CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000. Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

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

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

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

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUG. 12, 1884—171st Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to			$265,500

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

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

New Orleans National Bank,
New Orleans, La.

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

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.

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

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

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

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

Notice of Sale.

To Robert A. Williston, of Bay du Vin, in the Parish of Hardwicke, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Mary Williston, his wife, and to all others whom it may concern :—

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Tenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and made between the said Robert A. Williston, of Bay du Vin, in the Parish of Hardwicke, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Mary Williston, his wife, of the one part; and the undersigned Edward Gulliver of the same place, Fisherman, of the other part; which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1878, in volume fifty-eight of the County Records, pages 618, 619 and 620 and is numbered 445 in said volume,—There will in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the Twenty-seventh day of August next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, in said County, at twelve o'clock, noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely, "All and singular that certain lot or parcel of land and "premises situate, lying and being on the easterly "side of Bay du Vin River, in the Parish of Hardwicke, aforesaid, known as Lot Number One, "containing one hundred acres more or less, with a "stone house thereon, formerly occupied by Luther Williston, late of the said Parish of Hardwicke, deceased, as the homestead." Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, members privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, etc., of the said Robert A. Williston and Mary Williston, his wife, of, in, to, out of, or upon the said land and premises, and every part thereof.

Dated the 20th day of May, A. D. 1884.

EDWARD GULLIVER, Mortgagee.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

'84. COMPLETE '84.

PATRONS will find My STOCK now COMPLETE in All Departments, comprising

English and American Staple & Fancy

DRY GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. BAIN.

G. A. BLAIR

has on hand, a superior assortment

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

—COMPRISING—

Men's, Youths' & Children's Suits,

IN CLOTH, TWEED & VELVET.

Which he is offering at prices suitable to the times.

SAMPLE ROOMS.

For Commercial Men

THE demand for Sample Rooms to accommodate the commercial travellers being so great, and the supply being inadequate, causing the travellers in some instances to remain three or four days awaiting their turn, has induced the subscriber to build two Sample Rooms, well lighted, aired and warm. Commercial men can depend on obtaining just what they require, being situated in the central part of the business community, namely, corner Main and Wesley Streets, they will be found to be far more suitable, comfortable and convenient. Should a horse and sleigh be required it will be furnished without additional expense. Rooms secured either by letter or telegram

HENRY G. MARR,
Main Street, Moncton, N B

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at the following rates :—

One year, if in advance, - - - - - $1.50.
After 6 months, - - - - - $2.00.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - JULY 17, 1884.

An Unworthy Clamor.

The Stock Farm question has been discussed by a number of papers—including the St. John *Telegraph* and *Sun*, Moncton *Times* and others—as if it were a Parish instead of a Provincial matter, and in a manner suggestive of the idea that certain journals, both supporting and opposed to the Government, imagine that the earth revolves around their immediate neighborhood. After reading a number of articles in these papers we have come to the conclusion that we, at the North, are either far too disinterested to ever secure our just proportion of attention when matters of general Provincial interest are being considered, or that a number of our worthy journalistic brethren occasionally make the mistake of imagining that they are not only the supporters or opponents, advisers or censors of the Government and such bodies as the Board of Agriculture, but, also, dictators-general of Government and other public bodies whenever they choose to assume that in so being they are better representing the views and interests of the people than any or either of such organizations.

When this Stock Farm matter was under consideration, and a joint committee of the Government and Board of Agriculture was visiting the notable farms of the Province, for the purpose of obtaining such data in reference thereto as would enable the Government to make a good choice of a model farm in place of that in Kings County which is now admitted to be a failure, we wondered whether there was any member of the Board of Agriculture acquainted with the farms at the North which were well worthy of the Committee's notice. That point was settled by the fact that no notice was taken of *our* farms, and while we felt a little slighted thereat, we were content to await the results of the Committee's enquiries. The report submitted to the joint meeting of the Government and Board of Agriculture showed that whatever cause we at the North might have for feeling slighted, it was evident that an earnest attempt had been made to obtain information in reference to the best farms in all other parts of New Brunswick. No one who read the report with a mind unbiased by local considerations or unwarped by sectional jealousy could escape the conviction that the Murray farm was the best available and really second to none, if not superior to any in the Province. The questions which presented themselves to one wishing to arrive at just conclusions on the subject seemed to be these—

1st.—Is it desirable that efforts should be further made to establish a Provincial Stock Farm?

2nd.—Is the present farm a suitable one for the purpose?

We assume that such men as those who compose the Government and Board of Agriculture could come to no other conclusion but that the question of the success or failure of a Stock Farm had not yet been sufficiently tested, and they would not, therefore, be justified in abandoning the experiment. It is also a generally-admitted fact that the present farm has been a failure chiefly, it is believed, because it was badly-chosen in the first place. The paramount duty of the Government and the Board, under the circumstances, was to guard against any mistake being again made in selecting a farm. If another as good as the Murray farm had been found in St. John or Kings the Government's influence might have been directed towards securing it, for the capabilities of the two farms being equal the fact that St. John and Kings might be expected to hunt in couples for public patronage as against the remainder of the Province—and St. John having so preponderating a press—would turn the scales against York. That, however, would not justify the choice, for the next important consideration, after the capabilities of the farm itself, would be centrality of location, which is decidedly in favor of York.

The cry that York now has the Legislative Buildings, Normal School, University, Government Offices, etc., has the complexion of jealousy, pure and simple, and it is, certainly, unworthy of the press of a city like St. John, which we should expect to find dealing with such a question on higher and broader grounds. There is far too much of grab in the politics of the country, and not only do the weak suffer from the importunities of the strong in high places, but the common interest is too often subordinated to the grasping watchfulness of the self-seeking. The treatment of this Stock Farm question by the press referred to is a case in point. It is a deliberate attempt to compel the Government to abandon a choice made clearly in the public interest in order that local self-seeking may be gratified and an unworthy clamor hushed. We therefore hope that the Government will pursue a firm and independent course in the matter, and fully confirm the choice made conjointly with the Board of Agriculture.

What Does It Mean?

Referring to the issue of an advertisement for tenders for the proposed branch railway from the I. C. R. to Indiantown the *Advocate* says,—

Should the Valley line be constructed as at present contemplated by the Northern and Western Railway Company, we shall certainly have connection with it at some point in Blackville parish, and if circumstances should arise to prevent the completion of the line referred to by the route now anticipated, there is scarcely room for doubt that in that event the Valley Line would at no distant day be built through from St. Mary's to Indiantown, connecting with the Government Branch at that point.

Does the *Advocate* ignore the fact that grading is about finished on seven miles of the road, which it refers to as "contemplated" and that such grading carries it to within some three or four miles of Indiantown, where the proposed Government branch is to terminate? Moreover, can the *Advocate* explain what the circumstances are which it imagines may "prevent the completion" of the Valley road as the Company proposes? The *Advocate* and its friends ought to be satisfied with having done their all to prevent the Valley Railway from being built and allow the Company to spend its own money as the original promoters of the road intended. Any other men but those who inspire the *Advocate* and who caused the Dominion Government to withdraw the subsidy from the Northern and Western Company, would admire the pluck and enterprise with which the Valley Railway is being made a reality, but even the prospect of securing the branch running parallel to it without a cent of cost, and really as a feeder to themselves, does not appear to render them less envious or more generous than they were six months ago.

The Lumber Market.

Circulars of the leading lumber houses in Great Britain show that the business is in a very bad condition. In their report of 1st inst. Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine say,—

"The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 39 vessels, 37,945 tons, against 30 vessels, 22,957 tons, during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places in the years 1882, 1883, 1884 has been 125,789, 107,297 and 127,753 tons respectively.

"The market has been freely supplied during the month, the spring shipments arriving earlier than usual; prices generally are lower and buyers exceedingly cautious; the consumption has been good, but stocks and imports are much too heavy.

"New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals.—The arrivals have been very heavy, mostly in steamers, and prices have fallen as low as £6 per standard for St. John spruce, and to check any further decline importers are now yarding, as deals cannot be brought at present prices, even with the extremely low rates of freight now current; consumption has been good, but we shall require great moderation in future shipments to prevent a further decline in value. Lower Port pine deals are in very little request, and sales are nominal.

"Birch: the demand continues fair, but with heavier arrivals and increasing stocks prices are rather lower."

The stock of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals on 1st July was 14,857 standards, compared with 11,037 standard at the same date last year, and 7,328 standards in 1882. The consumption of N. B. and N. S. spruce and pine deals in June was 7,858 standards, compared with 6,569 standards in June, 1883, and 6,810 standards in June, 1882. The consumption from 1st Feb. to 1st July was 18,791 standards, compared with 22,454 standards in 1883, and 23,454 standards in 1882.

Messrs. Allison McCousland and Hamilton of Glasgow says,—

"The prices ruling for Wood Goods during the past month were all in favor of buyers; the sudden collapse of freights is now being discounted as values have fallen :—for instance, Quebec 3rd Spruce Deals of regular sizes have been largely dealt in at 8¾ d.; Quebec 4th Pine have been sold at 10 d., both in Glasgow; Quebec Red Pine, 35 and 40 feet average, have been sold at 12½ d., and Sawn Pitch Pine, 30 feet average, has touched 13½ d. per cubic foot. Dealers do not relish the fact that their stocks have cost them more than present rates, and decline to buy in quantity until prices reach the lowest. With freights at 18/ from Quebec to Clyde, ships are being sailed at a loss; if a large number of them were to lay up for the fall voyage and so lessen the supply, both freights and markets would improve; but if supplies are poured in this season as last—on markets in which the difficulty is to find buyers—it is a certainty that prices have not yet touched the bottom. As an instance of the sluggishness of this market, at the Public Sale here on 4th June, 82,786 pieces Deals were offered, but only 899 pieces found buyers; altogether there were four Auction Sales in June, at which 1,154 logs Timber and 10,066 pieces Deals changed hands.

Messrs. Singleton Dunn &Co. of Glasgow also report,—

It is impossible to augur favorably of the future, as the market will be controlled entirely by the freedom or restriction of the imports for the season. If these imports are on a moderate scale the market should be sustained, as consumption is equal to an ordinary import, with a little pull on the surplus held over. However eager shippers may be to relieve themselves of their stocks, it will be wise to postpone shipments till well on in the season, by which time the market will be more settled and a feeling either of strength established or weakness made apparent. The shipbuilding trade is now at a very low ebb, and the consumption in that sphere must necessarily be on a much restricted scale. Other branches are fairly enough employed. North of Europe goods continue very low in c. i. f. values, and dealers—east and west coast—retail their yarded stocks relatively low.

It is gratifying to know that logs are growing scarce at the booms. Rafting at the Southwest Boom will be over about the end of the month—an unusually early date, while it is expected that the "fall fleet"—that is, vessels taking deal cargoes from Miramichi to Great Britain and the Continent after the end of July—will not embrace more than one half the usual tonnage.

HARD ON THE PLATFORMS.—Last Monday's London *Times* in an article upon the Republican and Democratic nominees for the Presidency in the United States says: "The platforms concocted by the Republican and Democratic conventions are both equally unworthy of respect. They are distinguished by the absence of clear convictions, by evasions, and trimmings, by servile rivalry in flattering the masses and in pandering to popular prejudices, modern demagogues, and social quacks."

[St. John Telegraph.]

The Miramichi Railway.

STEEL RAILS TO BE LANDED AT ST. JOHN—TURNING THE FIRST SOD AT GIBSON.

S. S. Falloden, from Barrow, is expected to reach St. John on Thursday with

2,000 TONS OF STEEL RAILS

for the Miramichi Valley Railway. A portion of the rails will be 60 lbs. to the yard, the balance being of the standard weight, 56 lbs. They will be discharged here and at once conveyed by woodboats to Gibson to be laid down on the western section of the road. It is thought they can be discharged at the rate of two woodboat loads per day.

At Gibson 40 men, under the charge o Mr. Alfred Haines, the contractor, have made remarkably rapid progress with the wharf that is being built for the railway. The wharf, which is 400 feet long by 80 feet wide, was only commenced three weeks ago, yet it is solidly constructed of hemlock timber and will be planked over, a week hence, in readiness for receiving the steel rails. At the frontage of the wharf the water is deep enough to accommodate any vessel that can pass over the Oromocto shoals,

THE FIRST SOD

on the western section of the Miramichi Valley road was turned Monday afternoon at Gibson. Contractors Ruel and Glendenning were present and the proceedings were of an entirely informal character. It is said the event would have taken place on Friday last, but was postponed in defereuce to the ominous reports of that day in regard to such enterprises. The 60 lbs. steel rails will be laid down on the first ten miles of the road and the remainder of the road, eastern and western sections, will be laid with rails of standard weight. An immense quantity of ties were got out in the woods last winter in readiness for the work.

It is likely that, as the New Brunswick, the Miramichi and the Central railways will all meet at Gibson Junction, a large and handsome union depot will be erected.

THE WESTERN DIVISION

of the road is comprised between Gibson and Boiestown, a distance, of 44 miles. It is thought the rails from S. S. Falloden will be sufficient to equip half of this entire division. From Gibson the line proceeds with easy curve and gradual decline to Marysville, no heavy cuttings or fillings being necessary, as the road skirts rather than surmounts the high ground intervening. From where the road strikes the Nashwaak it follows the river closely, passing along under the bluffs on the western side at Marysville, crossing the water a mile above the village and then pursuing a level and direct course to Cross Creek. The Creek is 25 miles from Gibson, and it is intended to lay the rails to that point this season. Along the entire line the cuttings are very light.

THE DIRECTION OF THE ROAD

is almost due north. From Cross Creek to Boiestown the distance is 19 miles, and the direction of the road northeasterly. From this point to where the company is working on the eastern section, the line is not located. Mr. Ruel leaves for there this week, to close up the gap. Some difficulty is found in securing enough men to work along the line. Mr. Ruel states that rail laying will commence at Blackville next week.

It is thought that rails will be laid this season on the eastern end of the road as far as Blackville. S. S. Hector, loaded with steel rails for the road, has arrived at Chatham and will discharge at Muirhead's wharf. She carried 2,000 tons of rails.

[The above refers to the Railway which Mr. Mitchell — the representative in Parliament of Northumberland—induced the Dominion Government to withdraw its subsidy from. The rails referred to are, those which he made Parliament believe were not purchased. And, yet, he remains an absentee from his constituency in order, no doubt, that he may plead ignorance in excuse for his scandalous treatment of it. His friends ought to bring him here and let us have a look at him as a representative curiosity.—EDITOR.

The Democrats and the Presidency.

The Democratic Conveation for the nomination of a Presidential candidate met at Chicago on Tuesday of last week and was called to order at noon by W. H. Barnum, chairman of the National Democratic Committee. Prayer was offered, after which Chairman Barnum addressed the convention briefly.

Hon. Richard B. Hubbard, of Texas, was elected temporary chairman of the convention, and upon taking the chair also made a brief address.

Great excitement was caused by the introduction of a resolution that individual delegates be allowed to cast individual votes, notwithstanding the vote of the majority of the delegation of the state to which such individual delegates belonged, thus breaking the unit rule. This provoked a discussion which consumed nearly the full time of the session. The vote was finally taken, which resulted in defeating the resolution.

On Wednesday, the first portion of the day was taken up with routine business. At half past two the nomination speeches were begun and continued during the remainder of the afternoon.

At eight o'clock on Thursday evening the platform was presented and read, the discussion on which lasted until nearly midnight, when it was adopted almos unanimously.

A motion to proceed to ballot for candidates was then made and carried.

The official count of the first ballot gave :

Cleveland	392	Bayard	170
Thurman	88	Randall	78
McDonald	56	Carlisle	27
Flower	4	Hoadley	3
Hendricks	1	Tilden	1

The total number of delegates was 802; 535, or two thirds, being necessary to a choice.

After the first ballot a motion to adjourn was made and declared lost, but the vote was challenged and on the second call of States the motion was carried and the Convention adjourned until 10.30 a.m.

When the Conventien was called to order, about 11 o'clock Friday morning, but little time was consumed in the usual preliminaries of the session and a disposition was apparent on all sides to proceed at once to ballot. Shortly before noon the second ballot was ordered. When all the States had voted, it was found that Cleveland had gained many votes over his total of the first ballot, and there was at once a stampede to his ranks from every direction, by States who asked that their votes, which had been cast for the other candidates, be changed and cast for Cleveland. This resulted in giving Cleveland 683 votes and the nomination. Before the first result of the second ballot was announced, however, an episode occurred which, had it been properly engineered, would have resulted in the defeat of Cleveland and nomination of Hendricks. When Illinois was called, she asked that one vote in her delegation be changed from Cleveland to Hendricks. This was a preconcerted signal among the supporters of Hendricks and an immense boom of enthusiasm was organized for Hendricks. The scene was unprecedented in the history of conventions. Men apparently went mad with enthusiasm for Hendricks, and many States clamored that their votes be given to him. A terrific uproar of cheers and wild frenzy of excitement lasted for twenty minutes, during which numerous delegates endeavored to have their votes changed in Hendricks' favor. When, however, the excitement had sufficiently subsided to enable a man's voice to be heard, the chairman ruled that change of votes was out of order as the call of States on the ballot was in progress. In a little while calmness reigned again, and when the final vote was announced it showed such gains for Cleveland that a stampede to his ranks occurred immediately. Had Hendricks' boom been organized at the proper time he would, undoubtedly, have been nominated in the midst of the frantic enthusiasm that prevailed. The full vote on the second ballot was announced as follows:

Cleveland	683
Bayard	84
Hendricks	45½
Randall	40
Thurman	4
McDonald	2

The convention then took recess till 5 p. m.

HENDRICKS FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

When the convention reassembled Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, was nominated for Vice-president without a dissenting vote. At 7.25 p. m. the convention adjourned *sine die.*

Imperial Parliament.

A cabinet council was held on Wednesday of last week to consider the rejection of the franchise bill by the House of Lords. The Liberal clubs are preparing a protest against their action. In the House of Commons Mr. Anderson (Radical) gave notice that he would ask for an early discussion of the standing resolution that the continuation of an unreformed hereditary House of Lords is incompatible with wise legislation. Sir Charles Dilke addressed a meeting of Liberals on Wednesday on the franchise bill. He believed that the country wished the franchise bill presented repeatedly to the Lords until they passed it. He felt that there was no doubt about the bill being passed in a short time. Mr. Gladstone, he said, would call a meeting of the party in the Foreign Office when he would make a statement on the subject. Sir Charles believed the action of the Lords would be beneficial in its effect upon other great measures. The Conservatives in the upper house were divided in leaders and policy and showed evident signs of wavering. He doubted whether they would follow Lord Salisbury in a second or third rejection of the franchise bill. If the Lords did not use their powers with moderation they must come to disaster. The Conservatives were wanting in the strength necessary for a great struggle.

The *Daily News* says: "The House of Lords has entered upon a conflict with the Commons of the country, which will end in their being deprived of their functions and privileges. The Lords will certainly suffer for the impudent defiance they will have flung at the House of Commons. The Government will not dissolve, but will introduce the franchise bill in October."

Orange and Green.

An Ottawa special of Friday last to the *Telegraph* says,—

"The friends of Mr. Clemow, a prominent local Orangeman, are circulating a petition among Roman Catholics, asking his appointment as Senator, vice Mr. Skead, deceased. The petition is handed around by J. A. Gouin, proprietor of the Russell House and a Catholic. This alliance of Orange and Green means that Mr. Clemow, an Orangeman, is to be senator and Mr. Gouin, a Catholic, is to be postmaster. Dr. Grant is also a candidate for the senatorship.

"The Liberal victory in Megantic it the political sensation of the day. Is was unexpected by the Dominion Government, and only hoped for by the most sanguine Liberals. The Liberal candidate Mayor Langelier, was elected yesterday by 31 majority over Turgeon, Conservative. The seat was formerly held by Frechette, Conservative, who was elected by 119 majority, and unseated and disqualified. The Tories sent to the New England States for absentee Bleus to return and vote, but it was useless."

GENERAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Col. Taylor, who is Deputy Adjutant General of Military Districts 9 and 12, and who is at present here acting as Adjutant General of the militia, is the senior Deputy Adjutant General in the Militia of Canada. Col. Taylor is an old army man, and an efficient and painstaking officer. It is just quite probable that the services of Col. Taylor as Deputy Adjutant at head-quarters may be permanent. His appointment would be a popular one with the force.—*Ottawa Free Press.*

Quebec is the stronghold of the Conservatives, yet a seat in that Province was wrested from them on Thursday last. In 1882 Mr. Frechette was elected in Megantic by a majority of 119. He was unseated, and the new election came off on Thursday, with the result that Mr. Langelier, the Liberal candidate, was chosen by thirty-one majority, notwithstanding that all the efforts of the Dominion Government were put forth in behalf of Mr. Turgeon, the Conservative candidate. The victory is a notable one. Mr. Langelier is Mayor of Quebec, and will be a useful member of the House of Commons.

A meeting of contractors and others interested in the short line railway was held in New Glasgow last week. The company was represented by Senator Macfarlane. Senator William McDonald and Col. Snow. The contractors present wanted to know what had been done, and what the prospects were. Col. Snow said the Company were negotiating with a syndicate of London bankers for the purpose of raising money and the prospects for success were encouraging. Senator Macfarlane said he had been to New York, had conversed with Green and Wiman and was satisfied that the liabilities would be paid and the work of construction go on. He was convinced that the New Yorkers who had hold of the scheme were good men and would carry it through. The contractors insisted on knowing *when.* Senator Macfarlane wired Wiman and Green, and received a reply that arrangements would certainly be completed within a few days when all the money required to pay off liabilities and complete the road would be forthcoming. Similar assurances were received in reply to private telegrams from some contractors to Wiman. Senator Macfarlane promised to cable Sir Charles Tupper and ascertain from him if anything definite had been accomplished by the London syndicate.—*Halifax Herald.*

There has been considerable trouble in the Church of England congregation at Yarmouth concerning the selection of a rector, reference to which was made some time ago. A few days ago, Rev. H. A. Almon of St. Paul's, Halifax, was elected rector by a majority of four votes out of eighty-two present. A motion to leave the matter open for six months and accept the temporary services of Rev. Canon Dart, in accordance with the suggestion of the bishop, was voted down. Before balloting was proceeded with, eight of the votes polled were challenged, and a fund is being raised to carry the matter into the Supreme Court, the legality of the election being questioned.

One of the richest parishes in Scotland, ecclesiastically speaking, is the parish of Govan, in the neighborhood of Glasgow. A portion of Govan is now, in fact, included in the city. The incumbent of said parish is the Rev. John Macleod, cousin of the late Dr. Norman Macleod and also of the present editor of *Good Words.* Mr. McLeod was formerly minister of the parish of Dunse, in Berwickshire, where he made himself uncomfortable by his ritualistic tendencies. Since his appearance in Govan his ritualism and High Church leanings generally have become even more pronounced. Too frequent celebration of the communion, an unauthorized hymn book, the observance of the festivals of the Christian year and saying prayers for the dead are among the charges preferred against him. Mr. Macleod would evidently be much more at home among the High Church Episcopalians than among the Presbyterians. But he could not carry with him the Govan stipend.—*Exchange.*

We report this morning, says the London *News* of the 24th ult., one of the most extraordinary cases of precocious wickedness that have ever been brought before a legal tribunal. Two lads of nine were accused of assaulting a little boy of 3, and thereby endangering his life. This formal charge covered a story which almost seems to support the theory of diabolical possession. These extraordinary boys shut up their poor unfortunate victim in a dustbin, threw bricks upon him, and fastened down the lid of the bin, leaving him to die. Their object, according to the account by one of them, was to get a reward for the recovery of the body. For more than twenty hours the child lay in this miserable condition, without food or drink, and was taken out more dead than alive. Afterward the two boys attempted to burn down an unoccupied house, but mere arson on the part of such miscreants is by comparison almost a virtue. Confronted with a magistrate, each threw the blame upon the other, and they have been remanded for further inquiries, being meanwhile kept in the workhouse.

"To Do Good and Distribute—Forget Not!"

In the fierce heat of noonday, at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, June 17, as usual, Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va., met to aid that most meritorious institution—the ancient "Charity Hospital"—by giving away at the Grand Golden Drawing (the 169th monthly) of The Louisiana State Lottery. The wheel whirled around and scattered over half a million of dollars right and left. Without particularizing too many of the winners to become tedious, we report that Ticket No. 86,440 drew the First Capital prize of $150,000. It was sold in halves, one of which fell to a lucky New Yorker who has not allowed his name to be used. Ticket No. 53,770 drew the Second Capital of $50,000, one half of which was held by S. M. Rothschild, a merchant of 232 Church street, New York city. Ticket No. 27,870 drew the Third Capital of $20,000; it was sold in tenths, one to Mr. D. Geo. Henkels, a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, Pa.; another to Mr. Charles Clarke of the same city; another to A. F. Badlam, collected through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank of San Francisco, Cal.; another to Phil. G. Gruber, Milwaukee, Wis. Nos. 11,181 and 41,309 drew the Fourth Capital of $10,000 each; sold in fractions, one-fifth to Wm. Boyd, No. 3122 School street, St. Louis, Mo.; No. 17,252, 66,114, 73,860, 88,681, drew $5,000 each, and so it went on. The next drawing (171st) will occur on Tuesday, August 12, of which full information can be had from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. $265,500 will be scattered to holders of tickets costing $5 each. Do not delay the opportunity.

Progress and Poverty.

The Duke of Argyle vigorously attacked Henry George's "Progress and Poverty." Mr. George has replied to the Duke through the pages of the "Manchester Century," and, in his reply, carries the war into the Duke's domains with even more than his usual vigor:—

"Take Scotland, of which the Duke is one of the large proprietors. What there are the results of this private property in land? That wild beasts have supplanted human beings; that glens which once sent forth their thousand fighting men are now tenanted by a couple of gamekeepers; that there is destitution and degradation that would shame savages; that little children are stunted for want of proper nourishment; that women are compelled to do the work of animals; that young girls who ought to be fitting themselves for wifehood and motherhood are chained to the machinery of factories or prowling the streets; that while a few Scotsmen have castles and palaces, more than a third of the Scottish families live in one room each, and more than two-thirds in not more than two rooms each; that thousands of acres are kept as play-gronds for strangers, while the masses have not enough of their native soil to grow a flower, and are shut out even from moor and mountain; dare not take a trout from a loch or a salmon from the sea. There the Duke may find countrymen of his, men and women, the equals in natural ability and in moral character of any peer or peeress in the land, tilling the ground with the crockit spade, cutting grain with the sickle, threshing it with the flail, winnowing it by tossing it into the air, grinding it as their forefathers did a thousand years ago. He may see the smoke from the fire in the centre of the hut ascending as best it can through the thatch, that the precious heat, which cost so much labor to procure, may be economized to the utmost. Why, they told me of a little girl in this country, barefooted, ragged and hungry, who, when they gave her bread, raised her eyes and clasped her hands and thanked our Father in Heaven for His bounty to her."

THE HORSE.—The common practice of cruelly burning certain portions of a horse's mouth with a heated iron with the view of removing the disease (generally imaginary) called *lampas*, is very severely condemned by the better class of veterinarians, who state that in this way a real trouble is produced while attempting to remove an imaginary one.

If you want fast colors and brilliant shades use the popular package Star Dyes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED:

TEN PIECES NEW DRESS GOODS!

OTTOMAN DRESS CLOTH,

in Bronze, Navy, Myrtle & Grenat.

New Sateens,

in Plain and Fancy.

NEW HOSIERY,

in LIGHT SHADES.

New Lace Curtains!

WOOL & COTTON

JAVA CANVAS.

REAL LINEN TORCHON LACES

IN ALL WIDTHS.

DENT'S 4-CLASP

KID GLOVES,

ALL SHADES.

PATTERSON, LOGGIE & CO.

CHATHAM, July 9th, '84.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

Peremptory Sale!

$40,000.00 WORTH

OF DRY GOODS.

MUST GO!

Consisting of—Dresses, Umbrellas, Parasols, Prints, Cambrics, Brocades, Trimmings, Haberdashery, Smallwares, Clothing, Household Goods, Window Drapery — everything to be found in a FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE.

Wholesale and Retail Buyers will please take Notice.

CALL AND SEE IF COMPETITION IS POSSIBLE.

TRY AND TEST GOODS AND PRICES!

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN, - Public Square, Newcastle.

Wrecked Cargo Tenders.

The undersigned, acting as agents for underwriters, invite tenders for raising and landing on Clifton Breakwater, the cargo of about 350 tons grindstones from wreck of Schr "Adelaide" now lying in about ten feet of water at lowtide, near Miscou Light House, on Miscou Island, Gloucester Co., N. B., said tenders will be received until Tuesday 15th July inst and must not require more than one half the cargo so saved as salvage.

JOSEPH REID & CO.
Clifton, Gloucester Co. N. B.

7. y. 10.*

William J. Woods,

SACKVILLE, N. B.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Marbelised Slate Mantels and Register Grates, plain, stamped and Japaned Tin-Wares, Kitchen Furnishings, House Furnishings, Hardware, etc. Orders solicited.

June 21st, 1884.

1884.

International S. S. Com'y

Summer Arrangement.

3 TRIPS A WEEK.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 5th, and until further notice, the Steamers of this line will make Three Trips a week, leaving St. John

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at 8 o'clock.

for EASTPORT, PORTLAND and BOSTON, connecting both ways at Eastport with Steamer "Charles Houghton" for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.

Returning, will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings at 8.30 o'clock, and Portland at 6 o'clock, p.m., for Eastport and St. John.

With more frequent trips in June, July, August and September, of which due notice will be given.

Through tickets can be procured at this office and at H. Chubb & Co's, to all points of Canada and the United States.

No claims for allowance after goods leave he Warehouse.

Freight received Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only, up to 6 o'clock, p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.
Reed's Point Wharf, St. John, N. B.

April 29th, 1884.

E. LEE STREET.

STREET'S

Mosquito Antidote

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

HELLEBORE.

500 lbs. Paris Green

—AT THE—

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

E. LEE STREET.

LOBSTERS!

LUD. WURZBURG,

P. O. Box 543, - - Halifax, N. S.

OFFICE—PICKFORD & BLACK'S WHARF.

EXPORTER OF LOBSTERS.

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS SOLICITED.

Cash advanced on consignments.

8. t. 28

SHAKER BLOOD SYRUP.

Cures Completely Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers and Skin and Blood Diseases of every description.

$1000 reward to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of Shaker Blood Syrup, one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any mineral substance.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Price, $1.00 Per Bottle, or Six for $5.00.

Sold by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, "Medical Hall," Chatham.

ICE CREAM

made in a triple-motion freezer—very excellent

ALSO:—

GOOD FRUIT CAKE, PLAIN Do, Tarts, Pies and Bread; also, Summer Beverages. With lots of other things. Call and see. Near Ullock's Liveryt Stables Chatham.

T. H. FOUNTAIN.
Chath am

Equity Sale.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office in the Town of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, on TUESDAY, the THIRTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the provisions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on the 3rd day of June, A. D 1884, in a certain suit in the said Court wherein James C. Loggie is plaintiff and Peter Loggie is defendent, with the approbation of the undersigned Barrister, the mortgaged lands and premises described in the mortgage deed in the Plaintiff's bill mentioned and in the said Decretal Order as follows :—

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, bounded as follows,—Westerly, by a street running along the East side of the Presbyterian School lands in the town of Chatham, northerly by land now owned and occupied by William Sinclair, southerly by