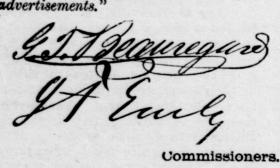
Louisiana State Lottery Company. "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good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



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.

It never scales or postpones

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D, IN THE ACA-DEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1885—179th Monthly, Drawing. Capital Prize, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

Application for rates to Clubs should be made enlyto the Office of the Company in New Orleans full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

or M. A. Dauphin. 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and addres Registered Letters to New Orleans National Bank. New Orleans, La

M. A Dauphin,

The Directors of the Chatham Skating Rink beg to inform the public that

Skating&PromenadeTickets

Season of 84-5

May be obtained either at Mackenzie's Drug Stor

r fr om the Secretary.

Season Tickets-SKATING.

FAMILY TICKETS \$ 6.50.—This ticket will entitle d members of a family to skate and promenade eglivirp for the season, said three members to

1st,-The parent and one child, (the latter to mean any child except a young man of I8 years of 2nd.—A widowed parent (or a guardian) and two children (excepting young men of 18 years or Memembers of the family (over the three above designated) will receive tickets (excepting young men over 18 years of age) at \$1 each.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, \$4.50, entitles the nolder to skating and promenade privileges for the season. All ages over 12 years to be included in this class of ticket holders.

LADY'S TICKET, \$2.50, entitling the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season. All ages over 12 years to be included in this class. CHILD'S TICKET, \$2 00, entitling the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season in the day time, but will not include evening kating. Ages under 12 years only to be cluded in this class of ticket holders.

GFNTLEMAN'S TICKET, \$2.00 LADY'S TICKET, \$1.00. These tickets entitle the holdens tol promenad

Season Tickets-Promenade Only

Monthly Tickets.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, \$2.00 LADY'S TICKET, \$1.00.
These tickets entitle the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the period of one month from date of issue only.

Single, Admissions.

Single Admission for Skating 25 cts., or Six Tickets (each of which will entitle the holder to one day's skating) for \$1.00. Single Admission to Promenade (Band Nights) 10c (Ordinary Nights) 50 Holders of aforesaid tickets will not thereby entitled to Admission on Carnival Nights, as all Carnivals and such Entertainments are Extra The Rink will, at all times, be under the supervision and control of two members of the Board of Directors, assisted by a competent Janitor, and proper order and discipline may be relied upon, and good behaviour will be strictly enforced. The Rink will be opened on Mondays, Tuesdays. Thursdays and Fridays at 1 p.m. and close at 10 p. m. On Saturdays it will open at 10 o'clock, a. m. and close at 6 o'clock p. m., intermission of one hour each day between 1 & 2 and 6 & 7

MUSIC WILL BE FURNISHED BY THE

Chatham Brass Band

rwo evenings eachweek from the opening of the Notice of the Rink being open for Skating will be given by hoisting the Rink Flag as wellas by GEO. WATT, D. FERGUSON. Secretary

Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction in frent of the Subscriber's Store, at Kouchibouguar, in the Parish of Carleton, and County of Kent, on Saturday, the 4th day of April next, at twelve o'clock, noon, under and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in a certain indenture of mortgage dated the twenty-first day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight two, and made between Richard Tracey of the Parish of Carleton, in the County of Kent and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and Ellen his wife, of the one part and George McLeod of the City of St. John, in the County of St. John and Province aforesaid, merchant, of the other part; Registered in the office of the Registrar of de ds etc., in and for the County of Kent, in Book B. No. 2, pages 307, 308 and 309, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said mort gage default having been made in the payment of principal moneys and interest thereof, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the aid mortgage as follows, viz: "all that certain_piece or parcel of land adjoining on the North to land now owned and occupied by the said Richard Tracey and fronting on the West side of the road leading from Richibucto to Chatham, containing fifty acres more or less, also all that certain piece or pareel of land being meadow land fronting on the South side of the aforsaid Road and adjoining on the North to meadow land sweed by W. B. Weldon, Esquire, containing fifty acres more or less; also all that piece or parcel of land adjoining land now owned and occupied by Richard Tracey on the North and fronting on the East side of the aforsaid Road containing fifty acres more or less, being lands conveyed from Walter Tracey of the said Parish of Carleton to the said Richard Tracey by deed dated the twenty-fifth day of October, A. D. 1878, and registered in Kent County Records No. 12.189: also all that certain piece o parcel of land lying and being in the said Parish of Carleton, bounded and described as follows: commencing at a marked spruce tree standing on the North West side of the Post Road leading from Richibucto to Miramichi and distant by the Magnet, North seventy degrees West seventy five chains of four poles each from the Noth East angle of Let No. 26, granted to Richard Smith, thence running along the said Road North twenty degrees and forty-five minutes West twenty-one chains to a marked stake, thence East fifty-four chains to a marked cedar stake, thence South twenty chains to a marked ine tree and thence West forty-seven chains to a place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, being a piece of land conveyed from Walter Tracev Deed dated June 21st. A. D. 1860, registered No. 5.525, Kent County Records Book O. page 297. For terms of sale and other particulars apply the office of the undersigned at Kouchibouguac. Dated the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D.

GEORGE McLEOD.

3. h. 26

Miramichi Advance.

Natural Law in the Spiritual World.

In an introductory article in the World, the Rev. E. Wallace Waits opens a review of Professor Drummond's excellent book, "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." is impossible to form any idea of his drift from his short preface, but there is a hint or indication, that Professor Drummond and Mr. Waits are in different boats, if not in different waters. It is to be hoped that he is not inspired with the zeal of the shrine-makers of Ephesus and sees danger to his craft in the developement of truth in natural order, freed from the dreams of superstition and the dross of dogma-truth, the heritage and patrimony of all who have ears to hear, eyes to see and hearts to understand what the potter has to say to the clay.

A review of such a book is worth doing well and considerately, as it is important that we should see clearly and not through beams and motes. The white light that Mr. Drummond wishes to withdraw the mist and eclipse from, should be caught directly before it is toned, or refracted by the interposition of preconceived opinions, or intermediate objects. His method is scientific, as all search for truth must be, if we would attain it, and not the mere play of the imagination, however important the ex-4,500 ercise of it is, in seeing the relation day. \$265,500 and combining the sequence of facts. He does not argue, but narrate and describe and present natural and inevitable results. Argument is only conflict of opinion, and depends as much for its success on its skill as on its cause, but there is no need of argument about the shining of the Sun and its effects.

> The truth which this book purposes to unfold in its comprehensive application is that of the XII Corinthians. bringing both mind and matter under the influence of the unity of its light The spirit works by one and the same law in both and is the "same yester-"day, to-day and forever, in whom "there is no variablness or shadow of "turning." There are no great or small exceptions in its operations, which are as uniform as they are continuous. 'There are diversities of gifts, but

'the same spirit, and there are differen-

ces of administrations, but the same Lord, and there are diversities of operations, but it is the same God which worketh all in all. But the 'manifestation of the spirit is given "to every man to profit withal." Mr Drummond's book is just the amplification of this truth, illustrated and strengthened, if possible, by our fuller knowledge of the visible universe. Had Paul the same materials and had the people whom he addressed the faculty for appreciating their lesson, he, doubtless, would have used the same method. As it was it is marvelous how exact and scientific he is, and it is conceivable what he might have done under other conditions. The law, which is not an entity but a process, by which the Spirit works, presents itself to be one and inclivis- youthfulness. We welcome this truth able, like its origin, and the one characteristic of its nature expressible in words is universal beneficence. or love-not mere affection. We are puzzled and perplexed in contemplating the variety of its effects, in the details of its operations.—The medium modifying the light &c. But, if ex- Drummond addresses the hard-headed alted to a standpoint from which we could view the scene of simplicity, harmony and omnipotence of power we would know "even as we are known." An enlightened imagination gives us glimpses of this scene-visions which we cherish in faith and hope. As in matter, so in mind. with this supreme difference that in

fact, viz., the will, sovereign yet subservient, which alone is the stage on which evil acts its part, which may suggest its origin and in a measure may explain the apparent inscrutibility of its co-existence with good. How does the law of the Spirit work President. on this supersensible element which alone in nature is rebellious to it -For there can be no dualism in this relation. Two wills cannot reign in the same sphere of action, except in

the mind we come face to face with a

mystery in nature, nevertheless a

antagonism, as we see on earth, or the one in subjection to the other-the lower to the higher-producing a harmony, as reason and revelation picture that "peace which passeth all understanding" in that kingdom where all shall be in subordination to the will of The law of the Spirit works will exactly as it does on all else. There is no difference, no exception. The thing worked upon is only another in essence and quality, and the manifestations of its effects are only different accordingly. The details are altered, but the principle is the same. The effect of this law is redemption--life out of death. Death, be it well observed, is a relative term, full of misconception by us, kence the melancholy of our religions and the gloom or callousness of our burials. There is no extinction or annihilation in nature, all is eternal life, in high or low conditions. We see redemption around us every day, in the physical world, in the conformity of its relation to the above law. Our material bodies obey it involuntarily, when not under the despotism of our will and the impulse of its disloyalty. Even social and

political organizations are transcripts of

Keep Cool, Gentlemen.

that law-more or less perfect-how "Methinks she doth protest too imperfect we all know. The degree of submission of the will to the community much," is Queen Gertrude's comment of the Province, and that their conduct under the general direction of Lord Tuesday next, 31st inst., then to take place at which is the higher will, is the measure on the utterances of her counter- furnishes an additional argument Wolseley are operating at considerable

contract is always presupposed, or rule, be accepted as substitutes for that out of which these deplorable it is neither binding nor workable, except by the employment of physiforce. This will result in decomposing the body, into its first elements, to combine again in some other form, striving in the direction of the law of nature, viz., that of least

resistance consistent with true develope-Now, is this not precisely the same method in the higher and more important sphere of the mind? The redemption of the will from the dominion of itself is its decomposition and death and its new life to that of the Spirit which operates on it by the same universal law of love. Its entire submission to the will of God, to "be still and see the salvation of our God," is addressed to us as well as to Israel of old. It can do nothing but submit and that it can do by the power of that law all else is done and accomplished. Its future business is to correspond with its new environment, grow and develop in the light, till it attain "unto full-grown man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ." We could not know this of ourselves

by thinking it out. Philosophy could only rise to the level of its own height, and fall back on its own weakness, after infinite efforts. Nothing can redeem itself. This is a basal fact in nature. The higher must condescend to the lower and assimilate it, or else the lower will remain in an eternal circuit of monotonous change and interchange. Two revelations were necessary-that of God in nature and His law in Christ-to lift the min from its imprisonment. No human power could do it, though exerted countless ways, from the lowest and most degrading forms of heathen sac rifice, to the pious asceticism of to-

The law that redeems a seed from its decomposed elements in the earth and produces the perfection of the lily, is just the same that moves in the earthquake, or redeems a human soul by dissolving its will out of the elements of which a new creation springs in conformity to the will of God, and in the likeness of the Son of Man. This is redemption, aside from the other, yet important details of justification, propitiation &c , which are involved in it, but belong more to

abstract theology. Both the flower and the soul seek congenial environments, both are blessed and correspond with them; both, in the fullness of time, display a glory of which that of Solomon is a mere shadow and semblance. The reverse of that condition is the judicial act God in the result of disobedience, which is the wilful act of man in opposition to and rejection of that law, which is as just as it is inexorable. The order and method of it will be clear to our developed consciousness in whatever kingdom the soul may have corresponded with here, be it that of love or sel fishness. The organism will just suit its environment, with this inevitable reversal that, in one, the appetite may loathe the objects of its desires while, in the other, it will be the measure of its enjoyment.

The book is, like its subject, a germ from which infinite thought springs, as suggestive as the opening of a valve to a head of steam under pressure. It like a dream or vision of truth, made articulate-intuitions and experiences expressed that are dormant, if not dead in many minds that will revive and rejoice in the light. Mr. Drummond has simply blown the ecclesiastical dust off an old truth, with which the disputes of the schools had covered it, and presents it in the beauty of its eternal as a long-lost friend, released and returned from the banishment and im prisonment of scribes and pharisees, not dressed in the clothes of servitude or bound in the chains of slavery, but glorious in the robes of natural law and smiling in that perfect freedom "which casteth out fear." Mr and intellectual-the defiant multitude, who, like Thomas of old, demand scientific test. He got it and so may they if they will and, like him also, receive the lesser blessing. For the soft-hearted and trustful, the precious few in the wilderness, it is not needed, though they may rejoice in its strength. For them simple faith is enough. "Blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed.'

We trust that Mr. Waits will see, in the Revelation of a Natural Law in The Spiritual World, a surer foundation for weary feet and seeking souls than the skepticisms offered in the conflict of creeds and traditions, however ancient: and that the assurance which it gives that we are bound and knit together in the eternal frame of the universe by a law that is as loving as it is just and true, may inspire the prayer of David-"let us fall now into the hand of the Lord, for his mercies are great; and let me not fall into the hand of man."

Since the above was in type Mr. Waits' second article on the above subject appeared in yesterday's World. In exact accordance with natural law he has advanced a step in evolution towards the light, correspondent with his environment, viz , himself, or reason, it matters not which, and developed into a rationalist. There we must leave him for the present, with all these struggling impotencies which, like bubbles in water, can rise no higher than the element that gave them birth.-The devils reason, and believe also, but, alas! their reason is their torment. Mr. Waits is, nevertheless, wrestling with truth. Let us look on with genu ine sympathy, for he cannot prevail. His victory will be his defeat.

SHORT LINE. - Miramichi is in ful sympathy with St. John and other parts of the Province in desiring to see the Short Line from the West, via the Megantic and International routes put in operation as soon as possible.

sincerity. They are the veneering which deceivers fortify their own assurance and hope to inspire confidence in their integrity. We have the Moncton Times and our own little World protesting Mr. Adams' innocence of writing correspondence for the former paper. If we were to say what many believe, viz., that Mr. Adams was the writer or inspirer of the World's recent Fredericton telegram, "Mr. Adams

scalps the Government," that paper

would, no doubt, be out again address-

ing its usual and congenial bad lan

guage to the ADVANCE and its editor.

That, however, would not change

people's belief in the matter of

Mr. Adams' methods of advertising

himself. On Saturday last the World was particularly angry and, no doubt, felt like "protesting" about everything. It couldn't say much in connection with what we were obliged to state concerning its "President's" subsidy grabs, for our statements, as it knew, were true in every particular. It had to do something to discredit the ADVANCE, however, so it made our references to its pet politician, Mr. Adams, the text of a wrathful onslaught upon the "hypocritical editor." It accuses "the Councillor" ' aye, there's the rub," with possessing "a being so permeated with hypocrisy and falsehood," of "elaborate and uncalled-for hypocrisy" with be ing "nasty and unprofessional," given to "littleness and nastiness," being beneath contempt," etc. All this was in the World's leading editorial and as most people will agree, is eminently appropriate language to be employed in the defence of the gentleman who is so sorely in need of such service, even from papers like the World. Those who are acquainted with the relationships existing between certain parties in Newcastle a ! others in the I. C. Railway and Times chas in Moncton will be amused over the tatement in the Moncton paper that A. Adams never writes for its column, save over his own name. It is a rule of even such newspapers as the Times that correspondents shall send their real names with their writings, but, generally, the names are merely sent in confidence. We happen to know that much of Mr. Adams' writing, or composition-much that has been either written, dictated inspired by him-has appeared as "Miramichi Notes" in the Times. The denial of the fact by that paper, or even by Mr. Adams himself, can make no difference in reference to it and it is quite in keeping with the general character of both paper and writer that such denial should be made. In the recent Stock Farm debate in the Legislature it suited Mr. Adams to reflect on the influence of Mr. Labillois, the

that gentlaman said in reply,-Mr. Adams had said yesterday that Restigouche might well get the farm as it got nothing else. He referred to the treatment of Restigouche at the hands of the late Government and said that Mr. Adams was too well known in Restigouche to make his opinion or advice of

French representative of Restigouche, and

And so it is in matters of veracity where Mr. Adams is known. The Times bears too abundant evidence in its spite. ful and persistent attacks on Chatham, of Mr. Adams' hand, for its protestations in his behalf to be of any value here, in the way of relieving him of the odium of making them. That he is afraid, rather than ashamed of the connection, is quite evi dent from the protestations made in hi behalf by the Times and World.

A Disturbed Province

About eighteen months ago a lot of Orangemen in a community in Newfoundland where Roman Catholics were numerous decided to have a march out with their party banners regalia, etc. They knew that their neighbors of that faith were incensed at what they considered a proposal to ffend their religious prejudices, but were all the more determined to carry out their design. They were then given to understand that if they marched through a certain quarter of the town (Harbor Grace) inhabited almost entirely by Roman Catholics an attempt would be made to prevent them. They started on their march, however, going into the disputed quarter, and the result was a riot in which several Orangemen, and some Roman Catholics, as well, were killed. An article from the St. John Globe, which is in another column, shows how the event has led to a political crisis in the Province religious war in progress there-all because of the determination of one lot of fanatical and ignorant m.n to indulge in a senseless parade, which they must have known would be opposed and resented as an insult by a lot of a similar class opposed to them. When Mr. Willis of St. John determined to have a parade of this kind in that city a few years ago and the Orange bodies turned out with that gentleman at their head-Mr. Willis being mounted on a white horse and bedizened with the most gaudy of party trappings-the Roman Catholics evinced their good sense by laughing at the show. The more sensible of the Orangemen then realised that they had made unmitigated guys of themselves and have refrained, ever since, from indulging in personal public exhibitions to be only laughed at. It is a pity that the men of Harbor Grace, to whom the processionists of eighteen months ago gave offence—intentionally too no doubt had not the good sense and forbearance of their co-religionists of St. John They could not restrain themselves, however, and some of them have ever since been prisoners in consequence of their mad acts. But it cannot be denied that those who gave the first offence are mainly responsible for the present almost revolutionary condition the British, Egyptian and native forces umberland Agricultural Society, called to be held on Wed esday, 25th inst., is postponed until

The Stock Farm.

The Provincial Stock Farm has bee the subject of wearisome debate i the Legislature. Its location is not matter of very great consequence, but the Otty farm in Kings County having proved a failure it was deemed advisable by the Government and Provincial Board of Agriculture, acting together, to seek some other location. A joint committee of the two bodies, duly authorised for the purpose, having examined a number of eligible and available farms in different parts of the Province, reported thereon, and th Government and Board resolved, as they were justified in doing, that the Murray Farm near Fredericton was the best for their purpose and they decided that the Stock Farm establishment should be removed thereto. Thereupon the St. John and Westmorland papers set up a sectional cry and St. John, Kings and Westmorland arrayed themselves against the Government's prodespatch of 22nd inst. says,position. The removal was prevented by an unforeseen obstacle. A woman came upon the field. Her consent and signature were necessrry to the completion of the proposed Murray lease and she put her little foot down and wouldn't sign. The matter stood thus when the Provincial Secretary last week resolved to bring the whole matter before the House of Assembly for the decision of that body. His motion was as follows,-

Resolved, That it is not expedient that the Otty farm be longer continued as a provincial stock farm if the same can be disposed of upon terms which shall be deemed reasonable by the Executive Gov-

After placing all the facts before the House the Provincial Secretary stated that the question was submitted for

The Opposition were, of course, very British. glad of the Government taking this position as it afforded them opportunity for indulging in a little cheap glory. They discussed the matter fairly enough in the House, and Mr. Hanington moved the following amendment,-

Resolved, That in view of the existence of the present lease of the Stock Farm from Mr. Otty, and the large expenditure made by the province for permanent improvements thereon, and the amount involved in the surrender of said lease and removal of the stock therefrom, and the want of information in respect to the matter aforesaid, this committee do not deem it expedient to at present advise the surrender of the Stock Farm or the establishment of a Provincial Stock Farm elsewhere than on the line of the Intercolon. prise.

Would-be opposition leaders and their friends now busied themselves sending letters and telegrams all over the country proclaiming a Government crisis. Solicitor-General Ritchie being among those who were in favor of retaining the Farm in Kings, he was represented as having "bolted" from the Government, the Opposition gentlemen who made capital for themselves in this way. forgetting that their leader, Mr. Wetmore, and the ex-Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Colter, had similarly "bolted" from their party on the question. Mr. Ellis, of St. John, moved to amend Mr. Hanington's

amendment as follows,-That if it be deemed expedient to no longer hold the Otty farm as a provincial stock farm, it is the sense of the committeee that the said stock farm, if continued, should not be removed from a location Railway, or of some of the branch railways connecting with it.

The debate lested several days and the wordy energy wasted over it might have well been expended in a more practical way, the result being the voting down of both amendments and the carrying of the Provincial Secretary's resolution by a vote of 20 to 19. This, of course, could not be accepted

as settling the question, so on Monday the Provincial Secretary moved the following,-

That it is the sense of this committee that public opinion would favor the maintenance of a Provincial Stock Farm.

After debate the House, in committee, divided as follows,-Yeas-Blair, Gillespie, McLellan, Rit chie, Wetmore, McLeod, Adams, Quinton, Hanington, Colter, Nadeau, Thompson, LeBlanc, Wheten, Labillois, Glasier, El is, McAdam, Park, Stockton, McManus, White, Perley, Baird, Black, Humphrey,

Hetherington, Leighton, Lewis, Hibbard The Attorney-General next moved the following, seconded by Hon. Mr.

Morton, Flewelling, Burchill, Palmer-30.

Nays-Ryan, Mitchell, Turner, Kilam.

That, judging from the report of the oint committee of the government and board of agriculture, and the representations made to this committee respecting the capabilities of the Murray farm, in the opinion of this committee it is well adapted for the purposes of a provincial

Mr. Ellis, seconded by Mr. Killam.

moved to amend as follows .-That it is the sense of this committee that the Government, on the disposal of the lease of the Otty farm, should procure, on the most favorable terms, a suitable location for the provincial stock farm in the eastern section of the province, as near as may be to the Intercolonial rail way, or of some of the branch lines of railway connecting with it.

son, Glasier, Leighton, McManus, White. Perley, Baird-13. Against the Resolution-The Speaker, McLellan, Mitchell, Ritchie, Turner, Mc-Leod, Adams, Quinton, Hanington, Killam, Hetherington, LeBlanc, Wheten, Labillois, Ellis, McAdam, Park, Stockton, Lewis, Hibbard, Black, Humphrey, Morton, Flewwelling, Burchill, Palmer-26.

the affirmative. On Mr. Ellis's motion the committee divided as follows,-

Mitchell and Hibbard alone voted

On Mr. Hibbard's amendment Messrs.

Yeas .- The Speaker, McLellan, Ritchie, Turner, McLeod, Adams, Quinton, Hanington, Killam, Hetherington, LeBlanc, Wheten, Labillois, Ellis, McAdam, Park, Stockton, Lewis, Black, Humphrey, Morton, Flewwelling, Burchill, Palmer-24. Nays .- Blair, Gillespie, Ryan, Mitchell, Wetmore, Colter, Nadeau, Thompson, Blasier, Leighton, McManus, White, Per-

ey, Baird, Hibbard-15. Sectionalism, therefore, won, and it is now settled that the Stock Farm shall go wherever St. John and Kings shall decide.

The Soudan.

News from the Soudan indicates that of social order. The justice of the part. Fervid protestations may, as a against public parades of the class of disadvantage. The magnitude of the

Arab revolt-the resources, generalship, power and popularity of the Mahdihave clearly been understed. Worse than all, Wolseley seems to have been

very slow in learning the true position of affairs, or, if it was manifest to him, he has made the mistake of concealing it from the home authorities and ignoring it to a great extent in his active operations-if the term can be properly applied to the movements of the large and very expensive forces under his control. His campaign for the relief of General Gordon has been of so disastrous a character to the forces under his command and, thus far, so barren of successful results, as to materially detract from the prestige which former successes had given him, and it does not seem improbable that unless Great Britain furnishes him with much larger forces than once thought necessary, including new railways and other auxiliaries not before on his programme, his expedition will be a failure, and, he, himself, a prisoner of the Mahdi or victim of that powerful adventurer's thirst for his enemies' blood. A Suakim

While detachments of English and Indian infantry were making a zereba seven miles south west of that place on that day they were suddenly surprised by a rush of Arabs, who had been concealed in the defiles west of Hasheen and whose numbers are placed at 4000. The English formed a square as quickly as possible, but the camels, mules and horses were driven back in confusion or the troops, causing a stampede, and amid clouds of dust the Arabs penetrat ed the south and west sides of the square. Meanwhile the marines and Berkshire regiment, who were on the east and west sides of the square. maintained a continuous fire, holding the enemy at bay, while a charge of cavalry and the fire from the guns at the Hasheen zereba, checked the ononset threatened serious disaster to the nary prices. Call and examine.

Unofficial estimates place the British killed at 52 and the wounded at 85 Nearly all the casualties were due to spear-thrusts received in a hand to hand engagement. The Arabs got between the transport train and the zereba and speared the men of the transport corps and killed the animals. They fought savagely, refusing to give or take quarter. Gen. McNeill who was commandthe zereba reports vaguely that there were several thousand rebels in fight and over 1000 killed and wounded. Gen. McNeil is blamed for not taking precautions against a sur-

The damage done to the transport material was immense. The guards and artillery were sent to reinforce the troops who were attacked. The whole British force remained in the field during the night. The Arabs are scattered about in the whole vicinity. intercepting native fugitives.

A New York Times despatch says of the battle with Osman Digna's forces, that the English officers are much discouraged at the revelation of the Indian troops' unfitness for the field which is involved in the affair. Osman has vastly improved his tactics since a year ago, and if he sticks to the idea of not fighting in the open field he can render General Graham's task one of terrible difficulty and enormous cost of life. Reports from other parts of the disturbed region are extremely conflicting, but at or near the line of the Intercolonial there is an apparent likelihood of Gen. Wolsely being shortly put on the defensive. That Osmen has succeeded in arousing Arabia seems certain, and news of a serious nature from Yemen is ex-

> pected soon. The arrest of Zebehr Pasha continues to agitate official circles in Egypt. Papers seized at Zebehr Pasha's residence prove that Egypt is fairly honeycombed with conspirators. Their ramifications extend from slave drivers to

confidential ministers.

H. Tuck, Esq. Q. C., of St. John, to the Bench of the Supreme Court of the Province gives general satisfaction. It was, of course, to be expected that the selection of the late Judge Weldon's successor would be from the ranks of the party now dominant in Dominion politics, and no man therein had stronger claims, as such things go, than the new and genial Judge. We, in "the cold shades of Opposition" see these prizes go to our political opponents and feel a kind of Spartan satisfaction in the operation, especially when we realise-as in the present case—that the winner deserves his good fortune and that the public has, in his good talents, experience and mature judgment, a guarantee that the honor conferred will be ably and worthily worn.

Unequal Representation.

A bill to place the Municipal representation of the City and County of St John on a more equitable basis than it is at present was before the Legislature on Tuesday. It was shown that while St. John City had 26,000 of a population The House, after debate, divided as out of 52,000 in the whole city and County-or one half-and while it paid For the Resolution-Blair, Gillespie, 775 of the whole taxation, it has only Ryan, Wetmore, Colter, Nadeau, Thomp- ten representatives at the Council Board, out of a total of 26. The bill provided that St. John should have a majority representation at the Council and progress was reported, the sense of the Committee seeming to be in favor of giving the city an increase of members. but not so many as asked. We think our legislators might advan-

tageously address themselves to the work of amending the General Municipalities Act so as to give fairer representation than it does now to the larger parishes of the different Counties in the Province. In Northumberland, for instance, we have the Parishes of Chatham and Newcastle, which, together, have nearly one-half the whole population and pay about one half of the County taxation, and yet have only four members at a board of twenty-six. This is not equitable or in keeping with the idea of what representative bodies

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The special meeting of the Board of the Norththe Waverley Hote!, Newcastle, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

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The above together with a large and complete stock of staple and member being entirely free to vote as slaught of the Arabs, which at the fancy Dry Goods will be offered at an immense reduction on ordi-

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