Lottery 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 1, 1895. Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR

Attested as follows : "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings them. selves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.



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

R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. Jno. H. Connor, Pres, State Nat'l Bank. A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING. WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 14, 1893. Capital Prize, \$75,000

100,000 Numbers In the Wheel. LIST OF PRIZES \$75,000 is..... 5,000 is..... 2,500 are..... 1,000 are..... 5,000 7,500 20,000 200 are..... 00 PRIZES OF 200 PRIZES OF 100 are..... 18,000 20 000 60 are..... 40 are..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. \$100 are..... 40 are...... TERMINAL PRIZES. amounting to \$265,460

One-Twentieth 25c. Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets at \$5; Two-Fifths \$2:

One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50c;

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.

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

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on applica-tion to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in an

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

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that 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. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters. on the market for the sale of which vendors receive

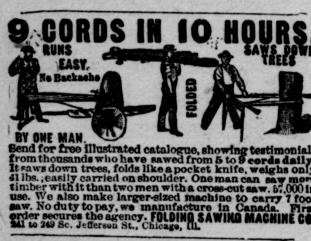
enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and

SALESMAN Wanted -Salary and expenses paid. BROWN BROS. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont

Pulp Wood & Logs Wanted.

The Pulp Company, Chatham, will pay \$2.75 per cord for good, clean, sound spruce in 4½ or 9 foot lengths and not less than 6 inches in diameter, delivered in their mill yard. They are also prepared to make contracts for logs to be delivered at Chatham during the season. Porticulars on application. MARITIME SULPHITE FIBRE Co. Ltd.

Chatham, N. B. 4th January, 1893.



DOAKTOWN CRIST-MILL. The subscriber has made arrangements with the Canada Eastern Railway Company by which wheat, bar-

ley, corn or buckwheat grain to be ground will be conveyed from different points and returned at following rates: Between Chatham and Doaktown, The grain will be taken from the station to mill and returned free of charge and receive promy HARVIE DOAK.

TO Ignatius Redmond, of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and Cecily Redmond, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power aring date the Twenty Second day of June, in the ar of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty Five and made between the said Ignating Redmond, of Chatham, in the County of Northum berland, farmer, of the one part and Harrier Jane Irvine of the same place, widow, of the second part: which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the Third day October, A D. 1885, in Volume 64 of the Count Records pages 38 and 39, and is numbered 34 in sai rolume. There will in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having beenmade in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the First day of May next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, in said County at 12 clelely produced the said Power of the Post Office, Chatham, in said County, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely:—"All and singular that certain "piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being on the west side of the Great Road (Cleading from Chatham to Richibacto) in the said "Parish of Chatham, bounded as follows, to wit:
"On the east by the said Great Road leading from formerly owned by the late George Cripps. On the west by lands now occupied by George Searle, and George Searle, which said piece or parcel of land and premises was conveyed to the said Ignatius Redmond by Thomas Hart and Johanna Hart.

"severally and containing six acres more or less. Together with all and singular the buildings and provements thereon, and the rights, members, ivileges and hereditaments and appurtenances to same belonging or in any manner appertaining emainders, rents, issues and profits thereof &c. of the said Ignatius Redmond and Cecily his wife, in, to or upon the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the Thirteenth day of December, A. D

L. J. TWEEDIE, MARY HARRIET LETSON. Sol. for Mortgagee. Sole Executrix of the late Harriet Jane Irvine

SMELT SHOOKS

----for sale by----

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B. . - FEBRUARY 16, 1893.

Faults of the New Criminal Code.

Judge Taschereau has written an open letter to Sir John Thompson pointing out a large number of defects in the criminal law of 1892 which is to come into effect on 1st July next. The learned judge goes at length in the matter citing examples of confusing line of the Caraquet railway. The minister | treatment. provisions as to classification, punishment, etc., of crimes and misdemeanors.

and concludes as follows .-"Let me assure you, that, had it at all been possible for me to think, for one moment, that you were the author of this one, I would not have taken the liberty to address you these comments. The mistakes have been made somewhere, and there lie, perhaps, the principal causes of the ill-success, first, to place too much reliance on Sir James Stephen's draft; and secondly, to form too light an estimare of the difficulties that lie in the drafting of a code, a mistake that has, in England, put such powerful arms in the hands of the opponents of codification, as to enable them, by itself almost alone, to resist successfully, so far, all endeavors in that direction. I myself, though, at one time, of opinion that a code of criminal law would be of great advantage to Canada, and might be prepared with out very serious difficulties, am free to admit that I, now, have, to say the least, grave doubts on the subject. A revision and consolidation, not a mere compilation, of the statutory law, would, perhaps, be all that is necessary in that direction to supply the present needs of the administration of justice in Canada.

"Should Parliament, however, not determine to withdraw the present one. temporarily at least, I suggest that the ends of justice might perhaps require that the date of its coming into force should be postponed."

Attached to the letter is a running comment on those sections of the code, which in the opinions of Judge Taschereau require reconsideration ed that a free state could not long preserve tions exhaustively.

Ottawa Notes and News.

The business-like character of the session of parliament Ottawa, when compared with former sessions, is noteworthy. The address in reply to the Speech from the throne was never put through so soon after the meeting of parliament, nor were the estimates so soon submitted, or s large a number of the items thereof passed as are already voted. This unusual characteristic of the proceedings gives color to the conjectures that it is the government's intention to make the present session a short one and to have an autumn session of parliament, at the close of which the House will be dissolved and an appeal made to the electors on an issue entirely connected with tariff reform.

POST OFFICE RETUBNS. The report of the post master general for the year ended 30th January, 1892. shows that at that time there were 8,288 post offices in operation in the Dominion, an increase of 227 over the last year. Six hundred and fourteen miles have been added to the mail route, and the annual mail travel has increased from 27,152,543 miles in 1891 to 28,462,388 miles in 1892. The number of post offices in the country at 1st July was 8,288, of which 3,060 were in Ontarie, 1,486 in Quebec, 3,481 in Nova Scotia, 1,123 in New Brunswick, 321 in P. E. Island, 187 in British Columbia, 406 in Manitoba and 206 in the Territories. The post route mileage is 59,519 and the travel thereon 28,462,

The estimated number of letters mailed was 102,850,000; of postal cards, 20,815, 000; of transient newspapers, 34,044,000. There was a slight decrease in the number of registered letters passing by mail within the Dominion during the year, the estimated number number being 3 286,700 as compared with 3,292,000 in 1891. One hundred and forty-sever cases of abstraction of contents, or por tion of contents, or loss of registered letters, containing money sent through the Canadian post office, occurred during the year ended June 30, 1892, which was eight less than in the previous year.

With regard to postage stamps, the deputy postmaster general says that letter cards, similar to those in use in Great Britain, Austria and other European countries are being prepared, and will be issued to the public in a short time. It is also intended to introduce a postal card of a larger size than that now in use. which will be found convenient for price lists and notices of like character. The total value of stamps of all kinds issued to postmasters during the year was \$3. 356,740.60, and the amount on hand on 30th June was \$563,481.40.

The gross postal revenue for the year was \$3,542,611.02, showing an increase of \$167,723.36 over last year, and the expenditure was 4 205,985.26, an increase of \$185,245,32. The large increase in the expenditure is owing to the payment of \$53,994.42 to the Canadian Pacific railway for additional mail service, and of \$44,673 to the Montreal Ocean Steamship company for conveyance of mails between Canada and the United Kingdom.

The amount of deposits received was \$555.630 in excess of the previous year. and the withdrawals showed a correthat of the previous fiscal year.

STEAMBOAT ENGINEERS.

One of the government measures brought down this session is a bill to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act. three of the Inspection Act:

and every person who offends against this section shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars: Provided, however, that if a steamboat leaves a port with a complement of engineers, and on her voyage is deprived of their services, or the services of any of them, without the consent, fault or collusion of the master, owner or any one interested in the steamboat, the deficiency may be temporarily supplied until engineers holding such certificates can be obtained.

GLOUCESTER CO. COAL DEPOSITS. Mr. Burns, M. P. for Gloucester had a long interview on Thursday with Hon. Mr. Daly, minister of the interior, concerning the discovery of large seams of coal on the asked for samp'es of the coal before replying to Mr. Burns' request that a member of the geological staff be instructed to make an official examination and report, but intimat ed that the matter would be very favorably considered and promptly acted on. Mr Burns informed the minister that a sixteen inch seam had been located within easy distance of Shippegan harbor, and that the coal was pronounced first quality by experts, and that it was now being used to heat the Caraquet road's ca.s. He pressed on Hon. Mr. Paly the importance of the trade bearing of the coal mines, hundreds of miles nearer to Montreal by rail or water than the Nova Scotia pits, as well as the fact that they would render the I. C. R. independent of the newly constructed Nova Scotia coal BRIBE-TAKERS.

On motion for the second reading of his bill to disfranchise electors who have taken bribes, Dr. Weldon of Albert explained its provisions and objects at some length. He said its machinery was largely taken from a bill introduced by Hon. Edward Blake in 1876, the only changes being in the direction of simplification. But it differed from Blake's bill in its aim in that it recognized the right of voting as a grave power that should not be left in the hands of those found unworthy of the trust. The punish ment was disfranchisement for a term covering two elections, thereby giving the guilty time for repentance. Its chief object, however, was to protect the commonwealth as well as the honest voter. History showcalled into play after it had taught a wholesome lesson in a few constituencies. Objection might be raised that the bill did not punish the givers as well as the receivers of bribes, and that there was much such legislation already on the statute book, bu his answer to this was that it was simple its machinery and direct in its bearings. He appealed to the members, irrespective of party, if the Elections Petition act was not a failure as an instrument for purging constituencies of impurity, and had become rather the instrument of personal or political revenge or legal cupidity. (Hear, hear.) The hope of his measure was to disentangle purification from party turmoil by making it easy for honest men in their own behalf. Dr. Weldon quoted from an address of Balfour's to show that the bribery evil was of no recent growth. After the demagogues came the bribers, says the historian of Athens. and, asked the speaker, were they not enemies of their race who destroyed that beautiful civilization in so short a time? In concluding a brilliant and scholarly address, Dr. Weldon said they were but a poor recreant crew if they failed to preserve the free institutions the English race had purchased a great cost. (Applause.)

Newspapers and Dominion Patronage. The report of the Dominion Auditor-

general shows that the amounts paid to the different newspaper proprietors of the 30th June, 1892 for advertising and printing (with exception of payments for work done for revising and returning officers) were as follows :-NEW BRUNSWICK.

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1 7 34 31 120 303 328 153 16 27 30 99 151 57	7957720367427
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1 7 34 31 120 303 328 153 16 27 30 99 151 57 58	79577203674273
1 7 34 31 120 303 328 153 16 27 30 99 151 57 58 3,682	79577203674273
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	101 14 6 163 213 13,276 116 15 273 4 19 136 71 647 184 169 35 13,870 26 \$ 81 326 54 124 9,505 734 48 17

A good many people appear to imagine that the patronage of the Dominion Government is a bonanza for the newspapers.

Scott Act Administration. is to take the place of section forty- in two parts-one in the form of a letter higher courts are equally detrimental to a pretty good catch, notwithstanding the adverse to the present methods of en- the growth of public confidence in the fact that 1892 has been pronounced an off No person shall employ another as forcing the Act, and the other in the law. It was because of this view of the year. It is as follows :-engineer, and no person shall serve as engineer of any passenger steamboat, of form of an editorial criticising the views matter prevailing in the minds of our whatever tonnage, or on any freight steam- expressed therein—the whole being evi- legislators that the section of the law boat of over one hundred and fifty tons gross, dently intended to add to the perplexity authorising the appointment of Scott Act unless the person employed or serving as engineer holds a certificate from the Minister for that grade in which he is to be employed; temperance cause alike. The palpable in- in which those officers should proceed in

sincerity of the writer would, in any case, the discharge of their duties. The secshut our columns against him, even if he had not failed to send his real name with his correspondence, and unless his object was the facetious one of making a travesty upon the correspondence and editorial on the same subject which appeared in Saturday's World, we can hardly understand how he managed to have the impudence to assume that he could gain access to the ADVANCE's columns for the purpose of practically making a farce of a subject that requires the most serious

lieve it is the best existing law for the suppression of the evils of the liquor traffic. However much the minority may differ from the majority, no one will question the fact that it is every good citizen's duty to give their moral support to the enforcement of the Act, in just the same way as it is the duty of those who may have worked at the polls and voted against those who introduced the protective policy in Canada, to stand by and support the officers who are appointed to collect duties or excise taxation under that policy-now that it has become law. It is not sound policy, or consistent with correct ideas of public administration to condemn the enforcement of the Scott Act because of certain objectionable practices and pretty glaring mistakes made in connection with that work during the past year. Those who take the ground that the Act should be abandoned because the Inspector, his lawyer and the Scott Act magistrate have made a debt for the County, when more honest and intelligent management of the prosecuions would have left meney in the Scott Act fund with which to continue the efforts to enforce the law, are illogical and no doubt belong to the class who do and amendment. This appendix covers its life if wholesale corruption prevailed. not wish to see it enforced under any cir-He did not think the bill would be often cumstances. But we do not think they are, in reality, any greater enemies of the law than that other extreme class who are ready to accept without criticism and blindly sanction anything and everything that may be done in the name of the law. If there were no dishonest men in the world, no sharpers and cheats in business circles, no boodlers in politics, no hypocrites in the pews and no rascals in the pulpit, it might be safe to assume that every man who became a Scott Act Inspector thereby gave a guarantee of his integrity, truthfulness and wisdom; that every lawyer who made Scott Act prosecutions his principal business was a friend of "the cause" and beyond suspicion of espousing it for "filthly lucre," and that every magistrate who showed a disposition to be guided by such Inspectors and lawyers was almost divinely inspired. The experienced, however, are not so easily carried away, for they realise that o law-especially those laws dealing with moral and domestic questions—can be successfully administered, save or a well established basis of intelligence, purity, honesty and self respect. I would be unfair and incorrect to say that these elements have been absent in the administration of the Scott Act in Northumberland during the past year; but i would be equally unfair not to note that Maritime provinces for the year ending | they were not present as much as they should have been. It may also be affirmed that it is to this absence and not to any other cause, that failures in the enforcement of the Scott Act are due. if such hesitancy and doubts as may cool Bathurst Courier..... \$ 19 04 the arder of Scott Act enthusiasts exist, the fault lies principally at the door of

the inspector and his legal adviser. It is generally conceded that Inspector Menzies started out in the performance of his duties with the intention of performing them faithfully. His previous record had fully established the fact that he was lacking in prudence and veracity, while he had plenty of zeal. He was withal, ignorant of even the first principles of law and, therefore, required good advice in the more difficult parts of his work. His primal needs were a better knowledge of the value of truth, of prudence and of the law. The unfortunate Conway pepisode has demonstrated 8 badly off he still is in respect of these prime necessities. He really did not stable in executing that search warrant, that it was absolutely necessary, under the law, to exhaust all peaceable means of endeavoring to enter and to inform stand on the bridge and hook and play. the householder of the warrant before breaking the door. It transpires that the lieved liquor was kept for illegal sale. Is perhaps at Indiantown on the Southwest it, therefore, any wonder that the door Miramichi and at the Ox-Bow on the chargeable to the Inspector having gins generally about 15th May, lasting Act as well as of other laws-place the trout are taken in large quantities all blame of such mistakes where they be- through the season, and whose fishing

long, the better it will be all round. some of the legal advice which the In. two lbs. each at the head of tide, spector secured and which was of the and disinterested advice we do not believe there would be a single failure to convict offenders against the Scott Act in sponding diminution of \$645,138.43. but the foregoing list shows that while a Northumberland. If a lawyer can, by Since May the deposits have each month few of them are practically maintained virtue of being a councillor and thereby the Nepisguit the first week in June. past century has never had such a majority been in excess of the withdrawals, thus out of the public treasury, the majority having a preponderating influence in There is good fishing for them in the indicating that the disturbing effect of do not receive as much from that source police affairs, as well as in the appointment Rough Waters, but their headquarters for The bill that I propose to lay before the the reduced rate of interest (adopted in as they do from the average mercantile of an inspector, so control the latter the season are in the vicinity of and a house reiterates the five propositions laid 1889) upon the older balances has practi- customer. Thus, of the twenty-two New officer as to induce him to make a contract few miles below Pabineau Falls. There cally ceased. The list of savings banks Brunswick papers in the foregoing list, for so much in fees per prosecution -- are several proprietors of the region, but had 8 new offices added to it, making the two of them received \$27,146.62 out of a whether successful or not is it not the Nepisguit Angling Association with number 642 on the 30th June. The total total of \$29,581.32, leaving \$2,434.70 reasonable to expect that the man thus its club house and pools are, pernumber of deposits received was 145,423, amongst the remaining twenty-an aver- controlled will be induced to make more haps, the best known. They own Grey, and the amount \$7.056.002; the total age of 121.73 each. The ADVANCE, it prosecutions than he can succeed with? Ledge, Green's, Red Pine, McMannus' number of withdrawals 77.381, and the will be seen, received \$21.94, while the It is not so much convictions as fees that Conway, Baldwin, Crossing, Pine and amount \$7,230,839 14. The average other Miramichi papers managed to work the lawyer looks after; not so much to Flint Rock pools and "The Upper pool." deposit was \$48 52, and the average up to average. Since 30th June, when suppress the traffic as to have cases prose. These are the principal pools, but there withdrawal \$93.44. The total balance, the auditor's newspaper account closed cuted, and when he has a magistrate also are others. They extend from Grey including accrued interest, at the credit | the ADVANCE has not received anything | inclined to be influenced by him, what is | pool, which is four and a half miles above of depositor's accounts, was \$22,298. | whatever from the Dominion treasury, more natural than that there should be Bathurst, to a distance of three and a 401.65, being an average to each depositor for it is encouraging the government to convictions that are too often open to ap- half miles up river. of \$201.24, or an increase of \$5.80 over practice economy in every way. We peal and the consequent extra expense hope the other papers are doing likewise. that follows? We think it will be con-

ceded, on a reasonable consideration of of the river as well as the private the subject, that one failure to convict guardians report the weight of fish a lar A writer, who is evidently of the same after a prosecution is carried on, is worse ger average than those of former seasons, class as "A Temperance Wail," from in its moral effect upon the administra- which they attribute to the planting of whom a letter appeared in last Saturday's tion of the Act than ten failures to prose- Restigouche fry in those waters. We The following section, which is of im- World, favors us with a communication cute cases that are merely suspected; and have not seen the full record of the river, contance to steamboat men and engineers on the subject of the Scott Act, which is the effect of unsuccessful appeals to the but that of the Association waters shows

" 22 3 "

The central idea in connection with the

and diligently prosecute the same. That section clearly contemplates matter involved is that the people of faithful and diligent enquiry respecting Northumberland have twice affirmed the character of the information against their determination to have the Scott Act suspected parties by the inspector, and in force, because a majority of them bethat he shall be satisfied that there is reasonable and probable cause to believe that the Act is being violated and that the same can be proved by competent witnesses on oath, for, as we have just said, a failure to convict is worse in its moral effect than ten failures to prosecute in doubtful cases. It is because the wholesome and

> followed that the conditions exhibited at the last meeting of Council was found exist. No good citizen ought to complain of any necessary expense in carrying out the law, but it was the element of unnecessary, unreasonable and illegal expenditure that disgusted the people. What better index was needed of the character of the prosecutions than the fact that about one-half of the fines imposed were uncollected? for let it be rememberthat in the delinquent cases, it was the fines that were allowed to stand uncollected, while the costs were more sharply looked after. The whole business was done in such a reckless and lax manner and with such an evident and predominating purpose of securing costs and fees for those carrying on the prosecutions, that the genuine enforcement of the Act had practically become a secondary consideration. And so persistently had he business been run on this rasis—especially during the latter part of the year -that failures to convict, and to collect in cases wherein fines were imposed, were numerous and even the current penses could not be realised. view of the then approaching session of Council and the financial showing that was inevitable, almost a dead halt was called and the manufacture of a County debt at the Chatham Scott Act mill was, for the time, suspended. Had it not been for the houest indignation and disgust manifested at the County Council over the manner in which the inspector had caused the Scott Act fund to be raided, we should, probably, have had a continuation of the abortive class of prosecutions which mainly resulted in big fees for counsel. And it is a fortunate thing for the County that last October's municipal election was not a biennial one, for had it been so, we should, in all probability, have the Inspector | miles by the river, and the fishing worked for all he was worth for the purpose often taken in as an appetiser for breakof swelling police court and attorney's costs, fast after an early arrival. The hospitality In adopting this as the keynote the mos regardless of the effect of the work done of the members of the Nepisguit Angling upon the popularity or otherwise of the Scott Act.

We hope the Inspector will make a new beginning. He has learned enough to enable him to conduct any case that he ought to prosecute. Let him be sure that he has proper evidence on which to convict before proceeding and he will have no trouble. If, however, he continues, to bring doubtful cases through advice of counsel too eager for fees, and to prosecute them before a magistrate too willing to convict, we shall contipue to have appeal cases like those of last year for which we have yet to see the bils of the lawyers at Fredericton, and a large balance of fines which will never be collected, while the costs incurred and chargeable upon the County will become so great that the ratepayers will eventually be disgnsted with the whole business.

Nepisizuit Trout and Salmon

We have had many enquiries respecting the fishing waters of the North Shore, but one of last week from a gentleman in Rochester, who seemed to think that he could step from some of our railway trains and immediately begin to cast for the king of fishes seemed, at first, quite ridiculous, until the idea presented itself that the Nepisguit really offered an opportunity of filling the bill, for as, a matter "Rough Waters" and at least one good salmon pool may be seen from the car windows of passing trains, and one might although he could not land a salmon.

The Nepisguit, we think, is the poor man had, all along, been advised by earliest of our sea trout streams. Fishhis rather costly lawyer, that by virtue of ing for sea trout at the foot of the Rough his being Scott Act Inspector he had the Waters-half an hour's drive from the right, even without a warrant, to break | hotel at Bathurst-is better than at any open the doors of any place where he be- other point on the North Shore, save was so soon battered in and that the Little Southwest. The Nepisguit fishing. officers thereby became trespassers? That however, is at least a fortnight earlier notable failure of the law was entirely than that at the other two places, and bebeen badly advised, and the sooner all about three weeks. There is no river friends of law and order-of the Scott in Canada in which both salmon and pools are so easily reached, as the We refer to the Conway case, however, Nepisguit. One May day, two years ago. only to illustrate the worthlessness of the writer killed eighteen trout averaging stitutional history. Peel's party numbered most expensive character. Under safe proprietor of the Keary house has since built a "wigwam" on his property at the spot and it is an ideal resort for that kind The salmon make their appearance in

The season opened later last year than usual, and the government officials incharge

" 20 2 " " 21 1 " " 23 no fishing

" 24 l salmon

no fishing

16 3 salmon

" 26 to July 8 28 salmon, 5 grilse.

sea trout.

" 11 1 salmon, 5 grilse, 4 trout.

" 14 and 15, 2 salmon, 1 grilse, 8 trout.

It will be observed that the records in-

clude trout in the latter part of the sea-

is that before the grilse come, no account

taken from the middle of May until the

close season. It should also be stated

that the waters were not fished constant-

record for some of the days during the

which accounts for there being no

Aug. 5 1 sa mon. 13 sea trout

6 4 grilse, 10 trout.

" 19 & 20 7

24 1

July 9 to 19th 35

" 20 to 26 (no record)

" 7 and 8 no fishing.

" 9 3 grilse.

" 27 1 salmon, 1 grilse.

4 grilse

29 1

23 1

" 5 grilse

1 salmon 5 grilse

" I sea trout

14 sea trout

Every Municipality wherein the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 has been or shall be proclaimed, is hereby authorised to appoint one or more inspectors, whose duty it shall be to search out and prosecute all offenders against the second part of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 and when any information is given to such inspector, etc., that there is cause to suspect that some person is violating or has violated any of the provi sions of the second part of the said Act &c. it shall be his duty to make diligent enquiry into the source of the information and if there is reasonable and probable cause, &c he shall make an information for such violation before a court of competent jurisdiction

prudeut policy indicated has not been

Nepisguit tide-head.

occasion being the presentation of the hon rule bitt by Mr. Gladstone. There was a disorderly rush for seats by the members at the opening of the doors at noon. They shoved and struggled like a mob of excur sionists, several being thrown to the flo in the crush and trampled upon. As Mr Gladstone entered the house at 3.30 p. m every liberal and Irish nationalist stood up and greeted him with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers. When he arose som minutes later to introduce his home ru bill there was another demonstration so enthusiastic and irrepressible that it was several minutes before he could begin. M Gladstone spoke in a clear, strong and resonant voice. He said:-I would ask leave to introduce make better provisions for the government of Ireland. In 1886 it was said that there

London, Feb. 13.—The house of common

was crowded to the doors to-day, the

were only two ways of governing Ireland. through an autonomy or coercion. The of fact, the Intercolonial Railway bridge choice lay between these two, and the choice was imposed upon Ireland it came in the shape of a permanent law added to the statute book, and became the foundation a system of oppressive laws inflicted upon a country from without. The imposition of this system upon Ireland in defiance of the voice and judgment of a vast majority of the constitutional representatives, constituted a Irish fiscal affairs. state of things of such a character that while it existed it offended against the traditions of the harmony and self-governmert of a people who could not be brought into sympathy with the law and without which sympathy it could have no trusocial stability in civilization. What been the result? I have been in cabinets the queen, and in concert with no less the sixty or seventy statesmen, and among them there has only been one Irishman, the Duke of Wellington, while Lord Castlereach was the only other Irishman who sat in the British cabinet since the establishment of that union, where Pitt promised equal laws to both countries. In 1832 there was the greatest majority ever known in our con-140, but it did not reach a point where there was only Irish representation. No has that representation come to this day. and the broken promises of our country is written unhappily and indelibly in our history. The eighty five nationalists that were in parliament in 1886 have now been reduced to eighty and England during the in this house as at this present moment down as the cardinal principles in 1885. The first object of these is to establish a legislative body sitting in Dublin to con-

duct both the legislation and the administration of Irish distinct from imperial affairs, exacting only the conditions : First-That the Irish do nothing inconsistent with imperial unity, as far as the convictions and intentions of the govern-

ment are concerned. Secondly-That the equality of the kingdoms must be borne in mind. Thirdly-That equitable reparation must be made to the imperial charges,

Fourthly-Every practicable for the protection of the minority must be be such as in the judgment of the promoters

bring about these desired results.

ment of Ireland. I have named certain acts concerning the crown, the regency, with foreign nations, titles, treason, aliens and coinage. In return for these incapabilities the bill

secures religious personal freedom for the people of Ireland.

from the American constitution, that the eral's Secretary, will testify . executive should deprive the vice royalty from all party character, that the appointments should be for six years, and should be free from religious disability. There should be a revolution of the sovereign

power from the sovereign to the vicercy.

Every power should be left to the viceroy

Regarding the legislative council, I do not think it is warranted without some strong necessity arises. Ireland has looked to a legislative council as affording her the best constitutional method for meeting her We have mislaid the record for 1891 expectations, and this would give the minor but have that for 1890, which may be ity the means of vocal expressions thus interesting to those who wish to compare securing a full, fair and deliberate consideration of its views. The number in this legislative council the bill fixes at forty eight, and the term to be eight years; that of the assembly to be four. A new constituency would be created possessing a ratable value of £20 sterling either as owner or oc

vote in more than one district. The bill provides that in case of a dead " 28 to Aug. 3. 4 salmon, 16 grilse, 28 lock the two assemblies will be required to come together, and the fate of the bill be decided by these joint assemblies; while an appeal, if taken, shall be to the privy council alone and not to the privy council

cupier of land. No one constituent would

of the house of lords. In regard to the judges, the bill provides they shall not be removed except for cause. This cause corresponds with the regular colonial provision, as does also the clause pro on and not in the earlier part. The reason viding that any act passed by the Irish Legisis kept of trout, which, however, may be lature shall be operated only so far as it not in conflict to the acts passed by parliament. It is further provided that two exchequer judges shall be appointed under the great seal to control the financial bus ness. Apart from these all judges shall be appointed as now. In regard to the meeting of parliament or the legislature a clause

The Nepisguit Angling Association has provides that it shall meet on the first Tuesa very pleasantly situated "Camp" on the day in September. bluff overlooking Flat Rock pool, which Regarding the constabulary, the bill profor comfort and convenience, also, is not poses a gradual, not abrupt, dissolution, excelled by any in the province. It has with a control during the transition stage, dining and sleeping apartments, a separate by the viceroy, ultimately the constabulary kitchen, an ice house, etc. Few to be replaced by police, local areas to be establishments of the kind are so near controlled by Irish authority. The retention of the Irish members to a large extent railway stations. Gloucester Junction on the I. C. R. is only about a mile distant was taken out of the hands of the govern ment in 1886 and has gradually entirely from the Association's waters and guides, dropped out. Now the government is canoes, etc., are to be had at reasonable yielding to the wish that they should be re rates. Fishermen arrange for these in tained and I believe that retention is not time to have them ready for business on open to the charge of serious practical diffi the arrival of the train and have actually culty. There is to be one system of legislanded asalmon within an hour of step. lation for all three kingdoms as to internaping from the train. The distance from | tional trade, under the head of commercial Gloucester junction to Camp is only four legislation, in which is included, first, the customs duties; secondly, the excise duties, and thirdly, the post office and telegraphs. valuable results will be obtained, and will be likely to avoid friction between Association is as great as their splendid the agents of the imperial and Irish governwaters are attractive, and we expect to ments; also a larger and more liberal trans take our first salmon of the season there fer could be made to Ireland than on any this year and the first sea-trout from other principal. It is hoped that we may escape the collecting of internal revenue by the imperial authorities, and to escape the Mr. Gladstone Introduces the Muchof and Long-Expected Home Rule Bill. exercise of all taxing power except in the three branches referred to; also it is hoped

> tax not levied in Ireland Fourthly-Any motion or resolution ex-

clusively affecting Great Britain. The whole business is full of thorns and brambles, but its object, the autonomy or self-government of Ireland in all matters properly Irish, is one which the Irish cannot raise any difficulty about. The principle which is bound to give effect is that Ireland should bear her fair share in the imperial expenditure. There are three modes in which this might be done.

First-The lump sum adopted in 1886 called the method of tribute. This method has disappeared in the new plan for the retention of Irish members. Another method may be described as a quota or fixed amount for the five per cent. amount taken out of the common fund to be debited to Ireland. The merit of this plan is that if the quota were

The third method is that of deducting from the Irish revenue the amount due to

will be in our hands in case of an imperial ex- air, he alights on the snow below. penditure. Supposing Ireland were allowed the excise stamps and income tax, the excise dangerously near the suicidal line. is, as a license, postal and crown lands, her revenue matter of fact, no more dangerous than would be £5,600,000. Suppose she under- many another sport, and the accidents are took to pay the charges of her civil govern- few, for those who make the jump have ment, including her proportion of the cost long been trained in the skiman's arts. In of constabularly expenditure, it would be the Fatherland the annual tournament held £5 160,000, leaving Ir-land a clear surplus in the leading cities are the great sport-The plans of government are inspired by the attraction of his presence when

a plan to redeem the character of the country and its political genius from the old and inveterate dishonor and to magnify the strength, greatness, glory and union of the It is one of our foreign importations which empire. Either this plan or something closely resembling it must shortly become a law. the home of the sport in the U. S. and the The alternative would be a demand for a reneal of the union. She no longer asks that State, The champion ski-runner of the severance from the imperial power, and that world. Thorger Hemmestvedt, who has won being so, the sooner the deed is signed and the greatest honors in Norway and America. sealed the better. Certainly I could be no lives in the little city of Red Wing party to the bequeathing to my country the State. He has a wonderful record, he continuance of this heritage of discord which jumped, by official measurement, the great has been handed down from generation to generation with hardly a momentary interruption, and let me entreat the house even if it were with my latest breath to let the dead past bury its dead, and to cherish, love and sustain one another through all the vicissitudes of human affairs in the times to come. Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat at six o'clock amid tremendous cheering.

Lord Kilcoursie Speaks

We desire to call attention to the Great Winter Competition of 1893, which is now being conducted by The Canadian Agriculprovision turist and Home Journal, published at Peterborough, Canada. The Agriculturist has gained a reputation in the past for fair Fifthly-The plan that we propose should | dealing in connection with these competitions, and the future will be no exception to would present the necessary measures to the rule. Those who care to compete can do so free of charge. All they have to do is to I know we have to meet the charge that prepare a list of English words made from we are destroying the act of union, but I | the letters in the two words, "Columbian Exwish to compare the constitution of 1801 position," The rules are that no letter can with the constitution now existing. Before be used oftner than it appears in the two the union there was no legal historic right words above named, nor can the names of for the sovereignty of Great Britain to in persons or places be used. Foreign words Corn Extractor uever fails, never causes terfere with the parliament of Ireland, but are also barred. The leading prizes are : pain, nor even the slightest discomfort. the union incorporated the two parliaments. 1st, \$2,500 cash; 2nd, \$1,000; 3rd, \$500; Buy Putnam's Corn Extractor, and beware Now, my bill provides an Irish legislature, 4th, \$250; 5th. \$100; besides pianos, organs, of many cheap, dangerous, and flesh eating which is to consist of a legislative council gold watches, 5,000 elegant silver tea substitutes in the market. See that it and an assembly, with the power to make services, etc., making a total of over 10,000 is made by Polson & Co., Kingston.

laws for the peace, order and good govern- splendid pr zes. All who send in 100 correct words will receive a special prize Take a limitations in this bill and stipulated certain few sheets of paper, prepare a list made up incapacities to be imposed. These relate to from the letters in the two words above quoted, and enclose \$1 for six months subvice royalty, peace, war, defense, treaties scription to one of the choicest and best publications on the continent, and you will have a really first class home magazine to read, and may secure \$2 500 in gold into the bargain. The Agriculturist always carries out its promise to the letter, as the follow-I have borrowed one modern amendment | ing, from Lord Kilcoursie, the Govenor-Gen-

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 6th, 1892. SIR, -"It will give me great pleasure to recommend my friends to enter your competition. I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant, "KILCOURSIE, A. D. C." acting under the advice of the executive | To the Editor of the Canadian Agriculturist, Peterborough, Canada.

The Work of the Judges.

The following are the circuits for 1893: The chief justice -St. John, 9th May; Albert, 11th July; Westmoreland, 18th July; Charlotte, 14th November; York sittings, 16th January, 1894.

Mr. Justice King-York sittings, 27th June ; Kings, 11th July ; Restigouche, 29th August; Gloucester, 5th September; Kent, 26th September St. John, 9th January, 1894. Mr. Justice Fraser-Carleton, 9th ay;

Northumberland, 12th September; Madawaska 20th September; Victoria, 26th September; St. John. 21st November. Mr. Justice Tuck-Kent, 14th March; Charlotte, 16th May . St. John, 8th August;

Sunbury 31st October; Carleton, 14th No-Mr. Justice Hanington-Kings. 28th February; Northumberland, 28th March; Queens, 4th July; Westmorland, 9th Janu-

The judges assigned for the trial of election petitions, under the Dominion Controverted Election Act, for the year ending

Hillary Term, 1894, are : The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Fraser. The electoral districts of the city of St. John, and of the counties of Saint John, Carleton and Kent.

Mr. Justice Palmer and Mr. Justice King. The electoral districts of the counties of York, Kings and Queens

Mr. Justice Fraser and Mr. Justice Tuck.

The electoral districts of the counties of Charlotte, Westmorland, Albert and Sun-Mr. Justice King and Mr. Justice Hanington. The electoral districts of the coun-

ties of Northumberland, Gloucester, Restigouche and Victoria. Those assigned to try election petitions in the undermentioned counties for the year ending Hilary term, 1894, under the Corolidated Statutes, chapter 5, are:

The chief justice-The city of St. John and the county of Charlotte. Mr. Justice Palmer-- The counties of

Kings and Queens. Mr. Justice King-The counties of York, Gloucester and Restigouche. Mr. Justice Fraser-The counties of

Albert, Westmorland and Sunbury. Mr. Justice Tuck-The counties of Carleton, Northumberland and Kent. Mr. Justice Hanington-The counties of St. John, Victoria and Madawaska.

Known In Hamilton.

Hamilton Feb. 13-Mrs. Elen Brown of Toronto, who was so marvelously cured of Bright's Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills, is well known in Hamilton, having been in the Hospital here where the authorities, like those of the Toronto Institutions to escape cross accounts and cross payments pronounced her case incurable. People who of revenue accounts and the voting on any knew her here are surprised to learn that she is cured, as they thought she was in the Home for Incurables in Toronto, and never expected to see her outside that place again, Mr. Geo. Parkes, the popular druggist of this city says that the sales of Dodd's Kidney Pills are very large and increasing, as all those to whom he has sold them are receiving a great benifit from their use. The success of Dodd's Kidney Pills over all other kidney remedies is owing to the fact that they never fail when used for Brights Disease. Dropsy, Backache, Rheumatism, and all diseases of the Kikneys and

The Sport of Ski-Running

Of all the sports which your typical Norseman enjoys there is none he loves more than that of ski-running. Upon the long slender wooden runners, which are less than six inches in width and from eight to ten feet in length. he can travel over mountain and this, owing to the fact that it would not be long, steep declivities; while the swiftest easy to distinguish in the customs what was steed would be left far behind. The skis due to England and how much to Ireland. are bound about the feet by strong straps or Also it would expose Irish finance to the withes, and they remain fast when it would shock of any change that might occur inthe seem that they would be lost at every step. English budget and make it necessary to give | One of the most interesting things about the an imperial meddling power in relation to sport of ski-running is the art of speed-contesting-the roing down long, snow clad The third plan is to lay hands on a par- hills, sometimes several miles in length, at ticular fund and say that it shall stand as an the bottom of which there is a steep break equivalent to the obligations of Ireland with in the course called a "precipe." From this respect to the imperial services. There are precipitous point the runner jumps high in two advantages in this plan. We get rid of the air, while going at a terrific rate of all the difficulties mentioned, and the money speed, and, after describing an arc in the

This feat, which at first sight seems so ing events of the year, and the King grants

great jumpers are to enter the lists. In America the wonderful interesting sport is just beginning to be appreciated. is absolutely unobjectionable. Minnesota is National Association has its headquarters in distance of one hundred and three feet. When the runner reaches the precipice he gives a spring, and then, holding his body firm and yet not in an awkward poise, he sails like a bird through the wintery air.

The skis are used for commercial purposes. too, and in Scandinavia they are indispensable adjuncts to the comfort of travellers in the wild, mountainous regions. Men. women and children make use of them for all the purposes of locomotion.

As the sport becomes better known in this country, through the efforts of its adherents to promote it, the native Americans take more interest, and it possesses so many advantages that there is no reason why it should not become a very popular and permanent sport wherever there are the requisite snow and the hill and dale so neces sary for its utmost development,-Frank

Corns ! Corns ! Corns !

Discovered at last-a remedy that is sure, safe, and painless. Putnam's Painless

GEO. BURCHILL & SON.

Nelson 25th Nov.