August

Mrs. Sarah M. Black of Seneca, Mo., during the past two years has tite was very variable. My face was vellow, my head dull, and I had such pains in my left side. In the morning when I got up I would have a flow of mucus in the mouth. and a bad, bitter taste. Sometimes and I had my breath became show such queer, tumbling, palpitating sensations around the heart. I ached all day under the shoulder blades, in the left side, and down the back of my limbs. It seemed to be worse in the wet, cold weather of Winter and Spring; and whenever the spells came on, my feet and hands would turn cold, and I could get no sleep at all. I tried everywhere, and got me a wonderful deal of good during the time I have taken it and is working a complete cure." G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

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To Continue Until January 1st 1895. Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

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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 control the Drawings them. fairness, and in good faith parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with fac our signatures attached, in it.



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Pierre Lanaux, Pres, State Nat'l Bank. A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk. Carl Kohp, Pres. Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, September 13, 1892. Capital Prize, \$75,000.

100,000	Numbers in the Wh	eel,
	LIST OF PRIZES	
1 PRIZE OF	\$75,000 is	\$75,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5,000
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	5,000
25 PRIZES OF	300 are	7,500
100 PRIZES OF	200 are	20,000
200 PRIZES OF	100 are	20,000
300 PRIZES OF	60 are	18,000
500 PRIZES OF	40 are	20 000
API	PROXIMATION PRIZES.	
	3100 are	\$10,000
100 do .	60 are	6,000
100 do	40 are	4,000
	TERMINAL PRIZES.	
	are	\$19,980
999 Prizes of 20	are	19,980
	amounting to	
	DE OF TICKET	
Whole Ticke	ets at 85: Two-Fifth	9 82 .

One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50 c; _ tractions for \$50.

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the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Priz the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President: that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABFLL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

There are so many inferior and dishonest scheme on the market for the sale of which vendors received we are all very proud. enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and

Estate Sale of Farm Stock and Crop by Auction.

I will offer at the farm of the late Lawerence Gay

On Wednesday, 17 August, next, commencing at 10 a. m., the following :-2 sets dbl truck wagon harnes

I driving wagon, 1 db! truck wagon, 2 carts, 2 heavy bob-sleds, 1 horse rake, 1 mowing machine. 1 Plough, 6 milch cows, 1 set iron harrows, 2 calves, 6 sheep, 8 tons upland hay, 2 pigs, 2 tons cow hay,

TERMS:-Sums of \$5.00 and under, cash; over that Chatham, 25th July, 1892.

GRAND PICNIC

The congregation of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Pokemouche, intend holding a pienic on the church grounds on

TUESDAY, AUG. 16TH AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME OF

Games & Amusements

WILL BE PROVIDED. DINNER 35c. - - TEA 25c. Refreshments will be served on the grounds. An efficient committee will have charge of the various departments and no pains will be spired to

make the day enjoyable for all who may attend. The committee will endeavor to have the best order maintained during the day. ADMISSION TO THE GROUNDS 20c. If the weather prove unfavorable the picnic will be held on the first fine day following.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Miramichi Advance.

"Jangled Bells."

When we want to hear the discordant tones of politics sounded, we listen to the St. John Globe, which seems to have a been affected with Neuralgia of the full company of performers whose delight Head, Stomach and Womb, and it is to express everything in that line "My food did not seem to that is "like sweet bells jangled, out of strengthen me at all and my appe- tune and harsh." The arrival of premier Blair from Great Britain and the Continent, and the splendid reception given to him in Fredericton on his home-coming, might have suggested to the Globe that one of its covert attacks upon him would be considered inopportune until he had been afforded time to settle down again at his home duties and accustomed surroundings, when he would naturally expect the Globe and his other opponents, both ambushed and open, to pay their usual attentions. That paper, however, could not let any opportunity for shying a stick or a stone pass, hence its taking advantage of the occasion referred to. no relief before using August Flower | One of the discordant things pro-Then the change came. It has done | jected into the Globe's contributions to Mr. Blair's reception is a remind er of the alleged fact that a number of the government's St. John friends were alienated by the choice of a St. John judge of probates made by Mr. Blair's colleagues in his absence. The Globe's unseemly haste to intrude this little county grievance upon Mr. Blair, almost before it had the good manners to welcome the premier home and conhis efforts in behalf of the province before the highest court of the empire, is an example of what a leading daily in our chief

gratulate him upon the success of commercial city considers good form and a manifestation of correct taste. It will also suggest to people outside of St. John that they will always have a difficulty in place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its that they will always have a difficulty in GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place knowing that community's important in each of the other ten months of the year, and are grievances from those of smaller moment, for its papers-according to their political bias-attack the appointment of an unpopular hog-reeve, or the proposition to put their harbor in commission with the same vehemence, all-absorbing fervor of discussion and frantic appeals to a seem-

> The Globe's second manipulation of the "jangled bells" is the following reference to the premier's reception :-

ingly indifferent public.

There are apparently better organizers on the side of the government than on the side of the opposition, for, although Mr. Blair and Mr. Stockton went to England together, and on the same business. Mr. Stockton is placed at a disadvantage by being allowed to return home without there being any demonstration in his behalf. Mr. Stockton leads Since his election to that position he has lost two followers in the House of Assembly by death, and he will soon have to face elections to fill these One can, therefore, see how his return might have been made available to penefit his political fortunes, if his friends had been sharp enough. They lost quite an

The ill-nature manifested in this reference to the leader of the opposition, is not perhaps so apparent as the intention to belittle Mr. Blair by suggesting a comparisor between him and Mr. Stockton as public men. Both, taken together. however, form an apt illustration of the Globe's unfortunate faculty for sitting on the fence and directing its energies towards the work of making all passers-by uncomfortable so far as it is able to do so. It knows quite well that there is no enthusiasm in the opposition, and that Mr Stockton's failures as a leader have completely disheartened his party-a fact of which no one is more conscious than Mr. Stockton himself. It is not kind, therefore, to suggest the mockery of a public reception to a leader who, on the last vote he challenged in the legislature, had but two followers, and who had come home from an unsuccessful mission against the interests of the province before the highest court of Great Britain. The Globe knew, of course, the absurdity of its suggestion of a reception for Mr. Stockton from a practical point of view, but it hugged itself over the idea that it could thus. by inference, detract from the effect of the

public reception given to Mr. Blair. The people of the province, however, will not have their opinion of the gentleman who was honored at Fredericton on on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes Globe's method in dealing with the recep tion. They recognise in Mr. Blair the ablest political leader in the maritime provinces, and honor him in that capacity. Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Letteries, we use the They are in sympathy with those who made of his home coming an occasion for the expression of their loyalty and goodwill towards him, because they feel that New Brunswick, as a whole, shares with the County of York the "pride and honor the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the of having such a man at the head of its affairs, and as Mr. Stockton in an excellent and respectable man in his way, it is hardly fair to him that any paper should attempt to make him ridiculous by using him as the Globe has done for the purpose of inferentially throwing cold water upon the deservedly enthusiastic reception tendered to a New Brunswicker of whom

> ers lost to Mr. Stockton "by death" since he assumed the leadership of the and Judge Hanington's resignation caused actly what some Irishmen would like. another vacancy-in Westmorland. To but, as Mr. Parnell had once said, any classify the vacancy brought about by sound measure would be cheerfully ac-Mr. Hanington's resignation as having cepted been caused by death, is a blunder that even the Globe should not make, although success of a substantial measure it would we have no doubt that, like some others give them a field for action in Ireland of its inaccurate statements, it will refuse

Will Mr. Blake be Leader?

The London "Universe," a leading London Roman Catholic paper, referring, Irish parliamentary party, says:

would be precisely the right man for the nobler spirit than that of self-interest. having been solicited to come from Cana- the condition of a nation of fellow sub- given a warm reception by his colleagues. out of the common, and that his alliance ment. England tried the experiment a benches he was scanned with curiosity by is of weight. We want no dictator. We century ago of giving Canada sole self- the conservatives, and whisperings were too much power into the grasp of one sible to and therefore controlled by the that there should be some controlling that they were incapable of self-govern- division of Westham by 1,232 majority besides numbers from neighboring places.] than any other event. spirit who would carry out the plan of ment and the belief that the majority be- over Major G. E. Banes, conservative, When York street was traversed and the I saw no country to compare with this, would like to ask every intelligent person if action devised in consultation with his ing of the same race and creed would use drove into the Palace yard in a capacious turn made down Queen, that thoroughfare nowhere else can be found truer or more

manœuvres and check the chicanery of

professional politicians: has been leader of the opposition in Homeruled Canada, and is qualified to rebut fantastic theory by plain, practical experience. He is bound by no ties of faction-Parnellite and McCarthyite (to use once again the unpleasant shibboleths of feud) are one to him. He is gifted with intellect, and has a social s'anding, and is that most acceptable of Irishmen in the crisis-a liberal-minded Protestant."

han its share of elections, there being now vacancy for its representation in the House of Commons caused by the lamented death of Dr. Legere, at an age when nost men are starting out in their life-

The Tramp Nuisance

The tramp nuisance is increasing in these provinces every season and bids fair n a short time to make itself as annoving and dangerous as it has become in the United States. These tramps are not natives of these provinces, or, if any of them are, they are returned exodians who have become initiated into crime while abroad and come among us because they think they will be safer here than elsewhere and can pursue their infamous callings with less danger of detection and punishment. Serious crime among native born New Brunswickers and Nova Scotians has been of so rare an occurrence heretofore that we are apt to look upon every man as honest until he is proved a knave. But the position of affairs is now such that credulity in such matters becomes a port should be turned back or closely watched and warned that if they engage in begging or pilfering or in any way become a nuisance they will at once be arrested and locked up as vagrants criminals, and in the country unknown persons journeying from place to place. living on charity or by theft should be given to understand clearly that the country has no use for them, and that they will be arrested as vagrants unless they take themselves out of it forthwith. These fair provinces should not be permitted to become a refuge or breathing place for the idle and disorderly of other lands. -St. John Gazette.

Hon. Edward Blake Makes a Great Speech

A New York Herald despatch says :-The Eighty Club of London gave a dinner to Hon. Edward Blake, formerly Premier of Ontario and leader of the liberal party in Canada, who was returned to the House of Commons from the South division of Longford in the recent elec-

Mr. James Bryce, member of Parliament for the South division of Aberdeen. presided at the dinner. In the introductory speech which he delivered he said that although the liberal majority was small it was full of fighting spirit. The one main object of the liberal party was the attainment of home rule for Ireland. Therefore the liberals welcomed a new and powerful ally in the person of Hon. Edward Blake, who brought from Canada a keen intelligence, a large experience as a statesman and a sound judgment, which would be valuable aids in the solu tion of the Irish problem.

Mr. Blake, in responding to the re marks of Mr. Bryce, recalled the fact that the last time he was present at the Eighty Club, the occasion being a dinner in 1888, he sat beside Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, who, he said, was a leader of men who compelled rather than conciliated the admiration of the masses. Despite all drawbacks he would retain a great place in history. He referred to Mr. Parnell's confidence in the good fait of his liberal allies and his sincerity in his adherence to moderate constitutional

He believed that Ireland was eve of realizing the results that Mr Parnell fought for. The combined efforts of the liberal sections were certain to at tain the common objects they had in view. It was well that each of the allied forces recognizes the conditions under which the other is constituted. The Irish party was created and maintained for a definite object under a strict system of discipline allowing only a limited lati tude. Experience had shown the truth of the assertion that the Irish interests in the Imperial Parliament required a limited system. The parliamentary weapons forged under Mr. Parneli's leadership had such weight, solidity, temper and keenness and had wrought such great things for Ireland that the liberals had taken up the Irish cause in an honorable and cordial alliance, creating a friendly The Globe's reference to the two follow- feeling between the Irish and British democracies. The might of Mr. Parnell's weapons may have been leasened, but opposition, will go to show that its in- even now they were fully adequate for formation on such subjects is about as ac- the original purpose for which they were curate as that of a number of pretentious intended. He hoped that the Irish min-United States papers, which mix events ority would ultimately see that the tacin the provinces up with refreshing reck- tics of the majority were sound. Every lessness as to geographical limits or other one had the interests of Ireland at heart matters of data. Mr. Turner, who repre- and desired the passage of an effective sented Albert County, died since Mr. home rule bil'. It might not be that Stockton became leader of the opposition, every detail of the measure would be ex-

> If they worked with a desire to make which would produce so great a feeling of contentment in that country that there would be neither time nor inclination for captions criticism or factious agitations. Mr. Blake also said that the Canadians

had a material interest in the settlement of the Irish question. Like the people of on 23rd ult., to the leadership of the every English speaking nation, they had been troubled about the matter of home "We believe that Hon. Mr. Blake rule. But they were actuated with a position. Michael Davitt will be a They remembered the American revoluformidable presence in our camp, but tionary struggle for home rule and the him on whom we set the highest value is development of home rule in the Cana-Edward Blake. The very fact of his dian possessions, and sympathized with lobby of the House of Commons he was da to help us shows that he is somebody jects entitled to and refused self-govern- Upon his taking his seat on the Irish have done with that. The safety of our government without the essential condi- heard ominous of their intention to conposition has been imperilled by yielding tion that the Executive should be respon- test his right to take the oath.

and we shall explain why we so consider caused gross abuses, discontent and agi- Mr. Hardie was dressed in a working- moving carriages. At F. B. Edgecombe's a other land, and I am glad to be in it again him. He is mature yet robust, in the tation, and on the advice of an able com- man's clothes and cap, and both his cap fine display of bunting was strung across the and glad to be among the people of this my can safely say that for every one who sold mellow prime of manhood. Of discrimi- missioner the government, in 1841, gave and coat were decorated with big ros- street and his magnificent double store was native city once more. nating judgment and sound readiness of a fuller measure of home rule, which ettes. He was greeted with cheers and a cynosure to which the eyes of all were speech, he is accustomed to meet the largely secured the contentment and affec- laughter.

tion of the Canadians. perience guided.

feeling and broke down after twenty-five members present, proceeded to the house KENT COUNTY is fated to have more the constitution of Canada had a seamy oath of office. He was followed in this twenty years had been the opposition, the oath in batches of five. When Baron the moment than well governed from abroad. (Cheers.) They had a powerful Orange party and bigoted Catholics and Protestants, but the sober, settled thought of the people proved the general adhesion to the principle of civil and religious liberty and equal rights. Minorities throughout the world were apt to be suspicious and exacting. He himself believed that the duty of the majority included the moral obligation to give the minority, not a grudging measure of strict justice, but a full, overflowing measure. This was the principle he had expounded to Irish meetings with enthusiastic acceptance. He was convinced that the respect, loy-

alty and affection of the mass of the Canadians toward the United Kingdom owed their vitality and their strength to the concession of home rule. (Cheers) The difficulties in the case of Canada did not exist sign of weakness. Persons landing at our in Ireland. Ireland had great imperial inseaports or coming in by railway who terests in common with England. While she could not claim to participate in decisions of England's local affairs she would be unworthy of herself if she did not take a share in the imperial affairs. Therefore she strongly opposed the exclusion of Irish members from Westminster, which was indefensible in principle and dangerous in tendency. He rejeiced that it had been eliminated from the present home rule proposals and that the supremacy of the imperial Parliament would continue, because while it was hoped that the imperial Parliament would not unnecessarily moddle with decisions of the Irish Parliament, yet in the highly improbable case of ultra vires legislation being proposed prejudical to the general interests, Great Britain could always exercise plenary parliamentary authority and might insert executive powers of reservation and disallowance in case of such emergencies. He hoped the Home Rule bill would em-

brace a final settlement of the land question. There were also great British social, labor and electoral questions which he thought might be grappled with during the lifetime of the present Parliament. When the Home Rule bill was launched and moving steadily along he would welcome the progress in its wake of other pressing legislation which would give the masses of Ireland, through their representatives in Parliament, an opportunity to show their sympathy with the just demands of the British people (Cheers.)

British Politics.

The new British Parliament met at twe clock last Thursday afternoon. The proceedings were altogether formal, no business being transacted. A first meeting of a new parliament in Great Britain differs somewhat in matters of proceedure from similar events in Canada. There are so many members that it is impossible to have them all sworn in in one day. and the speech from the throne is, therefore, always deferred until several days after the opening. On Thursday last the Queen's speech. matter of the Speech had not been even formally completed, for the despatches inform us that the Queen's Council, at which the Speech would be signed was the house of commons and took the held at Osborne on Friday.

The greatest interest of the opening centred, of course, in the coming premier, Mr. Gladstone who, we are told in the despatches, accompanied by his wife, left the residence in Carleton Gardens where he is at present residing, at two o'clock and was driven in the smartest sort of an open carriage, attended by a footman, to the Parliament buildings. All along the route he was given an ovation by the crowds which had gathered to see him pass. Upon his arrival at the palace yard the police on duty there were unable to restrain the crowd, which became almost wild in its endeavors to do honor to the head of the liberal party. Mr. Gladstone made his appearance in the House soon after two o'clock, and was given a wildly enthusiastic reception. The Irish members rose up in a body, shrieking and waving their hats and cheering, and they were joined in these demonstrations by the liberals. The ovation to the liberal leader lasted several minutes. When Mr. Gladstone had taken his seat he was surrounded by a crowd of members of the House, irrespective of party, all anxious to congratulate him and shake his hand.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Goschen walked ed loud hoots and groans by the crowd assembled outside the House. Both gentlemen appeared to be greatly amused by the demonstrations.

Sir M. W. Ridley, (conservative), meinher for the Blackpool division of Lancashire, moved that the Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, who was speaker of the last house, be elected speaker of the new body. The motion was seconded by Mr. Gladstone and carried, and Mr. Peel was declared to have been re-elected. The rising of Mr. Gladstone to second

the motion for the re-election of Mr. chair as speaker.

After the re-election of Peel as speaker had been announced he was conducted to the chair by Mr. Balfour with the usual ceremonies and addressed the House briefly, thanking the members for the honor done him by his re-election. At the conclusion of his speech an adjourn. ment was taken until Friday.

When Mr. Michael Davitt reached the

Mr. James Keir Hardie, the labor

London, Aug. 5. -- Soon after the house Since then the blemishes contained in of commons assembled to-day the gentlethe measure have been removed as ex- man of the black rod summoned the members to attend in the house of lords The capital error was the legislative and hear the commission for the new union of Upper and Lower Canada, which parliament read. Mr. Peel, speaker, atfailed to extinguish the French national tired in court dress, attended by the years' trial, when the federal union was of lords where the commissioners in full substituted. The results fully justified robes performed the ceremonies. The the advocates of home rule. The hostil- members of the commons, led by the turn of his people and the citizens among ity, jealousy and opposition of the two speaker, returned to the house, where provinces lave disappeared. Doubtless Mr. Peel signed the roll and took the side. He belonged to the party number- duty by the privy councillors present and legislative building being a mass of people, all ing half the population and which for the members, who, as customary, took and he believed the policy of the govern. De Worms, under secretary of state for ment was wrong and injurious. Yet the the colonies was sworn in, he in accordattachment to home rule was not confined | ance with the Jewish custom, wore his to the dominant party. The minority hat, James Keir Hardie, labor represenhad rather be misgoverned at home for tative of the South division of Westham, appeared in the house wearing a cap. He failed to remove it during the time he was taking the oath. The speaker noticing that Mr. Hardie failed to remove the head covering at once called him to order. He reluctantly doffed his cap. With 670 members to take their places and be sworn in, some days must be occupied with formalities.

London, Aug. 6.-A series of conferences between the leaders of the Irish party and Gladstone have definitely resulted in such a degree of mutual confidence as promises to expedite greatly the advent of home rule for Ireland.

The acceptance by John Morley of the post of chief secretary for Ireland, the point upon which the McCarthyites laid considerable stress.

Michael Davitt took the oath yesterday without a sign of Conservative protest. London, Aug 6 .- John Dillon said last night, that the report that certain Irish members might take office under Mr. Morley is absurd. No member of the party he declared, would dare accept a place under any British government.

LONDON, Aug. 6 .- The Post says: 'Practically a certain division on the address in reply to the speech from the throne will not occur before next Thursday, owing to the large number of Un onists who will take part in the debate.

London, August 8.—The formalities organizing the house of commons were completed last week, and this morning, summoned to the house of lords, where the speech from the throne opening the first session of the 25th parliament was command of her majesty the Queen. parliament had been assembled in obedience to the terms of her majesty's proclamation of June 28th, by which the late parliament was dissolved. Previous to that dissolution, the speech added, the business of the session was completed, therefore it is not necessary for parliament now to continue its session for the annual period of a year for the transaction of financial or legislative business. Her majesty expresses the hope that when parliament meets again at the customary season it will again direct at tention to measures of social and domestic improvement, and that it will con tinue to advance in the path of useful and beneficient legislation which has been so judiciously followed at previous sessions. When the last portion of the Queen's

speech was read, it was greeted with groans by liberals. Mr. Barton, (conservative member for middle Armah) moved the address in reply to the Before the opening of the debate to day on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, Mr. Gladstone entered

members' oath. Neither the speech of Mr. Barton in moving the address, nor Mr. Cross who seconded it, attracted attention. Herbert Henry Asquith (Gladstonian,) moved an amendment declaring that the house had no confidence in the government. Thomas Butt (Gladstonian). secretary of the Northumberland miners mutual association, seconded the no con-

London, Aug. 9. - Wild cheers greeted Mr. Gladstone when he arose in parliament to-day to speak in the debate on the Queen's address. He said there was just cause of complaint against the gov ernment for having embarked the house in a useless debate.

Public Reception to the Hon. A. G Blair, Premier of New Brunswick.

[Condensed from the Fredericton Herald.]

The hon, A. G. Blair, premier of New Brunswick, returned from his trip to Great Britain and the continent on Friday evening, hearty and well. All classes of citizens irrespective of party turned out to accord him a welcome. Mrs. Blair who accompanied him was also in the best of health.

The reception committee have been busy during the week, and the result of their to the House together. They encounter- labors was the very fine demonstration which welcomed the first officer of the province to his home.

All are more or less familiar with the business that called the attorney general to Eagland. When the maritime bank failed it held \$35,000 of the people's money; money in many cases earned by the severest work. The liquidators of the bank thought that they could keep this money from the people, as represented by the government, by ap pealing to the privy council of England But New Brunswick had in this case, as in others that might be mentioned, a man able to take her people's part against the strongest and most learned pleaders of the mother Peel was the signal for renewed cheering | country. Mr. Blair represented the interby the opposition. Mr. Gladstone in his ests of the people before the privy council of remarks paid a graceful tribute to Mr. England, won his and their case, although Peel and expressed the hope that no dis- opposed by the opposition leader, Dr. Stockcordant note would be heard during the ton, and showed that he was willing and vote and Mr. Peel's induction into the fully competent to look after the rights of

> Nature appeared to be in favor of the demonstration, as just enough rain fell to lay the dust, then the sun came out in all its grandeur, making a very fine evening About seven o'clock the friends of the

hon, Mr. Blair began to gather at the Queen, till Queen street was pretty well blocked with carriages, when a move was made towards the railway station. Here a very large crowd had gathered, and when the whistle of the approaching train was heard the bands struck up a lively tune. Mr. Blair took a seat in a barouche drawn by four white horses. The various teams

then fell into line.

the predestined tactician of the campaign, so-called loyal minority. But the system life band playing the "Marseillaise." that the street was a mass of people and happier homes and freer privileges than any privilege to travel through a country where

Down Queen the line of march was made, bunting and flags meeting the eye at every turn from flagstaffs and windows, the display at the Queen hotel being especially striking; the sidewalks thronged with citizens and people from the country who had come to do honor to the premier of the province, a man whose speeches in the old country they have read with so much enthusiam. He had done honor there to the land and people of his birth, now it was the whom his life had passed to show him all respect and a cordial welcome home. Parlia ment square was reached, the steps of the the available space being thronged. When order had been restored a round of cheers went up for the hon. A. G. Blair, cheers that told the waiting multitude that the man when the province has called to the highest posi tion in her gift, has a mighty grasp upon the hearts of the citizens of the celestial city. The following address was then read by Sheriff Sterling:

To the Honorable A. G. Blair, Q. C., Premier and tected.
Attorney General of New Brunswick: SIR :- Your friends in this city and vicinity take his early opportunity of extending to you a cordial welcome on your return home from your visit to the nother country, and to congratulate you and the province upon the success of your mission The fact that business of a provincial nature alled you to England, caused the result of your mission to be watched with interest by the people the province generally, and the successful termin bank case before the privi ouncil, emphasizes the fact, that since this province has had a political existence it has always produced en equal to the task of looking after its interests ne highest tribunals in the realm.

Your decision to unite pleasure with business has which ours are copies; of judging of the condition of its people and of meeting representative men from almost every portion of the empire there on olitical and legal errands. The information you have thus received, we ven-

are to believe, has strengthened your attachment to your native land, and the desire to still labor for he prosperity and happiness of the people of New Brunswick, among whom you occupy a distinguishd and responsible position We desire to extend to Mrs. Blair, who accom. panied you on your trip, a hearty welcome home, and to express to you the hope that your stay abroad has been pleasant and beneficial, and that

in the councils of our country. Signed on behalf of your friends, JAMES TIBBITS. GEO A. HUGHES. fredericton, August 5th, 1892. The Attorney General in reply, said :

Mr. Sheriff, friends and neighbors :

I have only one regret that at this very happy moment I have not the endowmen of brain and tongue necessary to express my feelings. Those who know me know that it would be most agreeable to my feelings to meet each with a hearty handshake instead of being the principal figure in a reception such as this. When I reached New York I received a communication stating that a reception wou'd be tendered me. I could only accede with the request. I felt then and feel now that it would be impossible for me when the house met the members were to express my feelings on this happy occasion, one of the happiest of my life. (Cheers.) In your address you speak of my mission to the mother land and to my success while read. The speech announced that, by there. I am not insensible to the charma of victory. I have felt elated and gratified by former victories but when a victory such as this one has been achieved, I may take a little self-gratulation to myself. It was not alone because the case involved a sum of money belonging to my native province, it was because measures were involved and rights in peril that not only this province, but all others of the dominion would feel i carried adversely. It not only involved questions of a high political import, it also involved questions of great importance to you as a people. Party politics did to some extent enter into the issue and measures taken to impair the dignity of our public institutions. I could not enter upon a ligitation such

as this without giving to it all my best energies, for myself, my people and my country. My friends of the opposition espoused the anti-political aspect of the question, a position that if sustained would have torn away both honor and dignity from the province, and reduced it to the level of a county municipality. On the other hand we upheld with all our power those vital political privileges which are the groundwork of our provincial legislation. We were upheld in our contention. We will be able to add this sum of \$35,000 to our provincial exchequer. If they had won it would have been a great blow not only at our own province but all the other provinces. I will not trespass upon your patience to go into

I took occasion at the London dominior day banquet to dwell upon what seemed to be of exceptional value to us all. That when a question arose we had a tribunal to which we could appeal, knowing that we should meet the fullest measure of justice. There men had come from far off India to lay their cause before this tribunal. There were cases also from Africa, and from all the different parts of the British empire people had come laying their requests at the foot of the throne. These requests were granted by the Queen herself; she it was who really settled the questions, by the

advice of her ministers I will allow, yet by

her own wishes. When I saw all parts o the universe meeting there I could not but feel that it should strengthen our loyalty to the Queen and to the Empire. (Cheers) I see that there is a reference in the address to my journey; that you desire a few details of my travels while in the mother land. I could only at this time give you a cursory glance at the various things that impressed me abroad. One thing I found. I travelled in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany and Belgium and found that one could get along comfortably with the English tongue; that wherever I went there was always some one with whom I could communicate. I felt then the power of this great empire of which we form a part and of that mighty language which spreads to the uttermost parts of the earth. It is an all prevading tongue and appearances are that it is, in the end to supercede all other tongues and languages. Whether its spread is caused by commercial intercourse we know not but the facts remain that this language is spoken everywhere and I was

proud to belong to a nation, that claimed it

as its own. Only about one hundred years

ago it was spoken by fifteen millions of peo-

fifty millions whether under the British flag

hundred years we know not but it now ap-

pears that it will actually be a world lan-There were some things that did not imits ruins and blue sky, but can tell you that no land has a sunnier sky than our own. Cheers.) I saw the Swiss people and fine people they undoubtedly are, but a heartier, sturdier and more independent people I find in my own loved New Brunswick. Passing along down the Rhine I saw its old castles just as they have been for years but all these sights only tended to turn my head to the Rhine of America, our own St. John river, and the people who made its valleys

You refer also, and I appreciate it highly, enjoyed going away; we enjoyed in antici- It would be just as sound reasoning to say pation the sights and scenes of that land [The list of the leading people in the turn as the centre of the rich and grand, to say that a man committed suicide because procession is omitted on account of its but I must say getting home was the best. fallible personage. But it is necessary people. That was done under the fear candidate who was elected in the South nearly all the well known men of the city, dered me is to me more to be appreciated

comrades. This Edward Blake may be the power thus obtained to oppress the wagonette filled with workmen and a was lined on each side with pedestrians, so warm friends. New Brunswick offers

I realize my imperfections, no one knows my faults better than I do myself. but this demonstration shows me that I have still a strong hold upon the people of this city and On three streets including cross-streets. county and of the whole province. (Cheers.) This address you desire me to accept as an expression of your good will towards me. I shall always treasure it as such, and ap-

rompted this reception. ones, and you will not ask me to remain Mr. Sheriff, friends and neighbors, for the Talk about restriction! very complimentary reception you have tendered me, and may our aim always be the great British empire.

Three cheers and a tiger were then given, when the meeting broke up.

It would be needless to say that the lemonstration was the greatest that was ever accorded a citizen here, and Mr. Blair must feel gratified that although feted and applauded abroad yet the warmest welcome was for him in the land which his ability, judgment and patriotism have so ably pro-

Scott Act Controversy.

Editor of Advance: DEAR SIR :- I have again to ask for space in your paper, to say a few words in reply to an article over the signature of W. S. Brown, in your issue of July 21st inst.

Mr. Brown was mistaken when he thought by being away I would miss the ADVANCE. Although absent for a time, I happened to get back to Newcastle by the time the AD-VANCE came to hand. I would also say, for law of Maine, claims that it does not pro-Mr. Brown's information, I expect to be in hibit. Have we not a prohibitory law as town again in a short time.

better than one, although one be a sheep's they do not; but what would our country head;" but for once, at least, it has proved be without them? If a person were to untrue. Two heads made a failure this time. | talk of repealing these laws, people would Had Mr. Brown depended upon his own | begin to think of sending him to the lunation ability, in attempting to answer my letter, asylum. "Why," they say, "our lives and I feel sure he would have accomplished more. It is evident, that his associate, has not only | True, they do not prohibit, but they hinder an uncultivated, but an inferior intellect. I believe Mr. Brown, with all his failings, has too much common sense to write anything half so idiotic as much of that contained in the article to which his name is signed. I would advise him next time, to depend upon his own resources; it would be better to do without Latin phrases, and a few other expressions, which are but a mere attempt | the power of breaking it, but merely says at eloquence, than to have an article written which reflects such discredit upon the one power. over whose name it stands. I am very grateful to Mr. Brown for speaking of me as being such an innocent, harmless looking little fellow, and only regret that I cannot by this, that 'moral suasion' must be used to eturn the compliment.

He speaks of coming to hear me preach es, he did, and continued to come until I openly denounced his actions, when ceased to make his appearance. I may add when such a time came. Had I have upheld him in his non-performance of duty, oubtless he would have continued to attend our services-but the truth he could not stand and so made his exit. And telling pitiful stories, Mr. Brown might grant me the same liberty he takes himself. What more pathetic, and heart-softening story could one tell than Mr. Brown told before the Council at the July sitting, as he presented certain bills which he requested of his friends before the electors of Northit to pay? Says he: "I know I can't make you pay them, but as I have invested all my money in an unprofitable business, and by presenting the case before you, you might pay part of it at least as I need it know with what pathos it was told.)

Mr. Brown further says by way of advice to me, "Do not attempt to justify your true position by connecting yourself with our ministers." -I would like to ask Mr. Brown who he means by our ministers? Is it those who don't believe the bible, and who do believe in a license law? If it is by all means I shall keep clear of them.

The 'Wise Man' states that I made false statements. I have only to say that I am prepared to stand by all the statements which I made. It is quite evident from the way he equivocates that he and his party feel that they are fighting a lost cause. Mr. Brown fails in any particular to answer the questions asked him, or meet the statements

The question I asked:--How could reconcile his statement that "for every one port which showed that "seventeen out of twenty-one were convicted," he has perfectly ignored. Please explain yourself Mr. He still asserts that the temperance peo-

ple gave him the needed help to give the Scott Act a fair trial. I am prepared to prove that Mr. Brown, time and time again. before his dismissal, stated that he could not make the law a success, because the temperance people would not help him. In trying to reconcile the statements made in his letter with those made in his report, he reminds me of a man amid quick-sands—the more he tries to free himself the deeper he sinks. Better give it up, Mr. Brown! I am somewhat surprised that any man, especially an inspector, would say that "he did not know of an open bar-room in the County at the end of the year." If this be true why did the Warden say to the mover of the motion that "the newly-appointed inspector begin work at once,-"Give them a month to get cleared up." So, Mr. Brown, if you did not know of an open bar-room.

there were many others who did. In reference to the prosecution of the hotel-keepers of Newcastle, I wish to say that I did not say he never prosecuted them. I do say that during the last year of his office he told me he would not bother them for they were able to take care of their

I would like to ask Mr. Brown how many times he prosecuted or attempted to prosecute the principle rum-sellers in the town of Newcastle during the last year? The question why can be best answered, perple; now it is the speech of one hundred and haps, by a statement of a rum-seller who said "It took us a year to convince Mr

or not. What will be its spread the next Brown of the worth of money." Mr. Brown wants to know if it was a certain man to commit suicide. I can safely say that it was not the Scott Act for it makes no such provisions. I would attribute the cause to Mr. Brown's neglect of duty in not enforcing the law; and I do not think I put it too strong when I say that his blood calleth to Heaven for vengeance against Mr. Brown for not enforcing the law and thus delivering him from his miserable end. As I have already said, the Scott Act makes no provision for murder, etc .- it is the only that such things have occurred on account of it not being ento Mrs. Blair. We enjoyed the trip; we forced but that is not the fault of the law.

that a thing was stolen as the result of the across the sea, to which our minds always law which says, "Thou shalt not steal;" as of the C. T. A. being in force. Mr. Brown speaks of the License Law as something which offers protection and as

they believe this?

the License Law is in force, and I think I under license, ten sold without. Mr. Brown refers to Halifax as a sample of license sys. What are the facts concerning this city? Let me call your attention to one.

there are eighty-four room-shops. I would like to ask Mr. Brown if one-half of these are selling under license. It is here. as in every other place where the License preciate very much the warm feelings that | Law is in force; one man pays for a license and then from ten to twenty-five set up I have not as yet seen all my own little about him and he supplies them. Ask him why he allows them to sell and what is his longer from them. I will again thank you, reply "Because they are my best customers."

I would like to ask can a law be enforced better under the license system than under best welfare of New Brunswick and the the C. T. A.? Will it not be illegally sold under the License Law if sold in defiance the C. T. A.? Was not such a license system as Mr. Brown speaks of in force at one time in St. John? And what were the results? The bar-room proper was closed at a certain time, but one in a secret place was opened up, and rum sold till midnight or

As regards the kinds of liquors to be sold the rumseller will please himself. You may be sure that if a man is bad enough to sell it, he will sell that which he can make the most money out of-it is the money wants. If he can manufacture liquor for four or five cents a gallon, which will answer the purpose, he is not going to pay a large price for that which only meets the same end and leaves him with less profits. Looking this question fair in the face, I think we will all admit, that the only way

to supress this evil, is to retain the C. T. A. until we get a better law to take its place. Mr. Brown in referring to the prohibitory regards murder, theft and other crimes It is an old maxim, that, "Two heads are Do these laws prohibit? Strictly speaking property are not safe with these laws!" much crime from being committed which otherwise would be. So it is with the Scott Act or a prohibitory law; it will greatly suppress the traffic and hinder much crime from being committed if it does not prohibit. The law of God is a prohibitory law, but does it strictly prohibit? No. A law laid

down by God or man does not rob man of that he shall suffer for the exercising of such Mr. Brown says: "People must become voluntarily prohibitionists before prohibition will become a success." I suppose he means bring about prohibition. Moral suasion is good in its place, but He who perfectly understands human nature, deemed it wise to place man under a law which says, "Thou shalt not" and which inflicts punishment just here, that it was not a sad day with us for disregarding it. In that Book of Books upon which our laws are claimed to be found-

> people were all voluntarily prohibitionists, we would have no need of such a law; but because they are not, is the reason why we require such a law. I wish to say in conclusion, that if it is my privilege, it will give me much pleasure to discuss this question with Mr. Brown or any

ed, a prohibitory law stands pre-eminent.

while moral suasion takes second place. If

umberland previous to the day of election. It will be somewhat difficult for me to go to Northumberland on such an occasion, am now broken down in health, I thought | but most gladly will I go if it is in my power. There are many other things which I would like to say, but, Mr. Editor, I have very much." (Only those who heard him already trespassed upon your precious space, so I will now conclude my remarks.

Thanking you for the privilege of discussing this subject through your columns. I am, respectfully yours, G. C. CRABBE. Cape Tormentine, West. Co., July 30, 1892.

for July 23rd and 30th very well illustrate the vast and varied field covered, and the wide scope of the subjects presented, by this In the number for July 23d, No. 2508, is an article by St. Loe Strachey on "Ulster and Home Rule," which will be a revelation

to those who think that Ireland unamimous.

THE NUMBERS OF LITTEL'S LIVING AGE

offers some delightful little bits of historical curiosities, -lotteries, slavery, witchcraft, each alike comes in for its share of attention. "Some Great Jewish Rabbis," by Charles H. H. Wright, with copious footnotes; "A Visit to Count Tolstoi," "French Girls Schools," 'The Plague of Voles in Scotland," "The Last Duke of York," are the titles of

other articles well worthy of special mention.

BAZAAR & PICNIC AT REDBANK!

St. Thomas' Catholic Congregation of Redbank will

A Grand Bazaar and Picnic AUGUST 16TH.

THE "RUSTLER" will leave Chatham at 10 a. m., calling at Douglastown, Newcastle, Nelson and other intermediate

St Michael's C. T. A S. Band will be in attendance

Commencing at 2 p. m.

FOR SALE!

FRUITS

VEGETABLES IN THEIR SEASON. ----ALSO----

THE USUAL STOCK Fresh Groceries, Flour, Corn-

meal, Oatmeal, &c.

FOR SALE.

achinery and improvements will be sold at Public Fown of Newcastle, on Thursday the first day of

EXCURSIONS

____TO____

Newcastle, 2nd August, 1892.

BA Commencing on Saturday, July 9th, the Str Miramichi will carry excursionists on SATURDAY

of each week, from Newcastle and Chatham, to Bay du Vin and return for TWENTY FIVE CENTS. THEO. DESBRISAY,