

Louisiana State Lottery Company, " We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and

Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiand 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 fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its

II. Theauregure Commissioners.

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

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. GRANDIDRAWING, CLASS L, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER II, 1884-174th Monthly Capital Prize. \$75,000 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

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Beef, Iron & Wine. Atwood's Bitters. ROSEMARY HAIR TONIC.

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CURE

this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver

and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose.
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New York City. \$66 a week at home. \$5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital no 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.

GROCERY

DEPARTMENT.

RECEIVED,

Purple Plums. SELLING CHEAP.

W. S. LOGUIE. SALE CHEAP

BOOTS & SHOES.

NICOL'S,

To make room for Fall Goods. The crisis approaching, therefore, is

WOMEN'S PEBBLED LEATHER LACED BOOTS, High Cut and Back Strap...... WOMEN'S PEBELED LEATHER BUT-\$1.00 tien and misrepresentation it has met MEN'S TIESHOES, pegged, solid leather

MEN'S DOMESTIC CALF BOOTS,

MEN'S FRENCH CALF GAITERS, Laced My numerous patrons can worthless and prevented sales of its force of the outrage they threaten upon inations was to some extent disalways rely on getting from

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM. - - - OCTOBER 16, 1884

Why Sir John Goes to England. about the visit of Sir John A. Macdonald to England, and the papers on the Government side are even further astray respecting its chief object than those in opposition. His going away without any previous announcement that he intended to do so is, of course, seized upon by the Liberal press as an opportunity for attributing the trip to a dozen or more sinister purposes, and as each theory advanced complete the Railway, unless Parliawill be accepted by a certain number of people as correct, the occasion will be fruitful in the accumulation of quite a little "pot" of that sort of political capital. These speculative ventures of the political press adverse to the Premier will, however, do little of either good or harm, and if they serve to divert public attention from the very hard times we have been hearing so much about as a result of the politically useful N. P., they will not be without a compensating to have come to Canada in connection

that they are not informed of Sir leaders, be averted if an understand-John's purpose in so suddenly leaving the country. We are, therefore informed by one set of them that the John, who, as well as Mr. Stephen, "grand old man" has been ordered away by his physician, that his sudden departure was occasioned solely by consideration for his health. This, great corporations and thus avoid the however, is not in accord with the political crisis which the presentation statements of the same papers, only of a new demand for money in behalf a few weeks ago, to the effect that he had returned to Ottawa, after his summer vacation, in excellent health and was looking as good as new. Nor does it square with the statement of another set of Governmentsupporting papers which echo the sition to allow the Company to unchorus that the mysterious trip is no on public business. Nearer, however, to the truth is the journal that announced the visit to be a semiofficial one, although the explanations | the promises and at the request of of this theory are very wide of the | Sir John, will not only shatter the

It is, no doubt, true that the Pre- unfortunate thing for the country. mier's health is not as good as his many friends wish it were; yet it is no worse than it has been at times for several years. He has had the care of the best physicians whose solicitude in his behalf has done much to counteract the mental and physical wear and tear incident to his trying position—a position of more than ordinary exactions because of the varied elements he has been MIXTURE. obliged to harmonise, in order to hold together the many-hued party of which he is the crafty leader. It is not so much his personal as his political health, therefore, that has necessitated the much-discussed visit

to England. It is an open secret among the best-informed of the Government's friends that a serious crisis is threat ened at the next session of Parliament. The supreme question Dominion politics is, as we all know, the position of the Canada Pacific Railway Company, in whose success or failure the fate of Sir John and his party is involved. Notwithstanding the liberal treatment the Company received last session at the hands of Parliament, it finds itself n its stock, backed by the eno mous sums given and loaned to it by the Government—amounting to \$55. 000,000 for a road which was officially estimated by it last year to cost \$38,000,000—to realise millions on its stock and land sales. Owing, however, to the questionable character of some of its outside operations being exposed and, perhaps, exaggerated through the direct and indirect agency of its great rival-the Grand Trunk-it has been disappointed. It needs the millions its principal members have pocketed as dividends on the stock alotted to them, and the other millions spent in acquiring connecting lines, to carry on the work of building the road for which Parliament gave it such liberal grants. Individually, its principal corporators are wealthy. They hold millions of which the engineers have located the its stock which they acquired twenty-five per cent. on its face value. On this they have received already two years' interest at the rate of six per cent. on the par value, or twentytour per cent, a year on their actual investments. Between two and three millions of the money given to the 40 Boxes Moor's Arctic Company by Canada have been absorbed in this way. also retained, free from Government lein, the most valuable connecting lines which they have purchased with the Government money, or out of the proceeds of their Government land grants, and these represent millions

more. Added to these two impor-

tant sources of solid wealth, they

have the enormous profits which have

Construction Company to whom

they, as a Railway Company, award

ed contracts for building the line.

this.—The Company wants money to

enable it to complete the Railway.

As a corporation it says the opposi-

with from the Grand Trunk in the

money markets of the world have

come to them as members of

short of its reasonable anticipations, by millions. The millions it spent in acquiring connecting lines had, it claims, to be thus invested as matter of correct railway policy and A good deal is said and written to prevent the Grand Trunk from securing them. The millions absorbed on interest account was money justly due to stockholders, although there had not been a cent of surplus earnings on the portions of the road operated; and the millions given to the Construction Company was the contract price of the work performed by it. The Company will, there fore, say it is not in a position to ment will consent to another Government loan. Considering the promises made for the Company by the Government to Parliament last ses sion. Sir John is afraid that his large and loyal majority will melt before such a proposition. Rather than It would of course, not do for the ened danger may, it is hoped by the Government papers to admit the fact | Government and Canada Pacific

face the threatened trouble in that form he goes to England with Mr Stephen to confer with Sir Charles Tupper, who, under an arrangement that miscarried a few weeks ago, was with the same business. The threat ing can be had with the Grand Trunk magnates. It is believed that Sir has always been friendly with the Grand Trunk people, will be able to bridge the chasm between the two of the Canada Pacific would involve. Should the Premier's mission fail it is now said that he will avoid asking for a further loan to the Company, and fall back on either an additional guarantee for new stock or a propoload the remaining work upon the mystery at all, but one made entirely | Government, involving the completion and running of the road. This alternative, however, after the Company has had the people's millions on

> It ought, therefore, to be the prayer of every citizen of Canada that the mission of Sir John may be a successful one. Should it so turn out even the Liberals will have the satisfaction of knowing that though it prolongs the Conservatives' lease of power for a year or two, Dominion will have escaped from entirely assuming a burden of which it already carries a far too great and unnecessary share.

In Unnecessary Trouble.

It is as well, perhaps, that the full measure of the Government's childishness and absurdity in connection with the Indiantown Branch of the Intercolonial is not generally known, and added to the record of its utter disregard for the rights of the people of Derby in the matter of location. Somebody, or a lot of somebodies, appear to be very industrious in reporting all kinds of untruthful things about the progress of the work and, from Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, downwards, the railway people are set dancing to the amusement of those who are privileged to know how the circus progresses. It must be a great source of consolation to the wise, but longneglected manipulators of this wonderful undertaking, to know that the Railunable to carry out the design of its | way Department is really in a hurry, at chiefs to control the railway interests last, to have the Branch finished in a of the Dominion. It depended on few days and to know that certain magthe Government's guarantee of inter- nates are spasmodically moved to threaten dreadful things just to please In this region we are accustomed to the effervesence of the "somebodies" referred to; we never believe half of what they say, and know that they are fond of excitement and have very little to do besides attending to the business of people who could get along just as well without their interference. When they, therefore, send their reports forward those who receive them at Ottawa and elsewhere would save themselves from being laughed at if they would refrain from getting uncessarily excited by maintaining that dignity and decorum which should be a leading characteristic of those holding

> exalted official position. If, however, our Ottawa friends really desire to see greater progress made on the Indiantown Branch they ought to secure the right of way for the contract. or and not have land owners ordering his employees off their premises, over line without the right of way being obtained. The Government should not believe its "somebodies" when they say the right of way is settled, for it is largely not so, but the sooner it is done the better. We believe that Mr. Archibald, C. E., went over the line yesterday and, if so, we hardly think he will venture to sustain the reports of the "somebodies" as to the contractor's inaction, or their assertions that the right of way has been secured. He will find there were about 130 men at work on the line last Saturday, and that the force is increasing daily; that the contractor advertised, a week ago, for 400 laborers and 100 masons, mason's assistants, and men accustomed to stone work, besides ordering-as soon as his contract was made-the most improved and modern appliances for carrying out his contract. All the same, however, there will be the "gentlemanly" surveillance over the work so congenial to the Government and eminently fit an employment for the persons so deeply interested in the right of way business. If Mr. Mitchell and his friends in Newcastle and Derby however, imagine the game is not understood, or hope that they will not first tire of the warfare they are indulging in, they are to be the worst sold

the Bark Factory and Parker's. If they fail in that duty they will be consistent in a policy which is the most malignant and indifferent to public and private rights ever worked up any locality in Canada.

Liverpool Wood Market.

It is rather discouraging to know that there is yet no improvement in the prices of New Brunswick spruce and pine deals in the Liverpool market, and to find that up to the first of October the import was only a few pieces less this year than last, while it exceeded that of the corresponding period of 1882 by more than twenty-five per cent. The consumption from 1st January to 1st October has been much less this year than last, being 56,061 standards last year and only 49.361 the present season, while there is about a fifth more stock on hand now than at the corresponding period last year. It is, therefore, not be wondered at that prices show no improvement.

My Lord-Your Lordship.

We think it was the late Lt. Governor Wilmot who introduced to the political arena the simile of the spruce log being utilized to float the oak and birch log in its transit from forest to market. If it were not for being attached to the spruce the oak and birch would soon sink in the river, just as a certain class of parasitic politicians would sink out of public sight were it not for the faculty they have of buoy ing themselves up by clinging to those

Our parliamentary representative, Mr. Mitchell, struck his last spruce log in the person of Lord Hamilton, a Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, who was unfortunate enough to be interviewed by a representative of the Toronto Globe, to whom he gave hi views of the unfairness of the Domin ion Government assisting the Canada Pacific to establish a railway system in Canada and the U.S. to compete with the Grand Trunk. Lord Hamilton. had, of course, no quarrel with Mr. Mitchell. In fact, it does not appear hat he was aware of that gentleman's existence. Yet he found Mr. Mitchell's name to a letter in the Montreal Herald and detected, at once, from its tone, that it was notoriety rather than a promotion of the public interest the writer sought. Mr. Mitchell's letter seemed to be written under the all-preastute leader's prestige, but be a most dominating idea that he had an opportunity to "give lip" to a live Lord. He, no doubt, imagined that the groundlings would think he was a ter rible fellow thus to beard a "bloated aristocrat" who was the guest of the Governor-General. He took good care that the world should know that the nobleman he was pushing himself against was the Governor-General's friend by saying of the Globe representative's interview that it occurred "I presume under the Vice Regal roof" and "was indited, I have no doubt, from Rideau Hall." Still, the sense that he was in an "august presence" seems to have welled up through the otherwise obtrusive and tone of Mr. Mitchell's attack and there is a suggestion of the fabled long ears under the lion's skin, in the servility of the studied sentences from which we

take the following-"My Lord-" "But my Lord-" "Your Lordship-" "Perhaps your Lordship-" "If your Lordship-"

"Yourself, my Lord-" "Request your Lordship-" "It is evident that your Lordship-"Your Lordship states-" "Reveal to your Lordship-" "Your Lordship should-" "My Lord, perhaps-"

"My Lord, your obtrusive compli "It would be difficult my Lord-" "It is not for you my Lord-" "My Lord in the same sentence-" "The people of Canada, my Lord-"

"My Lord, as you allege-"I might appeal to yourself, my "Take as an example, my Lord-" "Perhaps my Lord-

"If my Lord-" "I can assure you my Lord-" In fact, there is so much of above about the letter that it is no wonder Lord Hamilton readily detected its spruce and birch log design and assured the Toronto Globe that he did to answer the attacks of every person who had, or imagined he had a grievance against the Grand Trunk or its Man-

THE PROGRESSIVE TOWN. -Our Bath arst correspondent's notes on new buildings and other improvements going on at that place, indicate that it is fully abreast of the times in general progress.

MAIL CONTRACT.—The Post Office Inspector advertises for tenders for conveving the mails daily, Sunday excepted, each way between Chatham and Cirquet via Tracadie .- a distance of 74 miles. The time for receiving tenders will be until 21st November and the service is to commence 1st January

RAILS AT BATHURST, -The Steamship Plymothian has arrived at Bathurst with 1.500 tons of steel rails and the necessary fastenings for the Caraquet and Shippegan Railway. Our Bathurst correspondent gives some information as to the tracklaving, which is to pro-

Baptist Conference.

The Free Christian Baptist Conference which was in session in the city since Friday last, closed on Wednesday night. There was a very large number of delegates present, both clerical and lay, and a considerable amount of business transacted. The utmost thought and attention were given to all the various and growing presence and power of the Holy Spirit, were sensibly felt in the religious exereises. A deeply interesting ordination service were held on Wednesday night when three candinates were specially se apart by the laying on of hands for the work of the Christian Ministry. The

ment was, that when the time for such a & Co. They will be taken from here union arrives it should be on the basis of complete consolidation. Such assemblages as that of the Free Christian Baptist Conference, should certainly be for the betterment of the community and prove very influential both morally and spiritually .- F'ton Reporter.

Bathurst Notes.

Ост. 14, 1884. Bathurst just now presents quite lively appearance, and, on all sides, indications are to be seen of its prosperity and continued advancement. Many new buildings are in course of erection and extensive improvements on many others can be seen on almost every street. A short sketch of the new dwellings in course of erection may not be uninteresting to your many readers. It is worthy of notice that the majority of the new buildings are located in the rear of the town, which is, thus, extending in that direction. On St. Patrick Street, nearly oppo-

site the Court House. MR. JACOB WHITE has built a handsome dwelling which is a credit to the town and is just about finished. Its dimensions are. house, twenty five feet by fifty and an ell eighteen feet by twenty-three, with post of twenty feet. There are verandahs on the south and east sides and the rooms on the ground floor are enlarged by bay windows. It is built on a granite foundation obtained from the old Intercolonial Railway quarries at the Rough Waters, and is being painted a straw color, with white facings, and looks very neat, indeed. There are suitable outbuildings attached, with internal connection. Mr. Felix St. Coeur was the master mechanic. On the same street

MR. SAMUEL BISHOP has commenced operations on a residence, which, for style and hand some appearance, will eclipse anything

our town possesses. Its dimensions will be, main house forty-seven feet by forty, with an ell forty feet by twenty. It will be two storeys with a French roof. A verandah will run around the north west and south sides and in the centre of the front will be a tower extending upwards four storeys. All the modern improvements for heat water will be put in—the water being brought by means of a force pump. At present, the sills are being laid over a cellar the full size of the house. walled up with granite feet high. Outbuildings in keeping with the style of the house are now being erected. The site is a commanding one and when finished this structure will add much to the appearance

the rear of this on King Street MISS H. MEAHAN has in course of completion a neat residence which for style and appearance compares very favorably with any of

the others. It is a two storey building with French roof and is twenty-sev en feet by thirty-five with an ell eighteen by twenty-two. The situation is very fine and commands a full view of the Basin and surrounding country. It will be finished this fall. Mr. St. Coeur is the builder of this as well as of Mr. Bishop's. On George street

MR. A. J. H. STEWART is building a dwelling of very imposing appearance and dimensions. The main house is forty feet by thirty and the ell twenty-six by twenty. The post is twenty-three feet and with the roof, which is something of the French style, but of steeper pitch, gives a three storey building. The ell is of the same height. There is a seven foot basement of granite obtained from the quarries at the Rough Waters. The ceilings will be respectively eleven, ten and nine feet and altogether the building will contain sixteen rooms and four halls. It will be heated by hot air and finished about the first of December. Mr. John McKenna is the master mechanic. Outbuildings of the same style as the house will be attached. On

Douglas street nearly opposite the old Episcopal church MR. HENRY WHITE has built quite a stylish dwelling. The main building measures thirty by twenty-four and the ell twenty-four by eighteen. It is two storeys with a mansard roof, and has an eleven foot granite basement. It is painted white with black roof and slate colored sides and will be heated by furnace. The ceilings are eleven feet and the front room on ground floor is enlarged not consider it any part of his duty by bay window. The builder is Mr. William Doucet. The masonry in this, as well as Mr. Jacob White's and Mr. Stewart's, was done by Mr. Napoleon Breaux, of Quebec and is of the finest

> In the village Mr. Thos. Leahy is now building a granite foundation on which to erect a new dwelling in the spring. In addition to all these new buildings great improvements are being made in a number of others, both in town and village. The above foundations under all the new ones are quite a new feature in house building here and owing to the stone being so easily required of the Master. obtained their cost is comparatively small. The spirit of improvement and style seems to have entered into our town people, and our town, for which nature has already done so much, will soon outstrip many of the other Provincincial towns in appearance and advancement.

Our new Post Office and Custom House, it is expected, will be commenced at an early date. The question of site is now finally settled. The ex parte application of Mr. A. J. H. Stewart for Naughton, Warden of the Dundas, Sterthe payment to him of the money deposited in Court as land damages in this matter was heard before Mr. Justice Palmer in St. John about a fortnight ago. On motion of Mr. T. DesBrisay. Q. C., Counsel for the Petitioner, Mr. Stewart, the Court ordered that the amount, viz., \$1,019—being the amount awarded as damages and four months interest thereon-be paid Mr. Stewart. L. R. Harrison, Esq., appeared for the Minister of Justice.

The steamship Plymothian, with fifteen hundred tons of rails for the Caraquet Railway and the necessary fastenmoney markets of the world have rendered its stock comparatively rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered sales of its rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the rendered its stock comparatively any power to do now is to lessen the always rely on getting from lands to such an extent as to make as good value for their lands to such an extent as to make a number of the people of Derby in lands to such an extent as to make a number of the people of Derby in lands to such an extent as to make a number of the people of Derby in lands to such an extent as to make a number of the people of Derby in lands to such an extent as to make a number of the people of Derby in lands to such an extent as to make a number of the people of Derby in lands to such an extent as to make a number of the people of Derby in lands to such an extent as to make a number of the people of Derby in lands to such an extent as to make a number of the people of Derby in lands to such an extent as to make a number of the people of Derby in lands to such an extent as to make a number of the people of Derby in lands to such an extent as to make a number of the people of Derby in lands to such an extent as to make a number of the people of Derby in lands to such an extent as to make a number of the people of Derby in lands to such an extent as to make a number of the people of Derby in lands to such as twenty days out. money as can be obtained. its receipts from those sources fall connection with the location between the future. The general expressed sentilianded at the wharves of K. F. Burns, chickens, butter, vegetables, and smaller License law, but to the people must be poured out of the furnace.

by horses to the point where the track crosses the old Miramichi road, a distance of about half a mile. Tracklaying will begin there at once and extend to the junction with the Intercolonial Railway. Trollies will then be used in conveying the rails, and tracklaying will proceed as fast as the grading is completed. At least ten miles of road will be laid this fall. could not. (Loud applause.) Your correspondent hopes, at an early At this stage of the address a good. day, to give your readers fuller particunatured looking Conservative began to lars of the work that is being done on question. "How is it" he asked, "that

vigorously pushed forward. Superior and Grammar Schools. The following provisions are prescribed respecting Superior and Grammar Schools:

this Railway and which is being so

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS. Teachers of a Superior School to be entitled to the Provincial Allowance of \$250 must hold a license from the Board Education of at least Class I. and must receive from the Trustees a salary of not

less than \$250 per annum. 1. Superior Schools in Cities, Incorporated Towns, and in Towns having four graded Departments.-Boards of Trustees shall provide for giving instruction in at least Standards IX and X. When instruction is not provided for or not given in advance of Standard X. work in Standard VIII may be required of the Teach er, provided the daily average attendance of pupils in the higher standards is not more than 25. Should standards IX. X and XI be taught no work in a lower standard should be required of the Teacher, unless a Provincial Licensed Assistant is employed having a separate class-room. 2. Superior Schools in Towns or Villages having three Graded Departments .- The highest Departments shall constitute the Superior School, and shall not be called upon to perform work under Standard VII of the graded course. Provision shall be made for giving instruction in a course specially provided for such schools to extend over a period of three years.

3. Superior Schools in Distrects having two Graded Departments .- The second or nighest Department shall form the Superior School and shall not be called upon to perform work under Standard V of the graded course. A special course extending over a period of four years shall be prescribed for such schools. 4. Superior Schools in Districts having

no Graded Schools.—An ungraded school in a country district may be recognized as a Superior School, provided a class room Assistant is employed, and provided the daily average attendance of pupils is 30 or upwards. For such schools a special course will be prescribed. 5. The school accommodation and

appliances in all Superior Schools must be satisfactory to the Inspector, who shall report thereon to the Chief Superintend-

of the locality. A short distance to GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. The Master of a Grammar School mus hold a Grammar School License from the Board of Education and be in receipt an annual salary of at least \$350 from the Board of Trustees, to entitle him to the Provincial grant of \$350.

Grammar Schools in Towns .- Gramma Schools in Towns having a graded course shall make provision for giving instruction in not less than two Standards in advance of Standard VIII, and must have competent pupils studying in at least Standard IX. If there are no competent pupils engaged in the study of Standard X the Board of Trustees may place oupils in Standards VII, and VIII, but not in a lower Standard, under the imme liate instruction of the Grammar School

Should there be competent pupils enraged in the study of Standard X. and the whole number of enrolled pupils exceed 30, the Board of Trustees must either relieve the Master from teaching Standard

VII, or emplay a licensed assistant. If Standard XI is provided for and competent pupils are engaged in its study as well as pupils in Standard IX and X the Board of Trustees shall not exact from the Master work in any lower Standard unless the enrolled number of pupils falls below 25. If the enrolled number of pupils falls below 25, the Grammar School Inspector shall determine what additional work, if any, shall be assigned to the

It shall be competent for the Trustees of any Town Grammar School to require the Master to teach Latin to pupils who may belong to grades VII and VIII, in another Department, provided the Teach er of these grades is not qualified to teach the subject.

Grammar Schools in Villages. - When Grammar School is established in a Village having two Departments, the highest Department shall be considered the Grammar School. For such a Department a course of Instruction in advance of Standard IV of the graded course shall be prescribed, embracing four con secutive Standards. Classics and Mathematics shall be included in the course Should no competent pupils be engaged in the study of either Classics or Mathematics in advance of Standard VI of the course within the third term after the First of November, 1884, or should at any time thereafter one year elapse during which no pupils have been engaged in such studies in advance of this Standard. the school shall fall below the rank of a Grammar School.

If the full course of instruction is not operation, and if the number of pupils is under 30, the Inspector shall determine what additional work, if any, may be 4. The school accommodation and ap-

pliances must be satisfactory to Grammar School Inspector, who shall report thereon to the Superintendent WM. CROCKET.

Chief. Supt. Education Education Office, Fredericton, Sept., 1884

Hon. Mr. Blake at Stormont. Hon, Edward Blake, the Liberal leader

spoke at Stormont, Ont., the other day, to a very large audience, the Chairman of the meeting being Mr. F. D. Mcmont and Glengarry, a gentleman very well known on the Miramichi. weather was bad, but Mr. Blake said .-He had been fighting in rough and dirty weather for the greater part of his life and so far as he was concerned it did matter very much rain or shine. (Laughter.) He dealt with the fiscal and financial policy of the Government, and showed the anomalies in its nature and the miserable results of its operation. The tariff, he showed, could not benefit the farmer-only the flimsiest pretence was elevate the people. Taking up the license made that it would-while even of those were helped temporarily, but were left far

products of the farm. They were to have factories at every cross-road. He asked them how these promises had been fulfilled. 'It is true they have enlarged some of the factories," he said, "but the men who have enlarged the factories are about the sickest and saddest over the change." He pointed out an essential difference between the manu. facturers and farmers—the first could combine to put up prices, but the latter

interrogator's eye, Mr. Blake smilingly replied: "Do you suppose that you get cheaper sugar because of the N. P.?" burst of applause and derisive laughter showed the opinion of the audience upon the question. "I believe," proceeded Mr. Blake, when silence had been restored, that sugar is cheaper all the world over than it has been before within the memory of man. Does my friend know that the raw material brings such small prices that in some places where the cane is grown arge tracts remain in which they will not sow, and others where they will not even gather the standing crop because it will not pay for the cost and trouble? (Applause.) Does my friend suppose that our little Act of Parliament revolutionized the sugar industry of the whole world (Cheers and great laughter.) As a matter of fact sugar is dearer in Canada than in the rest of the world. Sugar in England is only about two-thirds of the price in Canada." (Renewed cheering.) He proceeded to discuss the taxes of the country, showing how much greater they were than the Government had promised they would be. He had hardly entered upon this subject, however, before the upholder of Sir John Macdonald came cheerfully to the front again. "Where was that money spent ?" he asked. "Well," responded Mr. Blake, "you sell your crop by sample, I suppose, I can't go over the whole ex- the wind and the somewhat rough wat penditure, but I can give you a couple of samples." Breaking in upon the line of his argument, he then qnoted the figures which he had given to other audiences, showing the increase in the superannua tions and civil service expenses, Mr. Mackenzie's expenditure upon which was so strongly condemned by the Conservative leaders in 1878. The audience cheered again and again as the speaker ironically dealt with the "reductions" made by the "economists" who now held power, prompting the interrupter to say with the tone of one quiet in the face of "manifest destiny." "Well, the public have got to pay it, haven't they ?" "Yes, so long as you employ untrustworthy men to manage your affairs," was Mr. Blake's answer, which was received with loud cheers The speaker dwelt upon the evil in volved in wringing from the people mor in taxes than was needed for the public service, even though the balance held over was gloated over by the Government as a "surplus" and regarded by their followers as an evidence of states manship. He showed how the fact of the Govern ment having so much money on hand re moved one of the safeguards against extravagance, and dwelt upon the neces sity of the people insisting upon no more being taken from them than was needed for the public service. His remarks upon this subject were keenly appreciated, as was shown by the frequent bursts of applause which greeted them. Dealing with the Canadian Pacific Railway policy the speaker condemned the bargain made with the Company without consulting people, and also the loan of last session, because the people whose credit

had been pledged had been given no opportunity to pronounce upon the propo-He then turned to the subject of Senate reform "I am of opinion that it is not i accordance with the principles of respon sible government that any man, however good, or however able, should have the power of selecting legislators to rule us. do not think we ought to let that out of orown hands. I think we ought to retain into our own hands the selection of our own legislators." "That's right," was the prompt and evidently honest comment of the gentleman who had before insisted on doing some of the talking. Mr. Blake paused for a moment with raised hand not a little astonished. "Hurrah!" he said, applauding the outspoken utterance. then to the audience he good humouredly added "I thought I should fetch ast," The interruption aroused great laughter which was increased by the speaker's comment upon it. Proceeding. Mr. Blake dealt briefly but trenchantly with the injustice and absurdity of the present system. He pointed out that when Mr. Joly took office in Quebec, had it not been for the fact that there were two Conservatives who were dissatisfied with their party and ready to support him, he would have had nobody to fill the chair in the Legislative Council or to make a speech or introduce a bill. If the Conservative Government remained power at Ottawa as long as its supporters hoped, the same would be true of the Senate of Canada when a Reform Gov ernment came into power. Senators remained though the confidence of the people was withdrawn from the man made them. They remained there as long as they lived, provided once in two sessions they could go into the House and take their places. He had seen [men carried to the place in order that they might enter and remain for a few minutes so as to be able to retain their seats. "It is no crime for men to grow old, to fail, to lose their wits, but why should men be legis. lators for Canada after they have lost the faculty of governing themselves ?' (Cheers.) There should be some sort of control exercised over the Senate by the people. Many difficulties were suggested

side and said : "Mr. Clark, I claim a foul." Mr. Clark promptly responded: "You got over into Beach's water; that by those opposed to this Reform, but he caused the foul, and I gave the race to was sure they could be overcome if it was Beach." decided that reorganization must take Afterward the two men met in the most friendly manner. Hanlan looked a Upon the question of provincial rights little careworn and discouraged, as was only natural under the circumstances. broad ground of its special applicability in The conversation, of course, turned upon

he argued for the Federal principle on the a country of such great territorial extent as Canada, and having within its bounds such varied interests as those of the several Provinces. He argued that the people of Ontario accepted Confederation because it was supposed to give them absolute control of their own affairs. He urged the people to have no shams, to insist that if they were to have a Federal union they must have one in reality. The people might go wrong sometimes, but for his own part he was willing to trust the people. Besides, it was one of the great-

est advantages of self-government that the

effect of it was to improve, educate, and

question as a specimen case of Federal

encroachment, he showed how the plea of

necessity made by the Dominion Govern.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT occurred at Warren's furnace, in Hickman County, Tenn. It was a rule to give a signal before tapping the furnace, that the blasts might be shut off and men get out of danger. The tapper, through neglect, tapppd the furnace before the signal was given and three men standing near were covered by a seething mass of melted iron, and two of them were burned to leath instantly: the other man attempted get out of the way and waded through the melted iron, walking The tapper was also burned fatally. A /

Hanlan's Defeat.

THE CONTEST ON THE PARAMATTA RIVER, SYDNEY, N. S. W.

[From the South Australian Advertiser.]

The race was with seed by upward of

10.000 spectators, and the greatest excite-

ment prevailed. It was 41 o'clock when

the appeal whether such encoachments as

(Cheers.) He closed by urging upon the

electors the necessity of work and organ.

Hanlan, wearing a blue sleeveless guern. sev, stepped into his boat. Beach, who stripped to his waist, shortly afterward we get cotton and sugar so much cheaper now than we did before?" Catching the rowed up from his training quarters. Hanlan's weight was within half a pound of 11 stone. Beach's weight was 12 stone. Both competitors appeared in splendid condition. The was P. J. Clark. one of the best judges in Australia. They made a splendid start, both catching water at the same moment, and taking almost stroke for stroke from 32 to to 35 per minute. Hanlan's stroke was cleanest. and neatest, Beach, though equally effective, being somewhat flurried for the first hundred yards. Hanlan from the first appeared to settle down to his work as a very serious business, showing his teeth closed firmly and his lips parted in such a peculiar way that it gave the impression at a distance that he was smiling. From the start he kept closely watching Beach, with whom he kept almost on a dead level for some distance. After a quarter of a mile's level pulling, Hanlan quickened his stroke and went a length ahead. He then slowed down in accordance with his ordinary custom and just about maintained the same lead, going a little faster when his opponent drew closer, and easing off again when he seemed getting too far ahead. After passing the first point on the southern side and getting into comparatively open water, where the full force of the breeze caught both, they became rather unsteady, an occasional splash showing that

> inconvenienced them. About this period of the contest a most infortunate incident occurred. The steamer Tomki, which had been chartered by Beach's supporters for the visitors, was heading right across Hanlan's track in midstream. Hanlan pulled right up to within a few feet of the steamer's side, being slightly ahead of Beach, whose course just enabled him to miss the steamer's bow. As Hanlan came up close a thousand voices called to him to beware of being swamped, and, as he turned in his seat and looked ahead, he saw the danger in a moment and resolved to cut Beach right out of the race. Headng the boat right across Beach's course, he put on a magnificent spurt that passed the bows at a marvellous speed. He had then put between four and five lengths between himself and his opponent. To the spectators this seemed to give the race to Hanlan to win as he liked and a few incidents which occurred in the rowing just afterward were interpreted as acts of bravado, when, as Hanlan now states, they were signs of distress. Shortly after he had finished his great spurt he half dropped his left scull, but recovered himself almost immediately. He had not gone a quarter of a mile before he made a partial stoppage, entirely missing his stroke. This gave the impression that he was pulling well within himself, that he had gauged Beach's powers, and he had satisfied himself of his own ability to keep in front by responding whenever Beach spurted, and that he could play with his opponent. Hanlan's explanation after the race

was over is that, in that big spurt, when

he cleared the steamer, he exhausted himself, and that, so far from showing This statement is borne out by Beach, who states that when Hanlan went so far to the front on that occasion he began to regard it as a hopeless contest untll he turned and saw Hanlan's face. and the sight of his opponent's face showed clearly that Hanlan was giving out. This sent the thought through Beach's mind like a flash of lightning: "The race is mine." Acting under that impulse, as well as in accordance with his trainer's directions, he put on just such a spurt as Hanlan had done. With half a dozen quick and powerful strokes he brought the boat right down on Hanlan, who had worked across into Beach's water, and was so exhausted that he could not respond to Beach's pace and pull out of the way, the consequence of which was a foul. The boats did not touch, but Hanlan's left scull and Beach's right scull crossed each other and prevented both from sculling. For a moment both boats were on a dead level. and either man had an equal chance of getting away first; in fact, when they freed their inter-locked sculls they could have restarted on exactly equal terms, but Hanlan was not equal to the emergency, and held up his hands to claim a foul, by which act he clearly lost a stroke. Then he halted for a few seconds, as if hesitating whether to go on or give up the race. This gave Beach a lead of five or six lengths, which he never really lost during the rest of the race. Once Hanlan made a herce attempt to overtake Beach, and actually got within three boats' length, but his condition then appeared to give out, and he fell away. Beach pulled hard, but, as he was never nearly pushed, there is every reason to credit his statement that he could have pulled much harder. He certainly finished in a fine condition, which is more than can be said of Hanlan.

Beach passed the flagboat nearly six lengths ahead, and as soon as the umpire's boat came up Hanlan pulled along-

the race, and Hanlan, in a manner which it was pleasant to see, said, shaking hands with Beach: Well, you are a better man than I am, and I hope you don't blame me for the foul, which was principally caused by the steamer coming down on