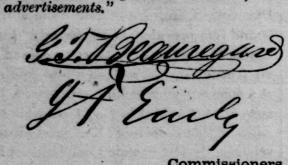
CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. TO Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion

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 fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.



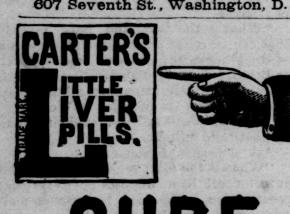
Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legis-ature for Educational and Charitable purposes-with a Capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

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GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1884-170th Monthly Drawing Capital Prize, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion. LIST OF PRIZES.

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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

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

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 viais 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 North-umberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Mary Williston, his wife, and to Mortgage bearing date the Tenth day of the control of the year of Cur Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and made be-tween the said Robert A. Williston, of Bay du Vin. in the Parish of Hardwicke, in the County of Nor-Farmer, and Mary Williston, his wife, of the one part; and the undersigned Edward Gulliver of the same place, Fisherman, of the other part; teenth day of June, A. D. 1878, in volume fifty eight of the County Records, pages 618, 619 and will in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and 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, Chat-ham, in said County, at twelve o'clock, noon, the and descriped as follows, namely, "All and sinde of Bay du Vin River, in the Parish of Hard wicke, afordsaid, known as Lot Number One. buse thereon, formerly occupied by Lu-liston, late of the said Parish of Hardwith all and singular the buildings and improve ments thereon and the rights, members privileges ditaments, and appurtenances to the same nging 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 a premises, and every part thereof.

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

EDWARD GULLIVER, Mortgagee. L. J. TWEEDIE, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

-IN-

Felt and Fur,—Leading Styles. MEN'S BOYS' & YOUTHS' READY - MADE CLOTHING. White and Regatta

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PER S. S. DURHAM CITY.

All at Bottom Prices. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL I. HARRIS & SON. WATER STREET, · CHATHAM, N. B.

CARDING.

store of M. M. Sargeant, Newcastle, E. A. Strang, Chatham, or with Wm. Stothart, Moorfield, will be taken to the Mill, carded, and returned within Derby, June 7th 1884. 9 r. 4.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every Thursday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of It s sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Pub-isher) at the following rates:— One year, in advance. -Advertisements are placed under classified head-

son, are inserted at five cents per line nonpareil, (or sixty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and two ents per line (or twenty cents per inch) for each

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of \$6.75 an inch per year. The matter space secured by the year, or season, may be hanged under arrangement made therefor with the

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circu ation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior nduc; ments to advertisers.

Address Editor ' Miramichi Advance." Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance. - JUNE 26, 1884.

Miramichi Valley Railway. Mr. Bright, C. E., on behalf of Dominion Government Railway Department, visited Chatham on Tuesday of this week and, accompanied by a number of stockholders of the Northern and Western Company, and others, examined the proposed crossing of the Valley Railway at Chatham Junction. The crossing is, as nearly as possible, at right angles with the I. C. R. and on a level therewith. Mr. Bright expressed himself well satisfied with the location and character of the work. The distance from the Junction station building to the line of the Valley Road is about 500 feet, and when the latter is in operation the Junction will be quite an important railway centre.

The rails are being laid on this end of the railway, commencing at the end of the Chatham Branch, and would .\$265,500 have been now laid across the I. C. R. Application for rates to Clubs should be made but for the delay necessitated by the Dominion Government's action in not sooner approving of the crossing, as provided by the General Railway Act. Those who visit the works along the line express surprise at the great progress being made with the grading, and we think it is safe to claim that since the Company took hold of the enterprise, it has done more real work than any other similar organization in Cana-

> da, in the same time. Advices from Boiestown inform that Mr. Maxwell, C. E., is making the survey of the line from that place to Cross Creek, while Mr. Ruel, C. E., locating the line from Marysville to the latter point. The section between Marysville and Cross Creek will be built this year. The rails required complete the track between Chatham Junction and a point five or six miles above McLaggan's at this end of the line, and between Marysville and Cross Creek, at the other end, are now en route and will be on the ground promptly. Nearly 500 tons are at Chatham Sta- trict Superintendent Price, Mechanical tion, 2,000 tons now on the S.S. Hector. bound for Miramichi, and nearly 2,000 loading on board the S. S. Falloden at Barrow, Eng.

The Lien Law Matter. Our correspondent of Renous River. appears to be happy in the privilege af forded him of discussing a pet question in the press and determined to live fully up to said privilege. He is monopolist, also, as he finds the circu lation of one paper too little for him, and makes use of the Advocate, Work and ADVANCE to publish himself. the subject were a new one and if had not already been very fully discussed in the legislature and press, we Campbellton might have greater hope of a solution of the difficulties which are involved in it; or if our correspondent approached it in a more judicial spirit and deal more moderately with those to whom we must look to have such grievances as he complains of removed or lessened. we might go further in discussing it at present, but his ideas of the legislature and the motives by which it is actuated are so peculiar, and, in fact, every- a beautiful spot. In front is a gentle defraud the creditors of the latter, or that body seems to be, according to his slope of meadow and grove of about half the operative might assist the operator views, so wrong and corrupt and he so a mile, bounded by the head waters of the to defraud the government of stumpage we think, require much time and trainground in the matter. We would vise him to prepare a bill on the ject to be sent to the next meeting of the legislature, in charge of a member whom he may select to forward it, and we promise him that if he will atwhen it is discussed he will find that he has overlooked difficulties that will present themsecure: he will find the legislature, as a whole, giving close attention to it, and the lawyers therein imparting to him an enlightenment on the sub ject, which would make him feel that he had been just a little "too fresh" in his imputation of improper motives as the barrier against the efforts heretofore made to secure a satisfactory lier law. It is possible, also, that he would find men equally earnest with himself in desiring to promote the welfare of NEW STIFF AND SOFT the poor man, but without that want of consideration for others and ostentatious solicitude for "the poor back settler," which is the leading character. istic of inexperienced but, withal, wellintentioned young politicians. would advise our friend to be calm

> know whether he does not think hi letter, which we publish in another column, was not penned hastily and without his having maturely considered the matters therein dealt with. BANK HOLIDAYS .- Saturday next 28th inst., being proclaimed as the offi-

patience until he can hear it discussed

in the legislature and, then, let us

Bank Holidays. DALHOUSIE BRANCH. - We were anxious to have a representative of the AD VANCE present at the opening of the Dal. housie Branch of the Intercolonial, and, to that end, made enquiries at Railway headquarters, Moncton, in reference to the date thereof. We were informed that there was no intention of having a formal opening, but that trains would probably be run over it the last of last WILSON'S Carding Mill at Derby is now in full operation. All wool left at the mill will week or the first of the present one. As we had not the time to spare to go afford facilities for discharging freight to true God, enforce his decree that "The 'smash the Mahdi.'

"formal opening," for an account which we are indebted to the Times. Further Investigations Needed.

Information has reached us which ustifies the assertion that a further en quiry ought to be made into the adminis tration of the Public Works in Sanbury County. Unless our information is alto gether incorrect, transactions can brought to light which render the parties implicated liable to be deprived of their

liberty for a while. In the St. John Globe of last evening very serious allegations are made in re gard to the same service in Kent County We mention no names in either case, bu are prepared in the Sunbury case to do so and to give such particulars as will sho the need of a most thorough investigation

In the Kent County case the charge is one of forgery. These things cannot be passed over. It has been repeatedly charged that the administration of the Public Works Department has been in years gone by exceedingly corrupt, and instances, almost without number could be cited where thousands of dollars were either squandered or stolen. The government of that day would of course make no enquiry; and the House was bullied into condoning acts which could not be justified. Most people hoped that this sort of thing had been stopped under Mr. Landry's and Mr. Colter's management but it appears that the only difference was in the amount stolen from the Treas ury, we do not say with the knowledge of those gentlemen, but simply that the misappropriations took place during their terms of office, and in a manner which a due exercise of vigilance would have de-

The Kent County matter ought not to be passed over. It is altogether too serious to be allowed to rest as a matter o newspaper correspondence, and should be brought under the notice of the govern-

ought to be made known, and that body purged of their presence .- Gleaner.

[Moncton Times.] Dalhousie Branch R. R. ORMALLY OPENED WITH GREAT ENTHUSI-

DALHOUSIE, June 20.—The last spike of the Dalhousie Branch Railway was driven to-day by Trackmaster McLellan, assisted by Assistant Trackmaster Patterson, in the presence of Robert Moffat,

M. P., J. C. Barberie and Chas. Labillois M. P. P.'s, Sheriff Phillips, Revs. E. P. Flewelling and Alex. Russell, T. M. Deblois, Geo. Haddow, ex-M. P., Dr. Disbrow, Jas. Morse, Judge of Probates; Warden James Moffat; Collector of Customs, Wm. Montgomery, ex-M. P. P., Postmaster Johnson-in fact all the populace of Dalhousie and surroundings, men. women and children. A few minutes later, the train, decked with bunting, in charge of Conductor Vye. drawn by engine No. 143, in charge of engineer Bulmer, hove in sight, having on board Dis-Superintendent Jos. Moore, Warren Taylor, and Mr. Trites, the contractors and a large number of people. They were followed by another train which had been engaged in ballasting, also decked with bunting. On reaching the station engines gave an ear-piercing and long con. tinued salute, which was responded to by the whistle from Moffat's mill. The church bells rang out a merry peal, the assembled crowd cheered lustily, and the several vessels in the harbor ran up their bunting, while the crews manned the yards cheering heartily.

Superintendent Price formally declared the road open, and general congratulations were exchanged. After a visit of inspection by the officials the train returned to

traffic on Monday next. This branch line, a part of the Intercolonial system, extends from Dalhousie station, which will henceforth be known as Dalhousie Junction, on the I. C. R. to the village of Dalhousie, on the head

waters of the Baie de Chaleur, a distance of six miles. Bay Chaleur or mouth of the Restigouche, the exact locality where the river merges bable, ave more than probable danger of into the estuary. Whether bay or river, | collusion between the Government and the it is less than a mile in width, and on the Quebec side is flanked by the Laurentian Mountains which, from this point of view, apparently rise precipitously from the river bank. These mountains, though in few cases rising more than 2,000 feet in height, are extremely picturesque, and the continuation of the river and mountain form one of the most charming pictures, and are the admiration of all the tourists who have been so fortunate as to

take this route. THE ROAD. The building of the road presented many engineering difficulties, which have been skilfully surmounted, though some of the grades are not less than 75 feet to miles the road winds through a cedar swamp, where gigantic cedars, some five feet in diameter, may still be seen. soon as this is passed through the winds along the shore of the bay, and farming section. The farms look to be well cultivated, the buildings neat, and a general appearance of thrift and prosper-

The read was projected several years ago, but only last year Robert Moffat, M. P. for Restigouche, succeeded in convincing the Dominion Legislature that it would prove not only a desirable but a paying McKenzie, C. E.

The work of construction was carried on under the superintendence of W. M. Bright, C. E., by Warren Taylor & Co., of Salisbury, who have the contract for grading, tracklaying and fencing, the I. C. R. authorities doing the ballasting. They commenced work August 1st, 1883, and cial Queen's Birthday, and Tuesday have employed from 300 to 400 men and next being Dominion Day, both will be from 60 to 80 horses.

Intercolonial standard, laid with steel rails on eight inch cedar sleepers, two feet apart from centres, and thoroughly ballasted with gravel from New Mills The culverts are stone. The road is fenced part way with barbed wire capped by a stringer 5x11 inch, and partly with the Everett fence. A very neat station is built at the Dalhousie end, containing ladies and gentlemen's waiting room, office. baggage room and agent's dwelling.

An extensive and carefully built wharf

event, we were not represented at the The wharf presents a frontage of 200 Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for past To judge by his own utterances, he seems towards the Grand Trunk.

of feet, is 50 feet wide, and will afford depth of 14 feet of water at low tide. freight shed, 100x35 feet, will occupy part of the wharf. This is yet to be built.

TRAFFIC.

A large business is expected for the road in grain, potatoes and other agricultural products, fish, both salmou and cod, shingles and other lumber, and general merchandise. Not only Dalhousie and the surrounding country will contribute to the traffic, but it is expected to become the entrepot of a large trade with the counties of Bonaventure and Gaspe in Quebec, as it will give them the shortest natural markets. Eventually a very large passenger business will doubtless be done. as the stream of travel is now setting this way, for Dalhousie, the terminus, presents unusual attractions, and some day is destined to become oue of the most fashionable watering places in America.

Correspondence.

The Laborer is Worthy of his Hire.

MR. EDITOR. -Since the ADVANCE has been pleased to criticise my remarks upon the injustice done the workingman, I beg leave to reply as clearly and briefly as The ADVANCE says that the combined

visdom of the legislature has hithert

been unequal to the solution of the diffi

culty. Well, as to the "combined wis dom " in question the motto " united stand, divided we fall, "comprehends it all, for in the struggle to obtain and retain office or to regain it when lost, the rights of the people have usually been almost wholly forgotten, or remembered only for the purpose of fleecing the poor man and sharing in the public plunder. You admit, however, that the man who could harmonize contending interests and propose a bill, an entirely acceptable bill that would satisfy all, would do the workingman of the country a great service. ment in a formal manner and an enquiry True, but are not such a man and such a bill impossible? When laws can If the Legislature contains men who be devised to satisfy all, good Mr. Editor, public moneys to their own use, the fact | rived. I hope it may not be irreverent to remark, in passing, that the Divine Law does not satisfy all. It is not to be expected then, that human laws shall ever be able to do so. Oh no, the laboring men does not demand anything impossible or unreasonable, he does not ask for a bill, that shall satisfy all, he simply demands a lien law that shall render equal rights to all-a measure based upon the eternal principles of justice. He demands nothing more and he shall be satisfied with nothing less. That we have not such a law already is probably owing to the fact that there are so many lawyers in the legislature; consequently more law than justice upon the Statue Books. Really, we have too much useless law just now and shall feel deeply grateful

You say that I "deal somewhat in the marvellous" and that I " really must have an exaggerated idea of the profits of the lumber business, but really, anything more marvellous or exaggerated than the man and the bill proposed by you it would be hard to conceive. I should like to see this " divinely gifted man " Mr. Editor, who could produce an "entirely accept. able bill to satisfy all." But you know very well that I merely supposed a case for the sake of argument, which argument however, so far as the merchant is concerned, is strongly borne out by the facts, as the stone palace and terrestrial parain the towns of Chatham and Douglastown amply testify, not to speak of the hoarded treasure laid up where eye hath not seen, but where, nevertheless, the moth shall enter and the rust con-

"Their gold shall rust, themselves be dust a hundred years from now.' Perhaps Mr. Editor, you will be pleased to call this exaggeration also.

You say that the operatives can pro tect themselves to a great extent by re-The road will be opened for regular | fusing to work for doubtful parties. Pray. good Mr. Editor, how are the operatives to ascertain who is or who is not doubt. ful in these degenerate days?

I now come to the absurd objections quoted by you, as obstacles in the way of justice to the working man. You hint darkly at the probable danger of collusion of the employer and employed and say that the employed might be induced to The Junction at Dalhousie Station is make bogus claims on the employer to You say not a word about the pro merchants, or the Government and the scalers, or between the merchants and the surveyors of lumber, oh no. If you Sir were " familiar with the efforts that have been made" in this direction, I would like to ask you where the bogus claim really come in? There is a law for th stumpage on logs and hemlock bark. there is the ten years lease system. practical landlord system, there is the infamous St. John Hook survey in voque by which the lumberman is hung, drawn and quartered-financially speaking-a sort of tithe system by which excessive "rents" are extorted from him, but there is no law to insure the poor laborer his hire. Oh no, there is no protection for such as he, he has no rights, he is an alien, an out law in the land; he is not recognized by the Government or the law, except for the purposes of taxation. He is compelled to contribute to the support of the Government, but he has no voice in the management thereof. This is the principle of taxation without representation with a vengeance. This also, probably, explains why the laborer has been so badly treated by the "representatives of all the people", -simply because he has no vote.

The people—the sovereign people—de exist to be governed and to pay taxes and tithes for the luxurious support branch and the line was located by W. D. of their masters "The government is to be sustained and the workingmen must go"-seems to be the one idea of the "combined wisdem", the ruling passion strong in death of the merchants' representatives. If such is British justice and fair play rible cruelty.

then "Hail Columbia." In concluding your strictures upon my communication, you admit that there may not be much in such arguments as have been "advanced" against a lien law. You The road will be thoroughly built up to may bet your bottom dollar on that, Mr. Editor. Such arguments are monstrously silly and unjust, and prevail only because backed by the influence of the almighty

> Let our legislators learn a lesson from their neighbors across the line and alter their present deplorable extermination policy. Let them be wise in time and remember that 'Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,

the shrine of the god of Mammon and forms the deep water terminus, which will kneeling instead at the shrine of the one him troops to shoot down Bedouins and to

courtesies and requesting the insertion of the above in your valuable columns. I am, very truly yours,

Renous River, 21st June, 1884.

The Scaler's Examination To the Editor of the Advance. SIR, -In the Advocate of the 18th, there appears a communication signed by John Foy and Edward Hay, complaining of unfair treatment by the Board of Examiners of Lumber Scalers and in doing so they insult not only the examiners but all the scalers who were fortunate enough to pass a successful examination. They say they were not Government supporters. That

charge will not stand good. Holmes Parks and others were Government supporters and did not pass, while in the ranks of those who passed can be found supporters of the late Government. Messrs. Foy and Hays &c, why not speak plainer and state what you would like, viz,-Hays examine Foy and Foy examine Hays and then select a few to fill up vacancy. You say some of the successful ones told you they did not answer questions. You are too credulous. one was having a lark at your expense, or did you see their papers? You saw one anothers. Were they alike? should have sat further apart. People would not then have taken notice of you. You want to compare records as surveyors. The successful ones will not suffer by the comparison. When next you show print, I advise you, as a friend, not to let your temper run away with your judgement. Yours. ONE WHO WAS PRESENT AT THE EX-

Mr. Robinson Replies to the Advo-

Mr. Editor .-

DEAR SIR, -Allow me to trespass more on the columns of your paper, rebutt some statements made by the editor of that wonderful sheet, the Advocate. He says the article was written ment is not true as you know and I can prove, as I happened to show my letter to a respectable resident of the town before giving it to you. He says I am guilty of wilfully misrepresenting what was said. Now, sir. this is acknowledging that a portion of it was said, anyway, and I am prepared to prove that every word of it is correct. He has stated, privately, that he made a mistake by not taking notice of the concert in his paper, and also by saying what he did to me. If he would stop at that I would forgive him, but when he attempts to publish me as a liar I think I am justified in defending myself and, at the same time, proving that he is stating falsehoods. I can prove by a respectable resident that I am correct stating what Mr. Anslow said, and if I bring them face to face he will tell him so. The person referred to says he does present, but would assert positively that I am correct. I think Mr. Anslow must be in a state of lunacy when he writes

he not state what he did say? He dare not do so, as he would make the matter still worse for himself. The article written and signed "a Presbyterian" is by none other than the no torious Mr. Anslow himself, or his junior. He would like to cloak himself under the garb of a Presbyterian, but he is only exposing himself more fully. In reference to my influence, small as it is, it would

be very little if it was not more than his

and the Advocate's put together. talks about me hiding myself behind other individual. I think he had better go and hide himself up about Willow Grove, and take his manuscript with him and try and do better. He also talks about my animosity and bile. I think he must begin to feel as if he had something worse by this time. He also tries to make little of me by calling me a black. smith, but this is the highest honor he can confer on me, as I am proud of my mechanical profession and also as carriage manufacturer in this town, which I am not ashamed of. It is a blacksmith's pride always to be able to take a good welding heat, not to burn the iron by making the furnace too hot. I think the blacksmith's furnace is getting too for the Messrs. Anslow, and they will get a hotter one if they do not mend their ways. Mr. Anslow has certainly acted Annanias the second by the statements he comes in acting Sapphira to confirm Annanias' statement. I think it would be better for Mr. Anslow if he had completed his apprenticeship as a butcher and not be murdering the English language in the manner he does. Perhaps the Messrs Anslow would be inclined to say that I have stated what is not true about their paper, but what every person says, nearly every person, must be true, and would go further and say that it is a fraud on the party it represents, and I as one of that party, think it high time that we had a publication issued which morally. socially and politically would be a benefit to the people.

WM. ROBINSON. Newcastle, June 21st. 1884.

London "Truth" On Gen. Gordon. Let us consider facts. General Gordon is a man who has two excellent qualities: 1. he despises money; 2, he despises death. But if we look into his career, we find that he loves adventure, is ready to take service with any barbarian or despot who wishes to destroy the lives of other barbarians, and does not hold himself, like his prototype Dalgetty, bound to make his employer's interests his own. He first came to the front in China. He entered the service of the Emperor of

China, and carried on military operations against the Taepings. But on what moral grounds has an Englishman a right to slay Chinese at the bidding of a Chinaman? For all that is known to the contrary, the Taepings were in the right, and the Emperor in the wrong. Be this as it may, one thing is certain, that the Taeping revolution was suppressed with hor-

The we hear of him taking service with the Cape Government, and becoming its commander-in-chief in a war against the Basutos. But, having accepted this post, he went over, bag and baggage, the Basutos. In Egypt he accepted the governship of the Soudan from the Khedive Ismail, and then proceeded to slay and destroy all Soudanese who would not acknowledge Ismail as their ruler. Lastly, having accepted a mission to induce the Soudanese to allow the Egyptian garrisons to withdraw peacefully

to be a sort of a Deist, regarding his own will as that of the Deity.

It is full time that we should ponder over the above facts. Hero-worship is all very well. In the present age, love of money is so prevalent, one mires a man who does not care for it whilst personal bravery always commands respect. But we must not run away with the notion that we are bound to regard a man who possesses these qualities as a being of supernatural virtue, or to consider that black becomes white at his

The Church of England.

The recently published "Official Year-Book of the Church of England "gives u a vast fund of information concerning the great historic church of the Mother Coun try. It is most gratifying to notice that her connection with the State does not appear to at all paralyse voluntary giv ing. During the third of a century ending with 1874, 27 cathedrals were restor ed, and 1,700 new churches built, and 7. 000 old churches restored at a cost of \$125,000,000, a very large proportion of which sum was contributed by private benevolence. In the course of the ten years preceding 1883, churches were built at the rate of 85 a year while no less than 228 were on an average annually repaired or enlarged. Nor is the record of the church in the matter of education one whit inferior. Her school expenditure for the seventy years succeeding 1811 amounted to the monstrous sum of \$135, 000,000. She has "provided school accommodation for 2,385,000 children against 1,300,000 by School Boards and 854,000 by all other denominations, and last year the average attendance at church schools was 1,538,000, out of a gross total of just over 3,000,000." The growth of the Church in the present century is also well illustrated by the increase in the number of her bishoprics. About forty years ago the sees of Manchester and Ripon were founded. Within the last sever years the sees of Truro, St. Albans, Liverpool, Newcastle and Southwell were addwill be established as soon as the funds requisite for their permanent endowment shall have been raised. These figuresand we have only given a few-demonstrate the very strong hold the Church yet has on the people of England.

He Honors His Father and Draws \$15,000.

The holder of one-fifth ticket 10,842 the capital of \$75,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery, Tuesday, is Mr. Isaac Haines, engineer on the M. & C. R. R. To a Chattanooga Times reporter, he said: "I happened to find an old \$1.00 bill in my pocketbook when in Memphis, and, concluded to buy a lottery ticket of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., by mail. I thought no more of it, when a telegram from New Orleans was received to-day, that No. 10,842 had drawn the prize, \$75,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery, I found that my ticket corresponded with such abominable statements. Why does C. R. R. 14 years, and is held in high esteem. He has supported two sisters and an aged father for years near Stevenson, Ala. A few months ago, in the same Louisiana State Lottery, he drew a large prize, receiving \$600 for his share." -Memphis (Tenn) Ledger, May 19.

Geo. H. Hosmer defeated Albert Hamm at Point of Pines, Chelsea, Mass., on Tuesday of last week, by a little over two He lengths, in 23 min. 40 sec. The race was an- for \$500 a side and an added purse of \$600 Hamm lost the race by bad steering.

Fraternising Firemen. A firemen's celebration at Woodstock on Thursday last, on the occasion of the "opening" of the water works was a great success. In the morning there was a polymorphian parade; in the afternoon the firemen had their procession. In addition to Woodstock-St. John Carleton, Portland, St. Stephen, Fredericton and St. Mary's were represented. All looked well. The Mayor and Common Council led the procession in carriages, After the march, Mayor Jones thanked the visiting firemen; District Engineer Wilson replied on behalf of St. John. The sports were witnessed by an immense gathering. the St. Stephen firemen-time 1.24. Portland 1.25; St. John 1.34. In the 200 vards foot race C. R. Cliff, of St. Mary's defeated Wm. Crangle of Woodstock. St. Stephen was awarded the prize for the 200 yard hose cart race, going over the ground though they had no competitors The firemen were entertained at supper in the rink, and in the evening they attended a bonnet hop and promenade con-

The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "James Stephens, the ex-Fenian head centre, has forwarded to an active member of the Brotherhood at Chicago a manuscript circular summoning an early meeting at Chicago of prominent Irish. Americans who are willing to join a new movement in favor of a military organization on the lines proposed by the late John O'Mahoney. Stephens declares that the services of several distinguished European officers have already been placed at his disposal. He is sanguine that he can secure others. No definite plan of action will be proposed until the convention of Irish patriots, which it is proposed to hold soon in Paris. To this convention the Chicago conference is invited to elect delegates. After the convention an Irish at home and abroad, expounding the aims of the new movement. In the plan of operations mooted, is a scheme to despatch balloons, manned with desperadoes, over England to drop explosives upon the cities and towns below. Captain McCafferty has been commissioned to examine and report upon the plans and apparatus. Several Fenians in Paris have volunteered to take part in an aerial expedition." What terrinc fellows these Fenians are, to be sure!

A London cable to the Globe says the actual average price obtained for the new Canadian loan, £5,000,000, is, it appears, somewhat lower than was announced. Instead of the average being £91 2s., it is £91 ls. 8d. Tenders at 91 receive 60 per cent, of the amount applied for. The London press differs in opinion re-

garding the result. The Times, while the whole satisfied that the results of the application for the loan are gratifying to those who have issued it, adds that the time is not likely to encourage speculators for rise. The Standard considers the loan from the Soudan, he has sought to con- a practical failure; neither the investing vert this into a desultory campaign against | public nor the Stock Exchange favored it. the Soudanese, and has written to say Their indifference is not to be wondered But above all let them cease bowing at that his employers will cover themselves at in view of the jobbery connected with with indelible disgrace if they do not send | Canadian Pacific. The Telegraph regards the result as a relative failure, partly due and sit on the track half a mile from and from the vessels, which now have to laborer is worthy of his hire" and back it As to his religion, the 'Christian' hero in the minds of the British investers by with the declaration that he shall have it. never has pretended to be a Christian. the attitude of the Dominion Government

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