Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

Deaureguro

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at

J. H. OGLESBY. Pres. Louisiana National Bank. J. W. KILBRETH. Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

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

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The only Lottery ever rated on and endered by the

It never scales or postpones
Its Grand Single Number Drawings
take place monthly, and the extraordinary Drawings regularly every three
months instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore, beginning March 1886.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH
GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY,
JULY 13, 1886—194th Monthly Drawing CAPTIAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each Fractions in Fifths in proportion. LIST OF PRIZES

10,000 10,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES, 9 Approximation Prizes of \$750 Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

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is now offering PORK, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA and a full line of choice family Groceries, Crockery Glass and Earthenware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Ties and Scarfs, and ready made Clothing. At owest cash prices.



FRIEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual

destroyer of worms in Children or Adults

10 BARRELS Malaga Grapes,

1 CAR LOAD CHOICE WINTER APPLES,

1 MIXED CAR CANADIAN APPLES ONIONS,

CHEESE. ETC. ETC

BOTTOM PRICES D CHESMAN SAMPLES' DOMINION

Horse Liniment. TIPE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the

Greasy Heels, Harness Galls, Cuts, Sores of long standing, Fistuls, Poll Evil, Warts, Swellings and Bruises of all kinds. Also, will eradicate Lumps on the Head and Neck of Cattle; will ure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also, Frost Bites, Chillblains and Salt Rheum. Sold wholesale by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie and he retail trade.

GOOD, FRESH & RELIABLE DRUGS

PATENT MEDICINES Papers of all kinds, go to the

Newcastle Drug Store. FREDRUGS sold at the lowest possible figure and PATENT MEDICINES at their regul

Flower Pots, Sponges, Toilet articles and Fancy Soaps

-ALSO INISTOCK -E. E E STREET Proprietor.

Notice to Mill Owners.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish his PATENT LOG CARRIAGE SHIFTING MACHINE, to any parties requiring the same, or supply drawings, etc., to enable parties to manufacture it for themselves. The above is in use in several Mills on this River. and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed.
Full information given by application to the Sub-ROBERT McGUIRE.

ARRIVING.

125 barrels Patent Flour, Morning Star. Superior Extra. 50 Oatmeal. 50 Quintals Codfish 100 Half Chest Tea. 25 barrels sugar. 1000 lbs. Hams and Bacon. 29 barrels Pork. Choice Plate Beef. Earthenware in dinner and Tea sets, Butter Crocks, Chamber Sets. &c.

Chatham N. B

1000 rolls Room Paper.

General Business.

JUST ARRIVED

a large lot of plain and fancy and EARTHERNWARE. HANGING LAMPS, PLAIN FLOWER POTS. Fe'y. HANGING FLOWER

Pots. MILK BASINS, BUTTER CROCKS,

-which Goods we will sell at extremely low figures.

A. H. & H. Marquis. Dress Goods Etc.,

Black Dress Veleteen. Plain and Twilled Back. Button New Dark Colours Rullion Kid Glove SOLIEL DRESS GOODS BLACK

Berlin Wools, New Colours Light to Dark Andelusian, Shetland, Bee Hive, 34 & 5 ply flingering W. S LOGGIE

6000 B. S. C. Hams, 1000 do Spiced Roil Bacon, 80 Boxes extra good Cheese, 12 Half barrels Boston Pickles 25 Bass fresh assorted Nuts. 0 Cases Colman's Starch. do do Musta d do Nixey's Black Lead, 3 Casks T. and P. W. Sauce. 50 Barrels White Beans. do Pot Barley, do Dried Apples

JUST RECEIVED.

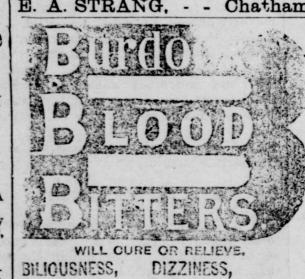
400 M. SHAVED GEDAR SHINGLES.

Will sell in Car Load Lots or small lots to suit Purchasers.

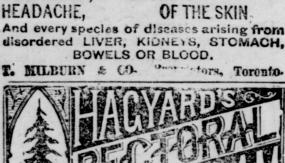
AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH ONLY ROGER FLANAGAN

125 bbls. Cook's FRIEND, patent, Paragon, patent

TRIUMPH, " FOUNTAIN. To bo sold Low FOR CASH



DROPSY. DYSPEPSIA, FLUTTERING INDIGESTION OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, ACIDITY OF SALT RHEUM THE STOMACH. HEARTBURN, DRYNESS HEADACHE. OF THE SKIN



I have just received from Boston the largest and best assortment of Whips ever imported to Chatham. They are very superior in quality and

CALL AND IN SPECT. These and al other goods in the Hardware line will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES. Sled Shoe Steel CAST STEEL, IRON AND CHAIN.

> always on hand. J. R. GOGGIN

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CONFECTIONERY

FRUITS ETC. Fresh Goods of Superior Quality

Always to be found at

M. J. STAPLES'S "Imperial Wringer.

Wash-tub Stand. Clothes Forks, etc. New devices for convenience on Wash day-

> H. P MARQUIS, Cunard Street. SEEDS.

WHEAT, BARLEY, BUCK WHEAT, OATS, allowing no opportunity to slip by CLOVER, and TIMOTHY SEEDS. R. Hutchison | started among us. uglastown 7 May, 1885.

Removal

The ADVANCE office is removed from the old stand Upper Water Street, to the building next (east) to done all in his power to encourage the Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co's Office, Lower Water Street Chatham

Miramichi Advance,

UHATHAM, N. B. - - JULY 1, 1886. Dominion Day. We enter to-day upon twentieth year of Confederation in Canada, and, while we make the occasion a public holiday, it is because it is so provided by statute and not from any of the causes which generally make national anniversaries days of public rejoicing. of the people who observe the day will do so on the principle that it is "no use to cry over spilled milk," while many will refrain from its ob. servance because they realise that in doing otherwise they would seem to give the lie to their well-grounded been made a failure by the corruping men by whose instrumentality it was brought about. In New Brunswick we are especially suffering from the effects of the fatal step taken in 1867. We have a burden of Federal taxation already exceeding the maximum fixed by the statesmen who warned us of it, and double what our leading advocates of the promised it would be. At the same time, we are suffering from a stagna- for five years. tion of business that is unprecedented. Times are somewhat better is the larger provinces, for these are enabled, by their advantages, to do in the United States. It is positively discouraging to those who live in New Brunswick to have their friends -who a few years ago were driven to seek employment in the States in making their summer home-visits declare that nothing would induce them to return here to live. There E. A. STRANG. - - Chatham | is no loyalty that can withstand the silent, insidious undermining processes of declining business and commercial restrictions, with surroundings of broken political pledges, growing public debt, increasing tax-

that we, in New Brunswick, enter the

which are unseparable from them-

twentieth year of our existence as a part of the Dominion of Canada. Public men and public journals may endeavor to conceal the fact if they will, but they cannot change it, Confederation, so far as New Brunswick is concerned, has been a miserable failure and the sooner the province joins the movement begun in Nova

Scotia for release from the union the better it will be for her people of today and those who are to come after

Encouraging the Pulp Mill Enter-

The Town meeting held at Chatham on Wednesday evening of last week, to consider the question of exempting the pulp mill enterprise from taxation for a term of years, resulted in the granting of the exemption by an almost unanimous vote. After the Town Clerk, Mr. W. T. Connors, had called the meeting to order, Mr. W. A. Hick son was elected Chairman. Dr. Baxter then placed the subject before the meeting by referring to the magnitude of the enterprise, its recent misfortune in the loss of the new factory building, the inducements in the form of taxexemption offered Mr. Fisher to establish the works elsewhere, and the desirability of Chatham making at effort to show that it was ready to fall in with the spirit of the times, and evince its appreciation of the value the enterprise would be to it, by a guarantee of the proposed exemption from taxation. He showed that St. John. Woodstock, St. Stephen, Moncton and other places had adopted this method of encouraging manufacturing enterprises of different kinds, by special or general exemptions, and, on the whole. made out a strong case in favor of Chatham granting like encouragement, not only to Mr. Fisher's undertaking, but to any new manufactory that might

Mr. F. E. Winslow followed D. Baxter in a matter of fact speech, arguing that when other places were bidding, by means of bounties or taxexemptions for such enterprises as Mr. Fisher's, Chatham could not expect to secure them unless its people were ready to offer the same inducements. for, other things being equal, men of capital would go where the people were most appreciative, and enabled them to do business most advantageously and economically. It had, for a long time, and often, been a matter of complaint that the Miramichi was depending almost solely on the lumbering business, and everybody professed to be anxious to see some other kind of manufacturing industry started. To realize this the people must compete with other places in offering inducements to men who were desirous of locating mills or factories such as that Chicago of Mr. Fisher, otherwise we would be left just where we have always been. As a matter of fact, we had but one mill running in Chatham at the present time, and in the event of anything happening to it, the town-people would more fully realise the importance of which additional industries might be

Mr. George Cassidy spoke in favor of the principle of exemption and ad-

pulp mill enterprise, realising that Chatham's interests would be materially promoted by the employment it does not create a Cardinal in a foreign would afford to a large number of people and its contributions in different ways to the business of the place. Notwithstanding the blow the enterprise had received and the loss occasioned by the fire, he believed it would go on if the meeting would give Mr. Fisher the encouragements which were offered for the establishment of the works elsewhere. The exemption asked was not to apply to the land on which works were erected, and which heretofore been taxed, but only on the buildings and plant etc, erected brought here by Mr. Fisher for the pulp mill purposes. The exemption granted on this property would be the means of creating other taxable property, such as the dwellings and person al effects of Mr. Fisher and all his en ployees, and the increased value business and other properties to result from the establishment of the enter prise in the community, so that -after convictions that Confederation has all-the town would be decidedly gainer. He hoped the meeting would tion and mis-government of the lead- realise the duty Chatham owed to itsself in the matter and vote the exemption proposed.

vanced good reasons for his position.

Mr. Snowball next addressed the

meeting and dealt quite exhaustively

with the subject, showing that he had

Mr. D. Ferguson endorsed what had been said by previous speakers and was in favor of giving the proposed encouragement to the pulp factory. The Chairman reminded the speakers

that no resolution had yet been offered. He favored the proposed exemp tion to an extent sufficient to encourage the establishment of the works-say Dr. Baxter moved the resolution in

favor of exemption. After some discussion and on the suggestion of Mr. Winslow a vote was taken on the principle of exemption, nearly all the importing and manu- the time and other conditions being facturing for us as well as them- left for subsequent action. Nearly all selves, while business is fairly good present voted for exemption and on motion of Mr. Geo. Cassidy, seconded by Mr. Snowball, the term of exemption was fixed at fifteen years. The resolution when completed and passed by

the Meeting was as follows .-Whereas, one of the buildings of the pulp factory now in course of erection in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, by John Abram Fisher and his associates, was recently partially destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of valuable machinery stored therein, causing a very serious loss and inconvenience to the

Whereas, it is desirable that every facility and encouragement should be afforded in order to induce and promote the introduction of manufactories in ation, waste and squandering of the the said Town of Chatham : and

national substance, and neglect by Whereas, the Town Clerk of the Town of Chatham has, in pursuance public men of great interests and of a request by a number of ratepayers opportunities in the pursuit of their statute in such case made and provided, private and party ends. It is with called this meeting for the purpose of such thoughts in the people's minds taking into consideration the advisa--and the misgivings and unrest bility of exempting the said pulp factory of the said John Abram Fisher and his associates from taxation for a

> term of years: therefore be u Resolved. That the real and personal property of the said John Abram Fisher and his associates, that now is or that hereafter may be erected in the said Town of Chatham, to be used for the purpose of manufacturing pulp and paper (excepting only the value before building operations commenced of the land on which the said works are being erected), shall be exempt for a period of fifteen years from all rates and taxes for municipal or other purposes that may be ordered or assessed by the County Council of the Municipality of Northumbesland; - provided that such exemption shall only extend to such real and personal property as shall actually in bona fide manner used employed in such manufacture, and shall not extend to any of the other property of the said John Abram Fish-

er and his associates or any or either of them; and be it further said Town of Chatham hereby pledge themselves to assist in obtaining the necessary legislation to enable them

legally to grant such exemption. It is not necessary, we presume second the remarks of the speakers the meeting, but we may say that the resolution passed seems to meet the re quirements of the occasion admirably. It may be said-and it was said-by some of the few who were, we believe, opposed to the object of the meeting that Mr. Fisher, if he established his factory here, would do so to make money and that he should, therefore. take his chances with our other business men, but it must be remembered that the securing to Chatham of such an industrial enterprise cannot fail be of great value to the town, and it worth our people's while to, at least, do as well for him in the way of tax. exemption, or other encouragement. as other places are ready to do. If the factory remains with us it cannot but benefit us all and besides employing many of our people, create taxable property outside of itself. And to secure these benefits, instead of allowing them to pass away to some other place. is it not sound policy to give the exemption guaranteed by the resolution? There ought to be no two opinions on the matter and we therefore hope the few who may not have favored the exemption before the meeting was held

will now have come to look at it in a different light. WHAT IS BEING DONE in the matter of improving the efficiency of our fire organization? Our last fire was suggestive of slipshod management on the part of the Street and Fire Commis-

THE 16th annual convention of the French Canadians in the United States met on Thursday of last week, at Rutland, Vt., and expressed sympathy with Ireland in the Home Rule struggle.

MR. PARNELL has announced by cable that he will send an importan delegation of home rulers to the coming Convention of his sympathisers at

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ha been anonymously presented with \$10 000 to defray his election expenses. WIMBLEDON TEAM .- Them embers of the Wimbledon team sailed last Thurs-

contested in Midlothian

Sir John and the Cardinal.

Mr. Chapleau claimed so much credit for Sir John A Macdonald for the appointment of a Catholic Cardinal in Canada that the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Quebec have put forth a semi-official statement of the matter. In brief, it that the Church in Canada was entitled to a Cardinalate, but that the Papacy country without informing the authorities and without an assurance from them that there will be no substantial objection either to the creation of the office in that country or to the person to be appointed to it. As head of the Government of Canada Sir John Macdonald was comme nicated with through England, and then gave the matter assistance. Mr Chapleau's recent speech on the subject read very much like an attempt to show that to Sir John Macdonald was due the entire credit of the whole matter. It is of course, a most unlikely thing that Si ohn would throw any obstacles in the way of such an appointment; and, as the appointment of Monsignor Taschereau has been received with so much favo by Protestants as well as by Catholics s quite natural that Sir John and his triends will try to turn it to the best possible political account. Perhaps it may help to allay the feeling in Quebec which

some other acts of Sir John has excited. One thing is quite certain: had there been great deal of feeling shown by the Protestants against the creation of a Cardinal for Canada we would not have heard so much about it from Sir John's political friends. But the courtesy of the Bishops and Synods of the Episcopal Church, and of prominent members of other churches, as shown by the readiness with which they paid their respects personally to the new Cardinal, has made the matter a very easy one. And, the new Cardinal him self showed great tact. His communication of the fact of his appointment to the legislative bodies and to the Mayors Canadian cities was, perhaps, as much matter of respect to the appointing power courtesy, but his placing a Protestant Bishop on his right hand when he saw him at his first official reception was very noticeable thing, and an act of courtesy from the head of the dominant religious community in the Province Quebec which the heads of other religious denom nations could not fail to heartily

> [New Brunswick Journ al of Education] A Profitable Vacation.

appreciate. - St. John Globe.

By the time this reaches our subscribers, the school work of the term, the worries, disappointments and triumphs incident to examinations and exhibitions will have been over. Teachers and pupils, it goes without saying, are glad the opportunity to enjoy a much needed rest and cessation from the routine of school work. On every hand the fresh air and green fields woo invitingly While some will spend the time in leisure with an interesting book, others will seek a change of scene, and others again will find rest in devoting their spare moments to some out-door occupation as a recreation. To those of the latter who have time and inclination to devote themselves of the said Town, and according to the to original investigation a few hints might hour I shall be ready.

It is to our teachers and students that

the outside world looks chiefly for information as to the natural history re- leans, and fifty companions. They were sources of the Irovince. In what more profitable or pleasant way can the student renew his exhausted energies than by ex- the vessel, welcomed the party, and exploring some portions of the country and pressed sympathy with them, and presentnoting down carefully his observations on ed an address to the Comte De Paris, to the natural features of the sections he visits, the forms of animal and plant life that come under his notice, and making many friends in England. An address other investigations valuable to science from Frenchmen in all parts of Great and useful to the individual in cultivat- | Britain was also presented to the Comte. ing his powers of observation. And here | Many of the companions afterward returnwe may indicate more especially what | ed to Paris. may be accomplished in plant study, as the country at this season of the year is especially inviting to the botanist. There are many districts in this Province that might be explored during the summer vacations where the footsteps of scientific students are unknown, and where a rich harvest awaits the intelligent and enthu- on the affections of his people, siastic worker. It may be said that pro-Resolved, That the ratepayers of the bably very few new species of flowering plants remain to be discovered in this Province, but our scarcely less important | stating that he had been asked to have the and interesting cryptogamic flora has yet meeting transferred to the church. "I to be examined. Our hills and valleys. to be explored by careful and intelligent | a greater mingling of social aims than in students to obtain accurate statements of our mosses, lichens, algae, and fungi. Collections of natural history specimens | taking farewell of the brethren, but should be made. But the mere collector of natural history specimens is little better than a collector of postage stamps or autographs. The nature of the soil and the position (habitat) in which plants grow needs careful observation, because the size and quality of the vegetation a district is a sure indication of the quality of the soil. The knowledge of the geographical distribution of plants to exact needs careful observation and colections of plants from all portions of earth's surface, and when this shall have been accomplished pretty generally our knowledge of climate will be greatly reased as certain plants, like certain nen, choose climates where they will arrive at their greatest perfection. One of the greatest practical uses of the study of plants to man has been to increase the quality and variety of his food supply. Governments and Societies have spent large sums of money toward this end; and the instructor who can assist by teaching and by practical hints in improving the agriculture and fruit culture of the district in which he lives is very likely to have his services appreciated. A knowlege of the medicinal properties of plants is also of great importance, and, as many of these medicinal plants are also poisouous, it is of the greatest advantage to b able to distinguish these and note the places in which they grow. As valuable medicinal plants grow in great abundance in this Province, and as our druggists import at considerable cost these very plants, it will doubtless occur to some enterprising student that he can turn his

knowledge of plants to practical account. The above brief outline will serve to show what may be accomplished in one department of science. There are others equally important, which intelligent students may pursue with the double advantage-that they will return to their work with a fresh stock of health for the work of the next year, and with additions to their knowledge of subjects which they are expected to teach, with the additional stimulus that they shall perhaps have

Expelling the French Princes

The French Senate having passed a bill strangely-governed republic. Despatches passed him with a bew, but, the hand- the woman reached up to pull the strap, operation."

from Paris say that M. Hendle, Perfect

of the Seine Inferieure, bluntly declined to notify the Comte de Paris of his pulsion. When the Comte de Paris received the result of the division on Expulsion B.II, his son and the Duke of Chartres, who were with him, barst into tears. The inhabitants of Eu collected n groups on the streets to discuss the situation When Prince Napoleon took his departure the station was closed to the public, but a dense crowd, estimated at 5,000, gathered outside. There were counter cries of "Vive l'Empereur" 'Vive la Republique." Mr. Royalist, tried to rally the party in order

to make a demonstration, but the police hustled the crowd roughly. At Treport, the Quay, streets and windows were filled with spectators to see the departure of the Princes. Customs officers and mounted police preserved or- fought with little guns (pistols). der. The route to the Quay was lined with two companies of Regulars. There the arrival of the carriage at the Quay cries of "Vive la France!" "Vive le Comte "Vive la France!" which was met by renewed cries of "Vive le Comte de Paris!" The steamer departed amid enthusiastic cheering. The Princes stood at the stern of the vessel waving their hats. The crowd dispersed in an orderly manner. No arrests were made. The Comte de Paris has issued the following manifesto: I am constrained to leave my country.

protest in the name of justice against

the violence done me. I am passionately

attached to the country whose misfortunes

have rendered her still dearer to me. I lived there without infringing the laws. For tearing me thence a moment was chosen, just as I had returned, happy in having formed a fresh tie between France and a friendly nation. In proscribing me vengeance is taken in my person on 3,500,the faults of the Republic which sought to intimidate those daily detaching themselves from the present regime. In me is transmitted as a trust by him who had so nobly preserved it. It is desired to separate from France the head of the glorious family, which guided her course for nine centuries in the work of national unity, and which associated with the peo ple alike in good and in evil fortune, founded her prosperity and grandeur. The hope is cher shed that France has forgotten the happy and peaceful reign of my grandfather, and the more recent time when my brother and uncles fought loyally under her flag in the ranks of her valiant army. These calculations will prove fallacious. Taught by experience, France will not be misled as to either the cause or the author of the ills she suffers. She will recognize that the traditional monarchy, by its modern principle and by its institutions. can alone furnish the remedy. This national menarchy, of which I am the representative, can alone reduce the importance of the men of disorder, who threaten the repose of the country, can alone secure political and religious liberty, restore pubhe fortune, give our democratic society a strong Government open to all, superior to porties, and with a stability which will be n the eyes of Europe v pledge of lasting peace. It is my duty to labour without respits in this work of salvation, and with

In striking me it marks me out. I have The Compte de Paris and party arrived at Dover on Thursday evening. Besides the Comte and Comtesse De Paris there were the Duc De Chartres, the Duc D'Orreceived by a large crowd The Mayor and chief magnates of the town boarded which the latter made a feeling reply, in which he said he rejoiced that he had so

will accomplish it. The Republic is afraid.

Beecher's Farting. The following account of Beecher's parting with his church members on the eve of his departure for England shows how great a hold the aged preacher has

There were those who wondered why so large an assemblage had been crowded into the lecture hall. Mr. Beecher answered the thoughts in their minds by answered 'No,' "he said. "This place is reformed, but the minister told me you obedience which recognizes the headship perhaps more dear to us. Here our life

He commenced to read the chapter in | ploded, dynamite?' which St. Paul reviewed his own life in neither at the commencement nor at the close did he quote the text, and it seemed as though the great preacher was reading the record of his own ministrations. There were things in this epistle, he said (referring to Acts xx., 18.) that he could happily, apply to himself, and many that happily he could not. That concluding declaration of the apostle, "that they should see his face no more," happily be longed not to the former, except as a per-"The sweet angel of peace may done, come up hither, and yet, according to the ordinary experience of life we shall see each other's faces again. "I meet you to say farewell," he continued. "I can also say, with

apostle, that I have endeavored to deearlier days the truths I preached were. comparatively, seen in a twilight, but have never preached anything which at the time I did not myself believe. In this closing meeting we are witnesses of one fact. Not always can so many and such people be gathe el together on an occasion like this except under the strong mon love of the Lord Jesus. The deepest and most enduring affections are those which spring up in the faith of immortal- | the riots, and then be got in with the ity and in association with Divine inspir ation. The love I bear to my people, and which they have developed for me der the inspiration of religious experience. I should be recreant it I did not allude to the lovalty this church has shown me for forty years. I came here when I was about thirty-five, a mere stripling, at a time preceding the excitement which ter. | ade, and pops and fizzes like shampain. minated in war and emancipation." From this point and its troublous times Mr. Beecher showed how much of the

popularity had come to him from the support of his church and the times referred to. He had not courted popularity, he said, but had accepted what came to him And now he was an old man, but with a young heart. His years were many, but never better than to-day. His voice shook as he said it. "And if, peradventure," he added, "I should never speak to you again, listen to the words that I voice in which he had hitherto spoken | took the bottle and closed his eyes and added something to the world's scientific was gradually raised as he explained with was pretty near asleep and I was out apparent pride his consistent belief in God and. Jesus Christ, newspaper criticisms to the contrary notwithstanding. He changed his voice again when he said:-"Friends, look at me and think what a Well. I 'spose the motion of the car shook for the expulsion of the Napoleonic time I shall have if I shake hands with the magnishy, and it was all ready to character has been much admired by ma-MR. GLADSTONE'S seat is not to be princes, they are obliged to leave that and the first few to go out thoughtfully splode. Just as pa was getting asleep chinists and others who have seen it in

shaking once commenced, every one crowded around him and he had 'a time' for nearly an hour. But not quite so iresome a one as Mrs. Beecher, after all, for every one of the fair sex, young and old, insisted on kissing the genial, whiteshrouded face before leaving.

The Custer Massacre.

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD, MOB., June 26.

The celebration of the tenth anniversary survivors took place vesterday. great Sioux Chief Gaul went over the tield and described the manner in which Custer's command was destroyed. After describing the coming of the troops, Gaul continued: "The Indians ran out of ammunition and then arrows. They fired behind their horses. The soldiers got their shells stuck in the guns had to throw them away. Then they Indians were in couples behind and front of Custer as he moved up the ridge, and were as many as the grass on On plains. First two companies dismounted and fought on foot. They broke, but retired step forced back to which all finally They were shot down in line where they stood. Keogh's company rallied and were all killed in a bunch. The warriors directed a special fire against the troopers who held the horses, and as soon as a holder was killed, by waving blankets and great shouting the horses were stampeded which made it impossible for the soldiers to escape. The soldiers fought desperately and hard and never surrendered. They fought standing along in the line on the right. As fast as the men fell the horses were herded and driven toward the squaws and old men, who gathered them When Rene attempted to find Custer by throwing out a skirmish line, Custer and all who were with him were When the skirmishers reached a high point overlooking Custer's field the gone wrong while he was asleep, I could Indians were galloping around and over | not help laughing it the world had come wounded, dying and dead, popping bullets to an end in a minute.' and arrows into them. When their am. 'Well, you are acquitted by the jury, munition was gone, the Indians killed the soldiers with hatchets. Only forty-three Indians were killed altogether, but a great many wounded ones came across the river and died in the bushes."

Unseemly Synod Doings.

The Church of England Synod, which closed at Montreal on Friday, 18th ult, is likely to be regarded as a memorable one in the history of the Church, owing to a struggle between High Church and Low Church parties. The High Church party was chiefly in the ascendant in the diocese of Montreal, but lately its members have diminished, and it now finds itself in the minority. The Low Church party is constantly making aggressions, and its latest move has given rise to much hard feeling. The University of Lennoxville, a High Church institution, has until lately been alone in the educational work of the Church, and was noted for its strict adherence to form and Church of England opinions. It has rightly been the aid of God and the co-operation of all regarded as the stronghold of strong those who share my faith in the future, I theological teaching. A few years ago several wealthy members of the Church confidence in France, and at the decisive in Montreal founded Montreal Diocesan Theological College the work of which has been to train men for work in Montreal diocese. But it had no power to confer divinity degrees. This year its supporters went before Parliament and petitioned for this power. They were opposed by the High Church party, and

their bill defeated. The fight was renewed at the late annual Church Synod at Montreal, and after a hot fight the Low Church party won the victory by a large majority: The next move of the Low Churchmen was te wipe off every High Churchman from the Executive Committee, and the result is that the two parties are at daggers drawn. When the Synod was about to be adjourned Bishop Bond, of Montreal declared himself as disgusted with the manner in which the bu-iness had been conducted, and a great deal of bitter feeling has been engendered between the

Peck's Bad Boy. let me see you here again,' said the gro- fort, to keep in sickness and health, are ceryman, as the bad boy came in, after no doubt also important portions of the laying a dead cat on the head of a barrel bride's covenant, but they are all imperoutside the grocery, 'I thought you had fect without that crowning pledge of played a trick on your father in a street of the husband, and which has always car the other day that nearly caused him

'Naw, it wasn't no dynamite,' said the boy, and I was no more to blame than you. It was a naxident, that's what it was. I get all the blame for everything. If a cyclone should take pa by the pants lift him up, and set him down at Chicago, it would be laid to me. Say, some day you will hear of me being missing, and the police will pull a dead body out of the river, and then you will cry, and be sorry that everybody abuses me. I shall not stand it any longer,' and the boy proceeded to fill himself with cherries out of a box, so he could die on a full stomach. 'O, don't take on so,' said the grocery-

man, 'I meant no harm, but the minis-

ter said he was in the street car with you and your pa, and he saw you hand your pa a package and go out on the platform. and that soon the package exploded, and the contents hit a woman in the nose, and some of it went on the minister, and he thinks his clothes are ruined. What earth was it, and what did you do it for?' 'Well, I'll tell you all about it,' said the boy, 'and if you blame me, that settles it between us. You see pa has been drinking some lately. First he took a little wine to steady his nerves after soldiers who were celebrating, and filled up, and his head was getting pretty large. Always when he gets a drinking, and wants to swear off, he has to take some sour, cooling drink, to settle his stummix. Late years he has used sitrit of magnishy. It is sour, just like lemon-That day you speak of we started home, and pa's head aked, and he told me to get a bottle of sitrite of magnishy, and I got it, and we got in the car. I had the bottle, and sat next to pa, and a nirish woman sat on pa's other side. Some ladies came in, and I got up to give one of them my seat, and pa said, 'give me the bottle,' and I handed it to him, and honestly, I didn't shake it at all. I know too much to shake a bottle of sitrit magnishy, cause I had a bottle go off my hands once and the cork took right in the eye, and you bet it hurt. Pa the platform. Just as I went out the in front of pa and the Irish woman.

and she jerked it, her hand slipped off and her knuckle raked pa's ear, and pa waked up and looked mad at the Irish woman, thinking she had struck him in the ear a purpus, and he said to her, Don't strike a innocent man,' and I suppose have shoook the bottle he must flew out with a loud noise, and struck the woman right on the end of the nose, and of the Custer massacre by a few of its the magnishy spurted in her face, just a The bilin', and she strangled and yelled murder, and grabbed pa by the neck and bumped his head against the side of the car, and pa turned the bottle so the rest of the magnishy arted on the minister, and the minister, who is a Baptist, and don't believe in sprinklin', was mad, and he looked cross at pa, and the car stopped for the woman to get out, and she called pa a bald-headed old soda fountain, and asked him why he didu't carry glasses to drink out of, and some bottles of syrup with vanilla flavor, and pa said it was a naxident, and she was wiping the sitrit of magnishy out of her neck with a handkerchief, and blowing pa, and a policeman that was riding with the driver told the woman to hush up, and she got off the car and shook her fist at the 'ould soda fountain,' as she called pa, and the car went on, and pa went to sleep with the empty bottle in

'Say, what I want to know is, did you laugh, when the bottle exploded,' asked the groceryman, interrupting the boy. 'Your innocence depends upon whether you laughed.

'Well, I laffed, but I had to or die, said the bey. 'When I saw that magnishy following that cork into the woman's face, and down her neck, and into her ear, and saw the expression of indignation on her face when she got so she could breathe, and saw the look of helpless innocence and astonishment on pa's face, as he seemed to wonder what had

said the groceryman, 'but don't ever let it occur again.' The boy promised faithfully that it shouldn't, and went away, while the groceryman threw the dead cat over into a neighbor's yard, and charged four quarts of cherries to the bad boy's

The Fish in the Pacific.

The excitement about the Canadian fisheries gives a hint as to the prospective value of one of the undeveloped resources of the North-west. The shore fishing of the Provinces, on the Atlantic side, is of sufficient importance to bring the United States and its neighbers to the verge of a quarrel, but it is a small matter compared with the opportunities open in the Northwestern waters on this side of the continent. The mackerel fishing, which is the present matter of dispute, is of less importance than the Banks codfishing, yet the whole extent of the Newfoundland Banks is only about 70,000 square miles, while in the Pacific and Okhotsk we have 300,000 square miles, in Behring Sea almost as much more, and around the Choumagin Islands 80,000; altogether nearly ten times the area of the Atlantic banks. The total money value per annum of the fisheries on the Banks and off the east coast of the British North American Provinces is in the neighborhood of \$25, -000,000, which embraces the catch of the vessels of all nations resorting there. When the fisheries of the North Pacific are developed to anything like the extent of those of the North Atlantic they will form one of the great industries of this coast .-San Francisco Call, June 6.

A Notable Omission

The beantiful wedding service of the Episcopal Church has very generally been adopted among other denominations; but we observe that, while Dr. Sunderland followed it for the most part in marrying Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, he introduced one variation which may perhaps excite a good deal of comment. From the vows on the part of the bride Dr. Sunderland omitted entirely the promise of obedience which forms an essential and even indispensable element in the duties of Chris-'Get out of this store, and don't ever | tian wife. To love, to honour, to combeen exacted by the Church. We are to be murdered. What was it that ex- the more surprised at this because we had supposed that amid the innovations which modern scepticism incessantly endeavours to make upon the bulwark of the suith, Dr. Sunderland occupied a position of conservatism and fidelity. It would be interesting to know whether Presbyterian clergymen generally agree with him in adopting this modern innovation .-

A Useful Article

The gradual introduction of oil as a fuel for domestic purposes, to take the place of wood and coal, has led to the invention of stoves of different designs, some of which have been on the market here for a few years past, but none, seem to have the merits of those manufactured by the New Success Oil Stove Company of Yarmouth N. S., which are offered by the Chatham Agent, Mr. Archibald McLean, at his establishment near the Custom House They are of several designs and sizes. The Yarmouth Tribune thus refers to the new

The stove contains a new and complete apparatus whereby a very small consumption of kerosene oil is made to do duty as a heater and cooker, and effect these very necessary adjuncts of civilization in an incredibly short time. A room 20 feet square is uniformly heated, while the cooking is progressing, and all is accomplished by this portable stove without the least suspicion of odor of unpleasantness. The happy possessor of a "New Success" is really independent of all sarroundings, for with a can of oil and a match, and supplied with the neccessary crude edibles from the butcher and grocer. a well cooked dinner is at hand in 20 minutes, and the room at the same time kept at the required temperature. For summer use the stove is admirably adapted, as the heat is then only required while cooking and is turned on or off at pleasure. There is no doubt but that this commendable feature of the stove has led to its great popularity in the Western States. Indeed in all civilized America cooking in the hot season with a minimum amount of heat has ong been a desideratum with thousands of weary housekeepers, now happily attained by the "New Success Oil Stove."
"The Machina or constructing the

various pieces the go to make up the completed stove is in itself of unique and interesting workmanship, and indicates that the original inventors of the "New Success' were thorough mechanics, and had an intelligent appreciation of the require-