

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by

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 Orleans, La.

an overwhelming popular vote.

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 Louisiana selves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its

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

will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at 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. THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING. At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans.

Tuesday, August 8th, 1893. Capital Prize, \$75,000.

100,000 Numbers In the Wheel. 5,000 is..... 1 PRIZE OF 2,500 are..... 2 PRIZES OF 1,000 are..... 300 are..... 200 are.....

100 PRIZES OF 200 PRIZES OF 100 are..... 20,000 60 are..... 40 are..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 40 are..... 3,434 Prizes, amounting to \$265,460 PRICE OF TICKETS

One-Twentieth 25c. Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for \$50

Whole Tickets at \$5; Two-Fifhs \$2;

One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50c;

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE 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. New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibitin 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 applica-tion to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST ATTENTION.-After January 1st, 1894 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 manageme

and no interruption in the business. PAUL In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that 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. BRAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABRLL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented

N. B .- The tickets for the July drawing, and all others thereafter, in addition to the usual endersements of J. A. EARLY and W. L CABELL, will bear that of the new commissioner, CH. J VILLERE, the successor of Gen'l G. T. BEAUREGARD, deceased, There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertsed chance for

TO SALMON-NET OWNERS.

I hereby give warning that compliance with the law respecting salmon nets is to be enforced without further notice. All salmon nets are to be raised out of the water every Saturday afternoon from the time of low water nearest to six o'clock, and to remain out of the water until the time of low water nearest to six o'clock every Monday morning. Any infraction of this or any other regulation will be punished as the law directs. LEMUEL ABBOTT,

Chatham, June 1st, 1893

good for one day only.

M. S. N. CO'Y. The M. S. N. Coy. will run excursions for points

during the months of June and July at 25c. per trip

accompanied by their parents or guardians will go

Excursionists will be landed at Bay du Vin o

free; over 10 and np to 15 years, 15c. each. Tickets

Neguac only. Fares on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from Newcastle, 60c; Chatham, 50c. DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL

SURGEON DENTISTS. Teeth extracted without pain by the use Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthatics.
Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber & Celluloid Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth.

Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect.

Office in Chatham, Benson Block. Telephone In Newcastle, opposite Square, over KETHROS' Barber shop. Telephone No. 6

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B., - - AUGUST 3, 1893.

Shall we Ever Reach Independence?

III. Up to the breaking out of the Civil War in the United States in 1861, notwithstanding its wonderful increase in wealth and population, the country was looked upon as anything but a military power. But as that terrific struggle progressed and a milthe field by the belligerents, British statesmen commenced to study the problem of their being able to defend Canada in case of its being invaded by the forces of the United States. They structions to carefully examine the military situation of the country and furnish them with a report of the best means that should be adopted for its defence. The substance of his report was that it could not be successfully defended unless the British government expended £15,000,000 in the erection of fortifications and maintained an army of 300,000 men in the confederation of the colonies became Imperial authorities and we have every was also their intention that confeder-Independence.

This opinion is confirmed by number of circumstances but the most convincing is the contents of a book published in 1866 by Lord Bury. It is "New Dominion" then about being Lord Broughan said, "I am one of the "North American Act" on the all drawn in public, at the St. Charles Theatre, New | don Times and a number of the leading | also spoke gave utterance to the same members of the British parliament, opinions. FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR viz :- "That England would be, to a large extent, relieved from the responsibility of Canadian defence." In addition to this he goes still further as h advocates the Independence of Canada State Lottery Company, and in person and he gives the draft of a treaty which he proposed should be entered into between the British government and the government of what he calls the "New Nation." In this treaty the independence of the "new nation" is not only acknowledged but it has bestowed upon it by the British government liberal grants of arms, arsenals and fortifications. This treaty, Lord Bury suggests, "should be prepared at once and held ready for signature when any emergency should arise;" the "emergency" hinted at being plainly the danger of war with the United States. As Lord Bury at that time was We the undersigned Banks and Bankers sympathy with the British government it is anything but reasonable to suppose that he would advocate a measure to which it was opposed. Consequently the only conclusion we can arrive at is that at that time Canadian Independence was the fixed and settled policy of the Imperial authorities.

> In the eyes of Imperial statesmen there is a great and a wonderful difference between imperial and colonial interests. While they are prepared at all hazards to defend the former the latter are immediately sacrificed when it is found that their defence would be likely to embroil Britain with another nation. No matter how much the late and present Premiers of the British Empire differ upon the home and foreign policy of the Empire there is no difference in their views when colonial questions demand their attention. And if Imperial statesmen are to be judged by their utterances the great majority are all of the same mind when called upon to discuss colonial questions. 1870 Mr. Gladstone advocated the separation of Canada from the empire and said that it was no new policy as "persons of authority of every shade of politics had adopted it." And while referring to the United States he said that it was a country "of immense human energy extending itself continuously over that vast continent." referring to the scheme of colonial representation in the imperial parliament he pronounced it as "altogether visionary." "We cannot," he said, overlook the countless miles of ocean rolling between them and us.'

While still Prime Minister of the Empire, Lord Salisbury in replying to a deputation of the Imperial Federation League, which waited upon him in the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize June, 1892, in referring to some remarks of Sir John Colomb on the necessity of a comprehensive system of Imperial defence, said "that in discharging the functions of foreign minister he was especially sensitive of the large proportion of foreign negotiations, foreign difficulties and questions that involved foreign complications, which arose entirely from England's relations to the colonies, and the effect is that from time to time we have to exercise great vigilance lest we should incur dangers which do not arise from any interest of our own, but entirely from the interests of the important and interesting communities with which we which is a supporter of the present Dominion Government, in commenting upon this language in a recent issue said:-"Now, the Prime Minister of the Empire (for Lord Salisbury was in office when he uttered those words) here makes a distinction between interests which he characterised as "our own" and interests of the colonies. This discrimination which is all the ness and which does not seem to have attracted any attention in the English

> In the House of Lords in 1870, "I do not desire to anticipate the full only ashamed to put his name to his Lord Grey said that "the principles and ample discussion which parliament letter, but even concealed the place from

entertain towards the colonies."

lution of our colonial empire." Mr. Chamberlain, while in Canada a few years ago said that "England would not take the field in behalf of Canada against the United States." And in doing so he voiced the opinion of the commercial and manufacturing classes of Britain. John Bright during his life entertained the same opinions and he asserted in his place in parliament that "there is no statesman in England who will venture to bring about the shedding of one drop of blood" in defence of British North America, After lion and a half of men were put into Lord Monck had returned to England, having discharged his duties governor-general of Canada, he delivered a speech in the House of Lords upon Capadian affairs during which he said that Canada "should be taught to sent Col. Jervoise to Canada with in- look forward to independence. The true mission of Canada is to proclaim its independence." The Right Hon. W. E. Forster favored imperial federation, but he "recognized a common belief that some day the colonies must become independent." For many years the statesmen of the

mother country have seriously considered this colonial question, and as early as 1823 the Colonial Secretary thought country. Immediately after that the that "the time has come for a separation of Canada from the mother counthe settled and determined policy of the try and her assumption of an independent state" About the same time reason to believe that at that time it Lord Howick in speaking of the colonies said: "We ought to prepare ation should be speedily followed by for colonial separation, not by fortifying the Canadas, but by preparing them a to become independent." In 1854, the Earl of Ellenborough said in the House of Lords, "I hope the government will communicate with the North entitled the "Western Exodus," and American colonies with a view to erected. He advocates the passage of those who desire a separation of Canada from the mother country." And same ground as that taken by the Lon- Lords Ashburton and St. Vincent who

> If these opinions had been uttered in Canada by any of our public men, the party who style themselves Loyalists would have instantly denounced them as rebels and traitors to their country,

If we view this matter from a Brit-

ish standpoint the decision that her statesmen have arrived at is both just and wise. As they have been elected by the people of the British Isles to legislate for their interests and welfare, the performance of that duty should be their first care. But if they were to expend the national treasure and the lives of thousands of their people to maintain a connection with Canada which would be of no benefit to the inhabitants of either country, they would ill discharge the duties they were elected to perform. On the other hand if this question is viewed from a Canadian standpoint it should be the duty of our representatives in parliament not only to guard the interests of the people but to fearlessly maintain their | in Quebec. political and commercial rights and not allow them to be sacrificed or bartered to advance those of any other country whether that country be Britain or the United States. This is clearly the duty of the statesmen and public men of Canada, and if they pursue this policy in the future we have not the least doubt but that it will have the effect of developing feeling of Canadian nationality among our people. If this is the case it will be of incalculable benefit to them as fidelity to Canada and its interests will take the place that is now filled by the sentiment called "loyalty to the old flag" of which we have heard so much from those political cranks in Canada who style themselves "Loyalists."

During his life the Hon. Joseph Howe others." was a reliable authority on both Imperial and colonial subjects, as he wrote extensively upon both and all that he said upon either exerted a large amount of influence in Britain as well as in the colonies. As is well known that he wa opposed to confederation and went London on a delegation to prevent, if pos sible, the passage of the British North American Act through the British parliament. He stated that confederation was the first step towards the dismembermen of the British Empire and predicted tha in the course of a few years it would be the means of the withdrawal of the British North American provinces from the Empire. At the time that Mr. Howe was making these predictions he had not the least idea that the British government had completely revolutionised its colonial policy and that it favored confederation simply to bring about the event that Mr Howe said would be sure to follow such a union. It was after he had returned to Canada and entered the Dominion cabinet that he commenced to realise and fully understand that the settled policy of the connection between Canada and Britain to relieve itself of the responsibility of defending us in case of difficulty with the United States. It was after he had comto this conclusion that he, in February. 1872. delivered an address before the Young Men's Christian Association Ottawa upon "Our connection with the British Isles." The references that makes to the utterances of British states

men on the new colonial policy of the Empire confirm all that we have said above on the subject:-"For more than a century our people have sung their national anthem and turned their faces to the sea 'with the lic dioceses of New Brunswick, nor do we assured look faith wears' and have never know of a single religious order working loubted of their destiny, or faltered in are linked." The Montreal Gazette, their allegiance to the British Empire. But of late new doctrines have been propounded in the mother country. disorganization of the empire has been openly promulgated in leading and in fluential organs of public sentiment and opinion. Our brethren within the narrow seas have adopted a narrow policy—to call home their legions, and leave the outlying John, seem to know no difference beprovinces without a show of sympathy or protection; and under the influence of panic, and imaginary battles of Dorking, troops are to be massed in the British Islands, and their shores are to be sur- efforts to equally promote their spiritual. rounded by iron clads. One Cabinet more significant from its unconscious- minister tells us that British America cannot be defended, and another that he hopes to see the day that the whole continent of America will peacefully repose press, speaks volumes as a revelation and prosper under republican institutions. ill-advised and unfounded statement, able—that is, to tax capital in its protean of the attitude which Englishmen, even which are to involve our dearest interests, And a third, on the eve of negotiations the most friendly and the most able, strips Canada of every soldier, and gathers up every old sentry-box and gun-carriage cation of Mr. Jette's charge, on the mere he can find, and ships them off to England. | authority of a correspondent who was not

into which she has blundered; but this I may say: that the time is rapidly approaching when Canadians and Englishmen must have a clear and distinct understanding as to the hopes and obligations of the future. If imperial policy Jette, but their reputation in this provis to cover the whole ground, upon the faith of which our forefathers settled and improved, then let that be understood, and we know what to do. But if 'shadows, clouds and darkness' are to rest upon the future—if thirty millions of Britons are which, if made over their own names, to hoard their 'rascal counters' within two small islands, gather round them the troops and warships of the empire, and leave four millions of Britons to face authorship. The subject is not one forty millions, and to defend a frontier which every irresponsible scribbler who is of three thousand miles, then let us know afraid of his identity should be permitted what they are at, and our future policy will be governed by that knowledge. No cabinet has dared to shape this thought | first-class one in the province, and we are, and give it utterance. Leading news- therefore, the more surprised over The papers have told us that our presence | Sun placing its columns at the disposal of within the Empire is a source of danger, and that the time for separation is ap. proaching if it has not already come. Noble lords and erudite commons have further venture to express the belief that sneeringly told us that we may go when | "Truth" is one of those discredited and we are inclined. As yet, neither the Crown, the parliament or the people of England, have deliberately avowed this policy of dismemberment, although the follies, and attempting to be revenged tendency of English thought and legisla- upon those who have protected their tion daily deepens the conviction that the drift is all that way. We must wait for further developments, not without signs. anxiety for the future, but with a firm reliance on the goodness of Providence, and on our own ability to so shape the policy of our country as to protect her by her wit, should Englishmen, unmind-

ful of the past, repudiate their national obligations. The "recent diplomatic efforts to buy her own peace at the sacrifice of our interests," to which Mr. Howe alluded, was the treaty of Washington, which he regarded as a surrender of Canada's rights and interests to the United States. will also be remembered that Sir John A Macdonald was a party to that treaty, but it must also be remembered that he was one of England's representatives and changed accordingly. The following are had to faithfully carry out the instructions of the government whose servant he was. There is also one more sentence adian people at the present time, and that is the closing one in which he says "we must wait for further developments, but with a firm reliance on the goodness of Providence and on our own ability to so shape the policy of our country as to protect her by her wit." The only inference that we can draw from this sentence is that Mr. Howe considered that Canada's safest and best policy would be to enter into a friendly alliance with the United States with whom, both by blood and trade relations, we are so closely united.

The Politicians

CANADA FIRST.

In view of the favorable condition of general business in Canada in comparison with the United States, as well as Great Britain, there is a feeling that the blue ruin cry constantly indulged in for politiby Sir Richard Cartwright, ought to be met with statements of things as they are. The Montreal Star says :-

"There is to be no dearth of political oratory in Quebec for the next two months, Messrs. Laurier, Tarte and other Liberal leaders of Quebec are to receive an invitation to meet the Conservative leaders in a joint political meeting at Terrebonne on August 7th next. The invitation will probably come from the Hon. J. A. Ouimet as government leader

"On the return of Sir John Thompson from Europe, the Hon. J. A. Ouimet and the other French-Canadian ministers propose to hold a series of political meetings throughout Quebec, which will extend in time till late in autumn. Meanwhile Mr. Laurier and his friends are no less active. On August 14th next, when the Liberal leader and Mr. Tarte will have returned from their tour of the lower St. Lawrence country a mass meeting of Liberals is to be held in Montreal. The place selected is the Exhibition grounds and the speakers invited are Sir Richard Cartwright, Messrs. Laurier, Mills, Edgar, Patterson, of Brant; Tarte, Brodeur, Prefontaine. Marchand, Beaugrand, P. H. Roy, Turgeon, Deschenes, Choquette, R. Lemieux and

A Miserable Business.

Does The Sun think it has followed a fair or wise course in permitting its correspondence columns to be used, in the way it has done, for the purpose of helping Judge Jette out in his attempts to assist those in this province who are laboring, in their small and underhanded way, to promote ulterior aims by attempting to set two important classes of New Brunswick's people against each other? Judge Jette, at a French Canadian national conference held in Montreal on 9th ult. stated, in effect, that in New Brunswick, especially, the Irish clergy were far from being in sympathy with their French co-religionists. Bishop Sweeney of St. John met the Judge's statement by writing to The True Witness the letter which we reproduced last week, and in which was the following :-"I have lived in this province for nearly fifty years, since my ordination to the priesthood, in constant communication with both | One of the strongest arguments in favor Irish and French, and have never seen anything to justify such a mischievous accusation. In all the French parishes there are Imperial government was to sever the French priests, with schools and convents encouraged by the clergy as far as the cirsumstances of the people justify, etc."

His Lordship might have gone farther and pointed to the French college at Memramcook, which is loyally supported by both Irish and French Catholics of the dioceses of St. John and Chatham, as well as to the convents and other religious institutions all over the province, whose superiors are chiefly French. and which, are foundations of orders whose head houses in Canada are in the French province of Quebec. There is no college under Irish management in connection with either of the Roman Cathoin the province under Irish auspices. It is true also, as Bishop Sweeney states. that the French parishes have French priests. Not only so, but it is known to everybody familiar with the facts that both Bishop Rogers of this diocese and Bishop Sweeney of the diocese of St tween the two larger national elements composing their dioceses, but are deservedly beloved by all for their self-denying as well as temporal welfare. These facts are as well known to The Sun as to THE ADVANCE, and when Bishop Sweeney. ought The Sun to have afterwards admitted to its columns a seeming justifi-

Sun of 26th is one of those persons who, like the subject of Euclid's first definition. "has position without magnitude." Such promoters of discord might mislead Judge Glory of Belgium at the Columa ince ought to make a well-informed paper like The Sun hesitate before permitting them to use its circulation for the purpose of publishing mischievous statements would have only the value which attaches to such doubtful, if not disreputable, to discuss in a paper assuming to be a a person of "Truth's" evident character for so questionable a purpose. disappointed creatures who are con tantly brooding over the results of their own would-be dupes from their rascally de-

N. B. Taxation Commission's Interim

The Government of New Brunswick lately appointed a Commission of three members to collect information and make suggestions on the subject of Municipal Taxation. The secretary, Mr. W. B. Chandler, some time ago, issued an interim report, from which we take the following interesting particulars :-

On several points the commission considers the present law of Ontario superior to that now in force in New Brunswick, and recommends that the latter be the changes recommended in this con-

1. The exemption of moneys invested which is pregnant with meaning and well in mortgages; and that only the interest worth the serious consideration of the Can- received from such invested moneys be assessed as personal property.

2. The exemption of all horses, cattle, sheep and swine owned by farmers. 3. The total exemption of the incomes of merchants or other persons derived from capital liable to assessment.

4. As to vessel property, that only the income derived from it be assessed 5. That municipal councils be given the

option of imposing a "business tax." The report contains significant indications of the growing importance of the single tax movement. Two references are made to the question. In their opening paragraph the commissioners say:

"The commission have been favored with much information upon the so-called single tax system of assessment from persons interested in the movement in the United States and Ontario, where the agitation in favor of this system is apcal effect by some of our public men, led parently gaining ground and is being very zealously promoted. The commis sion do not think that the time is ripe, at all events in this province, for putting in practice the principles of the single tax system, but they clearly realise that the elaborate attempts made to tax all personal property—and especially such personal as moneys invested in real and personal securities, as mortgages, bonds, notes of hand and the like-in many acts relating to assessment in the Provinces of Canada and in the United States, have altogether failed to carry out the intentions of the

> The report proceeds to express th opinion that whilst personal property cannot under present circumstances be altogether relieved from taxation, yet:

framers of the several acts."

"The opinion of the Commission is that an attempt should be made to modify the present Assessment Act in the direction of increasing rather than lessening the amount of personal property exempted from assessment, so as to assist as much as possible the farming class in this province, upon whom the burden of taxation is necessarily heavy, owing to the fact that few farmers have property other than that which is open to view, readily ascertained and impossible to conceal from the assessor, and to avoid as much as possible the inquisitorial features of every system of assessment which aims to tax all property of whatever nature."

The report deals at considerable length with the question of taxing mortgages, and takes strong grounds against it. On point made is that experience has shown that such tax will always be shifted from the lender to the borrower, either by covenant that the latter shall pay taxes or by an increased rate of interest. On the general principle the Commissioners have this to say :

"The principle of the exemption of moneys invested in mortgages has been adopted in Maryland, in Massachusetts, New Jersey and the Province of Ontario. and was strongly recommended by sucl an authority as the Honorable David A. Wells, when a member of the New York Taxation Commission. The Commission recommended the exemption of moneys invested in mortgages and that only the interest received from such invested moneys be assessed as personal property. of this exemption is the fact that it is almost impossible to discover the amount invested by any one person in mortgages apart from whatever information may be furnished by the individual assessed. When it is considered that the lender will always protect himself against assessment either by an increased rate of interest or by the covenant of the mortgagor to pay all taxes upon the property mortgaged and the money lent, it is manifest that the exemption of such investments is, at all events, in favor of the borrower, and encourages the investment of money in mortgages in the Provinces. These and other considerations have induced the Commission to recommend this change in the present law." In their concluding paragraph the Com-

mission briefly summarize matters, and they have this further remark to make: "The commission have found the subject of assessment an ever widening and extending one. It is one which is now engaging the attention of many persons in the United States and Canada, who have given and are now giving the matter special study and attention, and even England there is a strong movement favor of a change in the principles of taxation now existing so as to attack the ground rent system in the city of London. The increasing number of persons advocating the single tax principle shows that final results upon the question of assessment have been by no means yet at

The Toronto Evening Star comments on the report as follrws:

"Reading the details of the way which the Commission have been struggling with intricate and complicated over his own name, met Judge Jette's tails of efforts to get at the un-get-atand shifting forms, and to do so with fairness-one realizes forcibly the overwhelming advantage of a system which sweeps away all this cumbersome mass of botheration, and adverts to the simple principle of collecting all revenue from the value which attaches to land from the laid down by successive colonial secretailed to a disso- our interests, or of the comedy of errors letter, but even concealed the place from which he wrote it? We venture to say that the writer of "Truth's" letter in The hidden."

bian Exposition. HOW BELGIANS ARE LIKE FRENCH

Many of Them Speak the Language of France and Their Sympathies Are in Common - The Beautiful Blue Delft Ware Which the Belgians Make Exhib-

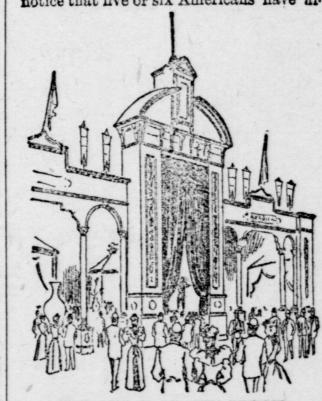
WORLD'S FAIR, July 20 .- [Special.] -Just as the Belgians and the French live side by side in Europe, so their territory adjoins here at the Columbian exposition. In the great Manufactures building, which is a sort of show place of the nations, the next pavilion after the French that you come to in walking down Columbia avenue is that of the Belgians. It is not easy to tell where the French leave off and the Belgians begin. As ingenious and artistic as the Parisian, though not as numerous or wealthy, are the men and women of Brussels. They are like the French, too, in much of their work, in their touch, in their fondness for millinery and display, in their skillful fabrication of all the things which man or woman wants for personal use or adornment. They are French, too, in their sympathies, in their own dress, in their thought, in their polite treatment of all visitors. Most of the educated Belgians speak French like Parisians. It is French that we hear throughout this pavilion.

The glory of Belgium, as found in this exhibit, may be expressed in two wordspottery and laces. Though I still adhere to the belief that the English are the finest clay-workers in the world, it must be confessed one's faith is much shaken when he inspects the wonderful blue delft ware of Brussels, the porcelains of old Vienna, the terra cottas of Denmark, the Berlin porcelains of Germany and some of the best work of the Japanese. As I am troubled about my selection of British pottery as the best in the world so would the judges be troubled who might award the grand prize to the Doultons, to the Limoges ware, or to the delft.

The selection of a ware or article that is first best, and another that is second best. is, after all, a mere matter of taste, it is more or less fanciful, depends as much upon the judges as upon the goods. At one international exposition the English may get first prize in pottery, and at another the French, at a third the Belgians, though all are in competition on every occasion. For this reason-because the selections are often arbitrary or fanciful and therefore meaningless-I am glad that at this exposition there are to be no first or gold medals, no second or silver medals, no third or bronze medals; but every exhibit that reaches a sufficiently high standard of excellence is to be complimented by a medal with an accompanying diploma which shall set forth in plain words wherein the exhibit or article excels and is thought worthy this distinction. All the medals are to be of bronze, and all of the same significance and value.

There can be no doubt whatever that this beautiful blue ware from Belgium will receive a medal, and a diploma of warm praise. The delft ware is noted for the softness of its colors and for the perfection with which they are blended. most of the articles are purely decorative. They are vases, great plates, plaques, bird cages, and other ornamental designs. It is in the making of the high-art table ser vice that the English excel, and it is on this ground that I would put the Britons ahead of all their contemporaries. The Belgians show nothing, nor the French, nor even the Austrians, that is equal to the work of the English potters and artists in table ware, though it is often a combination of the efforts of the French paint ers with those of English molders and firers that produces the work which our British cousins take their stand on. The delft ware of Belgium is distinctive-

ly decurative rather than serviceable. It is unique in shape and design as well as in color. Here is a grand plate, some three and a half feet in diameter, elegant for the mantel but useless on the table, which has in its border eight exquisite cupids. No two cupids are alike, neither in form or the expression of their faces, yet all are perfect. Such a plate sells at \$68, and] notice that five or six Americans have al-



ENTRANCE TO BELGIUM EXHIBIT. ready ordered duplicates of this one. Here ere a pair of large vases, painted on enamel in gold and platinum. They have sold at \$375 for the pair. Here are tea pats of the same light-blue ware, in all sizes, and worth from \$20 up to \$125 each. A pictures of woodland scenes and springtime vistas which I fear would sadden the

urious walls, is priced at \$180. Even these figures do not touch highwater mark in these Belgian exquisites. A delft vase, not so very large but marvelously beautiful in its painting—a wood French ultimatum.
scene with mountains and babbling brook London, July 29 and a village-is marked \$400, and experts assure me it is remarkably cheep at the price. The Belgians lay much stress upon mosaic of brighter colors than that to be found in their delft, but neither as expensive nor as desirable. The best thing they do, aside from their bine ware specialty, is in the comparatively new Rhodian splendor this side the Atlantic. It has for its motive a revival of the Persian and Egyptian figures of ancient times, with remarkable blending of colors.

The Belgians reproduce some Japanese ware with such fidelity and skill that the Japs themselves, on visiting the Belgian section, wonder how their work happened to find its way hither. One of the most beautiful things in this exhibit is a great surface the most delicate, lace-like tracery of fine white lines.

When it comes to laces, Brussels is in the front rank. The grandest piece of lace work in the exposition is to be found here. It is a bridal veil, draped on an appropriate figure and gown, majestic in its sweep from head to floor, wide and ample, all hand-made point-lace, and worth \$7,000. It was made specially for this exposition, and occupied the time of thirty of the best lace-makers of Flanders for several months. There are 350 pieces of lace in it, and these 350 were selected out of more than a thousand pieces that were offered. It is claimed by experts that this is the acme of lace-making; that this is the finest thing that can be made; that if a man would excel it.

Experts judge laces by the regularity of the lines of the figures and the regularity be perfect it must be perfectly geometrical. Only such a machine as that which engraves the scrolls on the faces of banknotes-I suppose you know the scrol's are produced by machines and not by handcould give absolute geometric regularity; but this hand-work approximates it, and the nearer the approach with the needle the better the lace. Imagine the patience, the skill, the straining of eyes, the cramping of fingers, the concentration of faculties required to produce a yard of this round point lace, fifteen inches wide, and worth \$12.50 per linear inch, or \$440 per yard.

Here is a fan of black lace, in which the needle has sketched a picture of the monastery of Mount St. Michael, off the coast duca the other lets alone so there is no | year."

rivairy between them. The Belgians show some lace with shaded flowers which is surprisingly fine, the widest, thirteen inches, selling at \$70 a yard, and the narrowest, four and a half inches, at \$19 a yard. They have recently revived the in front of the Post Office in the town of Chatham

Burano, an old Italian lace—the Belgians are apt imitators-which sells at \$115 per yard. They show some fine Valenciennes from a convent in Flanders, the sisters of the convent alone possessing the secret of its manufacture. exhibit that one cares about, save the guns

and the bronzes. Of the latter the number is small, but the pieces are full of interest. Directly within the main entrance to the pavillon stands a striking representation of Leonidas at Thermopylae. It was cast by the lost wax process, which signifies that only one statue can exist. since the mold of wax is lost in the casting. The purchaser, therefore, may have no uneasiness about his piece having a duplicate somewhere in the world, though if a man loves art for art's sake, and not us a collector of rare things, like a collector of old postage stamps or obsolete tea pots, I could never understand why he should weep if some one else enjoys a copy of the thing which gives him pleasure.



Near by is a twelve-fronted bronze vase simple, yet beautifully ornamented. In it are combined the Chinese and Japanese methods of fabrication. Still another superb casting is a piece in Florentine bronze representing "Innocence Troubled by the Loves." It is much admired. These fig ures are worth from two to three thousand dollars each in Belgium, and of course a merchant, and to all others whom it may concern. a high duty would have to be paid to keep | Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of them in this country.

The Belgians are such lovers of the chase that they have brought the art of They make one of the finest displays of sportsmen's guns to be found in the exposition, and one is surprised to learn that they make a pretty good gun which can be bought in their country for about the equivalent of \$1 in

Hats and caps are other Belgian special ties, as well as leather goods. A display of native marbles, some of the blocks of white stone being equal in texture and clearness to the celebrated Parian marbles. In small glassware the Belgians apparently make no effort, but they show remarkably fine plate glass. One piece is worthy mention. It is 12x18 feet in size, flawless, and so clear that a guard has to be stationed hard by to prevent visitors walking

Belgium raises little wool, but she imports shiploads of fleece from the Argentine Republic and weaves from them some of the finest fabrics that ever rolled out of a loom. Belgian tapestries and carpets are well known throughout the world. Take it all in all, the little kingdom which lies geographically surrounded by the great powers of Europe has no need to feel ashamed of its showing here. WALTER WELLMAN.

Shoes Made in Fifteen Minutes. Shoes made in fifteen minutes are among the exhibits in the Shoe and Leather

Trades building. One-quarter of an hour after the knife had entered the uncut leather those shoes were ready for a walk. People look at them and smile the smile of those who can see through a millstone when there's a hole in it. They look at them with more respect after they have spent an hour or so in the working exhibits. Then they appreciate the fact that the shoes are ground out by machinery so fast that they fairly tumble over each other. The gallery of the shoe and Leather house is the first floor of the building. In all the other buildings the main floor is crowded and the galleries, comparatively, are visited by few. The Shoe and Leather building reverses this rule, for people visit

The Sparham Case.

the gallery first.

KEMPTVILLE, July 24. Much interest is felt by residents of this place in the case of Mr. W. F. Sparham, of Ottawa, to whom reference was made in an Ottawa despatch a few days ago, as a sufferer delivered from kidney disease by the use of Dodd's kidney pills. Mr. Sparham was born and brought up here, and is well known and universally popular. His friends here had heard of his all the medicines tried before taking the pills. Their wonderful effect in his case will make the remedy more popular in this 21st day of August next at 730 o'clock p. m. on the vicinity, for all now are fully aware of its premises.

The leases will be sold in three separate lots as

Poor Siam !

BANGKOK, July 28.—The French gunboats crossed the bar outward from the Menam river last night. They will rendezbird cage of delft, and five feet high and vous with the other vessels of the Indobeautifully painted and burned, with China squadron under Admiral Humann off the Island of Kon-Si-Chang, near the head bird who might be held captive by its lux- of the Gulf of Siam. Trade is at a standstill Sale and there are no vessels in the river. BANGKOK, July 29.—The Siamese govern-

ment has accepted the full terms of the

London, July 29.—The Siamese legation here has received a despatch from Bangkok stating in effect that the Siamese governtheir Barbotine pottery, which is a sort of ment being most desirous of maintaining peace has telegraphed instructions to the Siamese minister at Paris to inform M. Develle, French foreign minister, that Siam accepts the ultimatum in its entirety. The ware, now for the first time seen in all its | despatch adds that the Siamese government hopes the blockade will cease, that diplomatic relations will be resumed and that an early settlement of the matter will be effect-

Paris, July 29.—In view of the Siamese oncession to all demands made by the French, it is expected France will withdraw the notice of blockade. It is also expected urn of pure delft which has all over its | France will accept Siam's surrender to her ultimatum. It is understood the provinces on the Upper Mekong river that were ceded to Siam by Great Britain will form the subject of future negotiations between France and Great Britain.

BANGKOK, July 30 .-- While the government of Siam accepted without reservation France's ultimatum, it received previously the assurance that the kingdom would not be dismembered until after consideration by all the powers concerned of France's demand for territory between eighteenth and twentythird parallels. British residents here while rejoicing over the action of the home govt. were to offer a hundred thousand dollars | give credit to Capt. Jones, British Minister for a bridal veil he could find nothing that in Bangkok, for his careful and judicious conduct throughout the critical period. Whenever his advice was sought by the of the mesh. Lace is geometrical, and to court Cart. Jones pronounced in favor of moderation and concession. The blockade is still maintained by Forfait, Lutin, Inconstante, Comete and Lion. The British warships Pallas, and Swift remain at Menam bar, inside the blockade limits. H.M. S. Linnet and German warship Wolf are at anchor in the river off Bangkok. British Government mail has been allowed to pass but mercantile correspondence with Siomese firms has been cut off.

The Test of Time.

William Holder, sailmaker, St. John, second tier, granted to Johanna Nelligan-contain writes:-"This is to certify that for nearly a ing 50 acres of France, that is almost as perfect as | year I suffered with dyspepsia, indigestion painter could make it with brush and and severe bilious headaches, I lost flesh palette. The fan is worth \$145. Paris ex-cels in fans, and in some styles of lace; but to use Hawker's Tonic and Pills and am evidence of the close relationship and good understanding existing between the French and the Belgians is found in the fact that the lace which one country produces the other late of lace, but and good understanding existing between the hearty and stronger than I had ever been, and have never suffered since, now over one

To be sold by Public Auction, on Thursday, the

24th day of August next, at 12 of the clock noon,

the debts of the late John O'Keeffe, of Chatham, in

the County aforesaid, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal estate of the deceased for

that purpose pursuant to a license obtained from the

Court of Chancery, the lands and premises follow-

ing, that is to say: All that piece or parcel of land, situate in the Town of Chatnam being part of There is not much else in the Belgian Lot No. 35, bounded as follows : Beginning on the east side of Henderson Lane, so-called, at the south erly side line of the piece of land conveyed by George Kerr to John Rue, thence southerly along the easterly side line of said Lane 50 feet or to the northerly side line of the piece of said Lot sold by the said George Kerr to George B. Bell, thence easterly along the northerly side line of the land so sold to Bell, 50 feet, or to the westerly side line of part of the said Land conveyed by said Kerr to said que, thence northerly on the last mentioned westery side line, 50 feet, or to the southerly side line of ne piece of land first above described and conveyed by Kerr to Rue, thence westerly along the last ntioned southerly side line, 50 feet, or to the east side of said Henderson Lane being the place of teginning which said land and premises were conveyed dy the said George Kerr to the said John O Keeffe by deed dated the 13th day of August, 1870. Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Chatham aforesaid on the westerly side of the Post Road leading from Chathain to Richibucto, commencing at the southeasterly angle of pasture lot, No. 12, thence southerly along the westerly side of the said road to the south easterly angle of pasture lot, No. 16, to the easterly side line of the land formerly owned by Patrick Henderson, deceased, thence northerly along the said easterly side line of the said Patrick Hender son's land to the southwest angle of pasture lot, No. 12, thence easterly on a line at right angles with the last mentioned line along the southerly side line of pasture lot, No. 12 to the westerly side of the said Fost Road being the place of beginning comprising pasture lots No. 13, 14, 15 and 16, as laid down on the plan made by David Sadler, deputy surveyor, and conveyed to the said John O Keeffe by Samuel Cunard and others by indenture dated the 29th day of November, 1861, Also all that piece of land situate in the parish of Chatham, aforesaid, on the west side of the Great road leading from Chatham to Richibucto and about one mile from the town of Chatham, bounded as follows, to wit :- Commencing at the southeasterly angle of the three acre . plot No 38, thence southerly along the west side of the said highway to the rear line of plot No 40. thence westerly along the rear line to the west side of the lanus formerly owned by the Chatham Joint Stock Company, thence northerly along the said westerly side one to the southwest angle of said plot

> Dated the 18th day of July, 1893. MS BENSON. MARY O'KEEFFE,

Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick.

No 38, thence easterly along the southerly side of

last mentioned plot, to the place of beginning, con-

taming three acres more or less and was conveyed to

the said John O'Keeffe by Jabez B Snowbail, by deed dated the 10th day of December, A. D., 1867.

bearing date the Third day of July in the year Nine and made between the said John Sadler Chatham in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, of the one part and Isabella J. Lecson, of the same palce, widow, of the second part, which mortgage was duly recorded the ninth day of July, A D, 1889, in volume 66 of suance of the said power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at public auction, on Saturday the Fourteenth day of October, next, in front of the post office, Chatham, in said County, at 12 o'clock, noon, the lands and premises in said ndenture mentioned and described as follows, namely :- "All and singular that certain lot piece "or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and "being in the town of Chatham aforesaid, beginning on the west side of Water Street, at the north "east angle of property owned by Thomas Vondy, "late of Chathan, aforesaid, deceased, Thence west-'erly along the northerly side line of the said Thomas Vondy property till it strikes the north-'east corner of an outbuilding on said property thence southerly along the westerly side line of "said Thomas Vondy property till it strikes the "northerly side line of Mrs. Wynne's property, now 'along the northerly side line of Mrs. Wynne's operty to the northeast corner of the same. ence southerly along the westerly side line o 'said Mrs. Wynne's property and the Golden Ball roperty till it strikes the southeast angle of lands wned by the said John Sadler and purchased by him from the late William Loban and others, thence running along the easterly side line of the "said John Sadler's Loban property to the channel of the River Miramichi, thence down stream to the ortheast corner of Muirhead's wharf till it strikes 'the west side of the Letson slip so called, thence southerly along the west side of said sho till it strikes the northeast corner of a store owned by Donald McLachlan, thence westerly along the northerly side line of the said Donald McLaculau's store or property till it strikes a road on said Muirhead wharf leading to Water street, thence southerly along the west side of Donald Mc-Lachlan's store and also on west Noonan store, now owned by Richard Hocken, and Michael Brennan, till it strikes the north side of Water street at the weigh scales, thence westerly 'at head of said road till it strikes the Parker outherly along the west side of Water street till it 'trikes the northeast corner of a store occupied by "M & J Hickey, thence westerly along the northerly 'side line of said Hickeys' store or property till it strikes the said Muirhead property; thence south. 'erly along the rear of said Hickey property or store as it now stands, thence easterly along the south side of said Hickeys' store to Water street. thence southerly on the west side of Water street o the north east angle of said Thomas Vondy property being the place of beginning, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise appertaining and he reversion and reversions, remainder and reall the estate, right, title, interest, use, property possession, claim and demand whatsoever both at law and in equity of him, the said John Sadler, of,

a, to, out of or upon the said lands and premises 'and every or any part thereof." Dated the Eleventh day of July, A D 1893. ISABELLA J. LETSON, Mortgagee. L. J. TWEEDIE,

The lease for a term of twenty years of the Public wharf property, known as the Ferry Wharf, Chatham, will be sold by public anction on Monday the per plan which may be seen at the office of Robert Murray Chatham.

ROBERT MURRAY. ROGER FLANAGAN, WILLIAM ANDERSON. Chatham July 12th 1893.

Province of New Brunswick,

of Timber Licenses. Covering a large portion of the Crown Lands

The right of License to cut and carry away all lasses of Timber or Lumber, from the principal Fimber Lands of New Brunswick, will be offered for sale at the Crown Land Office, Fredericton N. B., on TUESDAY, the 29th day of August, 1893, and The Timber Licenses to be sold will cover an area f about 4,400 Square Miles (or 2,800,000 acres) of rown lands. These Licenses will be for one year, with the right

f renewal for a term of 25 years from the 1st day f August, 1893, on fulfilment of all condition Licenses will be offered at an upset price of \$3.00 per Square Mile, and conditions being complied with, may be renewed from year to year during the erm, on payment of \$4 per square mile; nileage being in addition to stumpage dues. The Stumpage payable on lumber to be cut has een fixed for the present at the following rates: On Spruce, Pine and Hardwood Saw Logs, \$1.00 per M. Sup. ft

Cedar Logs, ... Hemlock Logs, .. Other lumber as per regulations. Copies of the regulations to govern this sale, and arther information required may be had on appli-J. J. TWEEDIE, or W. P. FLEWELLING. Surveyor-General.

Notice to Lumbermen.

CROWN LAND OFFICE,

Fredericton, 14th June, 1893.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 28th June, 1893. Timber Licenses, to take place on the 29th day August, next, the right will be reserved to the ormer Licensee, or any one who may have cut nder him, to remove any Lumber or Bark cut on any berth previous to the 1st day of August, 1893. L. J. TWEEDIE, Sur. Gen.

House To Let.

Suitable for Store and Dwelling: Situate upper d of street leading to the Muirhead Wharf (so JOHN FOTHER NGHAM

The subscriber will offer at public auction, op-THURSDAY JULY 27.

at noon the following property in the parish of Hardwick, County of Northumberland:

MARSH LOT NO. 18, granted to John McLean, situated on the east side of Eel River and containing 130 acres-conveyed to Patrick Nelligan-by Robert Mays. ALSO, LOT NO. 8,

ALSO LOT NO'9, granted to John Sullivan, containing 50 acres. There are a lot of cedar rails for fencing the farms and marsh. Also, good water privilege on both

farms and a fine spring close to the marsh. One farm has a new barn upon it. TERMS: -One-third down, one-third in one year and one third in two years. MRS, PATRICK WALSH.