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SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place on each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. Famed for Twenty Years, For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

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Commissioners We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiano State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY,

PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN, Pres New Orleans National Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Dank.

Pres. Louisiana National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, May 14, 1889. Capital Prize, \$300,000 100.000 Tickets at Twerty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5 Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is.... PRIZE OF 100,000 is. 25,000 is. PRIZES OF 5.000 are. PRIZES OF 500 are..... 200 PRIZES OF 500 PRIZES OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES. TERMINAL PRIZES.

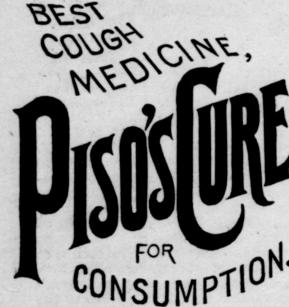
..\$1,054,800 Note.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are entitled to terminal Prizes. FOR CLUB RATES, or any further into mation desired, write legibly to the undersigned clearly stating your residence, with State, County Street and number. More rapid return ma delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

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"REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and The Tickets are Signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all ONE DOLLAR is the price of the small fraction of a Ticket IS-UED BYUS any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for ess than a Dollar is a swindle.



of cases pronounced by doctors hopetoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists. 25 cents.

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THE Subscriber intends travelling the Government Percheron Stallion, "Prefere." now in his possession, in the following districts: NAPAN, BLACK RIVER.

and BAY DU VIN the following week crossing by Ferry at Chatham calling at Douglastown, Newcastle, Derby, In

crossing the Southwest Bridge at Blackville, and returning down the south side Southwest, calling at NELSON, thence to Chatham. He will stand at CHATHAM every Saturday and every second Tuesday during the season. Will also travel Lower Newcastle and Bartibogue, will stand at or near James Burchill's every second Monday during the season.

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FOR 50 CTS IT IS THE BEST, *
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Good Spring Herring, will be sold very cheap for money or oats. T H FLEIGER, Escuminad

Miramichi Advance.

Prohibition vs. License.

the opposition in Northumberland against the repeal of the Scott Act. favors the readers of the ADVANCE with another letter on his favorite theme. He sets out on the present occasion rather badly by addressing himself to the removal of at least one "misapprehension", the existence of which we are quite sure no one but he had thought of even hinting at. There is, therefore, no particular point in his telling us what his "words honestly read" meant, unless them as hinting at the existence of a "ring" in the council at the time he addressed that body in 1877. We will not accuse the rev. gentleman of setting up this straw man for the purpose of intimating that someone has been guilty of reading him dishonestly, although we 4 have known occupants of even a stronger position than he holds to resort to tricks of that kind for the purpose of inviting sympathy. So much for his first "misapprehension."

in bad form. It may, to his mind, be only foolish and untruthful persons who believe and state that he has changed his ground since he appeared before the council, but if he did not express his real sentiments on the subject. He will not, we think, attempt to contradict the statement that he now stands by the Scott Act as providing the best exist ing means by which the evils of the liquor traffic may be combated, and that while he is uncompromisingly against its repeal, he is as strongly opposed to the license system in any form. He says the Act has not had a fair trial, and, we infer, that he means that his ideal of an inspector was not realised in the party appointed to that office by the council. Mr. Vve. was however, the choice of the council before it became the "ring" which Mr. McKay now pronounces it, and the belief of the temperance people that he was the best man available was manifested in the fact that the W. C. T. U. of Newcastle -after the Supreme Court had stepped in to prevent him from dis charging his duties-offered him the same rate he had been receiving CN CURRENCY sent to us by Express in sums of \$5 | from the Municipality if he would continue the work of prosecuting violaters of the law under their In almost every place where the Act has been tried it has been a failure-has been found wanting-and although our idea of decent discussion will not admit o our charging those who assert the contrary with being "cheap and cheeky," we must continue to hold that this county has been no exception to the rule. Soon after the council's inspector was prevented by a Supreme Court injunction from proceeding against violaters of the law, it became the fashion amongst the extreme prohibitionists to blame him for the failure of the Act, and both untruthful and uncharitable things were said about him, notwithstanding that the W.C.T.U.had, after observing his efforts to faithfully discharge his duty, endeavored employ him. They got along so well manufacturing a poor character less. If you have premonitory symp- for the inspector that they were encouraged to adopt the same tactics towards the council that had appointed him -the intelligence of whose

> "He would rather see the law swept from the statute book than to continue as it has been in the past. He first wanted to see an endeavor made to enforce the law and then if it were still a failure then we—the temperance people—would be the first to take steps to sweep away the law and look for something more feasible." The difference between Mr.

McKay and those who have lost faith in the Scott Act is, that while he attributes its failure to accomplish what was hoped for to its not having had a fair trial, they recognise the fact that it has had as fair a trial here as elsewhere—as fair a trial as can be had for an Act which really aims to accomplish what the people are not prepared for, and what all the strength of the Federal Government is opposed to as an important matter of trade and fiscal policy. Mr. McKay may assert that he has not changed his ground, but his utterances, as above-quoted, hardly tally with his "no surrender" tone of to-day, and logical, level-headed people will be puzzled to imagine any set of possible circumstances under which he would be amongst the first to take steps to 'sweep away the law

and look for something feasible. Regarding Mr. McKay's dam and mill similes they are as familiar as the assertions he makes as to the dreadful things that will happen under the high license system. They belong to the class of chestnuts that are ripe, even to bursting, although they have not, apparently, fallen, but been plucked with the aid of 'stilts.' Warner Miller, who was an unsuccessful candidate for the position of

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

auce advocates in the United States, differs from Mr. McKay on the license question, and he appears-in an article which we transfer from the North American Review to our columns-to put the matter so fairly Rev. Neil McKay, who is leading before his readers, that we invite attention to what he says as showing, at least, that even every good man cannot see through the same glasses. Mr. McKay's Halton statistics, with which he closes his letter in this issue are, no doubt, to his mind, very convincing arguments against Scott Act repeal, but does it not occur to him that the excess drunkeness was but a manifestation of the desperate situation in which the jug-tavern keepers found themselves as soon as the Scott Act was someone had attempted to interpret repealed? They knew a license law was soon to be upon them and close them up, and they were determined to get clear of their poisonous stock in any way, either by selling it or giving it away-hence the increase of drunks, assaults, etc. Wait until Halton has had a trial of the license law and then let us have statistics. So far, we have only had the figures representing Scott Act demoralization. Turn from this spasmodic and unfair attempt to demonstrate that 'one swallow makes a summer' to the testimony Mr. McKay takes his second point Warner Miller on the effect of high under the head of "misapprehension" license in reducing the number of places where liquor was sold and also of commitments for vice and crimes traceable to the liquor traffic and compare the prejudice and superfihas not changed his ground it is only | ciality of the one with the judicial fairness and thorough treatment the other, and we have no fear but the people of Northumberland will continue to think that it is just

possible that Mr. McKay is not

altogether right in the stand he takes,

and that his is not the best method

for the promotion of temperance in

the community.

The Legislative Reporting. During the legislative session just closed there has been some dissatis faction expressed over the "official" reporting for the press, almost entirely from the quarter where there is really the least cause for it, viz. St. John The complaints, too, have been mis directed, so far as we can judge, for they have been against the reporter rather than the system. The government expends a very small sum-less than \$1000, we are informed-for the expense of furnishing, by telegraph, report of the proceedings daily to the St. John papers, and a telegraphic report also to the different country law. weeklies, so as to give them the latest information up to the time of going to press. The weeklies are supposed to take such matter as they require from the dailies, as the latter reach them by mail, and their share of the telegraphic reporting is only intended to furnish such portions of the proceedings as do not thus reach them through the dailies in time. It happens, however, that the dailies very often either delay publication of the speeches of many members of country constituenciesespecially those of the North Shoreor suppress them altogether and, as consequence, the country papers interested are deprived of the very portions of the debates in which their readers are most interested. It is by reason of this that the system is unsatisfactory, and it is the country, rather than the city papers that have reason to complain. When the comparatively small amount paid for the reporting and telegraphing is considered, together with the fact that the work of both day and night sessions is done by one reporter, it will be conceded that it is not the reporter, at events, who is to blame for what amiss. He really does a great amount of work and gives good value for wha he receives. Instead of finding fault with the reporter, the city and country press should join in devising and members was the subject of some of suggesting to the government some Rev. Mr. McKay's most eloquent more effective, adequate and satispoints, when he addressed them, and, factory method for having the work as reported by the Grand Worthy done. The system adopted should Pacriarch of the Sons of Temperance. provide more equitable treatment of all the members of the legislature, in proportion as they participate in the discussions of the House, and for the publication, as well as the reporting of

> present one , being effected. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup has removed tape worms from 15 to 30 feet long.

the debates. If the government would

invite suggestions on the subject,

have no doubt that an exchange

ideas between the newspaper managers

of the province would lead to a more

satisfactory arrangement, than the

also destroys all other kinds of worms. PROHIBITION AGAIN DEEEATED The people of Massachusetts voted on the constitutional prohibition amendment on Monday, and gave it a crushing defeat. The amendment was: "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage are prohibited." A prominent feature of the voting in Boston was the large number of ladies about the polls, who distributed the ballots in favor of the amendment to everybody who would accept them. The defeat was a crushing one. The majority against in Boston was 30,000. and the vote in the State was: Against it, 132 944, in favor of it, 88 392.-

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into

sumption. Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is numbers, six thousand; the number of dangerous. Consumption is death itself. The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is

All the diseases of these parts, head nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, the use of Boschee's German Syr ip.

how it is, themselves." Bottle only 7. ents. Ask any druggist.

High License Justified.

[Warner Miller, of New York, in the North American Review.] The regulation and control of the liquor traffic is one of the most difficult problems with which modern governments have to deal. The uncontrolled or unregulated sale of intoxicating liquors is recognized by all civilized governments to be an evil of such magnitude that it cannot be safely permitted, and all civilized governments have laws controlling the traffic, more or less restrictive in their nature.

These laws may be divided into two classes : one of which, under the form of license or taxation, describes rules and regulations under which intoxicants may be sold, and imposes a license fee, or tax, upon the seller, and undertakes to enforce these regulations or restrictions through the ordinary means of the law officers of the government, by its prosecuting attorneys, or, in cities, through the police de-

The other class or system seeks to entirely suppress the traffic by prohibitory laws, usually by putting a probibitory clause into the constitution of the State government, in order that Prohibition may not be repealed by an Act of the Legislature. The first method of treatment is he one in almost universal use throughout the world; the other has been tred only in a few States in this country.

It is not necessary to discuss the question of Prohibition per se, or even to go into an examination of its effects where it is in operation, for, under our system of government, which is a government of majorities, no constitution can be made or changed, or laws passed, which do not meet with the approval of a majority of the people, and if, by any means, legislative bodies brought to pass laws which do not meet with the approval of a majority of their constituents, the legislature is usually changed at the next election, and the

obnoxious laws are repealed. The Prohibitionists in this State have refused to co operate with their fellow citizens in any system of temperance legislation for the restriction of the evils of intemperance, unless it provided for absolate Prohibition. Their numbers are very small, and the prospect of their securing a majority of the people to their views seems to be hopeless. In the election just passed, the Prohibition candidate for Governor polled almost exactly two per cent. of the entire vote of the State, and as the State government is the only one which has any control over the sale of liquor, it must be assumed that a very pay more money, in the way of contribu small proportion of our people are in favor

of Prohibition. For certainly, nothing else than an absolute majority of the entire people of the State could hope to enact Prohibition legislation or to maintain it, and experience proves everywhere, that Prohibition cannot be maintained successfully, unless a very large majority are in favor of it Where a bare majority are successful i forcing their views upon the community, service, which is expected to cover the the law is invariably violated and invad ed, and usually much more harm comes from the sale of liquors under such conditions than in its open sale regulated by

And as all people admit the great evil growing out of the traffic in intoxicating iquors, and also the great additional cost to our Government, through the crime and pauperism created by it, the question arises, What ought an intelligent people to do in regard to it? If prohibition is impossible, and even of doubtful value if it could be adopted, what course remains open by which the evils of this system can be mitigated, crime lessened, and pauperism minimized? There seems to be a growing sentiment, not only in the State, but in the entire country, that high license, in the form of a strong law. carrying with it severe penalties for violation of the terms of the license, is at present the only feasible remedy, and the only way in which, under the present condition of public opinion, we can hope to secure any reformation. Time was when high license was merely a theory. for it had not been put into practice, but that time has passed. High license is no longer an experiment : it is no longer a

theory; it is an accomplished fact. In a large number of the States in the Union, high license laws have been Wherever they have been tried, they have produced many beneficial results. They have, in all cases, largely reduced the number of saloons, and especially those of the lower and vile order, where most of the crimes are committed. In some of the States, high license laws reduced the number of saloons about onehalf. In some of the cities and States the reduction has been much larger. The re-

duction of the number of saloons has been followed, in almost all cases, by a corresponding reduction in the amount of crime committed in the community. This is verified by reference to the records of the courts, jails and prisons, which, in all cases, show a large falling off in the num ber of arrests and commitments. This is true in the city of Philadelphia where the high license law went into effect on the first of June of this year. The records of the city of Philadelphia show that the commitments for vice, growing out of drunkenness, for the four months of June, July, August and September, of the year 1887, before the high license law went into effect, were ten thousand nine hundred and fifty-six, and for the corresponding four months of the year 1888. when the law was in force, the number of commitments was six thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, showing a decrease in the four months, under the present law, of four thousand and twenty-seven. The records also show a decrease in the commitments to the House of Correction. for the same months as last mentioned. for the year 1887, two thousand and thirty-two; for the corresponding months of 1888, under the present law, one thousand three hundred and eighty-six, showing a decrease of six hundred and fortysix. The same records show that for the corresponding months of 1887, there were arrested for drunkenness on the Sundays of these months, five hundred and twentysix persons; for the Sundays of the corresponding months of 1888, only one hundred

drunkenness. These figures prove conclusively to my mind that the high license law in the city of Philadelphia is in every way beneficial catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or con- to its people. The number of saloons before the law was passed was, in round saloons now in the city is a little less reports from the whole State of Pennsyl-

of all of these men who have been saved would be put at productive work. In from drunkenness and consequent arrest addition to that, the number of drunkards and incarceration. Similar results are to be found in nearly | men would be returned to active and pro-

high license system. Everywhere the that would accrue to our people are only statistics prove that as the rate of license to be estimated by the tens of millions of increases the number of saloous is dimin- dollars. ished, and that as the number of saloons is diminished, crime is proportionately re- laws, that they are not enforced. Exduced, and therefore the people are proportionately benefited. In Omaha City, where the license fee is one thousand dollars, the number of the saloons is one to every four hundred and twenty six of the license fee is eight hundred and forty-five afford to have his neighbors sell without dollars, the number of saloons is one to payment of a similar fee, and the reports ulation; in San Francisco, where the law is in effect prove conclusively that license fee is eighty four dollars, the saloons are one to every eighty four of the population; in Philadelphia, before the present, or low license law of this State high license law was passed, the license fee was fifty dollars, and the saloons were one to every one hundred and forty-two of the people; in Baltimore, where the license fee is fifty dollars, the number of | that the provisions of their license are not saloons is one to every one hundred and fifteen of the population. The reports from Minnesota state that the effect of the law has been to reduce the consumption of liquor in a proportion equal to or greater than the reduction in the number of saloons, and that the law has not only de creased saloons and drunkenness and in creased the revenue of most of the counties, but it has tended to increase the purity of elections.

And this is a most important consideration in favor of the adoption of high license. Wherever it has been tried, it has taken the saloon out of politics; that is to say, it has destroyed the political power of the saloos, which, in many of our States, has become so great as to substantially control the majority of our municipal governments, and not unfrequently, to control the action of a political into politics, in order that they might control the liquor excise boards, and thereby keep down the rate of the license fee. If the license fee is fixed, by general law, at a proper figure, it must then be accepted by all parties engaged in the traffic, and they will no longer have any occasion to exercise any undue influence in the local politics of the community in which they reside, and therefore, will not contribute money for the purpose of controlling elections, as they are doing at the present time. It is undoubtedly true that the liquor dealers of the State of New York tions for political purposes, than they would have to pay under a proper high

No greater evil can come to any community, than to have its government, either local or State, fall under the control of any one class of its citizens, to the exclusion of all other classes, and this evil is exaggerated when a class is engaged in a business where they are almost constantly violating the law, or at least, are constantly tempted to do so. The in terest of the liquor dealer is always against that of the community, and, therefore, he constantly fears that laws or regulations may be made against his business and against his interests : hence, he seeks to obtain control of the political organization with which he may be affiliated. He makes himself influential in the primaries, influential in the nomination of the law officers, who are the persons to be charged with the enforcement of the laws again himself, and, as a result, if he is able to control the primaries and conventions, he expects immunity from the offi-

cers whom he shall aid to nominate and to The high license laws, now in operation n the various States, have taken the saloons, as a class, out of politics. The high rate of license fee which they pay rend-rs them disinclined to contribute to the funds of any political party. They are much more careful not to violate the provisions of their license, because the pecuniary loss to them by its cancellation is much greater than before. They undertake to carry on their business in a more orderly way, so as to avoid the interference of the police or of the law officers. They feel assured that so long as they pay this increased rate and do not violate the provisions of their license, that they will not be interfered with by the officers of the government, and they are, con quently, not disposed to take any greater interest in politics than they would if they

were engaged in any other business. The evils growing out of organized political action by the liquor dealers of the country cannot be overestimated. Their places of business are convenient rendezyous for politicians of all classes, and much of the ordinary political work is carried on in the convenient saloon, the saloon keeper himself desiring it to be there, and giving conveniences for meetings of politicians, thereby increasing his own receipts. This evil, of course, is not entirely eradicated by a system of high license, but it is reduced to the minimum.

Another very important result growing out of high license is the increased receipts from the saloons, by which they are made to pay a much larger proportion of the cost to the people of crime and pauperism caused by the traffic. While the number of saloons is usually reduced tifty per cent., the receipts coming into the local governments from that source are doubled, and sometimes quadrupled. depending upon the rate of the license fee. The cost to the people of crime and pauperism, which can be traced directly to the use of intoxicating liquors, is much larger than our people generally believe it to be. The direct charge upon the taxpayers of the State of New York for crime and pauperism in the State, was, in round numbers, twenty-five millions of dollars. Of this, eighteen millions is directly chargeable to the excessive use of intoxicating drinks. All the saloons of the State of New York paid last year, as licease fees, a little over two millions of dollars, leaving a balance against them of nearly seventeen millions. This seventeen millions was levied as a tax upon all the taxable property of the State in various counties for the maintenance of our jails. poor houses, constables, police and the officers charged with the execution of our and forty-six arrests were made for criminal laws. A proper high license law would treble the receipts from that source. and at the same time would greatly reduce the amount of crime and pauperism in the State, thereby reducing our taxation for the support of our criminals and

saloons in the State of New York. If high license would reduce them one-half. seventeen thousand men would be com-The benefits coming to the State of Penn- ment. It would be a great source of pro. gives you a glimpse into the inwardness can be delightfully and entirely cured by sylvania under the operations of this law fit to the State, and in addition to these of the liquor business. Let the jugcan only be estimated by the millions of seventeen thousand saloon keepers it keeper only buy his liquors of the man Herring For Sale. Governor of New York, and is one of the most widely known temperThey have been cured by it, and "know the support of the support of the way of taxation for the way of ta paupers and criminals, and greater com. the establishment. This would add seven- liquor traffic. If a farmer buys a suitforts and benefits that come to the homes, teen thousand more able-bodied men who able stock of shoes, or cottons or catch in that river. If the hon, gentle- and who have an inalienable right to them,

would be greatly reduced and all these all the States which have adopted the ductive industries. In short, the benefits

It is objected to our present license perience shows that in all the States where high license laws have been enacted the laws are well enforced, for each licensor becomes at once an assistant officer of the government to enforce the law. population; in Kansas City, where the Having paid a high license fee, he cannot every three hundred and nine of the pop- from all the States and cities where the there is much less difficulty in enforcing a high license law than in enforcing the

A large reduction in the number of saloons, in the cities, by this system, enables the police authorities to keep the saloons under strict surveillance, and see

A careful survey of the field of temper ance legislature will, in my judgment, lead every candid person to the conclusion, that, at present, the only feasible temperance reform which gives promise of any considerable benefit to our people

WARNER MILLER.

The Scott Act vs License Question

To the people of Northumberland : GENTLEMEN :- In the friendly criticism made by the editor upon my former letter there are two points in reference to which it is well to guard against misapprehension. (1) I did not even hint that at the time when I had the honor to appear before the Council there was any ring or combination. My words honestly read refer the readparty in the entire State. The saloon er back only to the Repeal movement keepers have thought it necessary to go and its promoters. No candid man will deny that since the inception of that movement the friends of the liquor traffic in the Council have been acting n combination. I used the word ring simply because it is a shorter one. The repeated charge performed against nyself of having changed my ground is polish and untrue, inasmuch as the act as not had a fair trial. The use of such words as "we have tried the Scott Act and found it wanting" is a cheap and cheeky way of begging the quesion. There is not a man of any reputation in the County, friendly or hostile to the Act, who in the face of the facts will venture to show that it has had a fair trial. I plead now for the same thing for which I pled before the Council-a fair trial for the Act before it is set aside

But the personal question is of no consequence to you, gentlemen. What concerns you is the practical question whether you will release the liquor traffic in this County even from the public restraint put upon it by the Scott Act, and open the leakages of to day into floodgates pouring under the

The men who now ask you to do this are well aware that you have no love for the liquor traffic. They do they. They would rather see it reduc-The stream, they say, is now runacross it and call it license. Let us build our mills upon it and make something out of it, for ourselves and for us a monopoly of the business and we will pay you for the privilege. Does it not occur to the candid reader that the same stream that formerly flowed in the brook channel will now pour noisily the quantity of liquors to be sold. The demand regulates that. The license only limits the number of persons to sell and, to some extent, within which sales are to take place. The hours under the best license laws existing are longer than banking hours -longer than the hours during which the merchant keeps his shop openonger than the laborer's hours at his allow the demand for liquors to be

fully satisfied. How then is license going to reduce the quantity of liquor Everyone that wants the article can obtain it in the openest manner from an early hour in the morning till late hour at night. So long as the mately observed is it not the privilege and the interest of the owner of the whiskey mill to sell all he can? Who ever heard of a mill owner endeavoring that drove his machinery? The class of men who wish to run our liquor mills are not the men to do it. The idea is nothing but a delusion. But you are told it would be much better to have a few well equipped

places than so many jug taverns. This clausible statement is simply a hollow allacy. As a matter of fact we have the jug taverns. We have had them a good while. We had them long before we had the Scott Act. This undoubted fact is, in the present agitation, kept out of sight, and the existence of taverns is laid against the Scott Act. This arises from men's ignorance or lishonesty, or both. Men who have been brought up in this County, and who knew it well before either the editor of the ADVANCE or I ever set foot upon it, declare that jug taverns were in existence long years before the Scott Act was thought of. They were here under the license law. Are they going to close their doors as soon as the Scott Act is repealed? No sensible man expects it. The pestiferous net-work of icense system and continued under the Scott Act, will continue to grow again under a license system if we return to t:-and we shall have, in addition, a large number of pretentions and showy institutions calculated to tempt, allure ruin respectable men, whose craving is not yet sufficiently urgent to make them stoop to the jug tavern. They will graduate in the guilded ug tavern to a drunkard's grave. But even if the number of dens should perceptibly decrease the evil our well-equipped saw-mills can cut small streams, even so a single well-

equipped saloon will kill more men, break more hearts and send more souls to perdition, than scores of jug taverns can do. And all this mischief will be in addition to the evils springing from these inodorous institutions, which will But some one will probably reply.

you are in error there. The holder will be a detective to run to earth the illegal vendor. Let me ask, has it ever been so? Did you ever hear of a licensed liquor seller bringing an action against an illegal vendor? never did. A tavern keeper once said There are about thirty-four thousand to me that he knew of thirteen places, within five miles of his house where liquor was sold illegally. When asked why he did not proceed against the parties, he replied, "I! why, they are pelled to find some productive employ- my best customers." Gentlemen this

groceries, at a country store, he is not likely to duplicate his purchases, in these articles, when he comes to town. But the unhappy fellow who buys most liquors in the country is most thirsty when he comes to town. His practice at the jug tavern is only so much bibulous gymnastics, by which he becomes mightier to drink when he visits the legalised bar. The jug tavern therefore does not really hurt the business of the saloon; but rather helps it There never was a more pitiful delusion than the belief, if any one does really believe it, that to license diminish the volume of the liquor traffic. So, gentlemen, do not allow yourselves to do things rashly. Upon the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, depend upon it, your amount of rashness has characterised the action of many western constituencies in regard to the Act. The repeal in Halton County is already producing better fruit. The Act was in operation | months. in that County for more than three years. During fifteen quarters (three years and nine months) the total number of convictions for assaults, drinks, than 6 every quarter. In the first quarter after the repeal of the Scott Act, the convictions run up to forty, an increase of about seven hundred per cent. Ponder these facts gentlemen

again I am gentlemen, Yours faithfully.

before you "follow a multitude to do

Salmon Nets in Non-tidal Waters.

Chatham, 15th April, 1889.

In order that our readers may understand the proposed prohibition of salmon nets in non-tidal waters of the Domin-

ion, we publish the following parliamentary discussion of the subject from Mr. Tupper moved third reading of Bill

(No. 129) to amend the Fisheries Act. Mr. Weldon (St. John). Before Bill is passed, I wish to call the attention of the Minister to the question whether this Act is constitutional or not. Since the Bill was before the House last. I have had an opportunity of looking into the the question was distinctly raised there as to whether the provision was not ultra vires. The only distinction which I make between section 6 of the old Act and this Bill is that the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were then excepted,

"The use of nets or other apparatus which capture salmon shall, except in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, be confined to tidal waters.'

That proviso is eliminated. The question was raised in that case as to whether that did not amount to a prohibition of the right of a riparian proprietor to fish in front of his land; but as the court decided that the Province of New Brunswick was not included in the section, they expressed no opinion on that question. My hon, friend will observe, however, that the court were very cautious in reserving their views on that point, and I remember that, in the case of the Queen against Robertson, which I argued myself before the Supreme Court here, there was very much doubt felt as to whether this would come within the powers of this Parliament. There is also another point to which I would call the Minister's attention.

"The Minister, or any fishery officer authorized to such effect, shall have power to define the tidal boundary of estuary fishing for the purposes of this Act.' That simply leaves it within the power of the Minister, or of the fishery officer, to matter, especially in regard to the St. John River. The influence of the tide is tance of 70 miles from its mouth, but it is not a tidal river, because the tide is river. There are very important salmon the rights of those proprietors. Between been a great deal of diminution. I have heard complaints from persons on the rivers as to parties putting their nets there. It seems to me that one consedeprive the owners along the rivers of the the Act of Confederation.

it is not the business of the Lower Picunderlying objection in my mind to the Bill is that it takes away the riparian rights to the people on those rivers for the benefit of fly fishermen. As regards the St. John River there is a distance of 220 miles from its mouth to the junction the Tobique River, and along that distance take that right from them entirely. Then, 60 miles from the mouth of the Tobique nets has existed from the time the settlers first went upon that river. No salmon, so far as I am aware, has ever been taken where the tide ends and where it begins.

man is sincerely desirous of protecting the fishermen, he had better turn his attention to the Restigouche River, where fly fishermen are slaughtering the fish. There has been a constant effort on the part of both the Local and General Governments to transfer the rights of the people in these fisheries to lessees. I know that in our ewn Province it has created a great deal of hard feeling. Last year on the Tobique River where some persons were fishing, they were attacked and a lady was killed in her canoe. A few scores of liquor dens in this County striking circumstance in connection with will either crush out the jug-taverns or the matter was that a clergyman of the Church of England thought it his duty to write an article to the blic press, show. ing the feeling which existed, and in a measure justifying that feeling because wisdom is to keep the Scott Act till you the people were being deprived of their obtain something better. A startling rights. For these reasons I believe that the Bill is objectionable, and I, therefore. move that it be not now read the third time, but that it be read this day six

Mr. Mitchell. Before making any observations upon this Bill, Lwould libeto ask the Minister to state reasons for &c., was 88, -averaging a little less which he asks this House to pass this measure, and upon what authority. whether upon representations of the people, or upon the mere motion of the officers of the department? As soon as the Minister answers this question, I will make must be found in the direction of high evil." Hoping to address you soon some observations upon this subject. In

the meantime, I reserve my right to reply. Mr. Tupper. I reserve my right to speak when the proper time comes. The hon, gentleman was not in the House when we took the Bill into Committee. and I was asked a number of questions. The point which the hon, gentleman wishes to raise, he can raise just as well before I have stated my views. As to the points raised by both the members from the city of St. John, I decline to be crossexamined in this stage.

Mr. Mitchell. As the hon, gentleman declines to be cross-examined, as he chooses to call it, I must state any objec tions I may entertain against this Bill. have no hesitation in saying, that it is an outrageous Bill, one that never should be passed by this Parliament. It is an interference with the rights of the people, it is case of Delaney and McDonald, and I find a Bill that, so far as I know and believe, has not been asked for by the people of that part of the country to which it particularly applies-the Maritime Provinces: There are numerous rivers in the Province from which I come, commencing with the Richibucto, Restigouche, Miramichi. and are now included. The law as it read Nipisiguit, Kouchibouguac, and other rivers, where the people residing on their banks, have farms, and own the riparian rights, and use the rivers for fishing purposes, and this Bill proposes to deprive them of their rights. I have asked, for the purpose of obtaining information, the rounds upon which the hon. gentleman has introduced his Bill. I have asked the hon. gentleman to state whether-I sreak only for the Province of New Brunswick but, I dare say, it applies equally to Nova Under the seventh section it is provided

Scotia, and, very likely, in some way, to the Province of Quebec-there is a single petition from any one of the inhabitants of one of those localities, asking for the passage of such a measure as this is. I will take my own river by way of illustration, a river, which is perhaps, 200 miles ong. The tidal water runs on one branch about 40 miles from the mouth of the river, on the other branch, perhaps, 45 or: 50 miles, and there is a stretch of 1009 miles on those branches where the people now have an inalienable right to catch fish under regulations established by the Fish. ery Department, but this Bill will deprive them of the right to fish and set nets. Is this House prepared, at the arbitrary will, and on the recommendation of officers of the department, to pass a Bill that will sweep away, by half-a-dozen lines of print. prietors, and this will be a very important | the rights of thousands of people settled along those rivers? From time immemorial, before the Minister of Marine was thought of, before his immediate ancestor was born, the people along those rivers have enjoyed those rights under reguladays' work, long enough twice over to checked by the falls at the mouth of the tions, first, of the Local Legislature, to set nets under certain restrictions, namely. fisheries on that river, particularly in what | that they should not extend more than: is called Long Reach, and those are very one third across the channel; and, aftervaluable to the riparian proprietors; but wards, in 1867, when turther conditions; were imposed, by which there should be as certain distance allowed between the dif-Fredericton and St. John, a distance of \$5 | ferent nets, so that the fish, might have as miles, the whole of the fishing may be chance to propagate. But this Bill comes stopped because these are not tidal waters | in, and at the arbitrary will of the officers: in the legal sense, although the influence of the department, a fishery officer shall tor a distance of 6 or 7 miles above | shall be set on the river. Is that the Fredericton. I do not think the fisheries | kind of legislation this House will put ap vary one year with another; one year with? I have asked information from the we have a good season and another year a hon, gentleman, and he has treated me in bad season, but I do not think there has a cavalier manner, and in a manner which no man who has been a few months in has for years occupied a place in this House, and who for years was Minister of quence of this Act will be practically to Marine and Fisheries, and who, because I was not in the House when he made his right which was secured to them under explanation, now declines to be cross ex amined or questioned by myself. If the Mr. Ellis. I object to this Bill on hon gentleman intends to conduct bustseveral grounds. The Minister himself, ness in that way, he will not be a vers in introducing it, and again in moving the great success. He will find that sugar second reading, stated that it applied to will catch more flies than vinegar, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick alone. | that it is wiser to civilly answer quastions; But that is not correct. I find that it | put in a civil manner and to furnish the goes much further than stated by the information we have a right to obtain. Minister, and that it applies to the rivers | especially with respect to a measure of in Ontario as well. However, I am not this kind which is going to sweep away concerned about the Ontario people. If the riparian rights of thousands of people they do not care to look after themselves, in the Maritime Provinces, who have today an inalienable right to the fishing. I think this House will perer consent to a measure of that sweeping character : certainly it will not do so before we obtain an explanation as to the auto which this is proposed to be done: whether the people have requested it.

whether any petitions have been presented, and I am ready to say now and I do saloon, and pass down by way of the no fish was ever taken by fly. From time believe that not a single petition from a immemorial the riparian owners have single inhabitant of the Maritime Proexercised the privilege and the supposed | vinces has been presented requesting that right of placing nets from the shore and this Bill should pass into law. I endorse taking salmon. It is now proposed to what has been said by the hon, member for She John (Mr. Ellis), and the hon. member for the county of St. John (Mr. River to the forks, the right of fishing by Weldon), that this is a measure na doubt inspired by the sporting men of th try, by the fly fishermen, by the men who obtain leases of the fishing, by the men by the fly on the Tobique River below the | who get the exclusive right from the Local forks; a few are occasionally taken above Legislature to fish with the fly in the the forks for 30 or 40 miles up, with the different rivers of the Province, because fly. So the object appears to be to pre- the Province has the right to lease these serve the St. John River for the benetit of fishing privileges. We have no right to fly fishermon up to the head of the Tobique | let them, the courts have decided that River. The effect of the measure will be question, and those men, who are mostly to deprive all the people of the Province foreigners from the United States, come of New Brunswick along the river of the in to prevent the settlers, the men born privilege they have heretofore enjoyed of on the soil, whose ancesters have enjoyed fishing with the net. The next section of these rights and exercised them for generthe Bill gives power to the fishery inspec. ations, now enjoying the fishing privileges: tor to define what is a tidal river. It is and we are asked to permit all their left entirely with that officer to declare rights to be swept away simply because as few foreign fishermen come in to fish dur-The tide is felt 60 miles up the river | ing four or five weeks each year, and who from the mouth, by the mere backing up desire to keep the rivers supplied with of the water, so that this section leaves a fish for their sport in remuneration of the very large discretion to the officer. It payment they make. It is, however, faccannot be contended that there is any more important for the country that the

great decrease in the amount of the salmon men who have enjoyed these privileges,