# 'August Flower

"I inherit some tendency to Dyspepsia from my mother. I suffered two years in this way; consulted a number of doctors. They did me no good. I then used Relieved in your August Flower and it was just two days when I felt great relief. I soon got so that I could sleep and eat, and I felt that I was well. That was three years ago, and I am still firstclass. I am never if I feel constipated the least particle a dose or two of August Flower does the work. The effects on the system. Constipation While I was sick I seemed to me a man could feel. in conclusion, that I believe August Flower will cure anyone of

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS.

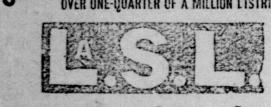
cases of Nervous Deb ity, Lost Vigor and Failthe weakness of body or work, or the errors and the most obsinate cases when all other TREATMENTS preparations advertised for Lost Manhood, etc., in terfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculia

Life of Misery with judgment. A.

foutaine St.. Indianapolis, Ind." @

NERVE BEANS are

5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address The James Medicine CO, Canadian Agency, St. John, N. B.
Write for pamphlet. As sold in Chatham by J.
D. B. F. MacKENZIE.



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 DRWINGS take GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other tea months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New has heard the complaints made by some

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY

"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 conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith soward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with factimiles of our signatures attached, in it advertisements."

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

R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. ierre Lanaux, Pres, State Nat'l Bank. A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk. Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank. THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING,

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans. Tuesday. July 12, 1892. Capital Prize, \$75,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel,

		LIST OF PRIZES	
1	PRIZE OF	\$75,000 is	\$75,0
î	PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,0
	PRIZEOF	10,000 is	10,0
	PRIZE OF	5,000 is	5,0
2	PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5,0
5	PRIZES OF	1,000 are	5,0
95	PRIZES OF	300 are	7,5
100	PRIZES OF	200 are	20,0
200	PRIZES OF	100 are	20,0
300	PRIZES OF	60 are	18,0
500	PRIZES OF	40 are	20,0
	API	PROXIMATION PRIZES.	4
100	Prizes of	00 are	\$10,0
	do	60 are	6,0
	do	40 are	4,0
100	uo	TERMINAL PRIZES.	
	n : of 990		\$19,9
999	Prizes of \$20	are	19,9
999	Prizes of 20	are	
0.45	1 Prizos	amounting to	8265.4
3,40	4 111268,		
	DDT	TH OF TICKET	S.

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at \$5; Two-Fitths \$2;
One-Fitth \$1; One-Tenth 50 c;
One-Twentieth 25 c. Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE IMPORTANT.

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

Address PAUL CONRAD. New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress baving lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on applica tion to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any antity, by Express, FREE OF COST ATTENTION . - The present charter of The 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 emain in force until 1895,

their convictions.

They claim that while it has been

quite effective in repressing the sale of

liquors in an open, honest and public

way, by responsible persons, it has

fostered and increased a semi-secret

traffic, in inferior liquors by irresponsi-

ble persons, who keep their premises

open at all hours of the night, or closed

in order to cover up the debauchery,

which old and young are permitted to

indulge in-a class seldom looked after

or prosecuted, simply because of their

utter worthlessness and the impossibil-

ity of enforcing penalties which may be

imposed upon them. The repealers

think it would be better to be honest

in the matter, recognising the fact that

encourages the importation and licenses

they will find their way into consump-

tion, and it is best that they should

do so through hands as clean and re-

putable as possible, under conditions of

They say also that as the sale is bound

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive normous commissions, that buyers must see to it and protect themselves by insisting on havin LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS an



E Northumberland Agricultural Society ha placed the Percheron horse, Zephyr, pur chased by it from the New Brunswick gov ernment, under the sole control and management of Mr. Geo. P. Scarle. Said horse will make the season in charge

of Mr. James Conway, groom, in Chatham, Newcastle, Derby, Southesk, Blackville, and Nelson parishes. He will be at Mr. Stothart's, near the Chatham Ferry, every Monday morning and as long as the Dominion Government remain at Mr. Wm. Vye's, Upper Newcastle Monday nights-going alternate weeks up the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, rivers, and being at Mr. George P. Searle's farm, Chatham, every Saturday. TERMS:-For season, with foal, \$8; no

Following is Zaphyr's certificate of regis-SOCIETY OF THE AGRICULTURISTS OF FRANCE, AVENUR DE L'OPERA 21, PARIS. The Stud Book Commission for horses of France, certify that after careful examination and verification they have admitted to their ragister this 15th Sept., 1886, the French Percheron horse ZEPHYR, foaled in 1882, sired by Bayard, dam Julie, color fron grey with white spot on forehead, bred by Monsieur O. Perier, said Zephyr's number in the stud book being 373. Conditions of admission to this register are that sire and dam shall be pure blooded French

Signed by the President of the Commission. EUG. GUYOT. s CERTIFIES that the above registered horse has old to D. McLellan. Miramichi Advance.

The Scott Act Petition.

We are informed that more than quired by law to secure an order-in council for a polling of the voters for and against the revocation of the order bringing the Scott Act into effect in Northumberland, have signed the petition with that end in view. The fact that so many estimable people seem to think that the fate of the Scott Act and that of the temperance cause are without a bottle, and | identical, may have deterred a good many electors from signing the petition, although, considering the strong beauty of the medicine is, that you efforts made from some platforms and can stop the use of it without any bad in a portion of the press to make it appear that Scott Act repeal really means felt everything it an extension of the rum-traffic, the number of well-known and undoubtedwas of all men most miserable. I can ly solid friends of temperance and members of temperance organizations who have signed the petition, is eviindigestion, if taken dence of the general good sense of our M. Weed, 229 Bellepeople and their capacity to think and act for themselves on a question which is admittedly a difficult one to solve.

We understand that a number of public speakers, both lay and clerical, who deem it their duty to stand by the Scott Act, are claiming that it is only under the license system who are in favor of repeal and they also claim that the Act is being enforced to such an extent as to practically prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, and they bring on an election to test the feeling of the County on the subject, but when the absurdity of both statements is manifestly apparent to the people of the whole county, little need be said against either. We assume that the town of Chatham is a fair average sample of the County under the Act. and we are assured that if the Act were repealed there could not be more than six or seven licensed places in the town place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its Compare such a condition of things with what we now have! Anyone who of Chatham's reputable citizens of the midnight carousals, fighting and disorder prevalent in certain quarters of the town nightly-a fair sample being reported from the "Little Whitechapel" section last Saturday night-is only uninformed or wilfully blind and deaf when he tells us of the efficiency with which the Act is enforced, or claims the working of that Act to be preferable to the provisions of the existing license

We have one very earnest clergyman

calling upon his congregation to stand

by the Act because-amongst other al

leged merits connected with its working -of the virtues of the inspector, and lightenment, to help any good cause. these were made to appear all the brighter and purer by the assurance that he was an officer of a certain church. It is claimed that the inspector, as such, performs his duties very well indeed, and, if so, it was hardly necessary to fortify the merits of the Act, or his connection with it, by reference to his church relationships, which might, on honest investigation, not strengthen people's faith in him or his Scott Act work The electors of the County, who will, be called upon to poll their votes for or against the Act will, doubtless, discharge that duty conscientiously and without reference to the merits or demerits of any individuals who may be pestilential secrecy by night. He refers, for maintaining it, on the one hand, or in his sermon, to the young man who is "a replacing it by a license law, on the frequenter of the bar-room after hours." other. It is not the men who may be on the respective sides who are to be judged, but the Act itself as a means of repressing and controlling the liquor traffic. Men who conscientiously be- room under the Scott Act, which doesn't does not care whether you buy or not. lieve that the Scott Act, in its practical operation in Northumberland, furnishes the best means to accomplish this desirable end should—as they, no doubt will-vote to sustain it. Those, on the other hand, who have no faith in it and believe that it is a failure, in that respect, will vote against it. The Act is not to be judged by its operation in one or more districts, but by its success or failure throughout the County, and as the people who are to

pronounce upon it have personal knowledge of its effect upon the traffic, they will be in a position to render an intelligent verdict, and will do so. if they are not misled by the special and specious efforts that are being made to warp their judgment and negative or intoxicated persons, and required to close promptly at ten p. m. etc. The question is a simple one to those who wish to have the Act repealed.

subject, he would doubtless prefer the least of the two evils.

"It's English, You Know."

Liverpool "Timber Merchant," of May 28th, under the heading "Canadian Notes," says that "two car loads of black "walnut logs have recently been shipped "from Salem, Md., to Liverpool, via "Norfolk speculators, who paid \$30,000 "to \$60,000 for them." The whole paragraph is peculiarly loose-jointed, apart altogether from its being "an orphan, geographically. "Merchant's" information as to the price paid by the speculators, evidently affords it magnificent latitude for conveying intelligence to the

going to relieve the taxpayers generally, but the great object of their imposition being to discourage and lessen the

The main arguments of those who favor the Act are that its enforcement has driven those in the trade, or who wish to be in it to seek its repeal; that its repeal will bring the new license law into operation, and that it wrong in principle to license an evil, as the liquor traffic undoubtedly is. They claim that the Act is being so effectively enforced as to have practically stopped the sale of liquors in the County and that even if the traffic is carried on only in secret and in disreputable places, it is better that it should be so. because decent people will not go to such places to drink.

It seems a very blind policy to claim that simply, because the traffic is not openly carried on, it does not exist. Those who know differently will doubtless vote for repeal, because they prefer that the sale should be open and in daylight, where its present accompaniments will be impossible. The argument that by driving the traffic into places where its surroundings are so degrading as to prevent the more respectable classes from patronising it, a good work is accomplished, is immoral, for it is as much our duty to strive for the elevation of the outcast and lowly, as to prevent the respectable and high-born from falling. Let us, by a reasonable, common-sense treatment of the those who desire to engage in the traffic | vexed question promote true temperance in the matter of drink as in other things, Or where would we find the young man by not attempting to prohibit that which we are not forbidden to use. Let us rather lessen its dangers by giving publicity and propriety to its use, accompanied by punishment for its abuse. Let verse what their direct object is : "We us not seek to accomplish the impossible, shall find all precious substance, and we reason-why repeal is sought. If this but bend our energies and zeal in the shall fill our houses with spoil." This is vincing our weaker brethren-whether they are of the "respectable" or the lower classes-that intemperance and excess are degrading and to be avoided.

> It is not our purpose to make any attempt to combat the assertions of certain friends of the Act, both in public and private, respecting those who have signed the petition to the Secretary of State requesting that a poll be had to revoke the order-incouncil bringing it into operation in Northumberland. Many who put their names to the petition did so, knowing from experience that they would be thus attacked by over-zealous and intolerant neighbors, chiefly for the purpose of intimidating the large class who have not the courage of their convictions, and who do not sufficiently realise that they have the same right, under the law, to oppose the Act as their censorious neighbors have to approve of and praise it beyond its merits and regardless of the facts concerning it. It is in the highest degree desirable that the matter should be treated in a thoughtful and serious manner, for intemperance of statement and assertion and imputation of unworthy motives are not calculated, in this day of en-

Since the foregoing was in type Rev. Mr. McCoy's sermon of last Sunday on the subject of the l'quor traffic has been given to us for publication. It appears in another column, and we submit that the text, and the saloon as described by the reverend gentleman, apply much more fitly to those in the traffic under the Scott Act, than any that could be established under the New Brunswick License law. The wonder is that earnest and thoughtful men like Mr. McCoy do not realise this, and seek, by repeal, to effect a reform which, while it would open half a dozen places for traffic in the daylight would c'ose dozens that now flourish in Will he honestly tell us which he thinks will give the young man the best chance- sumption of intoxicants, and the more the bar-room under the New Brunswick | sold and consumed the greater the busi-License Act, which must, under heavy ness and the greater the gain to the penalty, close at 10 p. m., or the bar- vendor. It is said that the saloon-keeper close until the young man himself pleases to go home or is so helplessly drunk as to be laid, unresistingly outside of the door, his pockets robbed of the cash remaining after he becomes unable to call for more

The reverend gentleman says, "We are asked to repeal the Scott Act and license the drinking saloon." If he were disposed to be as fair to the License Act as he is favorable to the Scott Act, he would put it thus :- We are asked to repeal an Act under which the worst and most debasing form of drinking saloons exist in unlimited numbers-running day and night, "lurking privily for the innocent,"-and license a limited number of places open to the street, where liquors may be openly sold, but under many wholesome guards and restrictions, forbidding sales to young If our zealous and well-meaning friend

were only more fully acquainted with the

Is it the Poirier Bed? The St. John Globe says that "arrange-'ments are being made to restock Shediac | mechanic, capable of earning large wages harbor with oysters from Buctouche and when he could be got to work. But he Bedeque, P. E. Island." The parties in- and his family were reduced to such dire terested will, doubtless, have looked poverty by his use of the output of the thoroughly into their rights in reference drinking saloon, And it is a notorious control which, while it restricts the to these grounds, for when the attempt thing that the great bulk of the paupers of sale to a minimum, will make it open was made last winter by the Fisheries every community have been brought to and under such public surveillance as Department to prevent oyster fishing their condition through their own drinkwill render its present secret and de- through the ice, one of the papers claimed ing or that of their parents. It is the grading accompaniments impossible. that it was largely due to the efforts of impoverishment of the homes of the

made, and, in the end, he may visit them and scoop in the whole operation. my 2nd charge against it.

### Say "No" to the Tempter.

A sermon preached in St. Andrew's frequent it. Let it be known to the em-Church, Chatham, N. B., by Rev. Joseph McCoy, B. A., on Sabbath, June 12th. 1892. Published by request.

Prov. I: 10 19. "My son, if sinners say, come with us, let us lay wait for blood, let us lurk privily for the innocent without cause; let us swallow them up alive, as the grave; and whole as those all precious substance, we shall filour houses with spoil: cast in thy lot among us; let us all have one purse: My son, walk not thou in the way with them; refrain thy foot from their path; for their feet run to evil, and make haste to shed blood. Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird: and they lay wait for their blood; they lurk privily for their lives. So are the ways of every one that is greedy of gain; which taketh away tion. This is no fancy picture, but true the life of the owners thereof."

Our text is interesting from a literary standpoint. The writer does not describe the courses of the sinners referred to according to their appearance, nor does he use a figure; but stripping off all masks from the many courses pursued by men actuated by the love of gain and using vicious methods, he describes them according to their true character. There are few if any to whom this exhortation would need to be given, if the words of the tempter were those put in his mouth by our author. Where would we find, at least among civilized people, one who would say to another : "Come with us, let us lay wait for blood; let us lurk who would listen for a moment to such proposals? It is not blood that men want, except when inflamed with passion for revenge. It is shown in the 13th of this, they are utterly regardless of the rights of others, and the methods they adopt are prejudicial to the interests of others, but yield large returns of lucre.

Accordingly these are preferred. Still, in carrying out their plans these lovers of lucre need some help, and so they offer a partnership in the business, Ver. 14. "Cast in thy lot among us; let us all have one purse." This is the in-

ducement to join them. Of course the business to be entered upon is not proposed in such disgusting and repellant terms as man-trapping and murdering, that possession may be taken of the property. It is something much more plausible. It is some richly paying business in which comparatively little capital is needed, only influence especially among the wealthier that the gains may be the greater. It is true it is sometimes demoralizing, if it ge's into the needful business, but the taste for it can be cultivated in the community-it needs to be properly managed. Well, yes, it is a fact it is both an unnecessary and a hurtfal business, but it vields immense

Our author says, "My son, walk not thou in the way with them, refrain thy foot from their path." And he shows his reasons for such exhortation. No matter how it may be glossed over, no matter how much the monetary profit, the business that is baneful, demoralizing, should not be entered upon, for it is at the sacrifice of life and happiness that it is conducted and patronized.

But it may be asked, is any such business carried on in our country? We say with sorrow, there are many engaged in such business; and there are several forms of this baneful demoralizing trade. For example, The Gambling Den, The Lottery, The Brothel, The Drinking Saloon, and such like.

the description given in our text more particularly as it applies to the Drinking

I. The Drinking Saloon is a bad institu-

That is true only in a very limited sense. Is it common sense to suppose a man will not only enter upon a business, but pay willingly a large fee for liberty to carry it on, if he did not care to do the business? What makes him careless about the particular individual is that he is sure of a erge mass beside. He counts on the foolishness of the mass who patronize his trade. Let me tell you a story, piece of fiction, but a solid fact. Some years ago, in the city of Toronto. met in the parlor of the wife of one of the leading hotel-keepers, a committee of ladies who had met on some church work. The hotel-keeper's wife was a member of the committee. After their business was over, she had the servant bring in the tray with wine and glasses for the ladies. When one after another had declined with thanks, urging her temperance principles, the hotel-keeper's wife answered "Oh if all were like you, what would we do?" It is because so many are not like these ladies that there is profit in the business. It is to sell intoxicants, it is carried on; and the vendors are just as anxious to sell as those engaged in other trades, and as regardless as to the personnel of their customers, provided they have enough of them. And all this means that the Drinking Saloon intoxicates men.

This is my first great charge against it. 2. It impoverishes homes. The most impoverished homes in this and every other community are those where the head of the family is or has been a frequenter of the drinking saloon. One of the saddest sights I have ever seen was when visiting one of these impoverished homes. I observed as they were at their dinner, it consisted of a large turnip boiled in a pot in water, and the children took what they could get of this in their hands. They were in rags, barefooted and barelegged, and that in winter. The head of the family was an excellent

ployer, that his clerk, or young assistant is a frequenter of the bar-room after hours, and at once as a business necessity that young man is more closely watched. entice thee, consent thou not. If they His chances for promotion are lessened And this is not the worst of it. The young man himself falls into the expensive habit of drinking, and he has no that go down into the pit; we shall find savings to establish business for himself, he is outstripped by his contemporaries fire increases, his thirst is the more intense. His life is like that of the car on a down-grade with no breaks on : it goes faster and faster as it runs downward. But in the man's case the end is destructo the life in thousands of cases, of the keenest, cleverest, most generous, most lovable of the men of the generations past and passing. All this and much more might be mentioned to prove or illustrate the truth of this charge, that the drinking saloon blasts the lives of the voung men who frequent it. This fits our text also. "For their feet run evil, and make haste to shed blood. The vendor really sheds the blood of his patrons. This is my 3rd charge. 4. It is the fruitful mother of all forms

of vice. Here evil spirits congregate. von wished to hear some profitable conversation, would it be to a crowd in a drinking saloon you would go? If you wished to learn wisdom and learn grace of speech and manner; if you desired to be better fitted to engage in the work of elevating our race, would it be to the sages of the bar-room you would apply? You would never think of such a thing. latest valgar expression, or of hearing the nost wicked persons of the community you would consider the drinking-saloon as the most likely place to visit. Observe in the papers the accounts given from time to time of the places in which the greatest crooks of the country congregate, the burglars, the betting men and gamblers of all so:ts, the sluggers, the men that are out of joint with civilized society. Where do they meet? In the drinking saloon. These are the nests in which are hatched, and from which are sent forth, with all the stimulant of the rum cask behind them, the most abominable schemes which prey upon society, and render necessary all the vigilance of police and detective forces. Such gathering places are not desirable surely in a respect-

5. It is the opening of the road that leads down to eternal ruin. And I believe if there is one way shorter than another to destrucnot of an elevating character, indeed is tion it is through the bar-room. The habitual use of intoxicants deteriorates the vital forces, engenders disease, results in premature death. And the bible informs us that drunkenness is classed with other works of the flesh, resulting in banishment from God. And the frequenter of the drinking-saloon, sooner or later, be comes a

6. It has a demoralizing influence on the keeper of it and his family. It is a moral miracle if a man, who is forced by his business to be in the constant presence of drinking and drunkenness, dealing out the intoxicants and being mentally starved on the ribald debasing talk of those whom he serves. should remain free from the immoral infection in which he is living. And if hard for one who enters it after his habits are formed to some extent; how hard must it be for the boys and girls of the house, in their young and formative years. If there are any in the community more than others needing all the help and protection of prayer and effort on the part of the Christian people, to save them from the immoral infection with which they are surrounded, they are the saloon-keepers and their families.

And this heavy indictment against the I invite your attention this evening to saloon, might be made a thousand times heavier, by multiplying the instances of evil brought on by it. Verily those who are engaged in this business are lying in wait for blood, they are lurking privily, hiddenly. alluringly among their colored glasses, under brilliant lights reflected back through many 1. It intoxicates men. The business shades of intoxicants in the drinkingcarried on there is the selling, and con- palaces, waiting for the innocent, to whom self-conceited who think they can drink and let it alone when they please, who boast they can drink as much as another without being drunk, who think they can spend as much as another, and thus they go down to ruin. Yes, the liquor venders 'swallow up such as the grave, and whole as those who go down into the pit. And they fill their houses

with the spoils. Why do men engage in such an abominable business? For gain. There is money in it, more money in that business than in any whiskey as a sample. It contains thirty-two gallons which at four glasses to the pint, amounts to one thousand and twenty-four glasses, which at ten cents per glass, (and this is a cash business) yields the enormous amount of one hundred and two dollars, and forty cents (\$102.40) for the baarel. I do not know the cost of it by the barrel, but assuming it should be one dollar per gallon or thirty two dollars per barrel, that would give a profit of two hundred and twenty per

II. We are being asked to repeal the Scott Act, and license the drinking saloon. And we ask in turn, on what grounds is this re 1. The first answer given is that those

advocating the repeal hope by this means to make the saloon business respectable. it is, respectable men will not engage in it, and respectable men cannot get a drink, unless they go into some of the low dens into which the trade is driven by the Scott Act. Well gentlemen this speaks very much against the respectable men who have been convicted of violation of the Scott Ac throughout our own and other counties where this law is enforced. Moreover it i not possible to make the business respectable, no matter how many respectable men you could get into it as sellers and purchasers. That business that can be charged with such an indictment as has been brought against it here to-night cannot be made respectable. Though all in the country should vote for repeal of the present law. and for licensing the saloon, though all the governments in the world should sanction it, though all the crowned heads and presidents in the world should sign the documents. I call God to witness that the business cannot by any such a course be made respectable. It is a traffic in the blood of men; it is a trade in the hearts of families; it is the destruction of homes and happiness and life. It is a heaven and earth-cursed

the vendors, the money thus collected the proposed oyster-planting is to be all precious substance; we shall fill our of the law. And during this time its failure each of their appearance. In the case of

3. It blasts the lives of young men who will decide according to the evidence, and hundreds of dollars have been collected in fines, and the illicit vendors of intoxicants find it a dangerous and expensive business, now we hear the plea urged that the Scott Act is a failure. This is consistency surely, yet the same kind of consistency as that between liquor selling and respectability.

3. The third plea offered is that with a good license law, the fees will yield a hand. ome revenue to the County, and thus help to

Now, we have the gilded bait. If other arguments fail, of course this will be sure to take, especially in such hard times. A re duction of the taxes is always popular. But after all will this way of doing it lighten the burden of the community? Will not all this license fee come out of the pockets of those who patronize the saloons? And these | Mussey bear the weight of much more in this way than the proportion they pay to the taxes through the fees collected for license. we have shown already, the drinking saloon impoverishes the homes of its patrons and demoralizes their lives, so that they are unable to bear their share of the burden of taxation, and in many cases are reduced to the rank of paupers, and thus become an additional burden on the community. This argument of the saloon advocates is not any more consistent than the others.

4. Nor is it true that by having a license law will the low places in which the illicit traffic is at present carried on, be done away. Under the strictest license laws. there are places unlicensed selling intoxicants; and many of the licensed houses sell in unlawful hours. The fact is that those ly does this occur engaged in this business, as a rule, are not once but over and amenable to law. It is ever the breechy ox which will break through all fences.

The Scott Act is the best law we have yet had on the subject. It is in principle away But if you were desirous of learning the beyond any license law. It frees the community from any responsibility on behalf of most profane language, or of seeing the this trade. The country is no partner in the fore the Cork Liter- Magazine, November will con business, sharing in the profits and giving legal protection to it for the consideration. Where the law is broken it is at the violator's risk, and he is responsible for the

Now friends, I am bound in all good conscience to use all lawful means in my power to protest against a return to a license law. And I implore you in the name of your interests, and those of the community, yes even of the true moral interests of saloon-keepers themselves; by the love you have for honor and honesty; by the love you have for your homes and hearths; by the love of sons and brothers ; by the regard you have for their eternal as well as temporal well-being, do not sign this petition that is being circulated, asking for the repeal of the Scott Act; and if it should prove that a sufficient number sign the petition to bring on an election, by all means yote against the petition for repeal.

#### N. B. and N. S. Riflemen.

St. John, June 9.-In the inter-provincial shooting match to day, Nova Scotia won by nine points. At two hundred yards the Nova Scotia team made 217 points and New Brunswick 216. At 500 yards Nova Scotia scored 224 and New Brunswick 226. At 600 yards Nova Scotia stood 230 and New Brunswick 220. Following are in dividual totals :

Sargeant-Major Case Lieutenant Langstroth

At 200 yards Bombardier Campbell, of Nova Scotia, led the Nova Scatia team with 32 points, and Burns, the New Brunswick team with the same score. At 500 yards, Case, Adams and McEachern, of Nova Scotia, scored 32; the highest New Brunswicker being McAvity, with 31. At 600 yards, Peveril, of Nova Scotia, made 31, and McRobbie of New Brunswick, piled up

Lieutenant McAvity...... 76

Lieutenant Manning...... 74

## News and Notes.

BLONDIN STILL BALANCING. LONDON, June 6. - Blondin, the hero of Niagara, is still to the fore, and has not abandoned his perilous vocation for to-day he performed at Longton, Staffordshire, and forthcoming engagements include one Cardiff on the August bank holiday. though 68 years of age he is a picture of health, his bleached moustache and hair only bringing his ruddy face into greater re-

When at home Blondin, nee-Jean Francois de Gravelot, lives at South Ealing, near London, with his family and domestic pets a a picturesque old-fashioned country residence, and attractive surroundings.

ULSTER HAS A CATHOLIC MAJORITY. From London Truth.

We here a good deal about the Presbyerians in Ulster, and were we only to listen to them it would be supposed that they constitute the majority of the inhabitants. As a matter of fact, according to the official return moved for in 1885 by Mr. Healy, there are 361,539 Presbyterians against 745, 582 Catholics, The Episcopalians, who are quite thrown in the shade by these noisy, fussy, political Presbyterians, exceed them in number, for there are 382,616. Together they do not, as will be preceived by the above figuces, equal the Catholics in "Protestant Ulster." A fresh religious census is now being published, but it is not yet com-

Another piece of swagger needs exposure. We hear every day about the wealth of Ulster, and we are asked to believe that all are rich and thriving there. Among the farmers in Ulster there is but little wealth. Its small towns are rapidly decaying. As i known, public houses have to be closed earlier in towns with a population under 5.600 than in those where this number is exeeded. In a considerable number of Ulster towns the police have notified the publicans that they must close at the earlier hour. because the population has sunk below 5,000 since the last census.

MERCIER AND PACAUD COMMITTED. QUEBEC, June, 9th. Ex-Premier Mercier

and Ernest Pacaud were to-day committed to stand trial at the next term of the queen's bench by Judge Chauveau. This is the case of the crown against Mercier and Pacaud for conspiracy to defraud the province of \$50,000 in the Langlais contract. The case of the crown against Hon. Chas. Langelier and Pacaud for canspiracy to defraud the 2. The second plea urged is that "the crowded, the ex-premier being present with Scott Act is a failure." Well, it is a strange the other two defendents and Lawyer Greentime to find this out. Where has it been a shields. The judgment occupied over an failure? Where it has not been fairly exe- hour and three-quarters in delivery. In the cuted. Where interest has been opposed to case of the crown against Mercier and Senator Poirier who "knew what he was patrons of the saloon, that enriches the it—the interest of the saloon-keeper, the in- Pacaud the Judge had concluded that proof talking about" because he owned the saloon-keeper. Does this not fit the terest of the politician whose cheapest had established a prima facie case against to be carried on, it should be under a famous Poirier oyster beds in Shediac description of the text. "Let us swallow bribery to his electors was an open house on defendants, and accordingly committed bribery to his electors was an open house on the pointenance of the open to the license system which will exact fees harbor. The Senator's property qualifi- them up as the grave, and whole as those election day. Where we had an official them for trial at the next term of the queen's large enough to leave little profit to cation may lie in the very beds on which that go down into the pit. We shall find who could be bribed to connive at infractions bench accepting personal recognizances from

was not pointed out by these new-found | the crown against Langelier and Pacaud, he homes of those who patronize it. This is friends of the temperance cause. But since dismissed the trial believing that the evidence we have an inspector, a good Presbyterian | brought forward had not shown any matter elder, who cannot be bribed, but is alive to for trial. This judgment coming so soon his duties, and a fearless magistrate who after the court's financial collapse, has spread consternation amongst his friends.

> FOR AND AGAINST TOBACCO. The Smoker, a journal devoted to defending the judicious use of the weed. prints in parallel columns a number of opinions of scientific men for and against

"It provokes too "It is a great corthe form of saliva."serum."- Dr. Wede-

"It is a mistake to "It descends with suppose that smoking the saliva into the aids digestion. The stomach and restores very uneasiness which lost appetite : digesself or by some other about "The Medicinsimilar means."-Dr. Properties of Tobacco and its Use and Abuse." fear of erring, that if "It gives birth to

the human family had never known tobacco it would have been happier, the total of useful work produced manner, thought. Is would have been greater, and that of urgent the need for been less."-Mantefood. Calms physical and moral pain."smoker Mantegazza. cannot recollect the

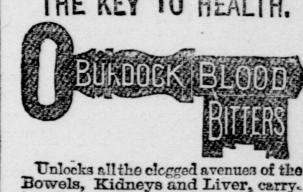
symptoms well argue that sailors which followed the shortened their lives first pipe he smoked? nature rebelling and sea sickness; much as is plain that in a little while they cease to In like manner the disturbance caused by the over again has this first few pipes soon disappears and can be reproduced an excess: the habit." -Thos. A. place to a stimulus." and Scientific 1868.

Talking of patent medicines-you know the old prejudice. And the doctors-some of them are between you and us. They would like you to think that what's cured thonsands won't cure you. You'd believe in patent medicines if they don't profess to cure everything-and so, between the experiments of doctors, and the expiriments of patent medicines that are sold only because there's noney in the "stuff," you lose faith in

And, you can't always tell the prescription that cures you by what you read in the paper. So perhaps, there's no better way to sell a remedy, than to tell the truth about it, and take the risk of its doing just what

Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., does with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If they don't do what their makers say they'll do-you get your money back.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



ing off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and Gen. era! Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the influence of BURDOUK

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Porento.

## NOTICE

ustices of the Extracts from Summary Convictions Act

Consol, Statues, ch. 62. Sec 41. Every Justice of the Peace shall make to the County Council of the County of which he is a Justice, an annual return in writing, under his hand convictions have been made by or before him during the twelve months previous, and if any, the name name or names of the defendant or defendants, the nature of the charge, date of conviction, amount of fine or penalty imposed and received, and the date

the office of the County Secretry on or before the first day of the first semi-aunual meeting in each year and such returns shall be made up to the Tuesday ext preceeding such meeting, and the same shall be Sect 43. It shall be the duty of the County Se etary to have blank forms of the returns required by thes chapter printed at the expense of the on application therefor Sect 44. Any Justice of the Peace neglecting or efusing to make any such return, shall be subject ng twenty dollars for each act of negiect or refusal and the omission to make a return of each con viction shall, for the purposes of this chapter, constitute a separate act of neglect or refusal) to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace for and in the name of the county in which the penalty may

Sect 45. The County Treasurer shall forthwith institute proceedings for the recovery of said fine or penalty against all justices, who have not complied The above extracts are published for the

information of Justices of the Peace, who are hereby required to take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly. Dated the 23rd May, 1892. SAM THOMSON.

Secty. Treas., Co. North.



ment. He will remain at James Ivory's until Thurs-Black River and be at Williston's, Bay du Vin, or Tuesday night, and on Wednesday night at Jeremiah Savoy's, in the Village, and return home on Thursday through Black River. Will stand at home until Monday and continue above, alternate weeks, during the season. Golden Spray was sired by the pure bred Percheron Stallion Prefere imported by the New Bruns nment from France; dam sired by Victor Hugo, the well known pure bred Percheron, also imported from France by the N B. Government and purchased by Northumberland Agricultura Society. Terms made known by the groom, Mich'

old Percheron Stallion Golden Spray, weight 1,700

R. FLANAGAN, Owner,



Restigouche, New Brunswick. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the inten-

interior, to offer for sale by public auction, early in the ensuing month of June, a number of lots beautifully situated at Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, New Brunswick. The time and place, and conditions of sale will be made known at an early JOHN R. HALL,

tion of the Honourable the Minister of the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL'Y.

### CHEAP **EXCURSIONS**

——ТО ТНЕ—— Canadian North West

MARITIME PROVINCES -TO LEAVE ON-JUNE 13th, 20th, 27th,

FROM ALL POINTS IN THE

& JULY 18th, 1892, TICKETS GOOD TO RETURN UNTIL

JULY 24th, 31st, and

AUGUST 7th, 28th 1892. For Rates of fare and other information enquire of C. E. McPHERSON.



World's Columbian Exposition, CHICAGO 1893.

Bailey speaking be- Article in St. Paul's The reception of articles at the Exposition buil excepting Live Stock, must be in place by 1st April

> Forms of application for space and general inforfree, to the undersigned.

# MIRAMICHI



STR. "MIRAMICHI," Capt. DeGrace, That's what the World's Dispensary Newcastle for Chatham and points down river at

# STR. "NELSON,"

CAPT. THOMAS PETERSON, -WILL LEAVE-Chatham Nelson. Newcastle. Newcastle, (Call's Wharf) Kerr's Mill, for Kerr's Mil Keri's Mill, Newcastle &

OLAR TIME

SOLAR TIME

9 40 a m 11 00 a m 11 40 a m 2 00 p m 4 30 p m 7 00 p m 3 15 p m 5 45 p m 7 45 p m n arrival of Mir-

The "Nelson" will call regularly at the Bushville

OLAR TIME.

RATES OF PASSAGE: Single fare between Chatham and Newcastle, or issued on board at 30 cents. Card Tickets good for 20 or 25 trips issued at the rate of 121 cents a trip,

STR. "MIRAMICHI," CAPT. DEGRACE.

will leave Chatham for points down-river, viz : Black Brook, Lapham's, Oak Point, Burnt Church, Neguac and Point aux Carr, DAILY, at 9 a. m., calling at Escu minac on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and Bay du Vin on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, carrying Passengers and Freight between all points named, and the "MIRAMICHI's" passen gers for points up-river will be sent thereto by the "NELSON" free of charge. Meals served on board the "MIRAMICHI" at regular hours and at reason-

EXCURSION DAYS.

Excursion tickets from all points, 50 cents. wn-river must have is on the waari in the wening T. DesBRISAY, Manager.

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MAGNETIC IRON ROOFING PAINT. GOGGIN BEST ROOF PAINT IN THE WORLD Building, Other goods too numerous

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JOHN GALLOWAY. Secretary to Trustees