"August Flower"

"I inherit some tendency to Dyspepsia from my mother. I suffered two years in this way; consulted a number of doctors. They did me no good. I then used **Relieved in** your August Flower and it was just two days when I felt great relief. I soon got so that I could sleep and eat, and I felt that I was well. That was three years ago, and I am still first-class. I am never **Two Days.** without a bottle, and if I feel constipated the least particle a dose or two of August Flower does the work. The beauty of the medicine is, that you can stop the use of it without any bad effects on the system. **Constipation** While I was sick I felt everything it seemed to me a man could feel. I was of all men most miserable. I can, in conclusion, that I believe August Flower will cure anyone of indigestion, if taken **Life of Misery** with judgment. A. M. Weed, 229 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind."

DR. JAMES' **NERVE BEANS.**

NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that relieve and cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Manhood; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by overwork, or the errors and excesses of youth. This Remedy absolutely cures the most obstinate cases when all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. They do not, like other preparations advertise: for Lost Manhood, etc., interfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculiar to themselves.

Sold by druggists at $1.00 a package, or six for 5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address The James Medicine CO, Canadian Agency, St. John, N. B.

Write for pamphlet. Sold in Chatham by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

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Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

To Continue Until January 1st 1895.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY 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 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
W. L. Jewell
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 Nat. Bk.
Pierre Lanaux, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY $5 DRAWING,

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, July 12, 1892.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$75,000 is	$75,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5,000
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	5,000
25 PRIZES OF	200 are	5,000
100 PRIZES OF	200 are	20,000
200 PRIZES OF	100 are	20,000
300 PRIZES OF	60 are	18,000
500 PRIZES OF	40 are	20,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$300 are	$30,000
100 do	60 are	6,000
100 do	40 are	4,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of	$80 are	$79,920
999 Prizes of	20 are	19,980
3,434 Prizes,	amounting to	$265,460

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets at $5; Two-Fifths $2; One-Fifth $1; One-Tenth 50c; One-Twentieth 25c

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for $50.

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IMPORTANT.

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

Address PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails for All Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST.

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana 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.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must be told, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none other, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.

E Northumberland Agricultural Society has placed the Percheron horse, Zephyr, purchased by it from the New Brunswick government, under the sole control and management of Mr. Geo. P. Searle.

Said horse will make the season in charge of Mr. James Conway, groom, in Chatham, Newcastle, Derby, Southesk, Blackville, and Nelson parishes.

He will be at Mr. Stothart's, near the Chatham Ferry, every Monday morning and remain at Mr. Wm. Vye's, Upper Newcastle Monday nights—going alternate weeks up the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers, and being at Mr. George P. Searle's farm, Chatham, every Saturday.

TERMS:—For season, with foal, $8; no foal, half price.

*Following is Zephyr's certificate of registry:—

[Translation.]

SOCIETY OF THE AGRICULTURISTS OF FRANCE, AVENUE DE L'OPERA 21, PARIS.

The Stud Book Commission for horses of France, certify that after careful examination and verification they have admitted to their register this 15th Sept., 1886, the French Percheron horse ZEPHYR, foaled in 1882, sired by Bavard, dam Julie, color iron grey with white spot on forehead, bred by Monsieur O. Perier, said Zephyr's number in the stud book being 373. Conditions of admission to this register are that sire and dam shall be pure blooded French bred horses.

Signed by the President of the Commission,
EUG. GUYOT,

This CERTIFIES that the above registered horse has been sold to D. McLellan.

G. PIRRER.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - - JUNE 16, 1892.

The Scott Act Petition.

We are informed that more than a sufficient number of the electors required by law to secure an order-in-council for a polling of the voters for and against the revocation of the order bringing the Scott Act into effect in Northumberland, have signed the petition with that end in view. The fact that so many estimable people seem to think that the fate of the Scott Act and that of the temperance cause are identical, may have deterred a good many electors from signing the petition, although, considering the strong efforts made from some platforms and in a portion of the press to make it appear that Scott Act repeal really means an extension of the rum-traffic, the number of well-known and undoubtedly solid friends of temperance and members of temperance organizations who have signed the petition, is evidence of the general good sense of our people and their capacity to think and act for themselves on a question which is admittedly a difficult one to solve.

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

We have one very earnest clergyman calling upon his congregation to stand by the Act because—amongst other alleged merits connected with its working—of the virtues of the inspector, and these were made to appear all the brighter and purer by the assurance that he was an officer of a certain church. It is claimed that the inspector, as such, performs his duties very well indeed, and, if so, it was hardly necessary to fortify the merits of the Act, or his connection with it, by reference to his church relationships, which might, on honest investigation, not strengthen people's faith in him or his Scott Act work. The electors of the County, who will, be called upon to poll their votes for or against the Act will, doubtless, discharge that duty conscientiously and without reference to the merits or demerits of any individuals who may be for maintaining it, on the one hand, or replacing it by a license law, on the other. It is not the men who may be on the respective sides who are to be judged, but the Act itself as a means of repressing and controlling the liquor traffic. Men who conscientiously believe that the Scott Act, in its practical operation in Northumberland, furnishes the best means to accomplish this desirable end should—as they, no doubt will—vote to sustain it. Those, on the other hand, who have no faith in it and believe that it is a failure, in that respect, will vote against it. The Act is not to be judged by its operation in one or more districts, but by its success or failure throughout the County, and as the people who are to pronounce upon it have personal knowledge of its effect upon the traffic, they will be in a position to render an intelligent verdict, and will do so, if they are not misled by the special and specious efforts that are being made to warp their judgment and negative their convictions.

The question is a simple one to those who wish to have the Act repealed. They claim that while it has been quite effective in repressing the sale of liquors in an open, honest and public way, by responsible persons, it has fostered and increased a semi-secret traffic, in inferior liquors by irresponsible persons, who keep their premises open at all hours of the night, or closed in order to cover up the debauchery, which old and young are permitted to indulge in—a class seldom looked after or prosecuted, simply because of their utter worthlessness and the impossibility of enforcing penalties which may be imposed upon them. The repealers think it would be better to be honest in the matter, recognising the fact that as long as the Dominion Government encourages the importation and licenses the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, they will find their way into consumption, and it is best that they should do so through hands as clean and reputable as possible, under conditions of control which, while it restricts the sale to a minimum, will make it open and under such public surveillance as will render its present secret and degrading accompaniments impossible. They say also that as the sale is bound to be carried on, it should be under a license system which will exact fees large enough to leave little profit to the vendors, the money thus collected going to relieve the taxpayers generally, but the great object of their imposition being to discourage and lessen the traffic.

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

It seems a very blind policy to claim that simply, because the traffic is not openly carried on, it does not exist. Those who know differently will doubtless vote for repeal, because they prefer that the sale should be open and in daylight, where its present accompaniments will be impossible. The argument that by driving the traffic into places where its surroundings are so degrading as to prevent the more respectable classes from patronising it, a good work is accomplished, is immoral, for it is as much our duty to strive for the elevation of the outcast and lowly, as to prevent the respectable and high-born from falling. Let us, by a reasonable, common-sense treatment of the vexed question promote true temperance in the matter of drink as in other things, by not attempting to prohibit that which we are not forbidden to use. Let us rather lessen its dangers by giving publicity and propriety to its use, accompanied by punishment for its abuse. Let us not seek to accomplish the impossible, but bend our energies and zeal in the cause of temperance to the work of convincing our weaker brethren—whether they are of the "respectable" or the lower classes—that intemperance and excess are degrading and to be avoided.

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

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

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

If our zealous and well-meaning friend were only more fully acquainted with the subject, he would doubtless prefer the least of the two evils.

"It's English, You Know."

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

Is it the Poirier Bed?

The St. John Globe says that "arrangements are being made to restock Shediac harbor with oysters from Buctouche and Bedeque, P. E. Island." The parties interested will, doubtless, have looked thoroughly into their rights in reference to these grounds, for when the attempt was made last winter by the Fisheries Department to prevent oyster fishing through the ice, one of the papers claimed that it was largely due to the efforts of Senator Poirier who "knew what he was talking about" because he owned the famous Poirier oyster beds in Shediac harbor. The Senator's property qualification may lie in the very beds on which the proposed oyster-planting is to be made, and, in the end, he may visit them and scoop in the whole operation.

Say "No" to the Tempter.

A sermon preached in St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, N. B., by Rev. Joseph McCoy, B. A., on Sabbath, June 12th, 1892. Published by request.

Prov. I: 10 19. "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not. If they say, come with us, let us lay wait for blood, let us lurk privily for the innocent without cause: let us swallow them up alive, as the grave; and whole as those that go down into the pit; we shall find all precious substance, we shall fill our houses with spoil: cast in thy lot among us; let us all have one purse: My son, walk not thou in the way with them; refrain thy foot from their path; for their feet run to evil, and make haste to shed blood. Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird: and they lay wait for their blood; they lurk privily for their lives. So are the ways of every one that is greedy of gain; which taketh away the life of the owners thereof."

Our text is interesting from a literary standpoint. The writer does not describe the courses of the sinners referred to according to their appearance, nor does he use a figure; but stripping off all masks from the many courses pursued by men actuated by the love of gain and using vicious methods, he describes them according to their true character. There are few if any to whom this exhortation would need to be given, if the words of the tempter were those put in his mouth by our author. Where would we find, at least among civilized people, one who would say to another: "Come with us, let us lay wait for blood; let us lurk privily for the innocent without cause?" Or where would we find the young man who would listen for a moment to such proposals? It is not blood that men want, except when inflamed with passion for revenge. It is shown in the 13th verse what their direct object is: "We shall find all precious substance, and we shall fill our houses with spoil." This is what they are after. But in their pursuit of this, they are utterly regardless of the rights of others, and the methods they adopt are prejudicial to the interests of others, but yield large returns of lucre. Accordingly these are preferred.

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

Of course the business to be entered upon is not proposed in such disgusting and repellant terms as man-trapping and murdering, that possession may be taken of the property. It is something much more plausible. It is some richly paying business in which comparatively little capital is needed, only influence especially among the wealthier that the gains may be the greater. It is true it is not of an elevating character, indeed is sometimes demoralizing, if it gets into the hands of disrespectable men, it is not a needful business, but the taste for it can be cultivated in the community—it needs to be properly managed. Well, yes, it is a fact it is both an unnecessary and a hurtful business, but it yields immense profits.

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

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

I invite your attention this evening to the description given in our text more particularly as it applies to the Drinking Saloon.

I. *The Drinking Saloon is a bad institution.*

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

2. *It impoverishes homes.* The most impoverished homes in this and every other community are those where the head of the family is or has been a frequenter of the drinking saloon. One of the saddest sights I have ever seen was when visiting one of these impoverished homes. I observed as they were at their dinner, it consisted of a large turnip boiled in a pot in water, and the children took what they could get of this in their hands. They were in rags, barefooted and bareleged, and that in winter. The head of the family was an excellent mechanic, capable of earning large wages when he could be got to work. But he and his family were reduced to such dire poverty by his use of the output of the drinking saloon. And it is a notorious thing that the great bulk of the paupers of every community have been brought to their condition through their own drinking or that of their parents. It is the impoverishment of the homes of the patrons of the saloon, that enriches the saloon-keeper. Does this not fit the description of the text. "Let us swallow them up as the grave, and whole as those that go down into the pit. We shall find all precious substance; we shall fill our houses with spoil?" It impoverishes the homes of those who patronize it. This is my 2nd charge against it.

3. *It blasts the lives of young men who frequent it.* Let it be known to the employer, that his clerk, or young assistant is a frequenter of the bar-room after hours, and at once as a business necessity that young man is more closely watched. His chances for promotion are lessened. And this is not the worst of it. The young man himself falls into the expensive habit of drinking, and he has no savings to establish business for himself, he is outstripped by his contemporaries who are sober, he loses his self-respect. He thirsts for more stimulant, and as the fire increases, his thirst is the more intense. His life is like that of the car on a down-grade with no breaks on: it goes faster and faster as it runs downward. But in the man's case the end is destruction. This is no fancy picture, but true to the life in thousands of cases, of the keenest, cleverest, most generous, most lovable of the men of the generations past and passing. All this and much more might be mentioned to prove or illustrate the truth of this charge, that the drinking saloon blasts the lives of the young men who frequent it. This fits our text also. "For their feet run to evil, and make haste to shed blood." The vendor really sheds the blood of his patrons. This is my 3rd charge.

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

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

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

And this heavy indictment against the saloon, might be made a thousand times heavier, by multiplying the instances of evil brought on by it. Verily those who are engaged in this business are lying in wait for blood, they are lurking privily, hiddenly, alluringly among their colored glasses, under brilliant lights reflected back through many shades of intoxicants in the drinking-palaces, waiting for the innocent, to whom their innocence is no protection, the foolish, self-conceited who think they can drink and let it alone when they please, who boast they can drink as much as another without being drunk, who think they can spend as much as another, and thus they go down to ruin. Yes, the liquor venders 'swallow up such as the grave, and whole as those who go down into the pit. And they fill their houses with the spoils.'

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

II. *We are being asked to repeal the Scott Act, and license the drinking saloon.* And we ask in turn, on what grounds is this request made?

1. The first answer given is that those advocating the repeal hope by this means to make the saloon business respectable. As it is, respectable men will not engage in it, and respectable men cannot get a drink, unless they go into some of the low dens into which the trade is driven by the Scott Act.

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

2. The second plea urged is that *"the Scott Act is a failure."* Well, it is a strange time to find this out. Where has it been a failure? Where it has not been fairly executed. Where interest has been opposed to it—the interest of the saloon-keeper, the interest of the politician whose cheapest bribery to his electors was an open house on election day. Where we had an official who could be bribed to connive at infractions of the law. And during this time its failure was not pointed out by these new-found friends of the temperance cause. But since we have an inspector, a good Presbyterian elder, who cannot be bribed, but is alive to his duties, and a fearless magistrate who will decide according to the evidence, and hundreds of dollars have been collected in fines, and the illicit vendors of intoxicants find it a dangerous and expensive business, now we hear the plea urged that the Scott Act is a failure. This is consistency surely, yet the same kind of consistency as that between liquor selling and respectability.

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

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

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

The Scott Act is the best law we have yet had on the subject. It is in principle away beyond any license law. It frees the community from any responsibility on behalf of this trade. The country is no partner in the business, sharing in the profits and giving legal protection to it for the consideration. Where the law is broken it is at the violator's risk, and he is responsible for the crime.

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

N. B. and N. S. Riflemen.

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

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sargeant-Major Case	89
Corporal Faulkner	88
Corporal Peveril	87
Captain Adams	87
Gunner McEachern	84
Bombardier Campbell	83
Major Weston	81
Corporal Wilson	72
Total	671

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Captain McRobbie	90
Private Burns	89
Major Hart	86
Color Sergeant Henderson	84
Lieutenant Langstroth	82
Captain Smith	81
Lieutenant McAvity	76
Lieutenant Manning	74
Total	662

At 200 yards Bombardier Campbell, of Nova Scotia, led the Nova Scotia team with 32 points, and Burns, the New Brunswick team with the same score. At 500 yards, Case, Adams and McEachern, of Nova Scotia, scored 32; the highest New Brunswicker being McAvity, with 31. At 600 yards, Peveril, of Nova Scotia, made 31, and McRobbie of New Brunswick, piled up 34.

News and Notes.

BLONDIN STILL BALANCING.

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

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

ULSTER HAS A CATHOLIC MAJORITY.

From London Truth.

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

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

MERCIER AND PACAUD COMMITTED.

QUEBEC, June, 9th. Ex-Premier Mercier and Ernest Pacaud were to-day committed to stand trial at the next term of the queen's bench by Judge Chauveau. This is the case of the crown against Mercier and Pacaud for conspiracy to defraud the province of $50,000 in the Langlais contract. The case of the crown against Hon. Chas. Langelier and Pacaud for canspiracy to defraud the province of 25,000. The court room was crowded, the ex-premier being present with the other two defendants and Lawyer Greenshields. The judgment occupied over an hour and three-quarters in delivery. In the case of the crown against Mercier and Pacaud the Judge had concluded that proof had established a prima facie case against defendants, and accordingly committed them for trial at the next term of the queen's bench accepting personal recognizances from each of their appearance. In the case of the crown against Langelier and Pacaud, he dismissed the trial believing that the evidence brought forward had not shown any matter for trial. This judgment coming so soon after the court's financial collapse, has spread consternation amongst his friends.

FOR AND AGAINST TOBACCO.

The Smoker, a journal devoted to defending the judicious use of the weed, prints in parallel columns a number of opinions of scientific men for and against tobacco, thus:—

AGAINST.	FOR.
"It provokes too much serum under the form of saliva."—Dr. Beck.	"It is a great corrective of too much serum."—Dr. Wedelio.
"It is a mistake to suppose that smoking aids digestion. The very uneasiness which it were desirable to remove is occasioned either by tobacco itself or by some other similar means."—Dr. Mussey.	"It descends with the saliva into the stomach and restores lost appetite; digestion is promoted and the stomach stimulated." Discussion about "The Medicinal Properties of Tobacco and its Use and Abuse."
"I affirm, without fear of erring, that if the human family had never known tobacco it would have been happier, the total of useful work produced would have been greater, and that of crime would have been less."—Mantegazza.	"It gives birth to new industries, and enriches many people. Under certain forms revives, in a fugitive manner, thought. Is the poetry of the poor. Renders less urgent the need for food. Calms physical and moral pain."—Mantegazza.
"What smoker cannot recollect the awful symptoms which followed the first pipe he smoked? This speaks to me as nature rebelling and showing her disapproval of such an innovation on her preserves, and not merely does this occur once but over and over again has this agony to be endured (by many) before the persistent youth becomes an adept in this much desired habit."—Thos. A. Bailey speaking before the Cork Literary and Scientific Society.	"You might as well argue that sailors shortened their lives by daily exposing themselves to the horrible disturbance of sea sickness; much as they suffer at first it is plain that in a little while they cease to suffer at all. In like manner the disturbance caused by the first few pipes soon disappears and can only be reproduced on an excess; the disturbance has given place to a stimulus." Article in St. Paul's Magazine, November 1868.

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

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

That's what the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., does with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

If they don't do what their makers say they'll do—you get your money back.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

NOTICE

To Justices of the Peace.

Extracts from Summary Convictions Act Consol. Statues, ch. 62.

Sec 41. Every Justice of the Peace shall make to the County Council of the County of which he is a Justice, an annual return in writing, under his hand and solemn declaration, stating whether or not any convictions have been made by or before him during the twelve months previous, and if any, the name or names of the prosecutor or prosecutors, and the name or names of the defendant or defendants, the nature of the charge, date of conviction, amount of fine or penalty imposed and received, and the date of receiving and the manner of disposing of the same, together with such explanatory notes as may be necessary.

Sec 42. Every such annual return shall be filed in the office of the County Secretry on or before the first day of the first semi-annual meeting in each year; and such returns shall be made up to the Tuesday next preceeding such meeting, and the same shall be submitted by the County Secretary to the Council.

Sect 43. It shall be the duty of the County Secretary to have blank forms of the returns required by this chapter printed at the expense of the council, and supply the same gratis to any justice on application therefor.

Sect 44. Any Justice of the Peace neglecting or refusing to make any such return, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than five dollars, for exceeding twenty dollars for each act of neglect or refusal (and the omission to make a return of each conviction shall, for the purposes of this chapter, constitute a separate act of neglect or refusal) to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace for and in the name of the county in which the penalty may have been incurred, in the name of the County Treasurer.

Sect 45. The County Treasurer shall forthwith institute proceedings for the recovery of such fine or penalty against all justices, who have not complied with the requirements hereof.

The above extracts are published for the information of Justices of the Peace, who are hereby required to take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Dated the 23rd May, 1892.

SAM THOMSON,
Secty. Trgas.,
Co. North.

The subscriber intends travelling his three-year-old Percheron Stallion Golden Spray, weight 1,700 lbs., in the following places this season: Will leave Chatham on Monday, 16th of May and stand at Stothart's during the forenoon; leaving there, will stand at Newcastle, Monday night; will drive from Newcastle to Thomas Dalton's and remain there until Wednesday and return through Nelson Settlement. He will remain at James Ivory's until Thursday and return home and remain home until Monday, 23rd May. Leaving Chatham on that day he will remain over night at Archibald Cameron's, Black River and be at Williston's, Bay du Vin, on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday night at Jeremiah Savoy's, in the Village, and return home on Thursday through Black River. Will st