those who are liable to be summoned in event of emergency. This actual total will bear comparison numerically with the standing armies of the martial empires now in the world, though there may be an important difference in respect to military organisation. But the total is very small in comparison with the size of the British empire, representing only one soldier to every 10 square miles. and to every 376 of the population. Thus taken at the outside figure, are much smaller relatively to the territory and the people, than those of any other great State, excepting only the United States of America. There remains, too. cardinal fact that the British military forces are raised entirely by voluntary enlistment, a circumstance almost unique in the military arrangements of the pres-

Of the total strength 850,000, about gate receipts, the loser taking one-third and concealing the body. The rest of th 150,000 are soldiers of the dark or coloured races, and the remainder, or 700,000. are of the fair or dominant race. But if the total of a million be taken, then it may be said that 300,000 are of the dark races, and 700,000 of the fair or dominant race. These proportions are satisfactory in respect to the safety of the empire.

The defensive armaments of the empire by sea and land cost 41 millions sterling annually, or 20 per cent of the total of revenue and receipts, which proportion is less than that shown by any great State in the world, except the United States. If the expenditure be compared with the whole population of the empire, then it amounts to less than four shillings a head, which (always with the exception of the United States) is the cheapest rate to be found in any great state in the world.

Subsidary to external defence is that internal protection which a police force se cures. Now the police force of the British Empire, metropolitan, municipal, and ru-Kingdom, and 147.000 in India, the remainder being in the Colonies and Dependencies, It may be a question whether paid not by the State, but by village cesses, and who are legally recognised. There number is not exactly known, but is not less than 350,000, and this adition would bring the grand total of the police for the empire up to 560,000.

Thus we have for the whole empire an people, and to evry 16 square miles.

millions of square miles composing the In some Indian provinces a population to biting the strength of a navy by figures says Earl Spencer has in one moment

are sailing ships, and 174 have stean power. There are now 63 ironclads, either com-

plete or nearly complete. The number of officers and men amount to 57,000. The number of ironclads ready for action at the shortest notice is now 44, of which 25 are at sea. The facts will probably be found to indicate a naval preparedness fit to cope with such foreign combinations as could reasonably be anticipated. In respect to mercantile shipping a stat-

istical exposition is more applicable. The

British merchant pavy consists of 30,000 ships, with 81 millions of tons, manned by 270,000 sailors. The sea-going ton nage under the British flag amounts to millions of tons in steamers, and 51 millions of tons in sailing vessels. Now under the flags of other nations there are 21/2 millions of tons in steamers and 94 mil lions in sailing vessels. In other words, he British Empire surpasses all others nations together in respect of steamers and nearly equals them in respect of sailing vessels. In respect of carrying power in the world by sea, 49 per cent. belongs to the British Empire, and 51 per cent. to other nations. Again, out of 55,000 ships in the world over 100 tons, 21,000 are British. The comparison remains similiar terms in respect to the earnings of shipping. Out of 129 millions of tons carried yearly by the shipping of the world, 63 millions are under the British flag. Out of 133 million pounds sterling earned from freight and passengers by the ships of the world, 72 millions are British ships. A similar proportion is shown by the port entries of the world, represented yearly by 125,000,000 tons, of which 57,. 000,000 (or nearly half) pertain to the British Empire.

In shipbuilding the proportion is still more favorable to the British Empire. Out of 1.800,000 tons built annually. 1. 200,000 are built in Great Britain. [The remainder of this admirable ad dress will appear next week.]

The C. P. R. Syndicate and the "Globa."

The Toronto Daily News having pub lished a paragraph stating that Mr. McIn. tyre has purchased in behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the con-Inasmuch as the payer feels the pay- trolling interest held in the Toronto Globe ment whether the money be applied to by the Nelson's of Edinburgh, the latter journal has come out with a straight denial of the story. The Globe says editorially that the report is wholly untrue, and that the stock is still being held by Mr. Nelson for the benefit of the late Senator Brown's family, Mr. Nelson is the brother of Mrs. George Brown.

New Brunswick Ahead.

The latest English mail brought the result of the matriculation examination for Messenger. June in the University of London, embodying the results of the examinations held in the different universities and colleges of the colonies for the Gilchrist Scholarship. We are gratified to find that a New Brunswick student captures the first place among all competitors throughout the empire. The first place in the Honors Division has been accorded to Alexander Wilmer Duff, son of Mr. Alexander Duff, of Portland, and of the graduating class of 1884 in the University of New Brunswick. Mr. Duff not only carried off the highest honor, winning the Gilchrist scholarship, but obtained the number of marks qualifying for an Exhibition also He had done remarkably well in his course at our University and was expected to score a high place in the Gilchrist competition, but it was too much to expect that he should have succeeded so remark. ably amid the numerous, eager and accomplished competitors of the empire. The City, the Province, and the University of New Brunswick will share in the pleasure and pride of his achievement. Mr. John Albert Bell, of Dalhousie College, and Mr. Frank Walter Wilson, of Mount Allison College, also took good positions in the Honors Division, and Mr. Arthur Gordon Reid, of Dalhousie College, has : place in the first division .- Tel.

Teemer and Ross.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the proposed race between John Teemer and Wallace Ross was held yesterday afternoon. Eph Morris represented Teemer. Ross was present in person, and among the other gentlemen were Mr. Philip Saulson, backer of Teemer, Mr. James Keener, backer of Ross, and George H. It is said that the deceased had very little ties had been deferred from Thursday, Aug. 28th, to yesterday by mutual consent, and the original articles of agreement were adhered to, except in so far as the day of racing was concerned. It was decided to row the proposed handicap race (Ross receiving five seconds start) at Point of Pines course, on Saturday. Sept, 27th. between 4 and 6 o'clock p. m. for \$1,000 a side and two-thirds of the of the gate. Ross suggested that, as the defeated man would lose \$1,000 in event, it might be as well to equally divide the gate. This was objected to by that point, darker than any ordinary Morris, and thereupon Ross withdrew the suggestion. The final deposit of \$500 a side will be made on Saturday, Sept. 21st, the men having already posted \$500 a side in two deposits. - Boston Herald.

Irish Affairs.

A new party is said to be in process organization for regulating political affairs in Ireland. The new institution is decidedly a home rule party, but self-government of Ireland is to be upon the basis of loyalty to the Crown of England. It is proposed to establish peasant proprietor. ship in Ireland, thus conceding to the land leaguers the main principle for which they have striven, and to form an Irish arliament to sit at Dublin, this parliament to consist of existing Irish peers and their successors, who are to sit as a House duly elected to the Irish House of Commons. All members of both houses must take the oath of allegiance to the Queen of England, or to her successor, and the functions of parliament will be confined to the administrative details within the pro vinces of Ireland. It is stated that Gladstone expressed

claration; Earl Spencer said that a policy of concession towards the Irish could not be carried further than it had been. avrage of one policeman to every 571 of the Chamberlain is reported as being furious adroit statement by Earl It is never to be forgotten that one of Spencer and says he will publicly disavow the main reasons why the British Empire | it on behalf of the government. There is is able to keep its land forces at a compar- no doubt that the Liberal ministers aratively low scale, is its preponderance at dently desire to bring about an alliance sea. Owing to the astonishing difference between all leaders of both English and of power between the different kinds of Irish who favor democratic principles, ships, and in the preparedness of ships to and they still cling to the hope that such put to sea and fight, the difficulty of exhi- an alliance is possible. Mr. Chamberlain still more important station in that resThe dimensions of this imperial area from 300 to 400 the square mile, and in The predominance which we hope to of Ireland, and points to the sullen recepted on Monday night. During the day he CAN BE MADE BY BUYING AND USING OUR retarded by twenty years the pacification pect when the proposed bridge over the have been ascertained by professional sur- some Indian districts, with a population find in the British navy will hardly be tion of the Lord Lieutenant at Killarney obtained from a dentist in the village, an Renous at the mouth of Dungarvon is veys; of which the progress has kept pace to be counted by some millions, the shown by the enumeranion of ships as a confirmation of his opinion. The ounce or more of laudanum, and soon after THRESHING MACHINES.

surprise and annovance at the recent de

for their speeches in the autumn cam-They say that the Lord Lieuten. "let the cat out of the bag" and has boldly and brutally expressed what the government means and desires.

How Harlan Was Beaten.

The Australian steamer Zealandia San Francisco on 8th inst. brings particulars of the boat race between Hanlan and Beach, rowed on the Paramatta river. August 16th. The race was for the championship of the world and a stake of £1.-000. The weather was magnificent, but the water was slightly rough. A splendid start was effected and a dead level was maintained for the first quarter of a mile. Hanlan then forged ahead, and when a mile and a half had been covered was a length in advance. Beach responded and rowed right down on Hanlan, when the took place. Hanlan put up his hand and disallowed the foul claimed by Hanlan. There were sixty-eight steamers crowded the steamer Tomki which bore down too | might do.

The Jewish Population of St. John.

At St. John, N. B., there are four or five Jewish families, in good standing in the community, who meet for religious service on the New Year and Yom Kipand keep alive the spark of Jewish feelnot recognized in our large cities. With effective circuit preaching and cheap religious literature it would be possible to teach many thousands who are now practically removed from all Jewish influence. I was told of an Israelite, Isaacs, by name who settled in the interior of New Brunswick years ago and married a Scotchwoman. His children are Christians and call themselves MacIsaacs. I have not heard whether any O'Jacobses or Mac-Abrahamses exist in these parts. At least the retention of the Jewish is one point in their favor. - N. Y. Jewish

Mangled by a Railway Train.

There is a strange fatality attending Railway. Seven or eight years ago, a of this city, had charge, ran over a man at that place, and a like accident occurred with his train there about 10 p. m. on Saturday last. Sedley Johnson, a brakeman, was attached to Conductor Allingham's special, which had left Moncton that day and arrived at Thompson station in advance of Conductor Millican's train, the night express from Halifax. Johnson was sent forward to signal the train about ten minutes before she was due. The express came along and stopped at the semaphore, and afterwards proceeded. The driver saw a lantern at the side of the track as he neared the station and supposed there was a man with it. man, Johnson, and life the body and the trunk badly mangled, be continued indefinitely.) but the lower limbs were intact. He was removed to the station. Johnson had been employed as brakeman nearly five months, was about 22 years of age and unmarried. He belonged to Truro and was known to be a man of steady habits. some who are acquainted with the circumstances of the tragic affair is that he was overcome and unthinkingly lay down to

take what proved to be his last sleep. It is doubtiful if the accident would have occured had there not been two freight cars stationed on a siding opposite where the body lay. The cars threw a shadow over darker than any of the surrounding ground track could be seen for a long distance ahead, as the night was clear, whereas the shade caused by the cars made the line, at

Canadians for Khartoum The following are the Canadian officers

selected to command the Canadian con tingent of the Nile expedition: Major Dennison, Toronto, in command; Capt. A. M. Mond, Ottawa, second; and Capt. McRae, London, third. The contingent will go to the Mediterranean direct from Quebec, two steamers having been engaged by the Imperial authorities for the purpose. It is understood at Ottawa that Lord Wolselev has ordered a twentyfour foot cance from Canada, to be manned by Indians, whom he will retain as his personal escort.

Attempted Suicide.

A sensational report reached Campbellton last evening to the effect that a man named Sowerby committed suicide at Gaspe, Quebec, by jumping over a bluff about 100 feet high. This was in substance the telegram which was sent to the friends of Sowerby. A representative of the Globe, who chanced to be in Campbellton, learned that Sowerby came from New Mexico about six weeks ago, and on his arrival at Gaspe, spent money very lavishly for a few days. On one occasion he opened a case of champagne, inviting even the fishermen to partake of his hos pitality. For some time he was received into the best society in Gaspe and the report gained ground that Sowerby was a gentleman of leisure and had to Gaspe to spend some of his Finally his funds ran out and he was compelled to borrow small loans, which were quickly given to him as soon as he asked them. At Mr. Baker's hotel where he boarded and lodged, he owed, it is said, a bill of about \$50. The culmination of Sowerby's fast career was reach. Toronto Weekly News may have it on constructed. As the proposed Branch with the expansion of the empire. Out average rises to 800, even to 900 on the With this caution, however, it may be Parnellite orators, in the meantime, are was noticed to go towards a high bluff,

the unfortunate fellow was found in the midst of a small growth of bushes, in an unconscious state, just below the bluff. before mentioned, over which he is believ. ed to have jumped. At last accounts the man was alive but was not expected to survive his injuries. He is about 30 years of age. - Globe of 3rd inst.

The Blaine Scandal.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 4. -- The answer of the Sentinel Company in the Blaine libel suit was filed in the United States Court this morning. The defence admits printing and publishing the article complained of, and denies that it was false in any particular. It sets forth that Blaine was married to Harriet Stan. wood at Pittsburg on or about March 25, 1851; that prior to that time during the courtship Blaine seduced Miss Stanwood; latter allowed his boat to cross and a foul | that he at first refused to make repara. tion for the wrong done, but being afterclaimed foul. Beach, however, kept pull- wards strongly urged thereto and violenting away and Hanlan followed, but Beach ly threatened with chastisement and came to the post an easy winner by five punishment for his said wrong doing. or six lengths. Time-20.29. The umpire and, perchance repenting him of his evil. married as stated; that in June following An immense crowd witnessed the race, a child was born, known as Stanwood Blaine, which lived two or three years with spectators and the shores were dense- and was acknowledged by the plaintiff ly lined with people. Tremenduous en- and his wife as their son; by reason thusiasm was manifested over Beach's whereof the defendants say the matters victory. A cordial interview took place and things set forth in the article are between the oarsmen after the race. Han- true, and the same being true they were lan admitted he was beaten. He said he published of and concerning said plaintiff was paralysed by the close proximity of by defendants as they justly and lawfully

Stanley.

A London despatch of 6th inst. says,-Stanley is being lionized to his heart's content in London, but the grizzled veterans of the army and navy club laugh at his advice for the feeding of soldiers compur. They will form a congregation, as posing the Nile expedition. It is not at soon as their numbers warrant such a all likely that the commissary stores will step. On Passover they receive their include spirits and Madeira wine for daily matzos from New York. The mothers rations for the men as Stanley recomact as religious teachers to their children, mends, but quantities of pickles will be ing. There is undoubtedly grave danger strongly recommend their use as anti to Israelites living thus separated from scourbetic. Stanley received and accepttheir brethern—it is a danger which is ed an invitation to lecture before the London Chambor of Commerce on the 18th inst. The subject of the lecture will be the Congo Country, Central and Western Africa, and he is expected to give the metropolitan merchants much valuable information about the progress of the International African Association in open. ing up that vast region to civilization and

> Stanley denies the report that the French have secured the accession of territory on both banks of the Congo. He states that the right of the African Internation. al Association to the country is intact and impregnable.

What Shall The Harvest Be?

The summer is ended-what shall the harvest be? If you have sowed liberally you will reap richly. But if not-remember that the next (the 173d) Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery will happen on Tuesday, October 14th, 1884-full information of which can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. At the drawing (the 171st) of August 12th, among the results, the following is reported: No. 15,365 drew the first capital of \$75,000. It was sold in fifths-one was held by Eugene Gaudins. No. 231 St. Peter's st., New Orleans; another by Mr. Louis Seymbur, of Memphis, now employed as a carpenter at the Grand Cotton Exposition Building at New Orleans, No. 53,803 drew second capital prize of \$25,000, sold in New York The No. 29.862 drew this capital prize \$10,000, locomotive headlight next revealed the sold in fifths-two to Mr. Tutwiler, of prostrate form of a man lying nearly Sanford, Fla., collected through Columacross the track and between the rails. bus (Miss.) Ins. and Banking Co. The The engineer applied the brakes as soon fourth capital prizes of \$6,000 each went as possible, but too late to avoid striking to Nos. 1.157 and 55.475, sold in fractionthe body, and the engine and forward al parts hither and von, among others trucks of the adjoining car passed over it two-fifths to A. B. Glover, No. 25 S. before the train was brought to a stand- Compton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; one-fifth still. When the remains were removed to Mr. Louis S. Day, of New Haven, they were found to be those of the brake- | Conn., and to other parties in Washingwas extinct. ton. D. C., and in New Orleans, La., Both arms had been nearly severed from But here we will rest for a period. (To

A Rare Plant.

The Wild Strawberry Plant possesses rare virtue as a cleansing, cooling, astringent, anteseptic, and healing medicipe. and when combined with other valuable vegetable extracts, as in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, it is an unfail-

Reduction IN PRICES

For 30 Days Only! Home Light Oil 35c. p. gal.,

Black, Red & Yellow Paints 5c. lb . 25 lb. Kegs, Black, Red & Yellow Paints 5c. 10. 25 10. Reg
White Lead \$1.75 to \$2.25 per Keg, Cut Nails
\$3 per Keg, Horse Nails 12c. lb. per Box,
Zinc 7c. lb. per Sheet, Shot 64c. lb.
per Bag, Powder 25 to 30c. lb.,
Tarred Roofing Paper 23c. lb.,
Dry Paper 34c. per lb.

Together With all other goods which are toe nunerous to mention, at the same reduced prices.

TERMS :- Cash on delivery. J. R. GOGGIN, General Hardware Store, - Chatham.

NOTICE. A LL amounts under twenty dollars due the Miramichi Foundry Co., if not paid by the 1st October, will be placed in an attorney's hands

H. A. MUIRHEAD, Chatham, N. B., Aug. 27, 1884.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Chatham.

Wednesday, 15th October NEXT, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, ON THE PREMISES. The Mill Property and Machinery

formerly owned by Peter Loggie, consisting in part of One ROTARY SAW MILL COMPLETE MACHINE, One PLANER 12 feet Bed, 24 incl One MORTISE MACHINE, One TENON MA CHINE, One BORING MACHINE, One JIG SAW Complete, and sundry other Machinery for Joiner and Ship work.

TERMS made known at time of Sale.

For further particulars, apply to the Subscribers. GUY, BEVAN & CO.

line will not run as far up the South- of the grand total not less than 21 mil- square mile. As is well known, England stated that there are 246 British war ves- making Earl Spencer's remark the text but not to return. Early next morning SMALL & FISHER, WOODSTOCK, N.B.