

CRAND MAMMOTH CRAWING!
OVER ONE-HALF OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by

overwhelming popular vote. Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louis'ana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themwith 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.

It Endy

Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen Beauregard as one of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and Semi- Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always whenever he was absent Mr. Villere has already

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

supervised nine of our Drawings

R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. Jno. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat'l Bank. A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk. Carl Fohn, Pres Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING At the St. Charles Theatre. New Orleans. Tuesday, December 12th, 1893.

Canital Priza \$150,000

Capital	Frize,	Ф100,	000.
	LIST OF PRIZ	ES .	
1 PRIZE OF \$	3150,000 is		\$150,000
1 PRIZE OF	40,000 is		40,000
I PRIZE OF	20,000 is		20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is		10,000
2 PRIZES OF	5,000 are		10,000
5 PRIZES OF	2,000 are		10,000
25 PRIZES OF	600 are		15,000
100 PRIZES OF			40,000
200 PRIZES OF	200 are		40,000
300 PRIZES OF			36,000
500 PRIZES OF			40,000
APP	ROXIMATION	PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of \$	200 are		\$20,000
100 do	120 are		12,000
100 do			8,000
	TERMINAL PR	ZES.	
999 Prizes of \$40	are		\$39,960

PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at \$10; Halves \$5; Fifths \$2; Tenths \$1; Twentieths 50c.; Fortieths 25c.

Club Rates, \$55 worth of Tickets for \$50. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERI

IMPORTANT. SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents. Address PAUL CONRAD.

Give full address and make signature plain. Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on applies tion to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST ATTENTION .- After January 1st, 189 our drawings will take place in Puerto, Cortez, Honduras, Central America, under and by virtue of a contract for 25 years with that Government These drawings will take place monthly as heretofore. There will be no change in the managem CONRAD, President.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President: that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EERLY, W. L. CABELL, hav ing also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented

N.B.-The tickets for the De ember drawing, and all ments of J. A. EARLY and W. L. CABELL, will bear successor of Gen'l G. T. BEAUREGUARD, deceased. There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and

TRUSTEES' NOTICE

Therewill be sold at public auction in front of the

instant, at twelve o'clock noon, all remining un-

NOVEMBER FRIDAY. THE 10th

collected of the book debts and notes of hant belonging to the estate of William Murray assigned to and held by the undersigned in trust for the benefit of the creditors of said William Macray. A list which debts and notes of hand with the books of account may be inspected at the office of R. A. Lawlor, who will give full information, in reference Dated Chatham, N. B Nov 1st 1893. THEOP. DESBRISAY, Trustees,

R. A. LAWLOR, F. E. WINSLOW,

TRAINED NURSE. Miss Murdoch, Graduate of the "St. John t raining School for Nurses," is open for engagements (not complied with only in part, some of the

The Str Miramichi, on and after Monday the 16th of Oct, will make three trips a week for points down Foster had announced that the treaty comparative stranger to us, the reason river, calling at all stations, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays (omitting, however, Escuminac on Mondays). On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Chatham, Oct. 11th 1893.

the boat will be opened for other engagements.

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B., - NOVEMBER 9, 1893.

A Postal Grievance.

along the line of the Canada Eastern Railway, and their correspondents elsewhere, have good reason to complain of the Sleepy-Hollow style in which their mail service is managed by the post office department. Letters, for instance, mailed at Newcastle on say Monday afternoon do not reach the Blackville or any other office on the line of the Canada Eastern Railway until Wednesday. These letters reach the Chatham post office, in due course, during Monday night and the train which should convey them to their destination leaves Chatham Station at morning, which is after eight o'clock solar time; yet the postal authorities have determined that it is time enough to forward them from Chatham on Wednesday morning-after they have lain here for twenty-six or twenty- the government. seven hours.

one to the Department but it is creditable to the efficiency of their management, nor does it indicate disposition to give a proper service to a very large and important section of Doaktown and Boiestown-to say population where considerable business is done-ought not to be treated in this | in trade matters. way.

THE MIRAMICHI ball has rolled into Halifax, according to

"Porsuant to the new interpretation and requirement relating to masters and mates of steam vessels under one hundred tons, plying and registered in Canada. nine persons being in command or officers boats in Halifax and along the shore have amination and have been awarded certificates of service. Capt. Mills of Granvile Ferry has made application for a cerificate of service."

Woman's Work

The class of women who are reforming everything and, at the same time, placing their individuality above their work, will his son would withdraw their resignations. not think much of Lady Aberdeen, the first lady of Canada, who, in an interview interviewed Lord Rosebury, the British with a representative of the Chicago foreign secretary, and the marquis of Herald, said :-

work. In England we do much, but we you understand? I would not for the world be quoted as saying anything harshly critical about the noble womenworkers in this country. Their methods | who had condemned his treaty, and told are different from ours, only we work selected Mr. Vil ere to represent him at the Drawings | very quietly in England, and we always all else. It seems to me, sometimes, that many of the American women put admiration societies rather than practical

"I agree with you," I said, "most em. it would be shown that he had not subphatically. There is less dignity than one would like to see in many of our protest. feminine gatherings, and far less achievement in practical things than there is of self-laudation and self-congratulation."

The Tuppers on Top!

[New York Times.]

One of the first measures that will be submitted to pirliament by the Dominion government at the coming session will be a bill to ratify the treaty negotiated last winter by the Marquis of Dufferin and Sir Charles Tupper, on behalf of Canada, with the government of the French republic, which treaty was practically repudiated and condemned by the dominion ministers last session.

Sir Charles Tupper, who is now Canada, talks freely about the difficulty between himself and the government with respect to his treaty, which h claims will prove of great advantage to Canada. The treaty provides that the dominion will reduce the customs duties upon soaps, wines, dried fruits, and other articles exported from France, on condition that France admits Canadian lumber, fresh fish, wooden ships, etc., at reduced rates. When the treaty was sent out from Paris-after being signed by Sir Charles-for the approval of the dominion authorities, some members and supporters of the government took strong ground against it.

The grape growers and wine manufacturers of Western Ontario strongly objected to the reduction of the duties upon wines, especially as this reduction would I am doing, but my father did not deserve not only apply to French wines, but to the treatment he received, especially at these manufactured in the United States ion in the business. PAUL or elsewhere—Canada having no power to discriminate in favor of French goods in making tariff schedules. The soap manufacturers also objected to any reduction in the protective duty upon their commodity, and altogether it was claimed that the treaty would be of no value to the dominion, all the advantage being

gained by the French. Being pressed by the Liberals for a that the government will stake its exstatement as to the government's inten- istence upon a motion to ratify the French tions regarding the teaty, Mr. Foster treaty in parliament rather than allow stated in parliament that it was not the Sir Charles and his son to go into opposiintention of the ministry to submit it for tion, and also point out that Sir Charles ratification. He criticised the treaty ad- has been throwing anchors to windward versely, arguing that France would de- by making eulogistic references to Mr. rive more advantage from it than would Blake and other Liberal leaders. Canada, and objecting particularly to a condition which required Canada to give France the advantage of any reciprocal trade arrangements made by the domin ion with other countries.

This decision on the part of the government gave dissatisfaction to Sir Charles Tupper's friends in parliament, and A. R. Dickey, member of parliament for Cumberland, who is related to the Tupper family and who sits for the county formerly represented by Sir Charles, questioned the government regarding the negotiations which preceded the treaty, and asked that all the official correspondence relating to the matter be laid before parliament. His request was most important communications between Sir Charles and the government being

withheld. Parliament was prorogued and the present to all in the court. You see to scene was for a time transferred to the day, said he, acting temporily as the other side of the Atlantic Before Mr. clerk of this court, a gentleman who is a would not be submitted for ratification, for which you know full well. We no Sir John Thompson, the premier, had longer see before us the well-known comleft for Paris to serve as arbitrator in the manding, dignified figure of him who for

Charles and minister of already in London. When Sir John People of Blackville and other points | Thompson reached Paris he was astonishpers were in revolt.

Mr. Foster's repudiation of his treaty and the minister's comments thereon, Sir Charles was very angry. He cabled the acting premier, the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, protesting against the government's course and declaring that Mr. Foster did not understand the terms of the treaty which he condemned. One cablegram sent to the minister cost the government \$153. Sir Charles also cabled his friend Mr. Dickey, requesting him to demand that all the corresponhalf past seven o'clock on Tuesday dence referring to the treaty be laid before parliament, and also asking Mr. Dickey to hold himself in readiness to resign his seat in parliament, so that Sir Charles might seek election in Cumberland for the purpose of avenging the insult which he had suffered at the hands of

bad faith on the part of the Canadian government, and that Mr. Foster's objecwould have to be granted such advantages, nothing of a score of other centres of treaty or no treaty, Canada being powerless to discriminate against any country

On receiving the resignation of the two Tuppers, Sir John Thompson was greatly disturbed. He telegraphed Sir Charles to come to Paris, and the latter told a personal friend before meeting the mier that the result of that day's interview between himself and Thompson would determine whether he was remain high commissioner or re-enter of such steam vessels, lighters and tug Canadian politics. Sir John Thompson told Sir Charles that he left the treaty come forward, passed the prescribed ex- business altogether in the hands of Messrs. Foster and Bowell, the ministers finance and commerce, respectively, as he himself knew little about trade matters. He agreed with Sir Charles that his colleagues had blundered, but promised that the treaty should be ratified by parliament next session if Sir Charles and But in the meantime. Sir Charles had Dufferin, British minister to France, and "The fault I find with woman's work both those functionaries agreed with him as I have encountered it here, is that you in denouncing the repudiation by Canada's capitalize the woman rather than the government of a treaty negotiated by the British ambassador with France, as an always spell woman with a little w. Do outrageous proceeding, and one for which reparation would have to be made. Backed by the imperial government, Sir Charles felt like punishing the ministers

> Sir John Thompson so. While here. Sir Charlas was asked if correct, and replied that in substance it was, and that if his despatches to the religious persuasion, and dominion government, af'er the repudiation of his treaty, were ever made public, mitted to any humiliation without strong

"Moreover," said Sir Charles, "our resignations are still before the first min' ister. They have not been withdrawn will not be withdrawn unless the treaty is ratified as soon as possible after parliament is convened. That is the arrangement which I made with Sir John Thompson in Paris. Mr. Foster talked about making changes or Nothing of the kind can be done. treaty must be ratified holus bolus or our resignations will have to be accepted. you is correct.

"I was most unjustly treated, because the dominion ministers had every line of the treaty before them and authorized me to sign it, after full explanation, before I did so. Under such circumstances the refusal to ratify it was an insult, not only to myself, but to Lord Dufferin and the British government and to France also. But the injury must and will be repaired.' Speaking to a personal friend of his own action in tendering his resignation because of his colleagues' repudiation of the treaty, Sir Hibbert Tupper said : "My father never asked me to take such step. Neither did he suggest it. I could afford to let the matter go, but my father could not, and I could not sit in council with men who had acted so unjustly toward him. I can return to my profession at any time and do better than the hands of men who owe him much."

Mr. Bowell is on his way to Australia on a trade mission and Mr. Foster is Manitoba. Both these gentlemen are said to be still strongly opposed to the ratification of Sir Charles Tupper's French his best and happier days. treaty, but the prospect of having to fight to ratify will no doubt bring them to terms. Friends of the Tappers believe their last respects.

Gloucester County Court.

JUDGE WILKINSON PAYS A GLOWING TRIBU TO THE LATE THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY. BATHURST, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1893. The November term of the County

Court of Gloucester opened to-day, His

Honor Judge Wilkinson presiding. There was no grand jury and time was granted by the court to counsel to enter civil causes, should there be any. The lawyers present were Messrs. R. A. Lawlor, N. A. Landry, Robert Gilbert, John J. Harrington and Gustavus Mc-

by the acting clerk, the Judge addressed them, saying he had intended, at some time before the year ending Oct. 31, 1892, the total fines court should close to say a few words to them on a subject which was, no doubt,

the ocean while lengthy cable despatches filled the office of clerk of this court and 50,000,000; Buel!, Hurdman & Ocr, 30,were passing under it between his col- crown prosecutor; his voice has closed 000,000; Gilmour & Hughson, 15,000,leagues and the high commissioner. Mr. forever, and his remains now lie in casket made ready for burial. I have no 000,000; total, 200,000,000. marine, was doubt that your feelings harmonise with my own on this occasion, and you will not think it strange that I should desire ed to find letters awaiting him containing to offer a well-deserved personal tribute the resignations of the high commissioner of friendship, as well as to express my and the minister of macine. The Tup- estimate of the value of his services as the clerk of this court and all the duties On reading the despatches announcing connected with the office for so unusual; period, and especially from the time my presiding over this court. For my self, I may say I have known the de ceased clerk for over 50 years. Even at that time he was a well-read, welllearned, able practitioner-no superficial pretender. A word of encouragement and kindness then to one at the very foot of the ladder was kindness indeed, and I am glad to say that the association and initiative friendship at that time begun has never been interrupted, but has grown and strengthened with years; and although much later he became a worthy competitor with me for the judgeship, the lot having fallen to me, he bore the disappointment bravely, and no change was ever made in his uniform considera-

He has always performed the duties The high commissioner also published of his offices with marked ability and at-The matter may seem only a trifling interviews in London papers stating that tention, and with great satisfaction as the repudiation of his treaty was an act of regards the public interests. He was great lover of order, and readily frowned on all breaches of the peace and wrong tion to allowing France to share in the doing. But he had lived to a good old advantages of reciprocal trade arrange- age, had passed the threescore years and made by Canada with other countries ten, and was well up towards the fourthe country. Places like Blackville, hereafter was worthless, because France score years, when the strength vouchsafed we know is but labour and sorrow, and his case was no exception to the rule, for the last few years.

But since I was with you in July last, another figure has vanished from our midst-the son of our late friend-a young man of great promise and seeming, on many accounts, to possess a very prohibition of the making of whiskey. favorable position, who, for the few past vears has acted as Deputy Clerk for his late father, and when there seemed open to him a long ca eer of usefulness and happiness was suddenly cut down in the strength and pride of his early manhood. This was much more of a surprise than the present death, and if anything can it is calculated to teach us the in stability ofhuman affairs, the shortness and fleeting nature of our existence "Man is like a thing of nought, his time passeth away as a shadow. "He groweth up as the grass and is cut down." "He flourisheth as a flower and fadeth away suddenly." From a human standpoint we may well exclaim-"What shadows are we and what shadows we pursue."

It is only on occasions like this that we are disposed to take a retrospect. The esult we will find surprising-even startling. We are too apt eagerly to look forward. "Such is life. The dis-'tant prospect always seems more fair 'and when attained another still succeeds, 'mays and fears.'

in the habit of visiting the County. The pitched his camp on the south side of place our homes and our children above the foregoing statement of the treaty result showed that all had passed away Mount Hood just about sno *-fall last difficulty, given by one of his friends was since then, neither doctor, lawyer, year, and was in exile for six or eight whole province, with possib'y one or tw exceptions, [which he named]. Not one the same men in the House of Assembly, not one of the same judges on the supreme court bench, nor one of the same professors in the University. We may however well cherish the memory of our good, strong men-our able pioneers and leaders in every department of work and progress. All zeal, their energy, their successes and all that was good and worthy and honorable And if you watch the proceedings of and I hope it will not seem out of place to parliament you will see that what I tell encourage our younger men to follow their example:-

"Lives of great men all remind us" 'We may make our lives sublime, "Footprints on the sands of time

"Footprints that perhaps another,
"Sailing o'er life's solemn main—
"A forlorn and shipwrecked brother, "Seeing may take heart again,

"Let us then be up and doing 'With a heart for any fate "Still achieving still pursuing "Learn to labour and to wait

In conclusion, I am quite sure you will ready with me to drop a tear into the grav of our departed friend before it closes, an o cherish in memory and to be thankful all that was good and true and noble and worthy in his character. And if he ha seemed to any to be unnecessarily strict practice, to be unduly exacting in formal requirements and legal proceedings, I think it is attributable to a former stricter training, to having matters strictly and carefully attended to at the proper time and place, and a more general reluctance to leave matters to personal understandings and agreementsalways a very fruitful source of misunderstanding-than to any desire to take any unfair or undue advantage of a brother practitioner. And I know you will all join with me in drawing a veil over any weak ness or short-coming of our deceased friend, and in thinking of him only as

After the Judge's remarks he, togethe the two Tuppers in the event of a failure with the lawyers present and the sherif went to the residence of the deceased to pay

News and Notes

The careless use of fire arms has resulted in a serious accident that happened at are still at liberty. Eel River. A young man named Le-Belle, while out shooting placed the muzzle of his gun on his foot to remove the cap when it accidently went off carrying away a part of his foot. - Enterprise.

The writ for Winnipeg has been issued o fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hugh John McDonald. Nomination is on the 15th of November. The conservative candidate will be Colin H. Campbell. Ex-Attorney General Martin is still being urged to appear in the opposition interest.

Police Magistrate Marsh of Fredericton has just closed his books up for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31. The amount collected in fines during the year was \$3,007 -the largest amount ever collected in After the petit jury had been one year in the history of the police department. One half this amount was collected in Scott Act fines. For the 15 and 16, range 13, and block 16, range collected aggregated \$1,750.

About two hundred million feet of lumber will represent the output of the Ottawa saw mills this season. The mills will run for about three weeks yet. An approximate estimate of the cut is as follows : Mr. J. R. Booth's large mill. 65,000,000; the old Perley & Pattee Manager Behring Sea case, and Sir John was on over 40 years has so well and thoroughly mill, 15,000,000; Bronson & Weston,

000 : W. C. Elwards, N. E. Mill, 25,-

Since the bankrupter of the United States Cordage Trust, better known the binder twine combine. trolled twenty-three mills, the receivers have been investigating the affairs of the concern. They have discovered that the assets fall short of the liabilities by \$2,000, 000. In addition to this deficit there is \$5,000,000 of outstanding preferred stock, and \$20,000,000 ordinary. The venture has proved a sink hole of no ordinary dimensions. It should be warning to capitalists not combinations which the public is bound in self-defence to resent.

A Toronto despatch says:-A daring attempt to cash a forged draft was made at Winnipeg on Wednesday 1st inst. The draft, which was for \$7,000 was presented on Wednesday of last week at the branch of the Bank of Montreal there for \$7,000 and that it bore signatures of Messrs. bk. 18 west, R. B; block 19 west, R. 1; blk Winslow, pro manager of Toronto Bank, and A. L. Branchard, pro accountant. It was soon learned that no such draft had ever been issued and that the signatures The use of the pistol for the purpose o

assassination has grown entirely too com mon, and the killing of Mr. Carter Harrison emphasizes this remark. The ease with which pistols can be procured greatly assists the murlerous crank. A large number of these implements have no practical use, but are capable of unlimited mischief. To check their manufacture and sale would seem to be an impossibility, and perhaps, in this view a consideration of the matter is useless. Yet the general interests of humanity would seem to be served by prohibition in this matter quite as much as in the

At the sammill of M. T. Jones & Co., of Like Charles, Li., recently, 191,323 feet of lumber were cut in eleven hours. This is said to be the largest amount of lumber ever turned out of a single circular 7, 9 miles. sawmill in that number of hours. The saw was driven by a Corliss engine, having a cylinder 32 inches in diameter by a 40-inch stroke, the drive wheel being 20 feet in diameter, with a 30-inch face, the engine making 65 revolutions per minute. with an averge steam pressure of 100 pounds. The mill was provided with a steam log turner and a twin feed engine, 13x24, and steam log trippers. The saw mandrel was 4 inches in diameter, with water-cooled journal boxes. The saw was 54 inches in diameter, No. 6 gauge, with 80 teeth. The steam was generated by sawdust tiken direct from the saw.

-[Scientific American.

Some idea of the abundance of game, big and little, in the wilderness of th Northwestern mountain langes vet compassed round with the same dis- ga hered from the record of a season's hunting for business in the Cascade The Judge then took a review of the Mountains about Mount Hood, by W. G. prominent persons and representative Clark, a noted trapper, who used one men of Gloucester since he had first been time to hunt with Buffalo Bill. He priest nor clergyman, nor minister of any months. Part of the time the snow was even a twenty feet deep. In little more than a month he killed 120 elk and over 200 you are deer, sending the meat down to Portland surprised at this as applying to your by a packer. When the snow got too town, you will be more surprised by deep for hunting he took to his traps, the statement that the same applies to the and when summer set in returned to civilization with \$2,000 worth of mink lion, sable, marten, fox and other skins, including several s Iver-gray fox skins, which are worth \$50 each. Altogether, he cleared about \$3,000 by his season's hunting. He got no bears, for though there are plenty of them in the mountains, they are holed up in the winter.

London, November 3. - Details of th British victory over the Matabeles and King Lobenguela state that the first fighting occurred between Hope Fountain and Buluwayo where the Matabeles had concentrated in force. The Matabeles were armed principally with their native weapons, assegais and knobkerries. their superior arms and their Gatling guns, were able without trouble to keep them from getting into dangerously close quarters. During one of the fights Major Forbes' column made an onslaught upon the Matabeles and destroyed half of a regiment, numbering hundreds of the natives. The British loss in all the engagements was light. The natives were finally forced to retreat, followed by the Chartered Company's forces. They followed the road to Bulawayo, where everything was in the greatest confusion. runners having arrived with news of the Metabele defeat. The loss of the Matabele was 3000, killed and wounded.

The king commanded in person. NEWBURG JUNCTION, Nov. 3.-A daring robbery took place about four miles from here this evening. About 6 o'clock No thrup & Lyman's representative of Montreal, was driving to Hartland, when he was held up by two suspicious looking men, who asked what time it was. On being told, they demanded his watch and money, which he had to surrender, he being unarmed. They relieved him of one hundred and seventy-five dollars and then slunk away through the bushes. A posse are in pursuit, but the robbers

Restigouche Crown Lumber Lands.

Following are the North Shore Crown Land Timber limits included in the sale at the Crown Land office, Fredericton, yesterday. Lot No. 122 was secured by E. Hutchison at \$42 per mile, No. 160 by Geo. A. Hughes at \$9 per mile and No. 161 by W. E. Smith at \$34 per mile. All others went at the upset price of \$8 per mile: -W. R. MCCLOSKEY, APPLICANT.

122 W. Br. Sabbies R: Vacancy in S. & block 73, 21 miles. EDWARD WALKER, APPLICANT. 123 Molus R., Kent Co.: Vacancy in S. W. 1 block 6, range 8, 2 miles.

GEO. DUTCH, APPLICANT. 124 Main N. Br. Jacquet R.: S. E. 1 block 5, range 6, and N, E. & block 5, range A. E. ALEXANDER, APPLICANT.

14, 6 miles. 126 Jerry Ferguson Pk., Bra of Upsalquitch R.: Blocks 26 and 27, range 16; and blocks 28 and 29, range 17, 6 miles. 162 Fall Brook, Br. Quatawamkedgwick R.: Blocks 14 west, 15 west, 16 west, in R.

Upsalquitch R.: Block 15, range 12; blocks

THE MUSKOKA MILL AND LUMBER CO., APPLI-127 S. Br. Quatawamkedgwick R. Block 17 west, R. 6; bk. 17 west, R. 7 bk. 18 west, R. 7; bk. 18 west, R. 8; bk. 19 west, R. 9; bk, 20 west, R. 9, 9 miles. pacer. They argued that a horse that could further development in some directions dis-

west, R. I, 41 miles. 129 Union Bk., Br. Quatawamkedgwick R.: Block 17 west, R. S; block 17 west. R. 9: block 18 west, R. 9, 44 miles. R.: Blocks 22 west, in R. 8 and 9; and blocks 18 west, 19 west, 20 west, and 21

vest, in range 10. 9 miles. 131 W. of Quatawamkedgwick Blocks 14 west and 17 west, range 10; blocks 14 west, 16 west, 17 west, 18 west, R. 11, 9 miles. 132 Head of S. Br. Quatawamkedgwick R.: Blocks 27 west, 28 west, 29 west, 30 west, in range 4, 6 miles.

133 S. Br. Quatawamkedgwick Blocks 22 west and 23 west, in range 5, 3 134 Quatawamkedgwick River, at Quebec for \$5,000. boundary line; Blks. 20 west and 21 west, range A., and block 21 west, range B, 41

135 States Brk, Br. of Quatawamkedgwick Riv. : Bk. 14 west, R. 1; bk. 15 west. R 2, and block 16 west, range 3, 41 miles. 136 Quatawamkedgwick Riv., near Quebec boundary line : Block 18 west, R. A ; bk. 19 west, range B; bk. 20 west. R. 1: Kelly. bk. 21 west, R. 2, 6 miles. 137 Union Brook, Br. Quatawamkedowick Riv.: Bk. 20 west, R. 7: block 19 west, R. S. 3 miles. 138 Quatawamkedgwick Riv., near Que-

21 west, range 3, 7½ miles. 139 S. Br. Quatawamkedgwick R. : Block 21 west, range 7, 2 miles. 140 Quatawamkedgwick R. near Quebec boundary line : Blk. 16 west, R. A.; bk. 17 west, R. B; block 18 west, R. 1; blk. 19 west, R 2; blk. 20 west, R, 3; bk. 21 west, R. 4, 9 miles.

bec boundary line : Block 17 west R. A.;

I41 Quatawamkedgwick R., near Quebec boundary line : Blk. 14 west R. B.; bk. 15 west, R. 1; bk. 16 west, R. 2; blk. 17 west, R. 3; blk. 19 west, R. 5, 71 miles. 142 W, of Quatawamkedgwick R: Blocks 16 west, in ranges 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 9 miles. 143 States Brook, Br. Quatawamkedgwick R.; Blks 15 west, in ranges 4 and 5, 3 miles. 144 W. of Quatawamkedgwick B.: Blocks 15 west, in ranges 8, 9, 10 and 11, 6 miles. 145 Quatawamkedgwick R. Blks. 14 west, in ranges 4. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, 9 miles.

147 E. of Quatawamkedgwick R., Blocks 12 west, in ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, 9

146 E. of Quatawamkedgwick R.: Blocks

Il west, in ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, 9

miles.

Br. Quatawamkedgwick Blocks 22 west and 23 west, 24 west, 25 west, and 26 west, in range 8, 9 miles. 150 S. Br. Quatawamkedgwick R. Blocks 23 west and 27 west, range 6; block 24 west, 25 west, 26 west and 27 west, in range 151 States Brk., Br. of Quatawamkedg

wick R.: Block 14 west, R. 2; and blocks 14 west, 15 west, range 3, 41 miles. 152 S. Br. Quatawamkedgwick Blocks 18 west, 20 west, 21 west, range 5, 41 miles 153 W. of Quatawamkedgwick R: Blocks 13 west, in ranges 8, 9, 10 and 11, 6 miles. Br. Quatawamkedgwick R.

17 west, R. 5; block 18 west, R. 6; blk. 16 2.083 west, R. 7; blocks 20 west, 21 west, R. 8: and bk. 21 west, R 9, 9 miles. 156 Head of S. Br. Quatawamkedgwick R.: Blocks 27 west, 28 west 29 west, in range 5; and blocks 24 west, 25 west, 26 west, in range 6, 9 miles. 157 Quatawamkedgwick R.: Block 11 west, R. 7; and blocks 12 west, in ranges

blk. 15 west, R. B; blk. 19 west, R. 1 blk. 17 west, R. 2: blk. 18 west, range 3: 159 Quatawamkedwick R., near Quebec boundary line : Bik. 15 west, R. A., blk 16 west, R. B.; blk. 17 west, R. 1: blk 18 west, R 2; blk 19 west, range 3; block,

158 Quatawamkedgwick Riv., near Que

bec boundary line : Blk. 14 west, R. A.

7. 8. 10 11. and 12. 9 miles.

J. H. BARRY, APPLICANT. 160 E. of E. Br. Portage R., N. W. Mirrmichi: Block 14, R. 21, 6 miles. 161 Big Hole Brook, Br. S. W. Miram

Queen and the New Church at Crathie.

chi: Vacancy in the S. W. & block 299.

When the Queen visits Scotland she is Presbyterian, the Episcopalians being simply Dissenters North of the Tweed. Until the erection a year or two ago of a private chape at Balmoral, the Queen worshipped the little barn like parish church Crathie. Her presence there of late has been limited to the October Cemmunion It is no secret that the Queen had her own "worship room" added to the castle in order to avoid the inquisitive tourists who made their way to Crathie Church and watched the royal actions through their opera glasses. A short time since the Queen approved of plans for the erection £5,000 and £6,000, towards which the although some of them had rifles that will occupy the site of the old building, and proved of little service to them. They the foundation stone was laid recently by education and culture which had been reach- ordinary sized farm with a general revolufought bravely and made desperate at- Her Majesty. The weather was delightful, ed by man at that early period in the history tion and cleaning up, and the pay for such tempts to get within st iking distance of and people flocked from far and near. The of the human race. Its writer, Ptah hotep, work will be found in the improved appearthe British. The latter, however, with choir having sung the 122nd Psalm, Dr. was a Perfect—a position of great dignity ance of things. A few thorough cleanings the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the little The book Princesses of Connaught and Battenberg. The Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod offered the consecration prayer, and a hymn was sung. followed by the benediction, "God Save the Queen" having been given by the choir, Her Majesty bowed smilingly to the com pany, and then withdrew to her carriage, the ceremony occupying half an hour Those who know the simple life led by the Queen at Balmoral have every reason to in the church affairs of the parish. She calls at the manse as an ordinary parishion er might do, and is on terms of intimacy with its inmates. Some of her grandchil

The Directum-Mascott Race.

dren, it is whispered, have not been back

ward in making friends at the manse or

their own account and even in indulging in

a bit of mischief as opportunity has offered

A despatch of the 2nd instant gives particulars as follows, of the Directum-Mascott race at Fleetwood Park. New York. The great match and race between the harness champions Directum and Mascot drew a crowd to-day that was, if anything, larger than that which witnessed Naucy Hanks' effort against time, The accommodations at the track are extremely limited. The grand stand is a

small, ramshackle building, and but little more can be said in favor of the club. There was not a vacant seat, and standing hour for the appearance of the contestants. It was by no means an everyday crowd. either. The trotting world was represented. There were trotting enthusiasts from all parts of the country. The infield contained

125 Burnt Land Bk., Br. of N. W. Bra. There were also Surrys, Victorias, Tearts natural outcome of civilization which was

west, R. A, ; bk. 20 west, R. B.; block 21 that could trot in 2.051. The gameness of years before Abraham, under the guidand trueness of the black stallion cut no figure in their arguments. His wonderful work in races and his truly marvellous 130 Union Bk., Br. Quatawamkedgwick staying qualities were lost sight of. The hill up the back stretch was also left out of the calculations of the amateurs. The in cline would probably prove too much for

the pacer, said the horsemen. And they placed their money on Directum at such a rate as to send him to the post a 100 to 80 favorite. There was but little betting done and what was, was done very quietly. There was quite a gathering of race track men present. The race was

Directum is a black horse by Directer out of Stemwinder. He holds several track records, as well as the stallion and race records of the world. His record is 2.051,

ceiver-Miss Delmore. He holds the pacing them. Shortly after finishing his evening record of 2.04, which he made at Terra Haute, Ind., on Sept. 29, 1892. He was driven by William Andrews.

First heat-The pacer got off to a perfect. At the second score Directum had the pole He at once took the lead at the first turn. He was half a length ahead and when the first quarter was reached. Directum was leading by a length and a half. Mascot then let out a link and half a length behind him at the post, but he broke in the effort. rounded the hill in splendid style and three lengths ahead at the three-quarter the door, Gogain demanded to be admitted post. Mascot broke again on the hill. Directum came home very cleverly and won and reloading his weapon he took his stand by two lengths. Time, 2.101.

Second heat-Betting 100 to 40 on Directum As in the previous heat, Directum took the lead at the start. The pair went lapped to the quarter post. At the half post Directum was leading by a length. 148 E. of Quatawamkedwick R.: Blocks The hill again told on the pacer, and 13 west, in ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7. 9 Directum left him. He was leading by three engths at three quarters post. he easily maintained to the end. have made much better time had he been pushed. 2.073

Third heat-Betting 100 to 10 on Direc. tum. No takers. They started together. The black whirlwind at once took the lead. He was a length ahead of Mascot at the quarter. He kept this lead to the half-Mascot gained upon him. They came up the hill together. At the three-quarter post Directum was only half a length ahead. The stretch was traversed in this order. Blocks 24 west, 25 west, 26 west, in range Kelly made a pretense of driving Directum, but the king of the trotting world won easily by three quarters of a length. Time,

The Oldest Book.

IT WAS WRITTEN 2,000 YEARS BEFORE MOSES WAS BORN.

Professor J. H. Mitchnier, in a recent number of Knowledge, gives an interesting account of the oldest book in the world. Many will suppose that the Bible is meant. but the most orthodox have never claimed that the earlier books of the Bible were written prior to the exodus from Egypt. "Papyrus Prisse" was written at least 1,500 years before Moses was born, and many years before the occurrence of the Noachin deluge. The book was discovered by a Frenchman named Prisse, at Thebes, and presented to the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. It was taken from a tomb in which was found the mummy of one of the Entews of the eleventh, or first Theban dynasty, which would prove that the manuscript was at least prior to 2600 B. C; but the book itself furnishes internal evidence of the date of its composition, and contains extracts rom a work that was much older. It was compiled by the Perfect Ptah-hotep during the reign of King Assa. This potentate was the last but one of the fifth dynasty. so that the book must have been written about 3350 B. C.; or considerably more than 5,000 years ago. The precepts of Ptah-hotep, which give the title to the book, are preceded

PASSAGES FROM AN EARLIER WORK written by Kakimna, Perfect to King Seneferu, of the third dynasty which ruled before the Pyramids were built, about 3,760 B. C., be taken at a time and thoroughly renovated. which would make it, if in existence now, The changed appearance of a fence row 5,560 years o'd. The book is written in when handled properly by a renovating by M. Virey and into English by Professor Queen has contributed £500. The church Osgoode. Its main value is not as a literary him sigh for new fences to conquer. It Mitchell repeated the Lord's Prayer, and and responsibility under the ancient Egyp- will rid the place of many obnoxious weeds read the Scripture. The Rev. A. A. Camp- tian Kings. It is second only to that of the and briers, and each year the work will bell, minister of Crathie, presented a loyal King-the same office that was held by address. In her reply the Queen spoke Joseph, the son of Jacob, during the latter of her warm attachment to the Church of portion of his career, as told in the Bible. Scotland. Her Majesty, seated, spread the The Perfect was a sort of Pooh-Bah or mortar with a silver trowel, and when the Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Chief stone had been lowered in its place, de- Justice of the Supreme Court rolled into one clared it well and truly laid. Corn, oil and so that what is said in the book must be wine were then poured upon the stone by accepted as authoritative so far as it goes.

UPSETS SOME THEORIES

concerning the origin of a number of philosophic reflections, for they are found here livested of all rubbish, several thousands of years before the advent of the Greeks, who were thought to have originated them. Its whole tone is lofty, not relatively but actually, and would be creditable to noral writer in the nineteenth century. leals with the individual conduct and government of the state. Persons holding public positions are urged "to labor at times to be true gentlemen, lest from their own defects of character they suffer the authority given them by favor of the Supreme Being to be weakened." Numerous allusions are made to the Supreme Being, and they are always in the singular number, proving what has been claimed by archæologists, ODAN monotheistic and that only among the monotheistic and that only among the ignorant classes were birds and beasts and mages-which were intended by the religion as types of certain of God's attributes \$10,000 -worshipped as gods. Moses, who was really a Prince in Egypt so far as his social standing went, was educated by the priests. and, of course, well understood the mono-

PROSTITUTED THEIR RELIGION that he was anxious to get the Hebrews as

theistic character of the Egyptian religion;

but he saw that the masses of the people had

far away from their perpicious example as room was at a premium long before the possible. But it is reasonable to suppose that in the age of Ptah hotep, the writer of this book, nearly 2000 years before Moses was born, there had been no such perversions of their religion by the Egyptians as disgusted the great lawgiver of the nearly every known kind of vehicle. The Israelites. This book, it must be borne in most fashionable English dog-cart was mind, was not an isolated example of culalongside the typical American buggy, ture and scholarship. It was the perfectly and Tillbury. The rocks and crags that scarcely inferior to that of a century ago, surround the enclosures were black with and which could boast of magnificent libraries, "a people highly instructed in all It was an absolutely perfect day. The the arts of peace, a State carefully organsun shone with almost July fervor from a ized, a hierarchy firmly founded, minutely cloudless sky. There was a faint air stir- divided, and organized even to the smallest ring, but not enough to interfere with the external matters, a universally diffused system of writing and the common use of There was a pronounced liking for Direc- papyrus-in short, a civilization which in all tum, and the amateurs to a man were in essential points has already attained its full favor of Mascott. Their choice was the maturity, and only by close investigation is 128 Quatawamkedgwick Riv. : Bk. 19 pace in 2.04 should easily beat a stallion covered." And all this was many hundreds

ance of the Lord, became an exile from his country and settled in the plain of Mamre.

A Reckless Shooting Affair. In an interview with a Transcript reporter, a prominent resident of Cocagne gives the following account of a shooting affair which

took place as Cocagne, Kent county, on All-Hallowes eve :-It appear that Florean LeBlanc, the unfortunate young son of Peter LeBlanc, of Cocagne river, in company with his younger brother and a young fellow named Hayes, son of P. Hayes, went out to celebrate Hallowe'en. They committed a series of petty depredations, such as moving gates, etc., and shortly after 8 o'clock repaired to the school house. Theodore Gogain, aged 50, had just completed the erection of which he made at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 10, a small outhouse in the vicinity of the of this year. He was driven by William school. Thinking possibly that the boys of the neighborhood would do some damage Mascot is an aged bay gelding, by De- to it, he resolved to watch and prevent meal, he loaded his

38 CALIBRE RIFLE. and accompanied by a relation, approached When the race was called there was great | the school house and hid in the dark. He remained in obscurity for over an hour until at last his solitude was broken by approaching footsteps and loud talking The three above-mentioned were the parties in question and whether they did or did not know that Gogain was lying in wait they walked directly to the door and grasping the knob entered the building. They were, however, greeted by a rifle report through the window pane. Thinking it a huge joke, was | they did not decamp, but stood in front of but they refused. This incensed Gogain, near the door on the outside and levelling the rifle discharged it through the panel about four feet from the base of the door. Previous to the discharging, young LeBlanc had turned his back to speak to one of his companions and standing on a slight decline from the door, the

> BULLET ENTERED NEAR body and going out above the clavice about two inches from the sternum. The bullet in passing through the body glanced off the shoulder blade and ascending lodged in the shingles of the building. The

YOUNG MAN FELL TO THE GROUND anconscious, and was picked up and convey ed to his home. Dr. Belliveau was summon ed from Shediac. Upon his arrival he found the unfortunate young man in a very precarious condition. A deathly pallor had enshrouded his face and he was very weak from the great loss of blood, which was flowing profusely from his nose, mouth and the bullet hole. Upon examining the wound the doctor discovered that the right lung had been affected by the bullet in its passage. which accounted for the difficulty experienced in respiration. The doctor remained several hours but the manifest sinking of the unfortunate young man gave no hopes of recovery.

A STEADY YOUNG MAN. Young LeBlanc was a steady, upright and hard working young man and was well liked by all he knew him. He was inoffens . ive and only embarked on the night's celebration to enjoy a little amusement. By steady application to his work at farming he had in the past two years accumulated in the vicinity of \$300, which amount he has deposited in a bank in this city. A little incident that occurred shortly after he was taken home, which was notable for its sincerity, speaks highly of the young man's character and laudable Christain spirit. Whilst lying in a semi-stupor, an inmate of the house and one of his most intimate friends remarked that Gogain would pay dearly for what he had done. The injured man heard the remark, and, opening his eyes, said in a barely audible tone, "Don't

say that; I forgive Gogain with all my heart." Clean Up.

Cleaning up the farm in the beginning November is part of the work which is carefully looked after by the enterprising farmer. The weeds, briers and underbrush that have taken possessions of his farm while he was busy with the crops need attention. The grubbing hoe and the brush scythe should be brought out now and sharpened up. One field should laziest man into renewed action and make grow easier. Instead of driving the boys away from the farm, such work, if rightly

nanaged, will bind them to it .- [The Farm,

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned; and endorsed "Tender for Campbellton Work," will be received until Tuesday, the 14th day of November next, inclusively, for the improvement of the Ferry Landing, at Campbellton, Restigouche County, New Brunswick, according to a plan and Tenders will not be considered unless made on the

of the amount of tender, must accompany each tender.
This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or if he fail to complete the work con-tracted for, and will be returned in case of non acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the owest or any tender,

E. F. E. ROY.

SALE

Worth of Goods

THE STOCK COMPRISES

ARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.

Department of Public Works,

Ottawa, 9th October, 1893.

SILVER PLATED WARE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, EARTHEN-WARE, LAMPS, ETC.

whole stock will be offered at discounts rang-Fancy

For particulars see small bills. Terms Strictly cash. GEORGE STOTHAT:

TO LET.

The residence and premises on St. John Street opposite the Pro-Cathedral) known as the Hon John M. Johnson property.

Also; the house and premises known as the Letson homestead (suitable for two families) on the west side Cunard Street, (south of Church St. Immediate possession given. Apply to MRS. ISABELLA LETSON, O

LJTWEEDIE.