

"August Flower"

How does he feel?—He feels blue, a deep, dark, unfeeling, dyed-in-the-wool, eternal blue, and he makes everybody feel the same way—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels a headache, generally dull and constant, but sometimes excruciating—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels a violent hiccoughing or jumping of the stomach after a meal, raising bitter-tasting matter or what he has eaten or drunk—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels so full after eating that he can hardly walk—August Flower the Remedy.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

MUSICAL!

Mr. R. W. Farham will remain in Chatham during the present winter to teach music. Terms moderate to say no desirous private lessons in voice culture.

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS.

NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that relieve and cure the worst cases of Nerve Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, and all other ailments of the nervous system.

It is the most valuable medicine ever discovered for the relief of all the above ailments, and is sold in bottles of 50 and 100 Beans.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., MARCH 24, 1892.

Chatham's New Dominion Building.

We shall, doubtless, see work in progress, before long, upon Chatham's new public building. The site on which it is to be erected is that now occupied by the N. B. Trading Company's office and known as the Fraser property. The price at which the property has been secured is \$4,750.

The Lieutenant-Governorship and Mr. Mitchell.

The newspapers have had a good deal to say about a proposal to make Hon. Mr. Mitchell lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick. The ADVANCE has not heretofore referred to the matter, but as some of its friends have thought it ought to do so, it may be well for us to remark that we were quite well satisfied, from the first, that there was no chance whatever for the appointment to be made, and that the proposition emanated from and was kept in agitation by some of Mr. Mitchell's interested friends, who did not feel called upon to discuss what seem to be an impossibility.

The fact that there was not any vacancy in the lieutenant-governorship of the province to be filled when Mr. Mitchell's nomination for the office was announced, was one reason why level-headed people attached no importance to the rumors connecting that gentleman's name with the position. Lieutenant-governorships, also, are amongst the best prizes awarded to friends of the dominant party and it would be absurd to think that the government—even if it wanted a man for that exalted position in this province—would look outside of the lines of its own party for him.

Oh-Ho!

The Globe, referring to the provincial government says:—A Liberal government does not control the affairs of this province. The Provincial Secretary, Commissioner of Public Works, Solicitor-General, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and all other departments are in the hands of the Conservative Government.

A Parallel.

People who judge Mr. Hanington harshly because of the many slanderous assertions he makes in his capacity of leader of the opposition, will doubtless take a favorable view of his (Gazette) efforts at reading the following, which we take from the New York Tribune of 15th inst.:

A Common Polley.

They have an opposition leader in the Nova Scotia Assembly, whose methods are quite as childish as those of our own Mr. Hanington in Fredericton. A few days ago he moved a voluminous resolution, in which he charged, generally, that the whole government party had defrauded the province through the road appropriations.

Golden Words.

Dr. Bayard of St. John, who is the acknowledged head of the medical profession in New Brunswick, writing in the Provincial Board of Health report on "Some views on sanitary law and regulations that sanitary measures save the lives of about 70,800 persons yearly in Great Britain. Much yet remains to be done. Sir Joseph Fayre informs us that about 135,000 persons die yearly from preventable disease, the consequent sickness causing that number of deaths would represent 78,250,000 days work lost with a money value of about \$7,500,000.

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any member accused or stating any particulars of the charges. That this house, by resolution dated on the 8th day of March, declared its readiness to investigate such charges upon the member for Shelburne giving such names and particulars;

That the said member in the course of the debate on said charges stated that he had in his possession affidavits which would prove the truth of his charges;

That, in the opinion of this house, it is the duty of the said member for Shelburne forthwith to make his charges specific, as required by the resolution of the house already referred to, or, failing in that, to place on the table of the house the affidavits which he claims to have, and any other papers bearing on the subject, so that the house may proceed to hold such investigation and take such action as the interests of justice may require.

When Premier Fielding's resolution came up for discussion Mr. Cahane moved an amendment affirming that the house had no power to require him to either give names or particulars or submit the documentary evidence referred to. In other words, Mr. Cahane was quite willing to have his scandalous general charges go abroad to the country, but he lacked the manliness to put them in shape to be investigated.

The opposition leaders of the two maritime provinces appear to have a common "plan of campaign," but it will, doubtless, be a long time before either will succeed in gaining public confidence by their tactics.

Their Ocasional Friend.

A Fredericton paper published sensational charges against the government the other day, to the effect that one of its members had been bought over to Mr. Blair's side some years ago. The paper referred to went so far as to say that Hon. Mr. Lablouis was the man who was purchased, Hon. Mr. Ryan furnishing the money; and the reputed editor of the paper called on the Lieutenant-governor to appoint a commission to enable him to prove his charge. To the uninitiated this would seem a serious matter, but it is explained by the fact that the person making the charge is now out of jail only by the sufferance of friends, and that he imagines the appointment of a commission, which would require him as a witness would, affect the relationship between his movements and the jail limits of Fredericton. Messrs. Atkinson and Phinney were, doubtless, parties to the publication of the story in the first place, and we observe that Mr. Hanington, with his usual indiscretion, made an indirect, approving reference to it. Messrs. Hanington and Phinney are surely hard up for political mud and assistants in slinging it when they are obliged to consult with such discredited characters as the publisher of the attack referred to.

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men are so dependent for home comforts should become sanitarians; self-protection demands it, they are too often exposed to insanitary surroundings, and if they displayed the same zeal and intelligence they exhibit in many other matters they would save many lives.

Sanitation and education, Dr. Bayard regards as the great remedial measures to stay the progress of intemperance. He says:— "There is abundant proof that insanitary surroundings are the cause of more or less bodily or mental languor, often accompanied with lowness of spirits. In this state, after the "wear and tear" of the day, the man takes a glass of whiskey and feels brighter and better; he repeats it, until he requires two, when he awakes in the morning feeling languid and depressed—the insanitary surroundings continuing—the resort to his remedy in the morning. He is now on the road to ruin. Here sanitation comes in to give him health and bring him home and away from a large temptation.

"Education, I contend—is the most effective combatant against intemperance. To the man's fears and to his understanding; teach him that while alcoholic drinks create more or less pleasurable exhilaration, that exhilaration is evanescent and is certainly followed by corresponding depression—that if he continues to take them in quantity and at reasonable times a dangerous craving and dependence upon them is produced, which sooner or later obtains the control of him, when he may be classed as an inebriate with its dreadful consequences. . . . "The enormous evils of intemperance should be daily impressed upon the mind of every child in our public schools, through the child the erring parent may be educated. . . . Let us have early and general education, and I may add example and precept, and the great remedial agents against the evils of intemperance. Good work has been done, and is being done in this line. As an illustration; it will not be disputed, that, at social entertainments among the better classes, there is of late years a marked decrease in the amount of alcoholic drinks consumed. The only course exercised in this matter, is the good example and influence of the ladies, and long may it last. Let the "taboo" any individual who appears in their presence in a state of inebriety; let them show their disapprobation of the foolish habit of treating. Many believe that when taking ale they run no risk, this is a delusion. Recently I attended a man who had never tasted spirits or wine in any shape, forgetting that every glass of ale he drank contained from 4 to 15 per cent. of alcohol."

The 80-cent Stampage Leader's Reply. Mr. Hanington appears to have become unusually wild in the legislature last Thursday. According to the Sun's correspondent, he said "he was prepared to prove that senator Snowball had put \$2,500 into the Westmorland local election."

We don't find this peculiarly Haningtonian declaration in the official report of the legislative proceedings, the reason being, no doubt, that the official reporters are supposed to soften the utterances of such gentlemen as Mr. Hanington when they are unduly excited. The Sun's correspondent, however, has made Mr. Hanington's recklessness appear just as it really was, for both that paper and its sister, the Moncton Times, are only too eager to assail North Shore men and interests, no matter how unreliable or reckless the authorities may be from which they draw their material for the purpose; hence the Sun's willingness to attack Senator Snowball on the mendacious authority of Mr. Hanington. The times is even more anxious than the Sun to hit at Mr. Snowball, or any other prominent North Shore business man, because its editor resents the fact that when he made that memorable visit to the Miramichi early in 1890, pretending to be authorized by Mr. Hanington and other oppositionists to offer a reduction of stampage to eighty cents, he was not seriously treated. The Times editor's mind seems to be almost as hazy over Mr. Hanington's \$2,500 declaration as it was over his eighty cent stampage offer, for that paper says:— "It seems to us that the charge of the opposition leader is one that the Senate cannot overlook and should investigate, our local politics need purifying almost or quite as much as did those of Quebec, and the time has come when our leading public men should take knowledge of the condition of things and attempt a correction. If a liberal conservative or other party will make up its mind to do so, the country and the party can both stand it."

If we understand the Times' position aright it is this:—that because Mr. Hanington—who is one of the pioneers in bribery and elections, and has been himself unseated therefor—has chosen to say that a senator "put \$2,500 into the Westmorland election," the senate should investigate it. Is it any wonder that Mr. Hanington remains just where he is in the politics of the province, or that his friend of the Times who, like himself, has been unseated for bribery, is left in Moncton to write such driver respecting his proposed Senate investigation? If Mr. Hanington, in his calmer moments, thinks there is any truth whatever in his allegation respecting this \$2,500 charge, why does he not make it in such a way that it can be investigated? Why not prefer it properly and ask a committee of investigation in the legislature to which he belongs? We are quite sure that thousands of people hereabouts would be astonished to learn that Mr. Snowball, or any other North Shore man in his senses would think it necessary to put even twenty five cents into a Westmorland election to defeat Mr. H. T. Stevens, when he was backed by Mr. Daniel Hanington. It was the Hanington-Stevens combination that defeated itself. It is well known that Mr. Hanington won his last election by running on the government ticket, and openly condemning the policy of Messrs. Stockton and Alward. By utilizing the friends of Messrs. Melanson and Killam, who foolishly took him on their ticket, and telling the truth about Mr. H. T. Stevens, he won an election before, but the court presided over by Chief Justice Allan unseated him for bribery. His present election held him up to ridicule on the part of the public, and said in his paper that Mr. Hanington was "a great big nobody."

It was elected, but afterwards unseated for bribery. It was in this that Mr. Hanington and Mr. Stevens case that Mr. Hanington and Mr. Stevens became friends. Mr. Stevens was obliged to be more careful in the dispensing of rum and money in this last election, and Mr. Hanington couldn't get any Killam votes for his friend. People hadn't forgotten Hanington's record, when he cheated poor Jacob Herbert out of his election and they wondered why the "great big nobody" was helping the man who had fixed that pious name upon him. That was why Mr. McQueen defeated the Hanington-Stevens combination. As everybody who had any knowledge of the situation were aware long beforehand what the result would be, and as senator Snowball is not slow in taking in a political situation, why should he contribute anything to kill such dead ducks? Besides, why should he interfere in the Westmorland contest? If his object was to secure a low rate of stampage, Stevens and Hanington were his men, for they had quoted eighty cents as the figure at which they would put it, if our Northumberland members would only help them to "turn Blair out." It may be that Mr. Hanington has invented this \$2,500 story and applied it to Senator Snowball in revenge because the North Shore lumberman would not accept the eighty cent assurance conveyed to them in his behalf, by Mr. Stevens. It is a kind of retaliation for a gentleman who agrees to a supreme court judgment. Such fabrications have been a bar to Mr. Hanington's advancement all through his public career. In Turkey, where mendacity is a prime requisite to political promotion, Mr. Hanington would, no doubt, be a great success, but he ought to have learned, long ago, that if he would have the confidence of the people of this little province, he must win respect by respecting himself as well as others—a thing he seems incapable of doing in his capacity as leader of the opposition.

THE CANADIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY has applied for space in the marine section of the Transportation building at the Chicago Exposition to show a series of models illustrating the speed of "ocean greyhounds," and the development of trans-Atlantic travel.

THE SAME OLD STORY—It comes from Paris, is dated 19th inst. and reads as follows:—"It is stated that the police in their search of the anarchists' lodgings have discovered evidence of a nihilist plot against the life of the Czar," and the daily papers all publish it as news.

MANY FISHES—It is the present expectation that every species of fish and other aquatic animal large enough to be seen, which is native to inland waters and to the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, except perhaps a live whale, will be exhibited in the Fisheries Department of the Chicago Exposition.

AN OUTRAGE—Minister Tupper's proposition to tax lobster packers fifty dollars each for a license is an outrageous one, which, if made law, will be effectively resented at the next Dominion election.

THE LOSTER REGULATIONS. OTTAWA, 14 March.—A deputation consisting of Messrs. Burns, Adams, Macdonald, McLennan, Stairs, McDougall and Gillies; all maritime province men, waited on the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to-day for the purpose of giving expression to the views of themselves, their constituents and others interested, respecting proposed legislation and regulations affecting the lobster fishery. The delegation were unanimous in expressing their opposition to the proposed imposition of a fee of \$50 on every canning establishment, to the restriction as to minimum size of lobster, viz., nine inches, but were unanimously in favor of the continuance of the present close time. They contended that the proposed fee of \$50 would operate unfairly to the small concerns and in favor of the larger ones. They suggested that in lieu thereof a nominal fee of a cent or so per case of forty dozen cans would be quite sufficient, and by collecting that amount by way of a stamp to be affixed to each case the department would be enabled to keep track of the product and a general supervision over the industry, and that such stamp being affixed, the goods would be given a character in the markets to which they may be sent; that a continuance of the regulations fixing nine inches as the minimum length would mean a continuance of the impracticability of enforcing such, but if eight inches were named the regulation could be enforced with good results; that the licensing system per se would be good in principle, and that under it the department could regulate and control the fishery and settle disputes between fishermen, and give some security of tenure of territory to packers. The Minister seemed to be impressed with the arguments and the strong opinions expressed. He intimated that he would favorably consider the suggestions made, and that he would not press his proposal as regards the \$50; that he would adopt the idea of imposing a slight fee on the industry, and that such stamp being affixed, the goods would be given a character in the markets to which they may be sent; that a continuance of the regulations fixing nine inches as the minimum length would mean a continuance of the impracticability of enforcing such, but if eight inches were named the regulation could be enforced with good results; that the licensing system per se would be good in principle, and that under it the department could regulate and control the fishery and settle disputes between fishermen, and give some security of tenure of territory to packers. The Minister seemed to be impressed with the arguments and the strong opinions expressed. 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