

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 10 Shares in proportion.

AS. 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 towards all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

Commissioners. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes...

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, JULY 15, 1884-1700 Monthly Drawing. Capital Prize, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

Table with 2 columns: LIST OF PRIZES, CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000, 10 Shares in proportion. Prizes include 1st Prize \$25,000, 2nd Prize \$10,000, etc.

1867 Prizes amounting to \$25,000. Application for prizes should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write giving full address, stating the name of the State and address Registered Letters to New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (at 50 cents and upwards by Express at our expense).

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

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Cure SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, Bile, and all the ailments which attend the bowels, which will correct all disorders of the stomach, and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured SICK HEADACHE.

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BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, N. B., every Thursday morning in time for dispatch 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, in advance, \$1.00. After 6 months, 75c. Advertisements are placed under classified headings. Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at five cents per line (nonpareil, or sixty cents per inch) for the first insertion, and at three cents per line (or twenty cents per inch) for each continuation.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., JUNE 26, 1884.

Miramichi Valley Railway.

Mr. Bright, C. E., on behalf of the 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 have been now laid across the I. C. R. 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 Canada, in the same time.

Advices from Boiestown inform us that Mr. Maxwell, C. E., is making the survey of the line from that place to Cross Creek, while Mr. Ruel, C. E., is locating the line from Marysville to the latter point. The section between Marysville and Cross Creek will be built this year. The rails required to 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 Station, 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 afforded him of discussing a pet question in the press and determined to live fully up to said privilege. He is a monopolist, also, as he finds the circulation of one paper too little for him, and makes use of the Advocate, World and Advance to publish himself. If the subject were a new one and if it had not already been very fully discussed in the legislature and press, we 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 dealt 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, everybody seems to be, according to his views, so wrong and corrupt and he so patriotic and inflexible, that it would, we think, require much time and training to bring him down to practical ground in the matter. We would advise him to prepare a bill on the subject 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 attend when it is discussed he will find that he has overlooked many difficulties that will present themselves against the law he would secure; he will find the legislature, as a whole, giving close attention to it, and the lawyers therein imparting to him an enlightenment on the subject, which would make him feel that he had been just a "too fresh" in his imputation of improper motives as the barrier against the efforts heretofore made to secure a satisfactory lien law. It is possible, also, that he would find men equally earnest with himself in desiring to promote the welfare of the poor man, but without that want of consideration for others and ostentatious solicitude for "the poor back-settler," which is the leading characteristic of inexperienced but, with well-intentioned young politicians, we would advise our friend to be calm, prepare his bill, possess his soul in patience until he can hear it discussed in the legislature and, then, let us know whether he does not think his letter, which we publish in another column, was not penned hastily and without his having maturely considered the matters therein dealt with.

Bank Holidays.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—Saturday next, 28th inst., being proclaimed as the official Queen's Birthday, and Tuesday next being Dominion Day, both will be Bank Holidays.

Dalhousie Branch.

DALHOUSIE BRANCH.—We were anxious to have a representative of the Dalhousie Branch of the Intercolonial, and to that end, made enquiries at Railway headquarters, Moncton, in reference to the same. 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 week or the first of the present one. As we had not the time to spare to go and sit on the track half a mile from Dalhousie station to watch for the event, we were not represented at the

formal opening.

formal opening, for an account of which we are indebted to the Times.

Further Investigations Needed.

Information has reached us which justifies the assertion that a further enquiry ought to be made into the administration of the Public Works in Sanbury County. Unless our information is altogether incorrect, transactions can be 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 regard to the same service in Kent County. We mention no names in either case, but are prepared in the Sanbury case to do so, and to give such particulars as will show 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

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 workman, I beg leave to reply as clearly and briefly as possible. The ADVANCE says that the combined wisdom of the legislature has hitherto been unequal to the solution of the difficulty. Well, as to the "combined wisdom" in question the motto "united we 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 workman of the country a great service. True, but are not such a man and such a bill impossible? When laws are devised to satisfy all, good Mr. Editor, then indeed will the millennium have arrived. 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 be able to do so. Oh no, the laboring men do 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 general principles of justice. He demands nothing more than 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 Statute Books. Really, we have too much useless law just now and shall feel deeply grateful for a little justice.

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 fact as the bill proposed by you it would be hard to conceive. I should like to see "that divinely gifted man" Mr. Editor, who could produce an "entirely acceptable 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 paradise in the towns of Chatham and Douglastown amply testify, not to speak of the hoarded treasure laid up where eye hath not seen, and where, nevertheless, the moth shall enter and the rust consume.

"The 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 protect themselves to a great extent by refusing to work for doubtful parties. Pray, good Mr. Editor, how are the operatives to ascertain who is or who is not doubtful 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 collision of the employer and employed, and say that the employer might be induced to make his claims on the employer to defraud the creditors of the latter, or that the operative might assist the employer to defraud the Government of stampage etc. You say not a word about the danger of collision between the Government and the merchants, 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 logic class really come in? There is a law for the imposition and collection of an exorbitant stampage on logs and hemlock bars, there is the ten years lease system, a practical landlord system, there is the infamous St. John Hook survey in vogue, by which the lumberman is hung, drawn and quartered—financially speaking—a sort of tie 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 outlaw, he is not recognized by the Government, he is not 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—do not govern in the county, they merely exist to be governed and to pay taxes and tithes for the luxurious support of their masters. "The government is not to be sustained by the one idea of the 'combined wisdom' the ruling passion strong in death of the merchants' representatives. If such is British justice and fair play 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 may bet your bottom dollar that Mr. Editor, such arguments are monstrously silly and unjust, and prevail only because backed by the influence of the almighty dollar.

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 "All fare the land, to hastening his prey." Where wealth accumulates, there the "laborer is worthy of his hire" and lack it with the declaration that he shall have it. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for past

feet, is 50 feet wide, and will afford a depth of 14 feet of water at low tide. A freight shed, 100x25 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 salmon 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 Gaspé 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 it is destined to become one of the most fashionable watering places in America.

The Scaler's Examination.

Sir,—In the Advocate of the 15th, 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 that we 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 Hay & Co., who speak plainly and state what you would like, viz.—Hays examine Foy and Foy examine Hays and then select a few to fill up the vacancy. You say some of the successful ones told you they did not answer their questions. You are too credulous. Some one was having a lark at your expense, did you see their papers? You say you did not see their papers? You 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 in print, I advise you, as a friend, not to let your temper run away with your judgement. Yours,

Mr. Robinson Replies to the Advocate.

DEAR SIR.—Allow me to trespass once more on the columns of your paper, to rebut some statements made by the editor of that wonderful sheet, the Advocate. He says that the article was written by D. G. Smith and not by me; this statement 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 content 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 in stating falsehoods. I can prove to a respectable resident that I am correct in 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 not wish me to make use of his name at present, but would assert positively that I am correct. I think Mr. Anslow must be in a state of lunacy when he writes such abominable statements. Why does he not state what he did say? He dare not do so, as he would make the matter still worse for himself.

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 the number." He has been on the M. & 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 name Louisiana State Lottery, he drew a large prize, receiving \$800 for his share. —Memphis (Tenn) Ledger, May 19.

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 polymorph 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 visiting firemen, District Engineer Wilson replied on behalf of St. John. The sports were witnessed by an immense gathering. The 300 yards hose race was won by the St. Stephen firemen—time 1:24. Portland 1:25; St. John 1:34. In the 200 yards 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 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 concert.

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 calling 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'Mahony. 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 address will be issued to the 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 McCaffrey 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 terrific fellows these Fenians are, to be sure!

The "Truth" On Gen. Gordon.

Let us consider a fact. 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 Dalgity, 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 Taipings. But on what moral grounds has an Englishman a right to lay Chinese at the bidding of a Chinaman? For all that is known to the contrary, the Taipings were in the right, and the Emperor in the wrong. Be this as it may, one thing is certain, that the Taipings revolution was suppressed with horror.

The war of his 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, to the Basutos. In Egypt he accepted the governorship of the Sudan from the Khedive Ismail, and then proceeded to lay and destroy all Sudanese who would not acknowledge Ismail as their ruler. Lastly, having accepted a mission to induce the Sudanese to allow the Egyptian garrisons to withdraw peacefully from the Sudan, he has sought to convert this into a deadly campaign against the Sudanese, and has written to say that his employers will have to send him troops to shoot down Bedouins and "smash the Mahdi."

As to his religion, the "Christian" hero never has pretended to be a Christian. To judge by his own utterances, he seems 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, when love of money is so prevalent, one admires 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 bidding.

The Church of England.

The recently published "Official Year-Book of the Church of England" gives us a vast fund of information concerning the great historic church of the Mother Country. It is most gratifying to notice that the connection with the State does not appear to be all paralysing voluntary giving. During the third of a century ending with 1874, 27 cathedrals were restored, 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 35 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 to be envied. Her school expenditure for the seventy years succeeding 1811 amounted to the monstrous sum of \$185,000,000. She has "provided school accommodation for 2,885,000 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 bishops. About forty years ago the sees of Manchester and Ripon were founded. Within the last seven years the sees of Truro, St. Albans, Liverpool, Newcastle and Southwell were added to the number; Wakefield and Bristol will be established as well as the funds requisite for their permanent endowment shall have been raised. These figures—and we have only given a few—demonstrate the very strong hold the Church yet has on the people of England.

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

Renous River, 21st June, 1884.

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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 the number." He has been on the M. & 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 name Louisiana State Lottery, he drew a large prize, receiving \$800 for his share. —Memphis (Tenn) Ledger, May 19.

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 polymorph 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 visiting firemen, District Engineer Wilson replied on behalf of St. John. The sports were witnessed by an immense gathering. The 300 yards hose race was won by the St. Stephen firemen—time 1:24. Portland 1:25; St. John 1:34. In the 200 yards 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 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 concert.

The "Truth" On Gen. Gordon.

Let us consider a fact. 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 Dalgity, 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 Taipings. But on what moral grounds has an Englishman a right to lay Chinese at the bidding of a Chinaman? For all that is known to the contrary, the Taipings were in the right, and the Emperor in the wrong. Be this as it may, one thing is certain, that the Taipings revolution was suppressed with horror.

The Church of England.

The recently published "Official Year-Book of the Church of England" gives us a vast fund of information concerning the great historic church of the Mother Country. It is most gratifying to notice that the connection with the State does not appear to be all paralysing voluntary giving. During the third of a century ending with 1874, 27 cathedrals were restored, 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 35 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 to be envied. Her school expenditure for the seventy years succeeding 1811 amounted to the monstrous sum of \$185,000,000. She has "provided school accommodation for 2,885,000 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 bishops. About forty years ago the sees of Manchester and Ripon were founded. Within the last seven years the sees of Truro, St. Albans, Liverpool, Newcastle and Southwell were added to the number; Wakefield and Bristol will be established as well as the funds requisite for their permanent endowment shall have been raised. These figures—and we have only given a few—demonstrate the very strong hold the Church yet has on the people of England.

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