

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Shares in proportion.

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

Commissioners. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes. A fund of \$500,000 has since been added. By an Act of the Legislature the franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution.

Capital Prize, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Prizes in Proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 1 do. 25,000. 2 do. 10,000. 3 do. 5,000. 4 do. 2,500. 5 do. 1,000. 6 do. 500. 7 do. 250. 8 do. 100. 9 do. 50. 10 do. 25. 11 do. 10. 12 do. 5. 13 do. 2. 14 do. 1. 15 do. 500,000.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. Approximation Prizes of \$750. 1 do. 250. 2 do. 100. 3 do. 50. 4 do. 25. 5 do. 10. 6 do. 5. 7 do. 2. 8 do. 1. 9 do. 500,000.

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BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, N. B., every Thursday morning. It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at the following rates: One year, \$1.00. Six months, \$0.60. Three months, \$0.30. Advertisements are placed under classified head.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspé (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address: Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., APRIL 3, 1884.

The Legislature.

The Provincial Legislature was prorogued on Tuesday, after a session of nearly five weeks. The business done was large and, perhaps, more important than that of any previous session for several years. It is to the credit of the leader of the House, Hon. Attorney General Blair, that so much was done, and done well.

And it is to the credit of the Government that its policy has been a vigorous and thorough one. It has not shrunk from attacking and sweeping away many abuses that have existed under previous Governments. It has placed the financial condition of the Province plainly before the people, which previous Governments always failed to do. It has made an earnest effort to economize wherever it was possible, and has not been afraid to ask for required legislation to that end. Mr. Blair is a leader of whom any party may be proud. He is the peer, as a public man, of the best in the Dominion. No one disputes his standing as a lawyer, while, as a parliamentary debater, he has no superior in Canada and no equal in our local legislature.

He appears to be actuated by an honest desire to govern wisely and well. Such being the case the hope will be general that he may continue to draw our strongest and best men to his side. The session just closed encourages those who hailed the change of Government with hope, for a period of reform in Provincial administration has undoubtedly been fairly entered upon.

That Land and Water Grab. When the World desires to abuse the editor of the ADVANCE in its vilest phrases, it does so in the form of correspondence. On Saturday last it put forward a characteristic combination of venom and billingsgate directed against "D. G. Smith," because an article which we found in the Telegraph dealing with the late Surveyor-General's scandalous traffic in salmon pools in the Northwest, was reproduced and commented on in these columns. The World was silent when the article appeared in the Telegraph, because it did not dare to refer to it, hoping that thereby fewer persons in the County would hear of the dishonorable land transactions so thoroughly exposed. The writer of the article was not assailed, nor did the Telegraph come in for a word of the World's choice abuse, but just as soon as the ADVANCE gave publicity to the exposé, the public were at once told that "D. G. Smith" is much worse than the man who trafficked for his own personal advantage and that of his friends with a public trust which it was his duty to guard against all comers. The World claims, that all the steps necessary to make the sales legal were taken, but it fails to touch the point that the man it so zealously defends betrayed his trust as a Crown Minister. When a man desires to possess anything he generally endeavors to obtain it as cheaply as possible, while the party from whom he wishes to get it strives to realize the best price he can. It may not be within the comprehension of such persons as those who defend this transaction, that while the gentlemen who wanted the Northwest salmon pools were right in securing them at the lowest possible price, it was the duty of the Surveyor-General, who represented the people's side of the transaction, to guard the public interest and not allow himself to desert his post as the trusted custodian of the valuable property his friends were after. Had he not been Surveyor-General he would have been right in joining with his friends for the purpose of securing the pools at the lowest rate, but being Surveyor-General, he could not, in honor, join with his friends and forsake his public trust. "Had he been acting for himself—had he been the absolute owner of the pools, and made up his mind to sell them—would he have advertised them well with a view of realizing the highest possible price for them? Would he have used his best efforts to place the pools in the hands of the applicants at the lowest possible figure? Certainly not. Then was it not wrong for him as the representative of the people, charged with the duty of protecting their interests to forsake those interests and pander to those of himself and friends as private individuals? This is the whole case against the late Surveyor-General in connection with the Southwest land transaction. We have quite as just an appreciation as the World can possibly have of the excellence of the gentlemen who are brought here to fish these pools. We have known some of them much longer than we have known the late Surveyor-General and although the World intimates they have no desire to creep into the good graces of the editor of the ADVANCE, our relationships with them have always been of the most friendly and pleasant character. That they are very kind to young men and others of Miramichi in New York is also, no doubt, true and to their credit. That they pay their way is also undoubtedly true and they are reputed to have paid much more to not their

discredit, but all this is no answer to the damaging charge that the late Surveyor-General, while in office and bound by his oath, his honor and all the traditions of his position to stand faithfully by the interests of the Province in its public lands, knowingly allowed his friends to practically spoil the Province thereof. If the people have so low an estimate of public honor as to justify such a transaction, it is a matter of sincere regret, and an encouragement of public dishonesty in high places. We believe, however, that the public generally, disapprove of the late Surveyor-General's course in the matter, and that the World's weak attempt to divert their attention from the true issue, by abusing the editor of the ADVANCE, will only be the worse for the man in whose interests it is done.

White Shirts, 60 cts.—Canada House Store.

Miramichi Valley Railway Notes.

The opponents of the Miramichi Valley Railway made a strong stand in the Legislative Council against the bill by which it was sought to enable the Company to go on with the work. The business done was large and, perhaps, more important than that of any previous session for several years. It is to the credit of the leader of the House, Hon. Attorney General Blair, that so much was done, and done well.

And it is to the credit of the Government that its policy has been a vigorous and thorough one. It has not shrunk from attacking and sweeping away many abuses that have existed under previous Governments. It has placed the financial condition of the Province plainly before the people, which previous Governments always failed to do. It has made an earnest effort to economize wherever it was possible, and has not been afraid to ask for required legislation to that end. Mr. Blair is a leader of whom any party may be proud. He is the peer, as a public man, of the best in the Dominion. No one disputes his standing as a lawyer, while, as a parliamentary debater, he has no superior in Canada and no equal in our local legislature.

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ly authorized to build the road. Their "offer" amounted to this, that, like Mrs. Pickett and Lucy Jones, they imagined they had some sort of a claim on the Government, as an "old Company"—which, remember, never was a Company. They met certain members of the Government at the Royal Hotel and talked about their Company, their rights and what they would do, and the gentlemen addressed listened to them courteously. It had been the privilege of these same gentlemen to do the same in the Pickett and Jones cases and Messrs. Park and Adams were, no doubt, told that their representations should have the consideration they were entitled to. They have had it—and yet, they are not happy.

The Mullins Trial. We have a full report of the trial before the Circuit Court of William Mullins, of Redbank, for the murder of John Hubbard of the same place. It is too long for the space at our disposal in this issue but will appear next week.

THE COUNTY COURT, His Honor Mr. Justice Wilkinson presiding, in session at Newcastle. Owing to the Circuit Court being also in session at the same time the County Court business is somewhat delayed.

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THE LEGISLATURE. FREDERICTON, MARCH 18. In the discussion of the bill to withhold from granting all lands bordering on what are known as fishing rivers and authorizing the Surveyor-General to lease those lands at public competition to the highest bidder for a term not exceeding five years: Mr. Lablouis made a strong plea to the Government not to lease the rivers for over three years, and to reserve certain rivers, or parts of rivers, where artificial or natural breeding is carried on, so that the future prospects and all comes of the business destroyed. He admitted that there was considerable advantage to the country in the expenditure of tourists but that even these advantages ought not to outweigh the disadvantages that would inevitably result from the stringent application of the Government's law.

Mr. Barberie spoke at great length—and, as he rarely speaks, he always gets a good hearing—and with much vivacity covered more ground than Mr. Lablouis. Mr. Barberie's objections covered all those of Mr. Lablouis, but he went much further, objecting, indeed, to the close leasing, and suggesting that the principle should be adopted instead of allowing the guardian or warden to lease, so far as fly fishing is concerned, day by day, the rivers, so as to allow all parties to have an equal chance. He criticized many of the details of the bill; he objected to the long lease of five years, and stoutly maintained that above all things the Kedgwick River ought not to be leased under any circumstances, maintaining, in fact, the same view respecting the Patopie and other rivers.

Mr. Wetmore, the leader of the Opposition, in a pleasant speech, agreed to support the Government measure, although he expressed regret that the rights which the people had long enjoyed of fishing on the domain of the Crown, and, for that matter, on private property, was about to pass away. But he felt that the time had come when legislation was necessary, and he would offer no opposition, but would help to perfect the legislation.

Mr. McManus, Mr. Park, Mr. Stockton, and other gentlemen spoke approvingly of the measure. The principal support of the Restigouche members got was from Mr. Ellis, who said that he objected very strongly to legislation that was in limitation of natural rights. He admitted the difficulties in a case of this kind, but thought that Mr. Barberie's idea of leasing at a fixed rate per rod, at the same rate for all, rich or poor, would meet the case. It was most objectionable that the rich man should get possession of these rivers and shut them up for years. There are many persons in cities and towns who get only three or four days holidays in the year, who are not able to purchase a river, or a part of a river, but who in a few days' sport, and a few days' life in the woods, sought to restore their health or to themselves for their ordinary daily duties. Now, the result of this kind of legislation would be not only to shut these people out, but there was great danger that it would shut up all the streams and lakes. It was, of course, the duty