General Business.

L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE $150000.

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

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

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

J. H. OGLESBY,
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX,
Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN,
Pres. Union National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $850,000 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, and the Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December)

A SPENLDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY. OCT. 11. 1837 209th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000....	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000....	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000....	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000....	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000....	20,000
20 PRIZES OF "	1,000....	20,000
50 " "	500....	25,000
100 " "	300....	30,000
200 " "	200....	40,000
500 " "	100....	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$300....	$30,000
100 " " "	200....	20,000
100 " " "	100....	10,000
1,000 Terminal "	50....	50,000
2,179 Prizes amounting to		$335,000

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

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.

Address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER That the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are Signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

TO LET.

The Hotel and premises known as the Revere House, Lower Water Street Chatham N.B. owned by Daniel Desmond and at present occupied by Mrs. Annie Walsh. Good Stabling on the premises. Possession given immediately.

Apply to
L. J. TWEEDIE

Northern & Western Ra'y.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect July 11th 1887.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

A Passenger and Freight Train will leave Gibson every morning (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

LEAVE GIBSON

6:45 a. m; Marysville, 7:10; Cross Creek 8:30 Boiestown, 9:45; Doaktown, 10:45; Blackville, 12; Chatham Junction, 1:20; arrive at Chatham 1:50

RETURNING, LEAVE CAATHAM

4:45, a. m; Chatham Junction, 5:20; Blackville, 6:15; Doaktown, 7:25; Boiestown, 8:15; Cross Creek, 9:25; Marysville, 10:50; arriving at Gibson at 11.

CONNECTION.—Close connection is made at Chatham Junction with I. C. R Accomodation Train going North Connections also made with trains on the Intercolonial Railway to all points East and West, and at Chatham with Steamers for Newcastle, at Gibson with N. B. Railway for all Western Points and St. John, and Union Line of Steamers for St, John, and with Stage at Cross Creek for Stanley.

THE STAR
SAFETY RAZOR.
PATENTED JUNE 1880.
MEDAL OF SUPERORITY AWARDED
—BY—
AMERICAN INSTITUTE 1884.
—THE BEST—
RAZOR in USE
Sent by mail to any address n receipt of price, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.
G. STOTHART.
Chatham NB

MEAT STALLS.
HOMAS BUCKLEY
begs to inform his friends and public generally that he intends to re-open his meat stall, in connection with his GROCERY, adjoining his own residence on ST. ANDREW'S STREET, opposite the Pulp Mill.
He will, as usual, run a waggon in Chatham and between Chatham and Nelson for the accommodation of customers; and thanking the public or past patronage hopes, by close attention to business, to merit a continuation of their favors.
Thomas Buckley.

LIME ARRIVED!
IN CASKS
—AND—
BARRELS
NAMELY, ONE CAR WOOD BURNT LIME.
GEORGE WATT.
Chatham, April 6, '87

General Business.

ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies A marvel of purity, strength and Wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co, 106 Wall St., N. Y.

MONEY SAVED!
You can save money by buying your Pork, Beef Flour, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Rice, Barley, Dried Apples, Currants, Lard, Butter, Chees Hams, Bacon, etc.
—ALSO—
Ready Made Clothing, Overalls, Hats, Shirts Collars, Ties, Rubber Coats, Rubber Boots, underware, Boots & Shoes in Men's, Women's Misses & Children's sizes.
—ALSO—
Dress Goods, Corsets, Hose, Frillings, Gloves Ladies' Collars, Ginghams & fancy small wares Grey Cottons, from 3½cts., White Cottons from 7 cts., and Fancy Prints, from 5cts., per yd at
F. W. Russell's
CHEAP CASH STORE, Black Brook

Furniture Depot.
My Stock of Furniture is now the largest and best in the County.
Handsome BEDROOM SETS,
PARLOR SETS,
CENTRE TABLES,
DINING TABLES,
LFAF TABLES, &c.
CHAIRS of every kind from 45c., to $1.50 each.
SIDEBOARDS,
WHAT-NOTS, BUREAUS,
SINKS, WASH-STANDS,
Iron and Wood BEDSTEADS, all prices.
Send for price list to
B. FAIREY, Newcastle.

We are Clearing Out
OUR STOCK
now on hand at
A SACRIFICE.
We offer greater bargains than ever in
WATCHES,
JEWELRY
SILVER PLATED WARE.
And General Fancy Goods.
Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes,
and Smokers' requisites at prices away below the lowest, and quality the best.
Sole Agents for the celebrated
RALEIGH CUT PLUG
SMOKING TOBACCO.
TRY IT and be convinced of its Excellence.
I. HARRIS & SON.
Chatham, N. B., Sept., 8th 1887.

Billiard Table and FITTINGS FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale a Billiard Table, Balls and other fittings worth $275.00. He will sell at a bargain on reasonable terms. The table is in good order.
R. B. ADAMS.
Chatham, Sept. 14.

EARLE'S HOTEL
Cor. Canal & Centre Streets,
NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
The best Hotel in the lower part of the City for Tourists, Professional and Business Men, Commercial Travellers, Agents, Etc., Substantial in appointments, centrally located and most economical in PRICES
This Hotel has been Newly and Handsomely Furnished and Decorated, Contains a Grand Exchange, Passenger Elevator, Railroad and Steamboat Ticket, Telegraph Office and Billiard Room
The House can be reached by Horse Cars, Stages and Elevated Railroad, and is conveniently located and accessible to places of amusement and business, including Coney Island, Rockaway Manhattan and Brighton Beach, Central Park, High Bridge, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklin Bridge, Starin's Glen Island, Bartholdi Statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World," etc. We have first-class accomodation for 400 guests, and our building being four stories high, and with numerous stairways, is considered the safest Hotel in the city in case of fire.
Branch Office, SEYMOUR, BAKER & CO, members N. Y. Stock and Produce Exchanges, and Chicago Board of Trade. Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Petroleum, bought and sold for Cash on margins DIRECT WIRE TO CHICAGO.
Sanitary and Fire Arrangements Perfect, Location the Most Healthy in the City.
Ferdinand P. Earle,
Owner & Proprietor
EARLE'S NEW PALATIAL HOTEL
The Normandie,
BROADWAY & 38TH STREET.
European Plan; Restaurant Unsurpassed.
Esterbrook, Inspector of Buildings, says, "Every room is a place of security for its occupant, as the house is ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF." Steam heat, speaking tubes, electric bells, fire and burglar alarms attached to all rooms.
FERDINAND P. EARLE,
Resident Proprietor.

Miramichi Advance,
CHATHAM, N. B. - - OCTOBER 6, 1887.

The Legislative Council.

Some of the papers are recommending candidates for the vacancy in the Legislative Council of the province caused by the death of the late Mr. Hamilton of Dalhousie, and among these are papers favoring the local government. It is just such friends of the government as these that cause it to commit mistakes by which it is deservedly weakened. The policy of the government led by Mr. Blair is to abolish the Legislative Council, and it seems inconsistent for it to fill up vacancies as they occur. If we are not mistaken, no less than four vacancies have been filled since the present administration took office, and it does not appear that the upper house is any nearer being abolished than ever it was, although we were told, when the new appointments were made, that the men thus honored were pledged to vote for abolition whenever opportunity came. Indeed, some of the new appointees have voted squarely against abolition, and it may be assumed that there will always be sufficient men in the Council to stand by its existence in such an emergency.

The policy of filling vacancies as they occur is, therefore, wrong, and those who profess to wish the Council abolished will the better prove their sincerity by discountenancing new appointments. It is claimed that the policy of non-appointment would work the desired end, if both government and opposition parties in the Assembly could be pledged to it. It appears, however, that the opposition will not give any such pledge, and the government fears that every vacancy it might leave unfilled would add a new danger to its own existence, inasmuch as men are found attached to both sides—and they are especially among the least pronounced ministerialists—to whom the bait of a seat in the upper house would be quite sure to allure them from their allegiance to any party. The practical working of the policy of non-appointment would be, according to the present government's views, a number of vacancies left for a few years which would be turned to account by their opponents in the work of overthrowing them, by and bye. This view of the matter, however, seems to indicate a want of faith in public opinion, which is manifestly for abolition. Suppose, for instance, the present government had refused to fill the vacancies that have occurred since it came into power. Would not that course, by this time, have fixed itself upon the public mind, as a policy not to be departed from? And, admitting that the opposition were to succeed in ousting the government, in a few years, and were so short-sighted as to reverse their predecessors' policy in that respect, would it not, at once cause them to be distrusted by the people? It seems, therefore, that expediency, rather than principle has led to the filling of council vacancies by the present government, and, in view of results, it is to be hoped that principle and consistency will now assert themselves. As Northumberland has only one representative in the Council we might fairly nominate a man for the vacancy, but we prefer to give the government a chance to take the only course by which its avowed policy can, at last, succeed.

What We Are Annexed To.

Nationality is a powerful factor in the Canadian Confederation, and it appears to have its influence in more ways than that of holding "the balance of power" at Ottawa. An English speaking thief is generally punished. No National plea is raised for him. The law specifies what crime is and provides its punishment, but as the country is under British rule it would, of course, be wrong to apply British law to Frenchmen, so we learn from a despatch of 29th that—

"An employe of the Montreal post office named Lesuier has been on trial for several days for stealing money letters. The evidence in the case was clear against the prisoner. The counsel for the defence, in their address to the jury, which consisted of six Englishmen and six French Canadians, urged the latter to discharge the prisoner as he was a compatriot. The jury were locked up all night, but announced yesterday they could not agree on a verdict. The six English jurors, in view of the undoubted evidence against the prisoner, were for conviction, but the six French Canadians, although admitting the case was very clear, were for acquittal, simply because the man was a French Canadian. When this fact became known Judge Baby very indignantly and strongly censured the jury. The action of the jury has occasioned a great deal of comment, and the general feeling is things have come to a pretty pass when an offender is to be discharged simply on the ground of his nationality."

When we are so peculiarly situated with this privileged nationality idea intruding itself into our affairs, it is not to be wondered that those who find their profit in pandering to and making merchandise of it are seen raising their loyal British hands in holy horror at the prospect of either a commercial or political alliance with our blood relations over the border. Ordinary, every-day people, however, have a preference for plain going British methods and practices, which provide one law for all, and are not afraid to enforce its administration. The Americans are following the traditions of their ancestry and are sending their thieves to prison. Canadians are mixing British jurisprudence with the code Napoleon, and are becoming——What?

Judge Burbidge.

Mr. G. W. Burbidge, who is appointed Judge of the new Exchequer Court of the Dominion, is a New Brunswick barrister of fifteen years standing. He was educated at Mount Allison, Sackville, and before entering upon the practice of his profession did some journalistic work on the St, John press. He was associated with Mr. Wm. Pugsley—now Speaker of the New Brunswick Assembly—as one of the first official legislative reporters at Fredericton and afterwards as a Supreme Court reporter. While the law partner of Mr. L. R. Harrison, the present deputy of the Minister of Justice at St. John, he was Secretary of the commission for the codification and consolidation of the Statutes of New Brunswick, after which he succeeded Mr. Lash, in 1882, as Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa. He has held the latter position since that date, and earned his promotion to the new Judgeship. His salary will be $6,000 a year, besides an allowance for actual travelling expenses and five dollars a day for time spent in holding Courts in places outside of Ottawa. Mr. Burbidge is only 40 years old. We heartily congratulate him on his appointment, believing that he is well fitted for the position by natural gifts, sound training and practical experience.

How They win Elections.

Our Dominion Postmaster-General McLellan is no longer a member of Parliament, having being unseated for bribery. There was evidence of personal bribery on his part, but he swore he did not say what another witness swore he did and the court accepted his version of the matter. His brother-in-law and business partner, however, testified that it was he who was the chief briber and, incredible as it may seem, his sworn opinion was that McLellan's votes cost about $5 apiece. Here's a specimen of this gentleman's testimony:—

J. M. Blaikie sworn; Remember paying money to McKenzie; I think it was one hundred dollars. I supposed part of it was to be paid to voters; I paid ten dollars to John W. Giddens in same way; also eighty dollars to L. B. Carr, one hundred dollars to T. D. Crowe, and one hundred and twenty dollars to Alexander Crowe. George Lewis' son also got one hundred dollars, and I paid to Geo. Reid and John A. Cook and others. Altogether I paid out from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars. It was my own money. Mr. McLellan knew nothing about it. I should say the average price of votes last February was five dollars. I was not limited as to amount. I got thirteen hundred and fifty dollars from Mr. McLellan in the first part of February, seven hundred and fifty o the 10th February, and six hundred on the 13th February. It was in payment of an amount due me about which I had written him in December. I paid the money into my private bank account, and from this account I drew the money paid during election. All the money I paid out was to parties in Londonderry districts.

No wonder the government was sustained.

FISH-PROTECTION;—An Ottawa despatch of Monday says that "A number of orders-in-council for the further protection of fresh water fish have recently been passed. Among them is one putting a stop to the practice of fishing through holes in the ice in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick The order in reference to salmon fishing has been so changed as to absolutely prohibit Sunday fishing."

The portion of the order referred to relating to fishing through holes in the ice appears to be general, and if it means what the despatch says will put a stop to our winter bass fishing. A few years ago this fishery was so restricted in the rivers entering tide water on the Miramichi as to be practically prohibitory, and it is to be hoped that this new order will not have a similar effect on the Northwest. If so it is an outrage. The order prohibiting Sunday salmon fishing is a good one.

THE EXHIBITION TAX:—"Mr. Bairnsfather was very much aggrieved at the conduct of one of our town officials who refused to allow him to proceed with the entertainment, until he, Mr. Bairnsfather, had paid him a $2 license fee."

The above is from the Chatham correspondence of the *Gleaner* and implies that the official referred to did something unusual or wrong. In order that that impression may be removed and the correspondent better informed than he appears to be, we quote the Municipal By-law under which the official acted. It is as follows:—

1. That before any circus, show or menagerie, or other public exhibition of which the managers or proprietors are non-residents, at which an admission fee is charged, be allowed to exhibit they shall pay to the collector of rates in the district as follows:—

Circus and Menagerie combined	$20 00
Circus or Menagerie	10 00
Other outside show	5 00
Any show or exhibition in a public hall, for first exhibition	2 00
For each subsequent exhibition	1 00

2. That it shall be the duty of the Collector of Rates in the District in which any show or exhibition is held, to collect the aforesaid fees, for doing which he shall be entitled to a commission of 10 per cent. on amount collected, and should he refuse or neglect to perform the duty he shall be liable for the amount of the fee, and may be prosecuted thereto.

3. That any person or persons aforesaid who shall hold, give, or attempt to hold or give any such exhibition or performance, before paying for liberty to do so, shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars, to be levied by summary distress, by any Justice of the Peace upon his or their goods and chattels.

Perhaps the correspondent will now let the public know the reasonableness of the grounds on which Mr. Bairnsfather claimed to be aggrieved. If we mistake not Mr. B. is one of the class who think they are entitled to different treatment from their fellow-men and have the faculty of impressing their views on the "other half of the world" that is a "little soft."

He is Contented.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Judge Batcheller, of Saratoga, who, for ten years was the American judge in the international tribunals of Egypt, has just arrived here from Carlsbad. While at that watering place Judge Batcheller met Nubar Pasha, the Egptian Prime Minister. In speaking to him of the Stanley expedition Nubar said: "That Stanley should go to the relief of Emin Pasha is ridiculous. Emin, who is an Austrian has turned Mohametan and has a comfortable little kingdom of his own, a harem and all things necessary for the welfare of an Eastern potentate. He is perfectly satisfied. There has been no discord in his kingdom except on the part of the Abyssinian Christians, who objected to Emin Pasha on principle. Messengers have been frequently sent to Emin and if he were in any danger he would have returned with them. But Emin would seriously object to leaving his present snug quarters."

THANKSGIVING.—The Governor-General has proclaimed Thursday, November 17th, a thanksgiving day throughout the Dominion.

The Fisheries Commission.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS AND THE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—Secretary Bayard, President Angell of the University of Michigan and Hon. William Putnam of Portland, Me., will conduct the negotiations with the Chamberlain commission for the permanent settlement with Great Britain of the disputes growing out of the differences as to the rights of our fishermen in the territorial waters of Canada. The president, at the suggestion of Secretary Bayard, personally invited Messrs. Angell and Putnam to act with the secretary of state. Both gentlemen accepted.

The colleagues of the secretary of state are men of approved fitness for the work to be done. President Angell showed his diplomatic ability by the negotiation of our latest and best treaty with China in 1882. Mr. Putnam has been principal counsel for the United States for the past two years in all cases arising out of the seizure of our fishing vessels by Canadian Cruisers. He is thoroughly familiar with the facts as well as the law, in every disputed case, in addition to his knowledge of the general subject. President Angell is a Republican, and Mr. Putnam is a Democrat. Secretary Bayard desired that one of his associates in this negotiation should be a Republican, in order that the result might not be regarded as partizan. There was no such difficulty in securing two gentlemen to aid the secretary of state in this work as has been represented. The gentlemen selected accepted as soon as the invitation reached them.

It is expected that the conference between the English and American commissioners will begin about Nov. 1 at the department of state. The position to be taken by the American commissioners was outlined at the cabinet meeting today. It is precisely the same position which the department of state has held throughout the negotiations thus far; it is, in brief, that fishermen have the right to do anything but fish or prepare to fish in the three-mile limit, the three miles to be measured from the shore in all cases. The English will contend that our fishermen have only the rights in Canadian waters specified in the treaty of 1818, and will maintain the headlands theory of the three-mile limit. Probably the negotiations will widen so as to take in all vexed questions pending between the United States and Great Britain touching Canada. The ultimate outcome will probably be a commercial reciprocity treaty. It is, apparently, well settled that Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues will be Minister West and Sir John Macdonald.

A Thriving Northern Town.

THE CHANGES OF A FEW YEARS: LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF A NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.

On Sept. 22nd the writer was privileged to witness one of the most interesting and important events in the history of Weldford Station. Not many years ago this thriving little village on the I. C. R. consisted of only a few houses. Since then many changes have taken place; and the large number of neat dwelling houses which one may see from the train in passing, speak of an industrious and cultivated people. It would be interesting to trace the history of the growth of Weldford to its present position; but it affords the writer much greater pleasure to notice the religious element manifesting itself creditably in a much needed work. A village is not worthy of the name, humble though it is, unless its inhabitants have a building set apart for worship, where they can assemble without having their attention diverted from things divine by secular associations.

The Presbyterians of this place, who have been worshipping in the Hall, began to realize the desirability of having a place dedicated to His service, where they might worship the Lord. So they said, "Let us go up and build a house to the Lord God of Israel." As is common in any good work, the ladies took the initiative, and, aided liberally by those of sister denominations, they with commendable zeal provided a bazaar and tea meeting, which would be a credit to a larger and more wealthy settlement. In a short time after the scheme was formed the men had laid the foundation and had raised the frame of the new church, so that by the day of the bazaar the building, boarded in and shingled, was ready for the ladies to show their skill and earnestness in the good cause and they improved the opportunity of making the edifice the scene of delight to the eye and of satisfaction for the "inner man." What added greatly to the interest of the occasion was the laying of the corner stone. The wise men had come from the north as well as from the east, and by their sayings, wise and otherwise, did much to increase the pleasure of all who enjoyed the felicitous circumstances. The service connected with the laying of the corner stone was conducted by the highly esteemed pastor, the Rev. J. H. Cameron, who has completely won the affections of his people in the short time during which he has been among them. After singing a suitable hymn and reading well selected portions of Holy Writ, the pastor called upon the Rev. Wm. Hamilton to lead in prayer. The Rev. J. D. Murray of Buctouche, who was in his usual witty humor, seasoned with grace, was followed in speaking by Revs. Wm. Hamilton, Bell and Smith, and by Mr. Phinney, M. P. P. Rev N. McKay of Chatham proceeded to lay the corner stone, prefacing its performance by a suitable and eloquent address, which showed his right to his previously won laurels. He spoke of the honor of laying the corner stone of a church. He said he would be thoroughly ashamed of himself if he were about to lay the corner stone of a "liquor saloon" where the bartender would thrust a dagger to the heart of his customers—yes, of his own wife and children—that he might fill his coffers with the "blood money" that deluded men would pay him to make them fill a drunkard's grave. The corner stone of the buildings erected for amusements could hardly be laid without the fear that some precious souls might there be led astray. But in placing the corner stone of a building to be dedicated to the worship of the living God, one may with joy think of the many souls that may be born into the kingdom in the House of its King and of the blessings to be received by the true worshippers of Him whom men ought to "worship in spirit and in truth." Space will not allow us to follow the address. Beneath the corner stone were placed the Moncton TIMES, the *Presbyterian Witness* of Halifax, and other papers which with the Presbyterian Hymnal may testify to the future ages the time and the circumstances when the first Presbyterian church was built at Weldford Station. The doxology fittingly concluded the service. A little later the well-spread tables were speedly despoiled of their beauty; but abundance replenished the emptied platters until the void was filled. The sale was ably conducted by Mr. Bailey, who was heard above the din of many voices. At length the work of the day was ended; and beneath the bright stars of heaven, which twinkled at the sight, might be seen many happy couples who on their way homeward (?) enjoyed the cool of the evening. The ladies who had borne "the burden and heat of the day" should be encouraged "not to be weary in well-doing," when they know that by their efforts $244.50 has been realized for such a noble object. The sum was not as large as some of the more sanguine anticipated, yet considering the large number of similar attractions in the near neighborhood, it was a credit to those who were the means of making the bazaar what it was. It is to be hoped that the snug little church thus begun under such auspicious circumstances may speedily be pushed to completion and that soon there may be heard within its walls the declaration of the truth, for the defence of which the Presbyterian body has already become famous.

In closing, as a native of "the fair Province by the Sea," which true to her name loves to cherish the truth so dear to Scotia's noble sons, the writer rejoices that the same gospel is set forth in the sister Province and that there are those who have love and zeal enough for the Master to erect a suitable House where they may worship Him. When one remembers that in the same congregation, six or seven miles away, another church is now being constructed, one is tempted to hold up the people of Weldford as an example, at least in this respect, to others who although more able are willing, while they themselves dwell in houses of cedar, to allow the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord to remain under curtains. Their conduct is certainly to be commended; and to others we would say in the words of our Lord, "Go and do likewise."

Loyalty.

Are not the monopolists, protectionists, and boodlers who are making "disloyalty" a shibboleth in their desire to do something to oppose commercial union ever haunted with a fear that the people will begin to examine this "loyalty" question from the standpoint of common sense? It is "disloyal" to denounce the manufacturers for plundering the people; 'disloyal' to prove that the Canadian Pacific Railway makes full use of its monopoly privileges and charges all the traffic will bear; 'disloyal' to attack the Government for boodleism; 'disloyal' to denounce its treatment of the Indians and half-breeds, which caused a war; and now it is worse than disloyal, it is a traitor's act to propose that the legitimate end and aim of the national policy, reciprocity with the United States, be brought about. Is there not a danger, and a serious one, that if this goes on the people may be led to believe that 'loyalty' means plunder and 'disloyalty' means freedom and the guardianship of their rights? How many times do these 'loyalists' need to be told that loyalty means respect for the law, but it does not mean that it is unpatriotic to labor to bring about changes in bad laws?—Montreal *Witness.*

Volunteer vs. Thistle.

Friday last witnessed the second, and what proved to be the closing race between the American Sloop, Volunteer, and the Scotch Cutter, Thistle, for the America's cup, The first race was sailed on Tuesday, 27th ult over the New York inside course—from Owl's Head, south, around buoy No 10 inside of Sandy Hook, and thence east around Sandy Hook Lightship and return over the same course, The Volunteer beat the Thistle in the first race by about nineteen minutes. The next race was one of 20 miles windward and back and sailed outside of New York Bay. It did not come off on Thursday last, as appointed, because there had been a storm and there was rough water and fog, with insufficient wind. The following day—Friday—was more favorable, although it did not promise to be so early in the morning. There was a good breeze outside, however, and about ten o'clock there were about fifty excursion and other steamers at Sandy Hook. A despatch says:—

The contestants were at the starting point in good season, as was the Electra, the flagship of the New York Yacht club, with the committee of judges on board. It was precisely 10.30 a. m. that the preparatory signal was given. That was the time stated in the circular formally issued by the committee. At that time the excursion boats and steam yachts had gathered about the line formed from the Electra and anxiously awaited the starting signal. The prospects for a race were good, but still far from satisfactory. The fog had thinned out sufficiently to render starting through it safe enough and a 15 mile breeze challenged the cup contestants to test their mettle, but sight-seers would have to keep up close and use their best eye-sight in order to keep track of the skimming yachts. The wind being from the east determined the course. It was 20 miles to windward and lay out to sea. At 10.40 the gun to start was given. At that moment

THE THISTLE AND VOLUNTEER WERE

on the east of the line not 200 yards apart, each working gradually to the line. The Thistle was nearer and went away on her trip nearly four lengths ahead of the Volunteer. The yachts started as follows:—

	H. M. S.
Thistle	10. 40. 21
Volunteer	10. 40. 50

They went over on the starboard tack the Volunteer at once began to outpoint and outfoot her opponent. The course was north-northeast for 20 miles to windward and return before the wind. The weathering qualities of the yachts were seen at once. The Volunteer outpointed the cutter by nearly two points, and won the race by the masterly manner in which she went to windward. The first tack which was a long one, 7 miles, virtually decided the race. The Volunteer ran to windward of the Thistle in a way that satisfied all the spectators who knew anything about it that the American boat would win. On each tack that followed, the Volunteer continued to get to windward, and ahead as well. Tack after tack showed up the same thing, and tack after tack showed that

THE SLOOP WAS BEATING THE CUTTER.

The Volunteer took five tacks in reaching the outer marks. The Thistle required six. This is remarkable, inasmuch as every time the cutter went about she did it in quicker time than the sloop, and in that it has always been claimed that the cutter could point closer than the sloop. But the fact remains, and a careful estimate of the time each boat took to go in stays was made, and this was the result in seconds:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Volunteer	25	25	22	25	25	x
Thistle	20	22	22	21	22	22

The wind at the start was blowing about 20 miles an hour. It maintained that velocity all the way out except during a period of perhaps 20 minutes when it let down considerable, during which time the Thistle people claimed that they were becalmed while the Volunteer held the wind. Really the contestants were equally affected. The yachts rounded the outer mark like this:

	H. M. S
Volunteer	2. 26. 40
Thistle	2. 41. 00

The boats set spinnakers coming home and the question as to whether the broad cutter could go fast enough before the wind to make up the latter's gain in windward work was soon to be decided. The Volunteer had a lead of fully 2½ miles when the Thistle rounded and that was not diminished very much on the home run. The Thistle was the first to take in her spinnaker, but the Volunteer followed suit immediately. This move was occasioned by the fact that neither boat could make the lightship with the wind aft and a haul up was necessary on the run home.

THE WIND LET UP AS WELL—

It dropped to 10 miles an hour, yet the Volunteer got there all the same. The accompanying boats tooted their horns in grand style at every possible opportunity, and the spectators, by cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, evinced their delight at the result. The steamboats had much trouble in getting back to the finish line in time to see the Volunteer successfully defend the American cup. Most of them wanted to see the Thistle round the outer mark. This detained them nearly 15 minutes, but once under way for home they maintained a jolly good speed and leaving the Thistle far astern, they got there in time to see the American sloop cross the line a winner by 11 minutes and 48 seconds. The following table gives the figures, including the six seconds allowance that the Volunteer had to give the Thistle on a 40 mile course:—

Yacht	Start.	Finish.	Act'l time	Cor. T.
Volunteer	10.40 5⅘	4.23 47	5.42.56½	5.42.56½
Thistle	10 40.21	4.35.12	5.54.51	5.54.45

In the windward work the Volunteer beat the Thistle 14m. 49½s. On the run before the wind

THE THISTLE BEAT THE VOLUNTEER

2m. 54½s.

After the race Mr. Bell admitted that the Volunteer with her centreboard had fairly beaten the Thistle in the racing to windward. He was rather inclined to the opinion that a centreboard was a pretty useful thing.

"Is the Thistle for sale?" "Yes she is. She can be bought for $50,000. If a purchaser is not found quickly she will be sent home.

Mr. Bell was asked if the New York Yacht Club or any other club offered a purse for an extra class of sloops and cutters from $2,500 to $5,000, would the Thistle be entered?

"Certainly," was the prompt reply. "It is at least a satisfaction to be beaten by such a boat," said Mr. Bell. I do not feel that it is any discredit.

Mr. Bell, correspondent of the Glasgow *Herald*, says that a challenge for the cup will surely come next year.

A London despatch says: "There is little excitement over the race, except among Americans." The despatch does not intimate that the British would not have been more demonstrative had the Thistle won.

British Subjects and Naturalization.

A New York despatch says that several of the more prominent Englishmen residing in New York have for some time past been quietly preparing a plan for the purpose of perfecting organization for political purposes and as a result of their deliberations have issued a call for a meeting to consider the project formally. The circular convening the meeting has been sent to nearly all the English residents of the city, and states that the "question of the naturalization of British residents having become from the very force of circumstances of vital interest to Englishmen who have made this country their home, we believe that New York should remain no longer dormant in the matter." The present intention is to form a branch of the "Sons of St. George," who claim to have over 10,000 voters in their ranks. There are 57,000 British subjects in New York and Brooklyn who have not been naturalized, and it is believed a large percentage of them will join the new organization. The constitution will favor home rule for Ireland, but not dynamite.

He Won a Cool $5,000.

GREAT GOOD LUCK OF SAMUEL W. BARRETT.

Melbourne Avenue, North Toronto, has for the past few days been a scene of intense excitement. It was whispered that one of the residents held a lucky ticket in The Louisiana State Lottery drawing on the 9th ult. *The News* found the fortunate man to be Samuel Ward Barrett, 105 Melbourne avenue, foreman bookbinder at Gage & Co's, Wellington street.

Mr. Barrett was found at his place of business, and in answer to the reporter's inquiries said, while a broad smile lighted up his whole countenance, "I had no faith in the lottery business; but four months ago one of the men induced me to invest a dollar in it. I sent to the New Orleans National Bank in New Orleans to find out how I could get tickets. The bank sent me blanks, and I enclosed a dollar for a tenth ticket in the May drawing. I got nothing then. Still in June I again sent a dollar for a tenth ticket, also in July, and also in August. I got the report of the August drawing last Thursday week on my way home, and carelessly jammed it into my pocket with the remark: "Well, there's another dollar gone." In my bedroom, however, I thought I would look at the report, and the first that met my eyes was the number 29,146, entitling me to one-tenth of the fifty thousand dollar prize. I immediately broke the news to my wife, and joy reigned in the family. I tell you," said Mr. Barrett with a wink "one does not fall into a small fortune so slick every day."

"How did you collect your money?" asked *The News*, when sufficiently recovered. "I received notice from the New Orleans National Bank that a draft for $5,000 in gold coin had been forwarded to the Central bank in this city, payable to my order."

"Did you call at the Central Bank and draw the money?" "No: I allowed it to remain there on deposit to my credit.

"Had you other tickets in the same drawing?" "No. I only had one. The whole business since I commenced cost me for tickets, postage, etc., $4 32, and I now stand in five thousand dollars ahead."

"I suppose you will go more extensively into lottery business hereafter?" "No, I will continue to send my dollar every month. But I tell you they are going to do a pile of business here now. No less than one hundred tickets have been sent for since I got the prize." He turned around, and pointing to the numerous employees, said: "Why these have sent for tickets, and they intend to continue as monthly subscribers."—*Toronto* (Ont.) *News*, Sept 12.

How to Make Money.

The following statistics gathered from reliable sources are both interesting and instructive and may be turned into money, so to speak, by farmers and poultry raisers. The number of fowl has greatly increased in the United States during the last five years but this increase has been larger in the New England and Middle States than in any other. Twenty seven States report over one million each. Seventeen States report over two million each. Thirteen States report over three millions each while the States of Illinois, Iowa, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania report over five millions each. In eighteen of the States the annual average product of eggs per hen is as follows:

Me.,	7.5 Doz.	Penn.,	5.2 Doz	Ohio,	4.0 Doz.
Mass.,	7.2"	N. Y.,	5.0 "	Ill.,	3.6 "
Conn.,	7.1 "	Ind.,	5.0 "	N. C.,	3.6 "
N. H.,	6.7 "	Tenn.,	4.7 "	Ala.,	3.2 "
R. I.,	6.4 "	Ky.,	4.4 "	S. C.,	3.1 "
Vt.,	5.9 "	Iowa.,	4.3 "	La.,	3.0 "

It will be noticed that the average number of eggs laid per hen per year ranges from three dozen to over seven dozen and that those states which reported the largest number of hens did not make the most money because, as the figures show, they only got an average of four to five dozen eggs per hen per year while the New England States showed an average of from six to over seven dozen. The question arises then why do hens in the New England States average more than seven dozen eggs per year per hen, while in Louisiana they only average three dozen? The reason must be found in the fact that in the New England States, Sheridan's Powder to make hens lay is almost universally used, while in the West and South, it is not used much. Louisiana has not gone behind but the Northern States have gone ahead. There is no doubt at all but what the extensive use of Sheridan's Powder to Make Hens Lay, and for the improvement of poultry, has boosted the poultry and industry more than all other influences put together. The poultry industry of this country now amounts to between five and six hundred millions of dollars annually and the profits are said to be enormous. One man in Mass.