"August Flower"

For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said stomach was about worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food for a time at least. I was so weak that I could not work. Finally on the recommendation of a friend who had used your preparations with beneficial results, I procured a bottle of August Flower, and commenced using it. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained in strength and flesh rapidly; my appetite became good, and I suffered no bad effects from what I ate. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has entirely cured me of Dyspepsia in its worst form. JAMES E. DEDRICK, Saugerties, New York.

A worn-out Stomach.

W. B. Utsey, St. George's, S. C., writes: I have used your August Flower for Dyspepsia and find it an excellent remedy.

MUSICAL!

Mr. S. W. Farnham will remain in Chatham during the present winter to teach music. Terms moderate to any one desiring private lessons in voice culture

101 **DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS.**

NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that relieve and cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Manhood; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by overwork, or the errors and excesses of youth. This Remedy absolutely cures the most obsinate cases when all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. They do not, like other preparations advertised for Lost Manhood, etc., interfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculiar to themselves.

Sold by druggists at $1.00 a package, or six for 5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address The James Medicine Co, Canadian Agency, St. John, N. B.

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OVER ONE MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

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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 an overwhelming popular vote.

To Continue Until January 1st 1895.

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

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.
Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The 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 authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

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

R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.
Pierre Lanaux, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
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Grand Monthly Drawing.

WILL TAKE PLACE
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, April 12, 1892.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

100,000 numbers in the wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	300,000 is	300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 are	25,000
2 PRIZE OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	$50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES		
999 do	100 are	99,900
999 do	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths, $2; Twentieths $1

Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at $1, for $50.

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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,
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Give full address and make signature plain.

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

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST.

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme Court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force until 1895,

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 numbers, if they want the advantage for

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All dealers sell it, don't be induced to take any substitute—it hasn't any.
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$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - - APRIL 7, 1892.

Childish and Shameless Tactics.

The opposition at Fredericton are bringing upon them the execration of their friends and amusing the government and its sympathisers by resort to tactics of which they ought to be heartily ashamed. They formulated a number of charges which they placed in the hands of the lieutenant governor on Thursday of last week, coupled with a request for an investigation of them by royal commission and, without waiting for his honor's reply, furnished a copy to the St. John Sun through its staff correspondent in attendance at the Assembly, the latter in sending it to his paper pretending that he had overcome great difficulties in obtaining it, and asserting that every one of the twelve members of the opposition who had signed it, had refused to give him any information whatever concerning its contents. This, however, was only a specimen of the silliness which characterised the whole matter, for several members of the opposition made no secret of what had been done, or of it being well understood amongst themselves that they neither desired nor expected His Honor to give them the commission asked for, their purpose being to have their charges go to the country in the hope that the fact of their being made would enable their touters throughout the province to have something to talk about, in the hope of thus injuring the government. The charges as given in the Sun, were as follows:—

The memorialists say that they have reason to believe that the Central Railway company or syndicate, or some person in connection with the company, was required to negotiate with Mr. Blair, then leader of the government, to pay or give to F. P. Thompson, at that time a member of the legislature, a promissory note for $4,000; and also to pay other sums of money to Mr. Blair's friends, these payments being a condition precedent to the government entering into a contract for the construction of the line, and consenting to an assignment of the contract.

Another charge in connection with this railway is that Mr. Blair, through some friend, was a stockholder in the Central railway company, he and friends of his having received stock as a present or for a trifling sum, and that in the course of the subsidy transactions this stock was sold to persons interested in getting control of the work, Mr. Blair receiving a part of the $24,000 obtained thereof. A portion of the price was in promissory notes which the syndicate refused to retire when due. Whereupon it is charged that Mr. Blair and the government corruptly compelled payment out of subsidies due from the province by declining to issue bonds for the subsidies until the company consented to meet the demands. Beyond these particular charges there are allegations that the executive improperly and corruptly withheld payment of subsidies until this company, or its contracters or persons interested in the work, had paid large sums of money to Mr. Blair or his personal friends at his request.

It is distinctly charged that Mr. Blair got a part of this money. The Central Railway charges also set forth that persons concerned with the company, were corruptly compelled to pay to attorney general Blair and solicitor general Pugsley, for election purposes large sums of money, in order to obtain payment of subsidies under their contract, and that payments of subsidies were delayed until the contributions were provided.

It is charged, moreover, that the company and those connected with the construction of the Central railway were corruptly paid large amounts which were not due and had not been earned, and that these payments were made to enable the company to contribute to Mr. Blair, Mr. Pugsley and others for election funds.

Two other railways are understood to be specifically mentioned in the charges, the Temiscouata line and the Northern and Western. Respecting the former, it is claimed that certain money charged in the books as paid to the Temiscouata people for the construction of their line was paid with out legal authority and contrary to law, and that members of the government received by themselves or through friends large sums of money as an inducement for the payment of the subsidy.

The Northern and Western charges state that a gentleman connected with the company in its contract with the government, being himself an officer and a stockholder, paid $2,000 toward the St. John city and city and county election funds for the general election of 1886. This payment was made on the request of Mr. Blair, and was demanded as a condition precedent to the issue of subsidy bonds, which the company claimed as due under the contract. The memorialists charge that the bonds were unlawfully withheld until after the receipt of this contribution, but were issued after the payment of the $2,000.

Besides these specific statements there is a general charge relating to railway subsidies, to the effect that members of the government and the executive as a whole have extracted promises from various railway companies that portions of the subsidies to be paid by the province shall be repaid to members of the government or other persons. These promises were forced from the companies or from persons connected with the railway contracts as a condition precedent to the payment of subsidies due under contract between the company and the government.

In fulfilment of these promises large sums of money were paid over to ministers or other persons known to them, and were employed to assist in the election of supporters of the government. The Leary affair figures among the charges. The memorialists express the belief there was a corrupt arrangement made by Mr. Blair or on his behalf with J. D. Leary. By virtue of this understanding Mr. Leary was to receive the dock contract, and he or his friends were to contribute to the election funds for St. John and other places in the general election of 1890, or were to provide means for the retirement of notes given to furnish money for this election.

It is charged that Mr. Leary or his friends carried out this arrangement to the extent of furnishing money or undertaking to furnish it for the above purposes.

The Northumberland deal, or what is alleged to have followed it, is another feature of the memorial. The charge is that lumbermen holding areas of timber land under license, have advanced money for election funds in bye elections which have taken place since 1890, the consideration being that the stumpage rates would not be advanced.

It is said that the premier, the solicitor general and Mr. Tweedie are concerned in this charge, and that Senator Snowball is one of the licensees mentioned. The by-elections which have taken place were held in Westmorland, Kent and York.

The members also state that money charged in the public accounts to has been expended for roads, bridges, etc., have in many cases been falsely charged, portions of money so entered on the books having been expended to elect supporters of Mr. Blair to the house.

One of the bridges which is reported to have furnished campaign funds is that over the St. John river at Fredericton. Another is the Florenceville bridge.

The Cocagne bridge at Kent, and the one over the Peticodiac at Moncton, are believed to be mentioned.

Like charges are made respecting other expenditures which appear in the books as contingent expenses.

Sums of money charged to small necessary expenses are alleged not to have been expended at all for necessary services, but to have been taken for the personal use of members and for election funds, all with the approval of the government and its leader.

The Balcolm draft comes in together with several others of the same class, the allegation being that moneys charged to public roads were in part corruptly expended to elect ministers and their friends.

The government is further charged with corruptly agreeing with persons interested in the construction of public works not called for in the public interest, to expend large sums of money for that purpose as a consideration for the vote of one or more persons. This refers particularly to the county of Kent, where a by-election was recently held.

There are two charges of a somewhat different character. One is that an appointment was made to the legislative council in consideration of the payment of money to some of the members of the government and their supporters.

The other is the now familiar charge of the purchase for cash of the support of Mr. Labillois. The latter charge is substantially the same as that which has already been published. It states that in 1883 Mr Labillois was paid $500 to vote against the Hanington McLeod government on the want of confidence motion proposed by Mr. Blair, Mr. Blair, Mr. P. Ryan and others now in the government knowing of and consenting to the bargain and the payment.

The aid so corruptly obtained, the memorialists affirm, enabled the opposition, led by Mr. Blair, to defeat the then government and obtain office. It is further stated that Mr. Labillois has since been paid for continuing his support to the present ministry.

Such are among the charges and are probably the most important of them, which are contained in the memorial.

His Honor must have been surprised to read in a newspaper, so accurate a resume of a formal document transmitted to him by gentlemen approaching him in his official capacity, and as a man experienced in public life, he could estimate, at its true value, the declaration of the staff correspondent, that not one of the unfortunate memorialists could be induced to give that genius any information on the subject. His Honor was, no doubt, satisfied that he was being trifled with, and that the "memorial" was sent to him with the knowledge—on the part of Mr. Stockton and the "staff correspondent," at least—that he could not constitutionally refer it to a royal commission, but with the intention of having it published in the Sun in order that it might prejudice the public mind. It was, in fact, of a piece with Mr. Phinney's anti-lottery enquiry—merely a cheap advertising dodge exemplifying the opposition leaders' idea of their duties as legislators and of the objects and mission of an opposition. His Honor sent his reply to Mr. Stockton, and that gentleman now knows what it is to receive a dignified rebuke in unmistakeable terms from an authority which even the Sun dare not impugn. The new leader of the opposition has endeavored to shield himself from a portion of the odium of the blunder he has made, by saying that Mr. Hanington was a party to the "memorial" before he left the Assembly, and other members of the party have endeavored to give excuses for their signatures appearing with those of Messrs. Stockton, Atkinson and Phinney, but they must bear the blame of their unconstitutional course and also of their subsequently being obliged to show the white feather and shirk the duty of accepting Attorney Blair's challenge to make their charges in the House and have them referred to a special committee for investigation. This is the governor's reply.—

FREDERICTON, April 4th, 1892,

To A. A. Stockton, M. P. P., and leader of the opposition:

SIR—The lieutenant governor was on Thursday last, the 31st ult., at noon, handed a communication from you, accompanied by a memorial bearing the signatures of yourself and other members of the legislature reflecting upon the conduct of his government and requesting that a royal commission be appointed to investigate the matters alleged therein.

The lieutenant governor would remind the memorialists that the usual parliamentary course in such case is for a member of parliament in his place in the house to formulate his charge, stating at the same time that he is credibly informed and believes he can establish the same by satisfactory evidence, and to ask for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the same, or its reference to a standing committee for this purpose.

The lieutenant governor cannot recall to memory a single case where a commission such as has been asked for, was granted when these preliminary steps were not taken, or where evidence warranting such a course had not been submitted to or brought before a parliamentary committee.

In the present case sixteen of the eighteen charges made by the memorialists have not been formulated by any member in the legislature, and the memorial is unaccompanied by any statement of the nature of the evidence upon which the memorialists rely in support of their accusations.

In addition to the specific charges made it is requested "that any other charges that may be duly submitted to said commission for investigation, and the facts and circumstances preceding, accompanying, causing and following the payments, contracts and agreements and arrangements that may be therein alleged respectively and into all the facts and circumstances which are of a nature to make known by what system, proceeding or method, by what intermediaries and conditions, contracts, subsidies, practices, advances of public money, leases or grants of land, and generally the patronage of the government or of the departments have been retained, granted or paid from the 3rd day of March, A. D., 1883, to the 3rd day of March, A., D. 1892."

It appears to the lieutenant governor that the granting of the request of the memorialists, including the general reference asked for, would be not only at variance with the well established usages of parliament, but with the principles of British justice.

The humblest subject of her majesty can only be tried upon the counts in his indictment, and is thus enabled to prepare his defence

While the lieutenant governor is most anxious to guard the public interests in every way possible, consistent with and within his constitutional authority, he desires to guard against the breaking down of the parliamentary bulwarks, erected after great experience, with which members of parliament and governments are wisely surrounded. Under these circumstances the lieutenant governor does not feel warranted in granting the request of the memorialists. He has arrived at this conclusion the more readily as he has the assurance of his government that they will afford every facility for the fullest investigation of the charges which may be preferred in the usual manner against them before the legislature, and have already, as they inform him, invited members who in the house referred to some of the matters contained in the memorial, to formulate their charges and call for a committee of investigation in the usual way.

(Signed), S. L. TILLEY.

The matter was followed up in the House of Assembly on Monday, as will be seen by our legislative report, and the effect of Mr. Stockton's blunder is shown in the fact that several members of the opposition refused to vote with him, preferring to place their names on the Government side for the manifest purpose of showing their disgust with Messrs. Stockton, Phinney and Atkinson.

Ottawa.

The parliamentary proceedings at Ottawa are not of special interest this week. We observe, however, that Messrs. Adams, Burns and McAllister are ably seconding the efforts of Rev. Father Babineau, who is endeavoring to make the government sensible of the inadequacy of the present lazaretto buildings at Tracadie. An Ottawa despatch of 4th says:—

Rev. Father Babineau, parish priest of Tracadie, arrived here yesterday, and in company with Messrs. Burns, Adams and McAllister, M. P. had interviews today with several ministers in reference to the proposed new lazaretto at Tracadie. He fully confirmed all the statements made in his memorial. He stated that the sisters who are in charge of the institution are seriously contemplating withdrawing from it unless steps are taken toward putting the establishment into a sanitary condition. The cost of a new building is estimated at $25,000, and it can be furnished and made homelike for the sum of $5,000 more. Mr. Abbott expressed himself conscious of the fact that the government cannot overlook these strong representations, and it is therefore quite within bounds that the appropriation will be placed in the supplementary estimates.

We are glad to learn that there the government is disposed to make proper provisions for the care of the lepers. We have not seen the statement of the needs of this important institution, but a letter addressed to members of the government by the representatives of Gloucester, Northumberland and Restigouche shows that they are alive to the necessity of making the lazaretto a more fit place than it is for both the unfortunate inmates and the good sisters whose lives are devoted to the humane and self-denying work of caring for them. The letter is as follows:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
OTTAWA, March 31st, 1892.

DEAR SIR:—

Herewith we beg to enclose you a copy of a communication addressed to the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, by the Rev'd. J. A. Babineau, Parish Priest of Tracadie, N. B., for which we would ask your careful reading and most earnest consideration. The statements set forth therein discloses a condition of things in connection with the lazaretto for lepers at Tracadie which we submit, calls for prompt action on the part of the Government—in fact admits of no delay—common humanity demands that a new and suitable building should be erected at once. The one now in use is utterly unfitted in every particular as a home for the unfortunates who are doomed to pass their lives in isolation from their fellow beings—and its sanitary condition is such that the health, nay the lives of the good religiouse who have so heroically devoted themselves to the care of the unfortunates, have been and still are being sacrificed. Father Babineau states the facts so fully and so clearly that it is unnecessary for us to do more than call your attention to them and ask for them your serious reflection.

Mr. Lynch, of the Department of Agriculture, visited the establishment very recently and we presume his report, his observations and recommendations thereon are before the Minister of Agriculture, and that he in turn will report to his colleagues in the Government. Mr. Lynch informs us that he fully confirms every statement in the enclosed communication of Father Babineau, who with the good Nuns has for over twenty years assiduously laboured, both spiritually and corporally, for the afflicted outcasts therein incarcerated. To Father Babineau is due the greatest credit, not only for his administering care, but also for being the means, through moral suasion, of inducing new cases voluntarily to enter the lazaretto and reconciling them to remain and bear their sad fate with patient resignation.

Mr. Burns, too, has visited the place several times, his latest visit being in November last, and he, from personal observation, can corroborate all that has been said and written of the wretched state of the building.

Dr. Smith, the medical gentleman in charge, has, from time to time, pointed out the absolute and pressing need of a new building. He, too, has devoted himself for some years for a very small remuneration, to the relief of the afflicted—and has been most attentive in every way. The question we urge is no ordinary one—it is not merely a local or a provincial one, but one we may say of national importance; in our opinion, one that should be dealt with at once. Therefore we recommend that parliament at its present session should be asked for an amount sufficient at least to commence the erection of a suitable lazaretto and carry on the work during the coming summer—and that a further sum should be asked for next session for its completion.

The cost of maintenance, under the wise and prudent management of the Sisters of Hotel Dieu, Father Babineau and Dr. Smith, has been exceedingly moderate—much less we have found than it could be under any other management. The experience of the past warrants us in saying that the erection of a new and properly arranged building would not lead to any departure from the system of rigid economy which has been practiced in the past.

In conclusion, we beg to say advisedly, that unless a new building is provided very soon the nuns may be compelled, for the protection of their own lives, to consider whether or not they should remain any longer in charge. If unfortunately, they should be forced to take that step, we are much afraid the consequences will be very serious.

Again asking your most thoughtful and earnest consideration and expressing the hope that the result will be that, with your colleagues, you will urge that a sum should be placed in the supplementary estimates for the purpose of carrying on the proposed work.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
K. F. BURNS,
M. ADAMS.
JNO. MCALLISTER.

Copies of the foregoing letter were addressed to Premier Abbott, Sir John Thompson and Messrs. Foster, Costigan, Smith, Ouimet and Bowell. We have no doubt that our representatives, Father Babineau and Dr. Smith, have said all that can be said on the important subject, and we can only hope that they will not have done so in vain. The matter being one of quarantine, is of interest to the whole Dominion, whose authorities may not be greatly to blame because it has heretofore had inadequate attention. Continued neglect to provide a suitable lazaretto, will however, entail a grave responsibility upon both ministers and parliament.

A Case of Terrible Revenge.

That truly good man, Mr. J. D. Phinney, M. P. P., having forsaken his constituency and its traditions, appears to have become so completely absorbed with the St. John opposition and its aims as to have almost lost his identity. His case is a fresh example of the facility with which a man can lend himself to base uses after he has once gone into the business, and the manner in which Mr. Phinney is carried along with the turbid tide on which he is blindly floating to political shipwreck ought to be a warning to all over-ambitious amateur politicians. The ADVANCE, for a good while, endeavored to keep Mr. Phinney from going wrong. We did so, primarily, because it was right, but also for the reason that we believed him capable of becoming useful to Kent and the North Shore. Others took an interest in him, also, but instead of his being led thereby to so shape his political course as to deserve well of his patrons, he speedily got beyond himself and imagined he was a natural-born leader, and ought to be made a member of the government, instead of Mr. LeBlanc. While he was sulking over this idea the opposition tempted him and he went over to them without warning and under circumstances of treachery which were a surprise to friends who had thought him incapable of unworthy conduct. We have, ever since we learned the facts, conceived it to be our duty to expose and criticise Mr. Phinney's political course, and he has resorted to a number of characteristic methods for the purpose of being revenged upon the ADVANCE. There is said to be an anti lottery law in existence in the Dominion which renders persons who sell, buy or advertise lottery tickets liable to a fine in any magistrate's court. Everybody knows that the law has always been considered a dead letter, but Mr. Phinney, impelled by his desire to get even with the ADVANCE, gave notice, in his place in the House of Assembly on Friday last, of the following enquiry:—

Has the attention of the law officers of the Crown been directed to the advertisement of the Louisiana Lottery in the Chatham Advance and do they propose prosecuting the editor of said paper for such violation of the criminal law?

"Such violation of the criminal law" is a bit of legal phraseology which is no doubt copied from some document Mr. Phinney has seen, but as no violation of law was referred to by him in the preceding part of the sentence it appears that his regard for the rules of grammar are about as great as his respect for his position in the legislature. As soon as the legislative report containing Mr. Phinney's notice of enquiry reached the ADVANCE office, the editor sent him the following:—

CHATHAM, April 2, 1895.

J. D. Phinney, Esq., M. P. P.

MY DEAR MR. PHINNEY:—I observe that you are determined to wreak a terrible vengeance upon the ADVANCE and its editor for presuming to differ from you in political matters, and have directed the powerful machinery of your legal mind to the problem, the result being a second attempt to prevent me from having anything to say in regard to the manner in which you discharge your duties as a representative. You have given notice of an enquiry of the government respecting business of the ADVANCE the only outcome of which can be a reply that will demonstrate that you are prostituting your position in the Assembly, and taking a cheap way, through its widely-circulated official reports, to vent the spleen of a very narrow mind upon a party opponent who has both pity and contempt for your political methods and inconsistencies. There is, I believe, supposed to be a law which renders those who buy, sell or advertise lottery tickets liable to a fine for so doing. Have you never violated it? Do you not know that lotteries are frequently held in every county in the province? I am led to believe that you have visited bazaars and picnics in Richibucto and vicinity and invested in tickets of this kind, but it seems never to have occurred to you until now that you ought—instead of thus helping to violate the law—to set it in motion for the suppression of the lottery business. I do not mean to convey the idea that I think you did wrong in thus patronising this method of effecting sales for the benefit of institutions against which your present leader and his St. John colleagues began so uncharitable a crusade in 1889-90, but it would have appeared more manly and courageous on your part to have done so while you lived in Kent, were identified with it, and desired the good will of all classes, than to have waited until you had left it and obtained the position of lieutenant to the leader of that memorable St. John crusade of 1890. Everybody knows that the law referred to has never been enforced in this province, although it has been ignored in hundreds of instances, and that there is not the slightest excuse, save in your narrow minded malice, for bringing the name of the ADVANCE up in the legislature in connection with it. If you had an honest desire to see the law enforced, you would have begun at home long ago in your anti-lottery movement. You, however, do not seem to be constituted for fair warfare. If you were you would have sufficient manliness to proceed in a magistrate's court, with the practice in which you are chiefly familiar. Being a lawyer you ought to know that the law officers of the government do not initiate proceedings in such matters, but are moved in their official capacity by informers, such as you would be but for the fact that you seem to belong to the class even below the "Feeneys" of our day, who are "willing to wound, but afraid to strike."

Having been assailed in many ways, for many years, by cranks and hypocrites, with whom it has been my privilege not to agree, and being little affected by their onslaughts, I beg to assure you that this latest move of yours will entirely fail to accomplish its object. The class to whose ignorance you cater may be made to think that the ADVANCE and its editor are great sinners because their alleged offence is brought to public notice in the legislature, but sensible people will realise that few men so mean as to prostitute their position, in thus gratifying personal spite, have ever belonged to that body. Do not imagine my dear sir, that you will intimidate me by the course you have taken. I do not suppose that you will again offer for election in Kent, but if you do, and shall not have recanted from your present political affiliations, you will find the ADVANCE as effective and uncompromising an opponent as ever. Regretting that your sense of the dignity of the legislature has not prevented you from giving notice of a question, which shows at once the calibre of the lieutenant of the opposition and your knowledge of law, I am sincerely yours,

THE EDITOR OF THE ADVANCE.

A great deal has been said about this lottery business, and it has, apparently, been a source of worry to others besides the over-righteous Mr. Phinney, M. P. P. Ever since the other two Miramichi papers found that they could not secure the Louisiana advertisement which has appeared in the ADVANCE, they have railed at us because it came to this paper regularly in the ordinary course of business and without solicitation. The Moncton Times has occasionally joined the two Miramichi papers in making an envious growl over the matter, but everybody was well satisfied that it was not because of the infraction of an obsolete law that they were grieved. It was open to any of the fault-finders at any time to set the law in motion if they wished to see it enforced, but that was not their object. They knew that as soon as that was done, at least half the population of the country would find that they were in precisely the same position as the publisher of the ADVANCE, and these would-be reformers had no desire to have the truth known.

The law which Mr. Phinney hasn't put in motion, but which he has taken advantage of to air his spleen in the legislature, renders any person liable to a penalty of twenty dollars who, on summary conviction, is found to have—

Advertised a lottery.
Sold lottery tickets.
Bought lottery tickets.

It will be interesting to learn just how far Mr. Phinney, as one of the opposition leaders in the House of Assembly, proposes to carry the crusade he has entered upon. It will not do for him to single the editor of the ADVANCE out for the law's vengeance, when he knows there are others—numbering thousands—equally liable to the pains and penalties he would invoke, unless he proposes to bring all to book. It may be that the movement is a plank in the opposition platform. There isn't any platform yet, but even one plank is better than none, provided it isn't a rotten one; but we can hardly believe the little party will be so silly as to make the anti-lottery crusade the *piece de resistance* of their bill of fare, just because they may think they thereby secure a hit at the ADVANCE. We believe that Mr. Phinney realises already that he has made another of his political blunders. He cannot carry out even the little bit of vengeance he has planned against the ADVANCE, unless he, himself, turns informer, or procures some other equally noble and high-minded person to undertake the job. Then, when he has made so good a beginning, will he be sufficiently consistent to carry on the crusade? There is plenty of material, no doubt, but the courage will ooze out of the whole crowd before they have fairly started. In any case, we are ready for the fray, and are sorry that the champion mean man in the business is the non-resident representative of Kent. We don't blame Kent, however for that county will repudiate him on the first opportunity.

MR. STOCKTON appears to have won the "booby prize" in the game which ended in the Assembly on Monday.

THE FIRST OF APRIL appears to have come down with a thump in the region of the legislature at Fredericton. The correspondent of the Sun was led to the discovery of a big batch of charges against members of the government, which were to be investigated by Royal Commission and Mr. Phinney was "struck comical" with an anti-lottery idea. It is well that we have the venerable institution of "All Fools Day."

TWADDLE:—The Sun of last Friday said "The whole power, influence, and patronage of the provincial government is to be used against Major Vince in Carleton." In another column it also said "Mr. H. A. McKeown, M. P. P., for St. John will be in the county for several days helping Dr. Colter." Dr. Colter is Major Vince's opponent and Mr. McKeown is one of the staunch opponents of the provincial government. Is it any wonder that people place no reliance in the Sun's statements respecting the local government?

ALL FOOLS' DAY AT OTTAWA:—An Ottawa despatch of April 1st says:—"Members who did not care to remain in the house after midnight had more fun than at any previous sitting this year. Messages were sent to all hotels and boarding houses to tell the members who had gone home that the division bells were ringing and they had to hurry up to the house. Many rose from their beds and in hot haste rushed up to the house, only to be greeted with shrieks of laughter from the crowd in the lobbies and learn that it was "All Fools day."

"MR. COLTER has heretofore been a conservative," says the Telegraph. It refers to the Mr. Colter who ran in the Carleton election of yesterday against Major Vince, and under ordinary circumstances it would be understood that Mr. Colter had recently become a liberal. He ran, however, in the liberal interest at the last Dominion election against Major Vince who was then also the conservative candidate, so it is not easy to understand how it can be truthfully said that Mr. Colter has "heretofore been a conservative." Still, such is truth, in the party papers.

POLITICS is a peculiar game. The Moncton Transcript, referring to the Carleton election, says:—

Mr. H. A. McKeown, M. P. P., for John, will be in the county for several days, helping Dr. Colter; Mr. Burchill, M. P. P. for Northumberland, and Mr. Porter, M. P. P., for Victoria, are all actively co-operating with the Carleton liberal committee; and Mr. Thos. Colter, M. P. P. for York, is doing the same! The mention of these names in this connection may be rather surprising to our conservative friends; but the incident warrants the friends of Dr. Colter in feeling hopeful."

THE PROHIBITION COMMISSION:—An Ottawa despatch says: Mr. Patrick Monaghan, secretary of the Royal Commission on prohibition, has arrived here to confer with Sir Joseph Hickson, chairman of the commission, regarding the arrangement of the preliminary meetings of the commission. He states that the commission will begin its enquiry about April 19, as Rev. Dr. McLeod, one of the delegates, was unable to leave his home in Fredericton till the 18th prox. Meanwhile the commission were awaiting the receipt of important documentary evidence from the British and several European governments, giving statistics as to the cost of manufacturing liquor, prison reports, etc. Mr. Monaghan expects that the scope of the enquiry will be almost world-wide and will involve much travelling.

HON. MR. EMMERSON:—A Fredericton despatch of Friday last says:—In the Legislative Council this afternoon Mr. Emmerson announced the resignation of Hon. Mr. Harrison as a member of the Executive Council and of the Lunatic Asylum Commission, and that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor had called him (Hon. Mr. Emmerson) to the vacant positions. The announcement was received with applause, and Mr. Emmerson immediately took charge of the government business, his first act being to commit a bill amending the joint companies act. Mr. Harrison was a member of the executive for more than nine years, having been sworn in when the government was formed in March, 1883.

UNKIND:—The St. John Globe can never find anything to commend in a political opponent and is, therefore, ungracious in its reference to the retirement of Judge Hanington from the legislature. It seems to think that he ought not to have accepted a judgeship, but continued to lead the opposition, and it says as much as that the most patriotic of the politicians are only too anxious to accept good offices.

"Mr. Hanington gets a call to which a good salary is attached, and he leaves his provincial post without the slightest hesitancy" says the Globe, as if any lawyer would be justified in refusing the highest promotion open to his profession! It is only patriots like the Globe writer who would not accept office, of course.

THEY WERE TIRED OF IT:—When Dr. Atkinson sent his telegram to Dr. Stockton in the Assembly on Monday, in reference to the Woodstock bridge, he did not seem to know that "something had dropped" upon the opposition leaders, of which he assumes to be one. The time was an unfortunate one for the two doctors, because the rank and file, who had been deceived and humiliated by them in connection with the "memorial" were looking for "satisfaction" and that is why Dr. Stockton had only Messrs. Phinney and Melanson to vote with him on the Woodstock bridge matter. The remainder of the opposition present were burning to express their contempt for Stockton, Atkinson and Phinney and that's why they voted with the government. Messrs. Shaw, Lewis, Rourke and Smith are to be congratulated upon their good sense and independence.

Neglect of the hair often destroys its vitality and natural hue, and causes it to fall out. Before it is too late apply Hall's Hair Renewer, a sure remedy.

Fishermen's Toil.

HOW COD AND HADDOCK ARE CAUGHT FOR THE NEW YORK MARKET.

[New York Evening Telegram.]

Lent is the harvest season for the fish dealers, and during this period of fasting and semi-abstinence for the majority of the people the jolly fish merchant waxes robust and lives on the fat of the land, washed down with good liquor and digested with fine cigars.

Well may the fish man wax merry over the Lenten season, for his profits, always large, nearly double between Ash Wednesday and Easter Sunday.

The public, of course, "pays the freight," for a majority eat more fish during Lent than at any other season, and fish they must have at any cost. With them it is "a case of must."

There is no good reason why fish should be so high during Lent. There is no reason why fish should be sold at even half the price they are usually sold at.

It is the old, old story of the producer being crowded and squeezed by the middleman.

HARDSHIPS OF THE FISHERMAN.

How many are aware how cod, haddock, mackerel and other fish are caught and realize the dangers that the brave fishermen are subjected to when they "go a-fishing?" We all know, in a general way, that the fish are caught with hook and line by a hardy race of men who "go down to the sea in ships," but beyond this most of us know nothing.

Cod fish are caught by two different methods—hand lining and trawling—and I will briefly describe the latter.

Hand lining is almost entirely prosecuted in winter and on the Grand Banks and other similar fishing grounds. Cod are caught on trawls "off the shore," and on smaller banks off the Massachusetts and Maine coasts than the Grand Banks, such as "Cashes," "Jefferies," and others at all seasons of the year.

The vessels engaged in trawling are usually schooners of from 30 to 100 tons, and each carries a crew of from ten to twenty men. They hail from Gloucester, Portsmouth and Portland, and from the many smaller fishing ports that are scattered along our New England coast from Cape Ann east as far as the Canadian line.

A trawl is really a long line, sometimes a mile in length, having tied to it at distances of five or six feet a short line four feet long with a hook attached to the end. The hooks are baited with clams or herring or cuttners, cut in pieces, and as fast as they are baited the trawl is neatly coiled in a tub so it will run rapidly out without snarling when being set.

ON THE FISHING GROUNDS.

When the trawls are all baited or nearly so, the sails are hoisted and the course is set for the fishing grounds, which are perhaps fifty miles distant. The decks are scrubbed down, the men change their clothes and wash up, and when both men and boat are made tidy the cook's bell is loudly ringing for supper.

If the wind is fair the vessel is on the grounds by sunrise, and as soon as breakfast is over the trawls are set. Two men go in each of the dories that are in nests on deck, and after each boat has received its compliment of two tubs of trawl, oars and a sail, the two men get in and start off. One man steers while the other runs the trawl. The two trawls have been made into one by tying them together and an anchor has been made fast to both ends, while to the anchors are tied lines with buoys made fast to them so they will float on the surface as markers.

The sail is set, and while Jack steers Joe first throws one anchor over and then allows the traw line to run swiftly out without tangling. When the line is all run out and the second anchor dropped all the other dories have been dropped by the schooner at intervals of 500 yards or more apart, and the vessel now sails up and picks up the first dory, and then the others, one after another. If the schooner is of average size there are then 15,000 baited hooks resting on or near the bottom and covering a territory of about ten square miles.

The trawls are allowed to rest as they are for some time, usually till the next morning, in order to give the fish plenty of time to be caught.

THE MEN AT WORK.

All hands are up by sunrise and after an early breakfast the work begins. Each pair of men enter their dory and commence to haul their trawls.

It is slow work and also hard work. The line is hauled in, a yard at a pull, and it is weighted with fish and is often full of snarls. The fishermen, in selecting their grounds, usually pick out the localities where cod are most plenty. The always get nearly as many haddock as cod, as the two kinds of fish swim much together, and frequently representatives of nearly every kind of fish that swims in the sea are