General Business.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868 for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

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

Famed for Twenty Years, For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows:

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

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

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

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, May 14, 1889.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves $10; Quarters $5 Tenths $2; Twentieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES

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

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prices.

☞ FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note. WE PAY CHARGES ON CURRENCY sent to us by Express in sums of $5 or over.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

"REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are Signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes."

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the small set part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.

BEST COUGH MEDICINE, PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists. 25 cents.

PERCHERON STALLION

PREFERE.

THE Subscriber intends travelling the Government Percheron Stallion, "Prefere," now in his possession, in the following districts:

NAPAN, BLACK RIVER, and BAY DU VIN

the following week crossing by Ferry at Chatham calling at

Douglastown, Newcastle, Derby, Indiantown, and Blackville.

crossing the Southwest Bridge at Blackville, and returning down the south side Southwest, calling at NELSON, thence to Chatham.

He will stand at CHATHAM every Saturday and every second Tuesday during the season. Will also travel Lower Newcastle and Bartibogue, will stand at or near James Burchill's every second Monday during the season.

Terms of Service, $8.00 for the Season.

Any further information will be given by the Groom.

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ROSS'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH. PRICE 50 CTS. IT IS THE BEST, EASIEST TO USE, & THE CHEAPEST.

WANTED

A Housemaid and a Cook. Good Wages—no washing. Apply to MRS. SNOWBALL,

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - MAY 2, 1889.

The Short Line.

One of the most extraordinary samples of Dominion Railway legislation is that embodied in the proposal recently made by the Government at Ottawa to build that portion of the Short Line Railway, so called, between Harvey and Salisbury at an expense to the country of several millions of dollars and, then, hand the whole work over as a free gift to the Canada Pacific Company, to be used and controlled exclusively by that gigantic monopoly. If, as is claimed by those who may be considered well-informed and reliable authorities on the subject, the proposed road will not materially shorten the distance between the Upper Provinces and St. John and Halifax, as measured over existing lines, the expenditure cannot be too strongly condemned, and, in any case, there has not yet, so far as we have seen, been any sufficient argument advanced to justify the outlay. If it be assumed that the proposed road is a necessary one for the development of traffic between the west and the seaboard, and if it is to be built at public expense, it ought to be operated in such a manner as to develop that traffic to the fullest extent. No one will, however, pretend to argue that this can best be done by handing the work over to the Canada Pacific Company for their exclusive use. The Government seems, in this matter, to be still further playing into the hands of the Canada Pacific people, and this latest phase of the game presents features that are more objectionable than any that have yet appeared.

The Two Parties.

On Wednesday of last week Mr. Trow, chief Liberal whip at Ottawa, was presented with his portrait, a ring and an address by his Liberal confreres. The address was signed by eighty-two members of the House of Commons, which number, with Mr. Trow added, making 83, represents the strength of the Liberal party in that body. There are, therefore, 129 members on the Government side, the Government majority being just forty-six.

The "Times" Surrenders.

The London *Times* is in a very humiliating position over its attempts to crush Mr. Parnell. Not only has the letters which it published as his been proved forgeries, which a reasonable exercise of prudence on its part ought to have detected, involving it in a vast sum as costs of the enquiry by Royal commission, but a London despatch of Friday last says it has forestalled the decision of the commission and practically put an end to Mr. Parnell's libel suit by deciding to pay into court the sum of £5,000 as damages. This admits the libel and does away with the necessity of Mr. Parnell proving it.

"It will then rest with the court to decide whether that amount of damages is sufficient. Mr. Parnell insists that the *Times* shall pay all the expenses of the defence before the commission, a demand that every one outside the legal profession admits to be perfectly fair.

"Attorney-General Webster has taken a back seat. He has had enough of Parnell, although he will remain to the end of the commission. But he will not appear in the libel case. The interests of the *Times* will be looked after by Sir Henry James and Mr. Graham, while Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Asquith will appear for Mr. Parnell.

The Irish Question.

Sir Charles Russell's speech before the special Royal Commission in defence of Parnell and his associates was one of the greatest forensic efforts that ever did credit to any cause, country or man. The fact is abundantly established by the glowing tributes it has received from even high conservative authorities, and there could be no more valuable testimony in that regard than was given by presiding Justice Sir James Hannen, who when Sir Charles Russell had finished, sent him a note complimenting him on having made "a magnificent effort." The *Standard* which is recognised as a foremost—if not *the* foremost—Tory paper of London, says:—"The speech deserves to rank among some of the most famous of English forensic efforts. It was distinguished by undoubted eloquence, by its masterly handling of a vast mass of material, by the remarkable self control of the speaker and by the importance of the subject with which it deals and of the events that called it forth.

"England, or perhaps we should, say more correctly the English speaking countries, are the natural homes of public eloquence, whether displayed in the courts of law, deliberative assemblies or in popular gatherings, and there is no difficulty in finding instances with which to compare the defence of his clients and their cause that has just been given to the world in so adequate and powerful a manner by Sir Charles Russell. The speeches delivered in the Tichborne trial, in former generations that of Lord Brougham at the trial of Queen Caroline, those of Burke, Sheridan and Lord Ellenborough, and Serjeant Plummer, at the impeachment of Warren Hastings, all afford examples which fairly invite comparison with the one that was yesterday brought to a close before Sir James Hannen and his brother judges. If the great advocate who thundered against Verres had been taken to Sir James Hannen's court, and had been present at the conclusion of the speech for the defence, his astonishment would have vanished, for he would have discovered that the style which he himself learned from the masterpieces of Demosthenes and had applied so triumphantly at Rome is still employed by the advocate who desires to win his cause in every region of the civilized world."

The speech is soon to be issued in pamphlet form and it will do good work in leading to a better understanding of the great question of Ireland's relationships with the United Kingdom—a question which must continue to be a disturbing factor in British politics as long as the dominent party of British statesmen refuse to deal with it in a broad, just and unselfish manner.

The London *Times'* report of the closing sentences of the great speech is as follows:—

"My Lords," said Sir Charles Russell, "we have endeavored to lay our case before you, to the best of our ability, in some methodical fashion. We have endeavored to show, and claim to have shown, as accounting for the crime which your Lordships are inquiring into and its origin, that in former times there have been greater crimes, in greater volume, of the same class, proceeding from the same source, directed against the same class of persons; and that with recurrent distress there has been a recurrent recrudescence of crime. We have endeavored to show your Lordships—and, we believe, we have shown your Lordships by contemporaneous official records mainly—that there were in 1879, 1880, and 1881 widespread, deep distress and misery in Ireland. We claim to have shown that there was a failure on the part of Parliament—although the House of Commons made an attempt in that direction—a failure on the part of Parliament to meet the wants of the time by offering to the tenants of Ireland in their distress the means needed for temporary protection from the civil process of ejectment.

"We have shown your Lordships that the landlord class failed in the circumstances of the time to meet broadly, generously and patriotically the necessities that were pressing upon their unhappy countrymen, and we have, therefore, shown you that in the circumstances of the time it was nothing less than could be expected that the people, thus left without the protection which the representative House of the Legislature desired to give them, should resort to combination among themselves to guard against and, if they could, prevent a recurrence of the nameless horrors of the famine years of 1846 and 1847. I have said before, and I say again, that your Lordships are trying the history of ten years of revolution in Ireland, a revolution partly social, partly political, and that you are trying the history of that revolution at a moment when by legal process of the Queen's Courts the Irish people are gathering the fruits of it.

THE EVIDENCE SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

"I would ask your Lordships without predilection, political or of any other kind—I know your Lordships will endeavor—I have never doubted, I have never thought otherwise—will endeavor honestly to try this case upon the evidence, and will apply to the consideration of its broad details that same fair, that same generous consideration which would be applied by any body of intelligent men if they were considering a similar case of similar history in another country. My Lords, I was obliged to speak early in the course of my observations of one cause which unquestionably seriously operates in Ireland to produce distrust of the law and the administration of the law, and to create a chasm—it is sad that it should be so—between the people and the servants of the law. I have not troubled your Lordships with any lengthened observations on that point, but it is necessary, as the question of the motive for the action of the men who are here accused is involved in the larger question before your Lordships—it is necessary to call attention to the causes of this distrust. I shall do it very briefly, mentioning meanwhile that the Irish party have again and again tried by the action of Parliament to remove some of those disturbing causes. My Lords, there are two parties in Ireland and two parties only. There is the party that desires that the law, the government and the administration of Ireland shall be in accord with the wants, the wishes and the interests of the majority of the people. That is one party. There is another party who believe—many of them I am sure honestly—that they are very much better judges of what the interests of the people of Ireland are than the majority of the people themselves. The former party may be called the nationalist party; the latter has various names. Sometimes it is the party of the respectable classes, sometimes it is the party of the loyal minority, sometimes it is the party of law and order. My lords, loyalty, law and order are words that have been much misapplied and much misused in Ireland.

AN IRRITATING ANACHRONISM.

"The essential differences between the two parties are these—the first look for their support, for their influence, to the people of Ireland, while the other party look for support and influence, not to the people among whom they live and from whom they derive their maintenance, but to an influence external to Ireland. The next difference is that the one party is a great political power in Ireland, while the other, as I have shown your Lordships from the election returns which I cited the other day, has ceased to be a political power in Ireland. My Lords, a strange phenomenon—a phenomenon, as far as I know, unknown in the history of any country in the world supposed to be governed under a constitution and a representative constitution—the smaller party, looking for their influence and support outside Ireland, possess to-day all the positions of executive power and administrative authority in the land. As *ex officio* guardians they control the unions, as grand jurors they control the counties. They are the class from whom the magistrates, paid and unpaid, are taken; they furnish the district inspectors and inspectors of police; they crowd the Board of Education, the Asylums Board, the Board of Works and the Local Government Board, all being boards without representation. They alone are in touch with the castle and its tenants, and the castle and its tenants are not in touch with the popular mind and opinion. My lords, I am not exaggerating this story. I should like to read to you words graver and wider than mine, and to adopt them as mine—the words of an Englishman who has held office in the government of this country:—

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN SAID THIS.

"I do not believe that the great majority of Englishmen have the slightest conception of the system under which this free nation attempts to rule a sister country. It is a system which is founded on the bayonets of 30,000 soldiers, encamped permanently as in a hostile country. It is a system as completely centralized and bureaucratic as that with which Russia governs Poland, or as that which was common in Venice under Austrian rule. An Irishman at this moment cannot move a step, he cannot lift a finger in any parochial, municipal or educational work without being confronted, interfered with, controlled by, an English official appointed by a foreign government, and without a shadow or shade of representative authority. I say the time has come to reform altogether the absurd and irritating anachronism which is known as Dublin Castle—to sweep away altogether these alien boards of foreign officials, and to substitute for them a genuine Irish administration for purely Irish business." My Lords, that is not the excited language of an Irish agitator; it is the language of a man who is a privy councillor and who has served in office, Mr. Chamberlain, and it was not spoken years ago, but in 1885. Again, he says:—

"'It is difficult for Englishmen to realize how little influence the people in Ire land have in the management of even the smallest of their local affairs, and how constantly the alien race looms before their eyes as the omnipresent controlling power. "The Castle," as it is called, is in Ireland synonymous with the government. Its influence is felt, and constantly felt, in every department of administration, local and central; and it is little wonder that the Irish prople should regard the Castle as the embodiment of foreign supremacy. The rulers of the Castle are to them foreign in race, or in sympathy, or in both. * * * If the object of government were to paralyze local effort, to annihilate local responsibility, and daily to give emphasis to the fact that the whole country is under the domination of an alien race, no system could be devised more likely to secure its object than that now in force in Ireland."

PROUD OF THE CASTLE'S HOSTILITY.

"That was language uttered in 1885 by the same statesman. Is it wonderful, in face of this state of things, that there should be distrust and a want of faith in the administration of the law! My Lords, one other point I would mention, because it affects the consideration of some branches of the case. In this country the executive stands apart, speaking generally, from the putting into force of the criminal law of the land. I am not saying whether that system is right or not, where there are no disturbing political questions, but so it is. The putting in force is in great part left to the voluntary action of persons supposed to be aggrieved. In Ireland the administration of the criminal law is set in motion by the executive, the Attorney General being the principal officer, and there is in Ireland a functionary, unknown in this country, called the law adviser of the Castle, to whom the magistrates refer for advice, I might almost say for direction, and thus there is a ground—sufficient or insufficient I do not stop to inquire—to found in the mind of the class of people with whom the law is more commonly put in motion the idea that it is always the action of the Executive, which means in their minds the action of the government. My Lords, I have spoken of this small but important section of the Irish community, which may be called, though a minority, the absolutely governing class in the kingdom. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Parnell's associates have earned the uncompromising hostility of that class. It is, perhaps, the highest tribute to the worth of his labors that he has done so.

TEN YEARS' MARVELLOUS WORK.

"We are told, my Lords, there are signs of returning prosperity in Ireland, that there is a gleam of returning health across the face of the country. If it be so, fervently I will say, *Deo Gratias!* It is said that crime is lessening in Ireland. If it be so, again I would say *Deo Gratias!* But, my Lords, it cannot be a sound, it cannot be a healthy, and it cannot be a stable state of things where such scenes are now, in relation to this very land question, being enacted as are now being enacted in Donegal, and when there are no less than twenty-five representative members of the Irish people sent to prison. If they had committed crimes odious to men of moral sense, by all means, if they were ten times members of Parliament, let them be sent there. But the unhappy condition of things in that regard in Ireland is this—that they are not, even in this free land of England, regarded by a large section of the community as criminals, while in their own they are regarded as heroes and martyrs in a sacred cause. I will not pursue that subject, though I should desire to say more upon it. I would say this, my Lords—and this I believe to be true—the best guarantee for peace and order and the prevention of the recurrence of crime, of the sad and painful crime which your Lordships have been inquiring into, is in the belief and in the hope, strong in Irish breasts to-day, that the time is coming when the state of things that has caused this must come to an end. My Lords, for their work in bringing this consummation, devoutly to be wished, closer at hand, the Irish party stand before your Lordships' bar to-day. They can point to marvellous work in the ten years, marvellous in the condition in which that work has been accomplished. Within the beginning of those years it is no exaggeration to say that the Irish peasant farmer stood trembling "with bated breath and whispering humbleness," in the presence of landlord, agent and bailiff, for that man's fate was verily in the hollow of their hands. He had no spur to industry, and no security that he should reap what he had sown. To-day he can stand erect as becomes a free citizen in a free community, and although the charter of his liberty is not yet complete, he has derived solid protection from the legislation of 1881, and the subsequent legislation which the action—the agitation, as it has been called—of these men has helped to accomplish. My Lords, then, too with a restricted, narrow franchise, Ireland spoke with an uncertain, with a stifled voice. Now, with a fuller franchise, Ireland speaks as a practically united kingdom. Then, my Lords, secret organizations burrowed beneath the surface of society and constituted a great political and social factor in the land.

A CURSE WHICH PROVES A BLESSING.

"My Lords, this inquiry, intended as a curse, has proved a blessing. Designed—prominently designed—to ruin one man it, has been his vindication. In opening this case I said that we represented the accused. My Lords, I claim leave to say that to-day the positions are reversed—we are the accusers; the accused are here (pointing to the *Times'* counsel). My Lords, I hope this inquiry, at its present stage and in its future development, will serve more even than as a vindication of individuals, that it will remove painful misconception as to the character, the actions, the motives, the aims of the Irish people and of the leaders of the Irish people; and it will set earnest minds—and, thank God, there are many earnest and honest minds in this land—athinking for themselves on this question; that it will remove grievious misconception and hasten the day of true union and real reconciliation between the people of Ireland and the people of Great Britain; and that, with the advent of that true union and reconciliation, there will be dispelled, and dispelled forever, the cloud, the weighty cloud, that has rested on the history of a noble race, and dimmed the glory of a mighty empire."

Amateur Politics.

The letter of Mr. A. G. Williston of Hardwick, which appears in another column, indicates, that at least, one liberal-conservative club in the county has hit upon a novel method by which to gain adherents. In Mr. Williston's case the oyster letter reminds one of the mythical fresh salt which our elders used to assure us would secure the capture of little birds if put on their tails. The difficulty always was to obtain the fresh salt, to say nothing of the task of putting it, when procured, on the birds' tails. Our correspondent does not inform us whether Dr. Smith's and Mr. Cox's smelt enquiries are made in their capacity as private citizens, or in behalf of some political club. We assume that those gentlemen cannot be acting in behalf of the Fisheries Department, as there are regular officers in the service whose opportunities for procuring information in reference to the different branches of the fisheries must be, at least, equal to those of the gentlemen named, who, we are led to believe, have sent a good many letters of enquiry out soliciting information similar to that sought from Mr. Williston. It was only summer before-last that the lobster and oyster fisheries were investigated by commissioners duly appointed at Ottawa, who visited the Miramichi and other points in the Maritime Provinces, but it may be that those gentlemen's work has failed to meet with the approval of the liberal-conservative club of Chatham, and, hence, these supplementry and independent enquiries in its behalf by its learned secretary, Dr. Baxter.

Why that club should, however, desire, especially, to keep Frenchmen off our oyster beds, or why it should occur to it to instruct its secretary to write to well-known liberals, suggesting the idea of a movement against the French in this respect, are points yet to be developed. It seems that about the first thing that comes up in the mind of the ordinary liberal-conservative is to devise some new form of taxation, and we presume it was considered a happy idea in the newly-formed club—none of whose members are oyster-fishermen or Frenchmen—to prohibit the latter from enjoying their present oyster-fishing privileges, while the Department was to be induced, to impose license fees on the English-speaking people to whom the oyster beds would be left exclusively. It has been suggested that the scheme behind the letters of enquiry sent out, was to get well-known liberals to advise the exclusion of Frenchmen from the oyster-beds and the imposition of license fees upon the industry in order that they might be, by and bye, held up before the public as responsible for these obnoxious propositions. We cannot believe, however, that Dr. Baxter would be a party to such trickery, although his innocence of "political exigences" might leave him unprotected from the wiles of advisers who are more experienced in "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain."

In view of the peculiar methods resorted to by the liberal-conservatives in Northumberland—of the fact that there are two separate organizations of the party in Chatham and that each of them claims to enjoy the confidence and handle the patronage of the Government—the idea that the situation of that party is a most ridiculous one ought to warn our people to have nothing to do with such an embodiment of political demoralization. Mr. Williston has taken a very proper course in reference to the approach made to him. He is a well known liberal and, like many others of the same political faith, is doubtless, claimed as an adherent of the Chatham liberal-conservative combination, whose "fresh salt," however fails to work in his case. Let the liberals stand, as they have, heretofore, done in the county, manfully by their party, which has never yet committed itself to the exclusion of Frenchmen or any other class of citizens from their lawful privileges, or been advocates of special taxation upon the natural privileges and industries of the people. The time seems to be one in which the practice of amateur politics has become a local fad. Gentleman who have, heretofore, been even poor followers have set up as leaders and, if such matters keep on as they have been going, we shall soon have a political menagerie in the county calculated to make Northumberland's old-time statesmen turn over in their graves. The condition of the County in this respect is becoming a parallel of that of the United States after the war, when every ex-soldier was either a colonel or a general. In like manner these rival liberal-conservative clubs are bristling with leaders, for the maintenance of whose prestige in their novel positions it is a blessing that there is little or nothing left for them to lead.

Our Trout Streams.

We have had occasion, heretofore, to refer to the fine trout-fishing waters of the North Shore and, particularly of the Miramichi, and have found that the publication of reliable information on that subject has always attracted the attention of sportsmen. In some cases they have been men who had already learned something of what the Miramichi offers in this respect, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that many who have enjoyed our splendid Miramichi fishing were attracted hither by one or other of the occasional fishing items or articles that have appeared in the ADVANCE.

The trout-fishing season is approaching and as it will open earlier than usual this year it will not be amiss for us to indicate to those at a distance as well as to some of our home fishermen, when and where good sport awaits them.

It is probable that the sea-trout fly-fishing at Indiantown will be on as early as 1st June, if not sooner. We need not say much about this resort, as it has a very wide reputation. We have, however, known of a good many anglers being disappointed over their luck at Indiantown.

Anglers go from Newcastle by the afternoon train and return by that of the next forenoon, has enjoying about three hours' evening and four hours' morning fishing and losing less than a day in the operation, the trout taken ranging all the way up from one to five pounds.

Equally good, in the estimation of many of our fishermen, is the sea-trout fishing at the Ox-Bow on the Little Southwest Miramichi. That is reached by a two and a half hours' drive from Newcastle, and the fishing is done from the shore—a beautiful meadow on the one side, and a rocky beach, backed by clay and gravel banks on the other. The writer was one of four who—a season or two ago—took more than a hundred sea trout—each of them weighing over a pound, and, some, two and three pounds—at this famous spot—leaving Newcastle on the arrival of the night train from St. John and returning in time for the next night's train.

There are other spots, such as Egan's Meadow at the tide head of the Bartibog; the beginning of the rapids, Tabusintac; the mouths of Burnt Church, Bay du Vin, Eel, Portage and other rivers emptying into the tidal waters of the Miramichi, that will afford fine sea-trout fishing from the middle of May this year until about the middle of June, but pursuit of the sport is often disappointing, for the fish seem to have their moods, and even the most experienced fishermen sometimes make fruitless trips in the hope of "hitting the run"—that is, going upon the rivers when the trout are resting on their way upwards sufficiently to have time and inclination to take the fly. When they do take, it is rare and satisfactory sport.

We may say that anglers do not, necessarily, have to provide themselves with camping outfit for sea-trout-fishing, as the waters are all in or very near the settlements and comfortable accommodations can be had at the farm-houses.

As soon as the fishing at tide head ends the trout can be followed to the up-river pools. This is not an easy or inexpensive operation on the main Miramichi, for the fish go far and scatter in the smaller streams. Our best rivers for summer trout fishing are the Bartibog and Tabusintac, emptying into the Miramichi below Chatham, and the Tracadie and Pokemouche in Gloucester County.

All of these, save the Bartibog, are leased. They are rivers which may be relied upon to afford find sport, the fish working up stream as the season advances, but always rewarding the angler who knows their habits or is guided by those acquainted with their haunts.

Netting, by poachers, has been carried on in all these rivers to a great extent, and those best acquainted with the destruction done in this way wonder that they are not depleted of fish. It seems, however, that they are so well suited for reproductive purposes that the pools which are inaccessible to, or unworkable by the netters, are sufficient to keep up the stock. We refer particularly to the Bartibog and Tabusintac.

A club, with headquarters at St. John has control of the Tabusintac, and they, last year, continued and finished the work voluntarily begun by some of our local anglers when the river was free, by placing obstructions in the pools to prevent netting. They also guard the river effectively. Whether they will or will not let fishing privileges this year to outside parties we do not know, but from an experience the writer had on it last season, in July, we know it as one of the very best trout-streams in New Brunswick, which is the same as saying in the world. Two anglers left Chatham one evening at 7 o'clock and returned from the Tabusintac the next evening, having caught, in about six hours' fishing all the trout they cared to tow after them as they waded down stream, seventy-five of which weighed over one hundred pounds. We fully anticipate a gradual improvement in this river by reason of all its pools being made proof against the poachers, nets, even if it should not be guarded as it was last year.

Our only free river—the Bartibog—is not protected by either the local or Dominion government. The Dominion government had a warden on it, but discontinued his services last year, which was undoubtedly, a mistake. It is so valuable a trout stream, as well as a salmon nursery, that a few dollars expended in protecting it from the poachers who infest it would be well placed. And we believe that if the Dominion and local governments would give a small sum each for the purpose, private subscriptions might be obtained and enough thus raised to pay for the services of a guardian to be kept constantly on the stream.

To those who may desire information as to the cost of fishing this river, which is the only free one that may be called a first class trout stream, we may say that it is an eleven miles drive from Chatham over the Bathurst road. Mr. John Connell keeps a comfortable house for anglers' accommodation, beside it. He has clean and comfortable beds, teams and canoes. There are neighbors, also, who assist him in guiding fishermen about. He has a well-stocked ice-house and his charges are moderate, viz:

Personal services, per day,	$1 00
Do. with canoe, "	1 50
Do. with horse and double or single waggon—horse to be used on canoe if desired, per day,	2 50

Meals at house each 25c. No charge is made for beds. There are about 20 miles of river abounding in pools in which the trout weigh all the way up to four and even five pounds. Those who do not mind walking five or six miles a day, including some wading, do not need either horse or canoe, and can spend a few days at Connell's at a very reasonable figure—say $1 to reach the house from Chatham and seventy-five cents a day while remaining there. Men have gone to an expense of ten dollars a day for po orer sport than the Bartibog affords.

Eczema, Itchy, Scaly, Skin Torture.

The simple application of "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT," without any internal medicine, will cure any case of Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Piles, Itch, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Scaly, Itchy Skin

A Timely Explanation.

Not long since a statement was made on the authority of the British Medical Association, showing that habitual drunkards lived longer than total abstainers. The statement was widely published and attracted no little attention. The London Society for the Study of Inebriety, however, under date of 2nd inst., issues the following:—

Fifth annual meeting. Norman Kerr, M. D., president, in the chair. The report of the collective investigation committee on intemperance. The president, referring to statements published in various languages quoting the British Medical Association as issuing a report and statistics, proving that habitual drunkards lived longer than abstainers, said that neither the association nor any of its reports or officers had ever stated anything so absurd. Certain figures had been taken from a report on disease and alcohol, without the accompanying explanation, and, by misuse or misrepresentation, had been claimed as a demonstration that teetotalism killed sooner than confirmed drunkenness, and though in the *Journal* and in every way possible this misrepresentation had been denounced, this conduct had been persisted in by opponents of temperance. The simple explanation of the average age at death—from the counterfoils of the death certificate books of the patients dying over 25 years of age, of 178 medical men, for a period of three years—of the abstainers having been shorter than the drunkards was that, as the temperance movement was only about half a century old, and the converts to teetotalism generally young people, the average age of living abstainers was at present less than that of drinkers. The report of the collective investigation committee of the British Medical association distinctly stated, among other deductions, that habitual indulgence in alcoholic liquors beyond the most moderate amount had a tendency to shorten life, the average shortening being roughly proportional to the degree of inculgence. Dr. Isambard Owen, secretary to the committee, corroborated the president's statements, and called attention to the fact that, if the terms of the report had been quoted the misuse and misrepresentation of the table in the report would have been apparent.

280,000 Seals Captured.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 24.—More than $1,000,000 worth of seals have been captured by the seal hunters from this port within the past six weeks. The steamer Wolf was first to return with a full cargo of 28,000 seals. Seals are worth $2.50 each, hence the value of the Wolf's cargo is worth $70,000. Since the Wolf's arrival, the Ranger has come in with 38,000 seals, valued at over $100,000. She was out 19 days. The Walrus arrived next with 15,000 seals. Then came the Neptune with 30,000, the Hector with 15,000, the Esquimaux with 32,000, the Terra Nova with 31,000, the Falcon with 27,000, the Vanguard with 19,000, the Kite with 28,000, and the Panther with 16,000. The latter vessel lost 6000 from her deck in a heavy swell. In the gulf there are at least a dozen vessels.

"Many Men, Many Minds, but all men and all minds agree as to the merits of Burdock Pills, small and sugar-coated.

Just So.

The law holds that the man who influences the vote of another by bribery or intimidation or any other improper influence is a criminal, and all who aid or abet the criminal are criminals with him. The man who does this thing is not an honorable man, and he is not an honest man.

The above is from a Conservative journal, which has not been altogether forgotten by Sir John Macdonald in the distribution of pamphlet making and other job printing work, advertisements, &c. If therefore, the Premier should consider the above utterance as a piece of base ingratitude could anyone blame him?

"Criminal" is a hard word to be hit with by a friend.—Montreal *Herald*.

The Late John S. MacLean.

John S. MacLean, one of the best known merchants and public-spirited, christian gentlemen of Halifax, died at that city last week. He was president of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and an officer of leading benevolent societies and institutions and had, for a good many years, been President of the United Young Mens' Christian Associations. The funeral was attended by more than a thousand persons. The *Herald* says:—"All classes of citizens were in the procession on foot and in carriages. Brief services were held at the house. The body was encased in a handsome oak casket, which was covered with flowers. The hearse was preceded with some thirty clergymen, representing all the Protestant denominations. The remains were taken to Fort Massey church, of which diseased had for so many years been a prominent member. The pulpit and choir platform were draped in black. The services were brief and simple. The beautiful lines of the fifty-third paraphrase were sung, followed by prayer by Rev. Allan Simpson, whose ministry Mr. MacLean was under for many years. The usual services were read by Rev. Dr. Lathern (Methodist.) Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hole, rector of St. Paul's, and the scriptures read by Rev. Dr. Macrae, of St. John, N. B. The singing of the beautiful hymn

'Asleep in Jesus,'

and the benediction by Rev. Dr. Burns brought the solemn service to a close. The procession reformed and proceeded via South street and Tower road to the cemetery. A very touching scene was witnessed while passing the institution for the blind—in which the deceased ever evinced the warmest interest. The pupils were all assembled at the entrance to the building, and the band in connection with the school, played the Dead March in Saul."

How Mr. Fred A. Young won $15,000.

He is treasurer of the Union Eyelet Co., of this city, and purchased for $1 the twentieth part of ticket No. 2 887 in the Louisiana State Lottery at the recent drawing which took the $300, 000 prize. This morning the *Telegram* learned that the money had been collected for Mr. Young through the Bank of America of Providence, R. I.—*Providence* (R. I.) *Telegram*, March 26.

Address to W. Carman Bliss.

The following is a copy of an address presented to Mr. W. Carman Bliss by Richibucto Division, No. 42, S. of T. Mr. Bliss will leave shortly for Winnipeg:

ADDRESS.

To W. Carman Bliss, P. W. P. of Richibucto Division:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: We a committee on behalf of Richibucto Division, have heard with feelings of deep regret that you are soon to remove from our midst and seek your fortune in a larger sphere of usefulness.

Your conduct while a member of our Division has been of a most exemplary character, and the active part you have ever taken in the interest of our beloved order will long be remembered and cherished when you are absent from our social gatherings.

The familiar name of "Bliss" has been identified with our Division and its labors for more than a quarter of a century, and we cherish the hope that in your new field of work you may continue to maintain that name which has so long been "enrolled among the champions of temperance."

We cannot part without adding our testimony to the highly satisfactory and efficient way in which you have discharged the duties of the many offices filled by you while a member of this Division.

To you, for your ability, integrity and high moral character we, one and all, wish the fullest measure of success in whatever capacity your brilliant talents may be engaged.

We remain, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours in L. P. & F.,
FRED FERGUSON,
JOHN ROBERTSON,
GORDON LIVINGSTON. } Committee.
Richibucto, April 24, 1889.

REPLY.

To John Robertson, Gordon Livingston and Fred Ferguson, Committee of Richibucto Divisson:

DEAR BROTHERS: I receive with pleasure your very complimentary address. Though I regret I am soon to be separated from you, yet wherever my lot may be cast, rest assured, dear brothers, I shall remember the true principles of our beloved order, which our dear old Division has for years past been faithful in teaching.

My connection with this Division has been one of great interest. I have felt a pride in your earnest, unaffected work, and faith in the belief that under the gracious guidance of an Omnicient God, your labors of benevolence and philanthropy will not be in vain.

Wishing you individually all health and happiness, and as a division prosperity, unity and peace.

Believe me, brother, with great regard.

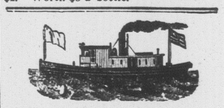
Yours, L. P. and F.

W. C. BLISS
Division Room, Richibucto, April 24 1889.

The Telephone Under Water

The latest use of the telephone is it application to the use of submarine divers. In a test at Halifax on Saturday 20th the diver, Mr. Wm. Brooks, wore a closely fitting cap to which was attached the receiver which was fastened tightly to his head, the receiver coming directly over his ear. The transmitter, which was only the size of a small blacking box, was fastened to the inside of the helmet, and connected to the telephone by a cord which was made fast to the air holes, so that it did not in any way interfere with the life line or air tube. The telephone was then connected to the side of the battery box, to which the receiver and transmitter were made fast. The box containing four batteries, (three reserves) was only eight inches square and weighed but ten pounds. It can be placed in a row boat, carried by the hand, or put in any position desirable. The test of Saturday proved that the telephone, is a most valuable friend to the diver as by it many accidents will be averted. Should the life line be caught or the air require regulation, all the diver has to do is to communicate to parties above the surface by the means of the telephone. It will be of great service to the diver in the way of measuring articles in the bottom transmitting the results immediately to the surface. It is not in any way inconvenient; and requires no electrician to manage it as any boy of ordinary intelligence can work it. It will permit two or more divers to converse with [illegible] the water and will be the means of saving many a life. So satisfied was Mr. Brooks with the test, that he immediately ordered one to be placed in connection with his diving gear on board his steamer Salvor.

The value of a remedy should be estimated by its curative properties. According to this standard, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best and most economical blood medicine in the market, being the most pure and concentrated. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.



STR. "NELSON"

will, until further notice, run daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

LEAVE CHATHAM

at 8, 11, 2 and 5 o'clock for Douglastown, Newcastle, and Nelson; returning will

LEAVE NEWCASTLE

at 9.15, 12 15, 3.15 and 6 00 o'clock.

The above trips will be made on SOLAR TIME.

T. DesBRISAY, MANAGER.

Chatham, April 19, 1889.

ONTARIO'S 'CROWN OF GOLD'

The Champion Canadian Flour.

ONE CAR LOAD

Just received, also on hand

CLOVER

—AND—

TIMOTHY SEED.

SEED WHEAT.

Armour & Co's Mess Pork.
" " Short cut do.
" " Plate Beef.
" " Canned Corned Beef.
" " Refined Lard.
" " Choice H