Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

A GOOD COOK at good wages is wanted for the Bay View Hotel. See advertisement.

THE CHILDREN of St. John's Church held a very successful bazaar in the Temperance Hall on Tuesday evening—netting $33.

PERSONAL:—L. W. Johnston, Esq., of Fredericton, was in town yesterday.

Hon. Chief Commissoner Ryan and Mr. Palmer, M. P. P. are in town.

"BEN HUR," as presented and illustrated by Mr. Armstrong at the Masonic Hall on Friday evening, was one of the most interesting entertainments ever witnessed by a Chatham audience.

Re-Opening of S Paul's Church.

The Parish Church of S. Paul, which has been undergoing repairs during the past winter and spring, was re-opened for Divine Worship on Sunday morning last at half-past eleven o'clock. There was a large congregation present, and much interest was manifested in the re-opening of the venerable church, the interior of which has been so greatly improved in appearance. The ceiling has been cleaned and tinted with calsomine, and the walls have been painted in shades of terra cotta, and are decorated with bordering around the windows, and scrolls with texts, etc. A new and larger sanctuary has been provided, which is handsomely furnished with altar rail in walnut with standards in cherry, an episcopal chair and chairs for the clergy, a new altar handsomely furnished with coverings etc., from the Church Furnishing Establishment of Messrs. Jones & Willis, of London and Birmingham, England. The coverings are of Utrecht velvet and silk embellished with applique work. From the same establishment there is a handsome dossal and canopy in Utrecht velvet above the altar and curtain in green and maroon on each side of the altar. The canopy bears the Tersanctus, "Holy, Holy, Holy" and the dossal a star and rays in applique work with gold orphreys, There is also a royal Axminster altar carpet from the same establishment. The handsome effect of these furnishings was much admired.

The seating of the nave has been repainted and grained in maple and oak. The painter's work has been done by the well-known and competent workmen, William Jackson & Son. The altar rail was made by the A. Chfistie wood working Co., St. John, and set up by Mr. John McDonald, of Chatham. Among handsome gifts of furnishings are an alms basin from the venerable Metropolitan of Canada, chalice veils etc., from Mrs. Medley, alms bag from Mrs. J. P. Burchill, kneeling mats and book markers from Mrs. Judge Wilkinson and Mrs. Prof Butler, of Kings College, Windsor, N. S., communicant's kneeler from Mrs. Charles Sargeant, pulpit banner, from Miss A. Wright, St. John, N. B. Shields for the sanctuary walls, and texts over the porch doors, from Mrs. Geo. Burchill, jr.

The re-opening services on Sunday morning consisted of morning prayer, followed by a celebration of the Holy Eucharist with sermon by the Rector. The service began with the processional hymn "We Love the Place, O God, etc. The Rector preached from the text, Psalm 11 V. 4 "The Lord is in his Holy Temple;" and Psalm 96 V. 6 "Strength and beauty are in His Sanctuary.

The Rev. speaker began by saying that it had been his expectation that a special preacher would have been present upon the occasion, but that it had been impracticable for those clergymen who would have gladly been present to leave their posts of Sunday duty. It remained for himself and those present to thank God for will and ability to repair His Holy House and also to draw what instruction they could from the words of the Text. He explained the occasion and purpose of the Psalmist's use of these words which showed his unfailing trust in God under all circumstances, and the propriety of honoring Him in the proper furnishing of His House and in the use of such other beautiful externals of worship as indicated in His people a proper reverence for so great a Being. He referred to the changed conditions of this community since the erection of S. Paul's, 66 years ago, which, owing to the building of other churches and the removal of population, had not been favorable to an increase in the congregation. These were circumstances, however, beyond human control, and the unchanging God was ruling over all. It remained for those, and there was still a good number, who could still attend the House their fathers had erected to do their duty in bearing a faithful witness to Him who ruleth among the children of men. If they did so they would find the true strength and beauty of His sanctuary to be God Himself conveying Himself to those who faithfully sought Him in the ordinances of His religion.

At the close of his discourse which was attentively listened to, the Rector stated that the expense of the repairs would be about $500, but that if the congregation contributed $250 their obligation would be discharged. Of this $250, $90 had been contributed by the ladies of S. Paul's Guild and $65 in a special offertory last summer, so that the balance to be raised would not be large. The offerings at the reopening service would be for the expenses of the repairs. The Rector then proceeded with the celebration of the Holy Eucharist with which the Service closed. Among the congregation we noticed Mr. Church Warden, F. E. Winslow; D. G. Smith, Vestry Clerk; T. DesBrisay, Treasurer of S. Paul's Corporation; Vestryman A. Montizambert and others from S. Mary's congregation, Chatham.

The special offerings at the Service amounted to $72.77. The whole service was very interesting, and marked a new era in the history of old S. Paul's, the interior of which is now one of the most handsome and properly furnished in the Diocese.

Militant Moral Reformers.

The quarrel between two such prominent men in the local prohibition ranks as Scott Act Inspector Brown and Past Grand Worthy Patriarch Anslow may be of much interest to themselves and a few of their respective adherents, but we regret that the ADVANCE is dragged into it. We, however, published and criticised the Inspector's first letter, and he, very properly, claims that as Mr. Anslow has a newspaper of his own it would be unfair on our part to deny him an opportunity to meet his opponent in the press. Some local public interest attaches to certain portions of the Inspector's letter such, for instance, as that in which he declares he was not paid for his services by the temperance people's committee, of which the Past Grand Worthy Patriarch was the head. The Municipal Council and public were made to believe that Mr. Brown had been paid by the Temperance people for the full period of his engagement with them, and the fact that he was not so paid will be news to many. These two gentlemen are the moral and intellectual gladiators of the forces whose leadership they have for some time enjoyed, In some respects, neither of them has fully commended himself, personally, to other leading people who have been working in the cause and it is understood that there is a feeling that Mr. Anslow would make an efficient Inspector, and that his long services in the work and disappointments in the matter of securing other offices to which he aspired entitle him to favorable consideration, It is however, one thing to want an office and another to get it. The present Inspector has developed fighting qualities fully up to the standard of his friends' expectations, and he, doubtless, feels that he has given a forceful tone, respectability and dignity to the office, which it might lose in Mr. Anslow's hands. Then, it is doubtful if the Municipal Council would favorably consider the dismissal of Mr. Brown, in order to make way for Mr. Anslow, for the inspectorate has passed beyond the experimental stage, and from a practical and business standpoint it is hardly a success. In some counties inspectors are allowed assistants, and it is possible that if the present unfriendliness between the Past Grand and Inspector could be changed to the old relationships of brotherly comity, some such arrangement could be arrived at, and Mr. Anslow could then take the steps which now seem to him to be neglected by Mr. Brown for the enforcement of the act. They could arrange, between them, as to which should really be chief, but those who know the calibre of the two men have no doubt as to Mr. Brown continuing to be top-sawyer. In any case it is to be hoped that Messrs. Brown and Anslow will speedily settle their differences, for it is hardly seemly that such prominent moral reformers should continue to fight.

Another Letter from Inspector Brown.

NEWCASTLE, June 1st, 1891.

Editor Advance:

SIR:—I have again to ask the use of your columns to reply to the column and half of disappointed "Billy Bolter's" false representations and abusive insinuations. I shall not attempt to follow the harmless little fellow's productions in detail, but will notice a few sample lots. Billy Bolter starts out by stating an untruth, and continues thus: *"This we do know"* &c. "that his course was in the interest of violators of the Law." A fabrication of your excited brain, Billy. The little fellow continues: "He got his appointment by the efforts of temperance friends."—Then you could not have been a temperance friend, as the appointment would have been made twelve months before it was, had it not been for your slandering your superiors. Another charge is that all the money from fines collected was used to pay the charges of the legal adviser and the inspector, and to this day the temperance people who advance, the money to carry on prosecutions have not been reimbursed. Poor little Billy Bolter! This is certainly a sample charge against me. Now, allow me to ask you.—Did you ever pay me to the amount of one dollar toward my salary for the labor that you acknowledge was faithfully performed? No, William Bolter, you never did. I was employed by a committee of which you appeared as head, and when there was about nine months' salary due me I asked you to pay me; your answer was that if I ever got my pay I would have to get it from the Council where I put the fines collected, as the committee was not able to pay me. By a vote of the Council I received a part of my pay, but, sir, the balance of $130 due me, and for which I hold your order has never yet been paid. Yet I have often received your commendations for the efficiency of the work performed.

Your charges about selling liquor, forgiving fines, shutting my eyes for big pay, &c., are all as true as the other, and if you can substantiate any one of them you will have gained your point, but, William Bolter, I defy you! They are all fabrications of your overworked brain, brought on by a succession of disappointments.

You state that the C. T. A. is openly violated, etc. Now, sir, do you expect me to close all the places in this County where intoxicants are sold? Are there any laws on our statute books that are not violated? Are laws not violated on the public streets of our towns and cities every day and night, although numerous officers are constantly parading the streets? Are our fisheries laws not violated? Let me give you a case in point.—The law prohibits the fishing for bass in winter on our river, and although our bass-fishing ground only extends a few miles on one branch of the river and is thickly covered with ice, through which holes have to be cut in order to fish, and although some half dozen officers are stationed at short intervals over this few miles of inland ice, yet our town was liberally supplied during last winter at more reasonable rates than for many years past. Are not our customs laws violated, although we are more than liberally supplied with customs officials? All our laws are violated, even where death is the penalty, but everlasting grumblers, enthusiasts and fanatics are to be found in all organizations. The temperance body cannot expect to be exempted.

Now, sir, there is one compliment you have paid me, but as that was unintentional I have not to thank you for it. You state that my letter shows strong evidence of being written by the editor of the "Advance." Truly, William, you do me honor overmuch. Had the "Advance" editor said that my letter showed the hand-writing of the *Advocate* man, I should not have considered it such a compliment, as your ability is something like my own—like some incorporated companies we read of—limited.

Now, sir, we know you feel badly. The once bright prospects of a position in the Customs department is past you. Then, the Post-office prospect gladdened your drooping spirits for a time and that soon passed also. But, better still, there was a vacancy in the Senate. William's joy knew no bounds. The Hon. Wm. Anslow and the patronage of the County loomed in the distance—but oh how distant! While William was standing as near the pool as possible waiting for the troubling of the waters another stepped in. William then looked around him. Everything was dark! Not one bright spot was there in the distant horizon. Everything gone—irreclaimably gone! He then began to realize what a small value was placed on his little *Advocate*. He then kicked, got mad, and William Bolter, bolted. There is one consolation, however, and it is that William cannot be deprived of the conscious knowledge that those vacancies have been filled by better men, and he can truly say to his county—"That which is my loss is your gain."

Respectfully yours,
W. S. BROWN.
Inspector C. T. A.

Bathurst Notes.

Bathurst has a new hotel, the "Wilbur House." Mr. Percy Wilbur, the proprietor, recently purchased the residence of Dr. Wm. P. Bishop and has since and is yet making extensive improvements on it, remodelling and renovating, to make it suitable for a first-class hotel. A mansard roof is being added to it which will afford much more room and at the same time lend much to its already good appearance. The large stables in the rear will also be fitted up in fine style, and Percy expects to receive a good share of patronage from those who "go driving." The proprietor is popular and no doubt will be a success as a hotel man.

Trout fishing on the Nepisiguit continues to be good. On Thursday last Mr. D. G. Smith, of the ADVANCE accompanied by our veteran angler Mr. P. Flannery, killed a fine lot. He enjoyed his day well and seemed delighted with our river.

The coast salmon and lobster fishing are fair, considering the very stormy weather. People from Salmon Beach and Grand Anse to-day state that the salmon catch this morning was very good. *No new lobster trap discoveries.* T. F. Keary is still aiming at the summer comfort of the "Keary House" guests. He has lately erected a fine approach for his boats, extending from the bank to the water about 150 feet. A stairway leads down the bank to the approach, which is about 8 feet high and there are steps leading down to the water, so that one can step into and out of the boats without getting the least wet. A railing runs along both sides and it will be a grand place in fine days to sit and enjoy the sea breeze. Keary is the best hotel man on the North Shore.

James Doucet, a blacksmith, died very suddenly this morning. He had just begun his work, when he was seen to stagger and fall. Parties who were present picked him up and drove him to his home, about half a mile distant. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but life was found to be extinct about ten minutes after reaching the house. Supposed cause—heart disease.

The camping grounds houses and fittings of the Nepisiguit Angling Association, Bathurst, will receive a little attention next week. It is sufficient to say that they are expected to be in first class trim in about a week.

Visitors, or I should say, sportsmen are beginning to put in an appearance. On Saturday night's express four gentlemen from Bangor,—W. H. Maling, A. Hammond, Chas. D. Stamford and W. E. Baxter, arrived. They left for the Tracadie river to enjoy some trout fishing. They will return to the Nepisiguit on Thursday next.

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians, for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation; its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothe the child and gives it refreshing sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mother's friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

The Prohibition Question.

On Wednesday afternoon, last one, of the most influential delegations of the session crowded Sir John A. Macdonald's room in the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. It consisted of accredited representatives of the Methodist general conference, the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Congregational Union, the Baptist body, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Sons of Temperance, the Royal Templars of Temperance, the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Dominion Alliance and the Salvation Army. Among others were: Hon. Senator Vidal, president Dominion Alliance; Mr. E. C. Bowers, M. P., representing the Disciples of Christ; Messrs. J. Jamieson, J. P. Brown, J. P. Flint and J. Scriver, M. P.'s; Rev. Dr. Ryckman (Ottawa), Rev. Dr. Potts (Toronto), Rev. Dr. Brethour (Thorold) and Mr. J. H. Carson (Montreal), representing the Methodist church; Rev. D. W. Morrison (Ormstown), Messrs. Walter Paul and W. Drysdale (Montreal), and Dr. Shanks (Howick), representing the Presbyterian church; Mr. W. A. Lambe, representing the Congregational church; Mr. A. M. Featherston, Dominion council; Rev. W. F. Perley, grand council, Quebec; J. H. Flagg and Dr. C. V. Emory, grand council, Ontario Royal Templars of Temperance; Messrs. T. Lawless (grand secretary), C. B. Taggart (provincial deputy), and Dr. J. B. Sawyer (D. C. L.), for the I. O. G. T.; Mr. J. K. Stewart, Sons of Temperance; Adjt. Walder, Adjt. Leonard and Capt. Connell, of the Salvation Army; and Mesdames Alexander, Gordon, Craig, Stephens, McIlhinney and Misses Prentiss, Scott and Mitchell, representing the W. C. T. U.

A press despatch says:—In the absence of Sir John Medonald, the delegation was received by Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. George E. Foster. The Minister of Customs took the chair and Mr. Jamieson, M. P., introduced the deputation.

Rev. Mr. Brethour, representing the Methodist general conference, was the first speaker. He said the delegation was the outcome of the movement which had flooded Parliament with petitions. In this work there were engaged 15 of the church bodies of Canada. The petitions already received in Parliament contained, roughly speaking, half a million signatures, and those yet to come would show a quarter of a million more. They were present in support of Mr. Jamieson's resolution as well as the petitions. After going at some length into the general question of prohibition Mr. Brethour said the churches were a unit in support of this movement, and would continue to carry on a vigorous educational campaign. They hoped to see prohibition enacted in the near future.

Rev. Mr. Morrison, representing the Presbyterian general assembly, remarked that it had been charged against the petitions that they were largely signed by children. He could only speak for his own district, but as to that he could say that their petition contained the names of the best residents thereabouts. The country districts, he believed, were three-fourths in favor of prohibition, and the Presbyterian church was unanimous in support of the movement.

At this point Rev. Mr. Brethour asked permission to mention a point he had overlooked. They were charged, he said, to call the attention of the Government to the result of the permit system and the introduction of four per cent. beer into the Northwest territories. The condition of the territories was now most lamentable. There had been a vast increase in the consumption of liquor, and a vast increase in crime. He gave figures in support of this statement showing that while in 1881 the number of permits issued was 678, in 1890 they had increased to 5,765. In 1881 the number of gallons of liquor consumed was 3,165; in 1890 it had increased to 153,670. In the five years preceeding 1887, not including the year of the rebellion, there had been an average of 38 convictions for crime yearly. In 1888 there were 161, and in the following year 232.

He desired earnestly to call the attention of the Government to this matter.

Mr. Paul, also representing the Presbyterian church, said the Cabinet should be present at their general assembly when the question of prohibition was under discussion. It would do them good.

Hon. Mr. Foster—"You might Presbyterianize us all." (Laughter.)

Mr. Paul—"Well, that would do you good." (Renewed laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Foster said he would strongly urge the Government to do their best in this matter.

Mr. Lambe, for the Congregational Union, said his body, while not one of the largest in Canada, yet represented a great influence, which was unanimously in favor of prohibition.

Mr. Bowers, M. P., for the Disciples, said he was in full accord with the previous speakers.

Mr. Stewart, on behalf of the Sons of Temperance, the oldest organization of its character in the province, said they were in favor of immediate prohibition, and would work energetically toward that end.

Adjt. Walder, of the Salvation Army, said the drink question was one of the biggest devils the army had to face. They did not claim to be intelligent, but they worked among a class of people who suffered most from the traffic. The 25,000 names subscribed to the army petitions were almost entirely obtained among the working classes.

Mr. Lawless, for the I. O. G. T., said the time had come for the application of the remedy which would be effectual.

Mr. Featherston, for the Dominion R. T. of T., remarked that they were present with a demand, not a prayer.

Mr. Flagg, of the Ontario R. T. of T., represented 16,000 members, who were in full accord with the Jamieson resolution.

Rev. Mr. Perley, representing the Quebec R. T. of T., said his body was determined to press the issue to the utmost.

Mrs. Alexander, for the Dominion W. C. T. U., said she did not represent the electorate.

Rev. Dr. Potts—"Your time is coming."

Mrs. Alexander—"But we represent those who have in the past suffered most, and who are in the present suffering most from the liquor traffic, and on this ground, because of our inability to protect ourselves, we ask the Government to give this subject its most earnest and prompt consideration.' She concluded by reading a printed statement from the body she represented.

Rev. Dr. Potts said he was sorry the leaders of the Opposition were not present as well as the Government, because if this question was ever to be carried to a successful issue it must have the support of both sides at the polls. He was sorry to see that certain members of both sides seemed to be playing with the subject. They would be closely watched for the future.

Hon. Mr. Boswell thanked the delegation for their views, which, he promised, would be laid before the Cabinet without delay. He regretted exceedingly that Sir John was not present to hear for himself. The members of the Cabinet fully recognized the evils of the liquor traffic, and they fully recognized, too, the difficulties in the way of dealing with it. There were difficulties that rendered it hard to carry out a prohibitive law even if it were adopted. One of not the least importance was our long frontier—taking in the Pacific and Atlantic seaboards—of between 4,000 and 5,000 miles, with a country to the south where liquor flowed in abundance. He would not say these difficulties were insurmountable, but they were very grave. If prohibition was ever to have effect it must be by a united effort for both sides of the House, supported by the people generally. They did not underrate the importance of the petitions presented, and would give them every consideration.

Hon. Mr. Foster said he took no stock in the criticisms of the petitions at all. Every person who had arrived at the age of understanding had a right to be heard on such a subject. So far as he was personally concerned he proposed to be perfectly honest with himself, with the country and with the cause. He would not forestall what he had to say in the House, but he would say this, that they might be equally strong prohibitionists and yet not agree as to methods and times. This was not a government question, not one of parties even, but of the people. What was to be done depended entirely upon the people themselves. They must remember, however, that there was the widest possible difference between enactment and enforcement. Then he noticed this, that the delegates spoke of obtaining prohibition in the near future, whereas the Jamieson resolution contained no future; it was essentially of the present. Did they mean that there was to be no grace—that the carrying of the resolution was to be followed the next day by the passage of a prohibitory liquor law; or did they mean that the resolution was to be adopted and carried into effect when the Government saw methods and means at their disposal? Was it to be what Mr. Jamieson's resolution said, or what Rev. Mr. Brethour said? Then, again, if the law was passed, the first thing to be faced was a loss of seven and a half millions of revenue the next moment. Moral sentiment said: Let it go; the loss of men's souls cannot be weighed in the balance with money; but it was a practical difficulty, nevertheless, because he, as Finance Minister, would have to come down to Parliament with a scheme to provide that revenue? How was it to be done? Not by the collection of customs duties; that was out of the question. In plain words, it could only be got by direct taxation. Were they prepared to do this? Was it not a fact that the people had never come face to face with the question in this light? If the people were prepared to support their sentiments out of their pockets, then they stood on square ground; but was it not the fact that there was a general belief that they could get around this question of revenue in some way? Well they could not. He was not prepared to pass a prohibitory law, be unable to enforce it or to raise the revenue, have a reaction set in with the result of sweeping the Government that enacted the law out of power, and a return to a state of things ten times worse than they were before. His position was this: The people had a right to what they wanted, but the first duty of the Government was to ascertain if the people really did want it, and would they stand by it and take all the attendant consequences?

Rev. Dr. Potts—"How can you ascertain?"

Hon. Mr. Foster said there were two ways—one by the simple constitutional means of making prohibition a direct issue at the polls and electing men pledged to support a prohibitory liquor law; the other by what was known as a plebiscite. Either means would be effectual. As to what his action in the House on the present resolution would be, that they would see for themselves when the proper time came. He had spoken to them with perfect frankness, that there might be a thorough understanding between all parties. (Applause.)

The delegates passed a vote of thanks to the Ministers for their courtesy and withdrew.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Banana Peel on the Sidewalk.

The street car had passed, but to catch it he reckoned.
So he ran like a deer, and shouted and beckoned,
Till he planted his heel
On a smooth bit of peel—
Then he saw half a million of stars in a second.

He was in too great a hurry; better have waited for another car. There are cases, however, where haste is necessary. If you have night-sweats, feverishness, weak, sore lungs and a hacking cough, do not lose an hour in obtaining a supply of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Delay in such cases is dangerous: it may be fatal. Before the disease has made too great progress, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a certain cure. In fact, it's guaranteed to benefit or cure, or money paid for it promptly refunded.

Burnt Land Brook Bridge.

Complaints have reached us in reference to the condition of the bridge over Burnt Land Brook, at Boiestown. It is represented that the structure has been going from bad to worse every year, that the Department of Public Works has been notified of its condition by the Supervisor, as well as by private individuals, that, at the present time there is no rail on it—although it is 20 to 30 feet high and a fall from it must be fatal, that careful people are obliged to lead their horses over it on this account and that some will not venture upon it at all. Hon P. G. Ryan, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, was in Chatham yesterday, and a representative of the ADVANCE informed him of the statements made to the paper in reference to this bridge. Mr. Ryan said it was the first he had heard of the matter. Hon. Surveyor-General Tweedie also says he had not heard the complaints we have stated. There is, therefore, a misunderstanding somewhere. Our friends at Boiestown should lose no time in directing the attention of the members for the county to the condition of the bridge. That ought to be done, we think, before complaint is made in the press. Perhaps our informant, who is a prominent business man of the locality will explain his reason for saying the Department had been notified of the condition of the bridge.

Dominion Day Celebration in Chatham.

Citizens of Chatham have taken hold of the matter of celebrating Dominion Day by a number of holiday events that will, no doubt, prove a great attraction. It was the intention of the Newcastle Driving Park Association to have a series of races on that day, but they kindly awaited the decision of their Chatham neighbors, and that being arrived at, the Newcastle event has been abandoned and our friends of that town will assist in making Chatham's demonstration a success. This is an encouraging feature of the outlook and a return, in good faith, of Chatham's assistance in the very creditable Newcastle Dominion Day celebration of two years ago. The Chatham demonstration will be under the control of the following committees, the members of which form the general committee of management:—

Procession—Geo. Watt, Alex. Robinson, D. M. Loggie.

Children's School Display- G. Hugh Harrison, Geo. Collinson, A. K. Neales.

Law and Order—R. Murray, jr., Chas. Gunn, R. Flanagan, Wm. Kerr.

Aquatic Sports—J. L. Stewart, H. A. Muirhead, J. C. Miller, R. A. Lawlor, T. Crimmen, R. Loggie, W. R. Gould.

Steamboat Procession—T. DesBrisay, W. B. Snowball, H. A. Muirhead, J. C. Miller, E. Hutchison, E. Sinclair.

Illumination and Fireworks—J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Geo. E. Fisher, Jas. Johnston, A. S. Ullock.

Land Sports—R. B. Adams, M. S. Hocken, C. J. Nealis, R. B. Bennett, Alex. Burr.

Finance—Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Wm. Wilson, W. B. Snowball, W. C. Winslow.

To confer with the Newcastle Committee—R. A. Lawlor, A. S. Ullock, T. DesBrisay,

Music—Walter White, A. McEachran, Geo. Collinson, J. W. Miller, Wm. Stewart, A. W. Smythe.

There will be a procession at 10 a. m. in which it is hoped the school children will be an important feature and that the lady teachers will assist in perfecting the necessary arrangements. The other features are in good hands, including the racing in the afternoon at the Driving Park. Let everybody do what they can to make the celebration a success.

Chatham Driving Park—Races for Dominion Day.

The Annual meeting of the Chatham Driving Park Association was held in the office of Hon. L. J. Tweedie on Tuesday evening. Directions for the ensuing year were appointed as follows:—

Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Angus Ullock, Thos. Flanagan, R. A. Lawlor, W. T. Connors, D. G. Smith, John O'Brien.

Auditors:—S. U. McCuiley, Thos. F. Gillespie.

Hon. L. J. Tweedie was re-elected President and W. T. Connors Secy. and Treasurer. The directors decided to hold races on the first of July, in connection with the events in celebration of Dominion Day. There will be a Free For All, open to all horses, purse of $200.00, $100 to first, $60 to second, $40 to third; five to enter and 4 to start; 2.45 class, purse of $100—$50 to 1st, $30 to 2nd, $20 to 3rd; 3 minute class, $75—$40 to 1st, $20 to 2nd, $15 to 3rd.

Road-Making Machine.

Mr. Palmer, M. P. P., arrived on Tuesday with the new road making machine, intended for use on the public roads of the county. It was being tested as we went to press on the stretch of the Richibucto road, running from Pallen's corner to the Railway crossing and seemed to be doing good work. We shall be better able to judge fully of its merits to-day, when the job is finished. Meantime, it is fair to say that as far as we were in a position to judge of the half done job, the new machine, in proper hands, is calculated to prove a good investment.

Rural Deanery Meeting, Services, etc.

At a meeting of the Rural Deanal Chapter of Chatham, held at Derby May 19th there were present, Revds. Canon Forsyth, R. D., J. H. S. Sweet, W. J. Wilkinson, and R. W. Hudgell. Besides the reading and discussions of the appointed passages of Scripture and other routine work, the music was selected for the Annual Choir Union Service to be held at St Paul's Church Chatham, and the secretary was authorized to order copies of the same and to distribute them among the various choirs of the Deanary.

At a meeting of the S. S. Teachers' Association held on Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Canon Forsyth read an intresting and instructive paper on "The necessary qualifications for a good S. S. Teacher." In the unavoidable absence of Mrs Howard, on account of a late bereavement, her paper, a most original and suggestive one, on "S. S. Teaching—its methods," was read by the Secretary, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. An object lesson by the Rev. W. J. Wilkinson, brought a very profitable and enjoyable meeting to a close.

The executive committee afterwards decided upon the subjects for the S. S. Teachers' examinations, to be held at Chatham in September next.

Addresses, bearing principally on S. S. work, were given by Rev. W. J. Wilkinson, J. H. S. Sweet and Canon Forsyth, after evensong on Tuesday. On Wednesday there was an early celebration of the Holy Communion, at which the Rural Dean was celebrant, assisted by the Rector of the parish, and in the evening the Deanery Service was held, the Rev. W. J. Wilkinson being the preacher.

On Thursday morning the clergy (with the exception of the Rector of Bay du Vin, who was obliged to return home) proceeded to the new church (St. Agnes) at Gray Rapids, where there was a celebration of the Holy Communion. There was a big congregation, notwithstanding the fact of its being the busiest season of the year, and the addresses given by the visiting clergy on "Confirmation" and "the Home Religous Life" were listened to with marked attention. During the session the clergy were hospitably entertained at the Rectory and at Mrs. W. T. Crocker's. The next meeting will take place at Bay du Vin the begining of August.

W. J. WILKINSON, Secretary.

A Watering Cart.

To the Editor of the Advance.

SIR:—The present seems to me, an opportune time to advocate the acquiring of a watering cart by the town.

Evidently, there is a disposition on the part of some of our citizens to spend some money for a celebration on the first of July. What better way is there of doing so, than by adding something to the comfort of the people? If a procession should be one of the features of the day, and the day should be a dry one, the services of a watering cart would add very much to the enjoyment of the occasion. Those who attended the celebration at Newcastle two years ago will remember the great discomfort endured on account of the dust.

The accumulation of dust on our streets seems to be increasing year by year, and when one considers that this dust is very largely composed of excreta from animals and other filth, the wonder is that typhoid and diptheria are not more prevalent than they are.

Citizens! let us have a watering cart, and let the tinsel and fizzle that seem to be inseparable from celebrations have second place. Yours &c., J. NICOL.

Chatham, June 7th, 1891.

Young Mon's Christian Association of Chatham.

Meetings held every week in their rooms up-stairs, Barry's Building, as follows:—

Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, for Prayer and Praise.

Monday evening at 8 o'clock, for Bible Study.

Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, for Training Class.

All young men are most cordially invited to any or all of these meetings.

The Louisiana State Lottery

The Semi-Annual Record.

Its Enormous Total and Wide Distribution. Caprices of Fortune.

A partial list of the prizes above One Thousand dollars, paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company during the six months ending April, 1891, together with the names and addresses given to the Company by the holders, omitting those who have requested it.

Receipts for the amounts are on file at the offices of the Company.

DRAWING OF NOVEMBER 11, 1890.

Geo. W. Thompson, 12 West 23d St., New York, N. Y.	$5,000
Peter Ley, 2236 Mutler St., Philadelphia, Pa.	5,000
P. Bruckner, 12 West 23d St., New York, N. Y.	5,000
W. E. Gunter, Tangipahoa Parish, La.	5,000
A Depositor in New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La.	5,000
Fourth National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.	5,000
Jos. Alexander, 941 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	5,000
Bank of Woodland, Woodland, Cal.	2,500
Wm. H. Hubbard, San Francisco, Cal.	2,500
Joseph Deninger, Sweet's Hotel, 6 Fulton St., New York, N. Y.	2,500
S. R. Caspar, New York, N. Y.	2,500
L. W. Hoffman, 735 Church St., cor. Spencer, Nashville, Tenn.	2,500
First National Bank, Jackson, Tenn	2,500
W. C. Averill, Beaumont, Texas	2,500
M. McGettigan, 1715 South St., Philadelphia, Pa.	2,500
Ann Arbor Savings Bank, Ann Arbor Mich.	1,250
Ella B. Corncan, 273 E. Chestnut St., Dayton, Ohio	1,250
A. R. Sloan, S. W. cor 24 & Dock St., Philadelphia, Pa.	1,250
Union National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio,	1,250

DRAWING OF DECEMBER 16, 1890.

B. P. Shaoren, Conductor Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Chicago, Ill	$30,000
D. A. DeLima & Co., 68 William St., New York, N. Y.	15,000
Jas. F. Broodbent, 456 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	15,000
Franklin Bank, St. Louis, Mo.	15,000
C. C. Flanagan, 460½ Baronne St., and Jacob Vollrath, 256½ Bourbon St., New Orleans, La.	15,000
Parties in New York, N. Y.	15,000
Henry Newman, New York, N. Y.	15,000
Jas. E. Duffy, New York, N. Y.	15,000
R. F. Garretson, St. Louis, Mo.	15,000
A Depositor in Mutual National Bank, New Orleans, La.	15,000
A. S. Lascelles & Co., 108 Broad St, New York, N. Y.	15,000
Herman Larsen, 87 Townsend St., Chicago, Ill	5,000
W. R. M. Tenney, Boston, Mass.	5,000
Timothy Dorgan, 102 Bloor St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada	5,000
P. Doddridge & Co., Corpus Christi, Texas	5,000
Geo. W. Miller, 1038 Ross St., Philadelphia, Pa.	5,000
Henry Schulsinger, Dallas, Texas	5,000
North Texas National Bank, Dallas, Tex	5,000
Chas. Smith, Truckee, Cal	5,000
A. J. White, Boston, Mass.	5,000
Larabie Bros. & Co., Bankers, Deer Lodge, Montana,	5,000
Jeanne Chaland, 684 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	2,500
F. C. Blaine, Del Rio, Texas	2,500
A Depositor in Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans, La.	2,500
C. H. Douglass, Boston, Mass.	2,500
J. E. Rousels, Norborne, Mo.	2,500
J. J. Kelly, Fort Worth, Texas	2,500
Banking House S. Levy, Jr., Shreveport, La	2,500
G. W. Dalley, Springfield, Ill.	2,500
Nat'l State Capital Bank, Concord, N. H.	2,500
A. Langlotz, Yuma, Cal.	1,250
Parties in Toronto, Ontario, Canada	1,250
P. J. Altridge, Boston, Mass.	1,250
Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank, Waco, Texas	1,250
T. E. Knight, Greenville, Ala.	1,250
W. G. Corbett, Fanuell, Mass.	1,250
J. H. Hunter, Decatur, Ill.	1,250

DRAWING OF JANUARY 13, 1891.

W. E. Manning (Trustee), Boston, Mass.	$30,000
Lawton Bros., Havana, Cuba	30,000
A. Goetter, Anniston, Ala.	5,000
Jeremiah Green, Boston, Mass.	5,000
O. W. Hollenbeck, Auburn, Cal	5,000
Eugene Allen, New Haven, Conn.	5,000
North Texas National Bank, Dallas, Tex	5,000
Chas. Gunning, care of Theo. Keller, Houston, Texas	5,000
Jos. McCulley, Chester, Pa.	2,500
Frank S. Smith, Chattannooga, Tenn	2,500
C. Simpson, Peru, Ind.	2,500
A. Reid Tinsley, 122 Green St., Baltimore, Md	2,500
Mercantile Bank, San Francisco, Cal.	2,500
J. B. Reinherz, 5 Stillman St., Boston, Mass.	2,500
Atwood F. Condon, 600 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	1,250
M. Lewis, New York City, N. Y.	1,250
J. I. Ringgold, 110 North Charles St., Baltimore, Md	1,250
Vicksburg Bank, Vicksburg, Miss.	1,250

DRAWING OF FEBRUARY, 17, 1891.

H. M. Quinn, Fayette, Miss, and S. D. McNair, Harriston, Miss.	$15,000
Barnet Finkelstein, 700 South 3d St. Philadelphia, Pa.	15,000
Philip Lipkis, New York, N. Y.	15,000
J. H. Dunkin, 147 West 20th St. New York, N. Y.	15,000
Carl Rossler, 221 Second Ave., New York, N. Y.	15,000
Wells Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.	5,000
Wm. C. Haker, Albany, N. Y.	5,000
Keystone Nat. Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	5,000
Banque D'Hochelaga, Montreal, Canada	5,000
John Elmblad, 143 Sedgewick St., Chicago, Ill.	5,000
Old National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.	5,000
Merchants' Nat. Bank, Tacoma, Wash.	5,000
First National Bank, Negaunee, Mich.	2,500
M. Tholl, 51 Alexander St., Albany, N. Y.	2,500
Jas. H. Raymond & Co., Bankers, Austin, Texas	2,500
Los Angeles Savings Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.	2,500
A Depositor in Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, La.	2,500
Edward H. Hoyt, 9 Park St., Boston, Mass.	2,500
Wm. Koch, 12 West 23d St., New York, N. Y	2,500
Thos. Melton, Owensboro, Ky.	2,500
Isaac Ludlow, New York City, N. Y.	2,500
G. Thym, 817 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo.	1,250
H. Puderer, 700 Constance St., New