"August Flower"

For Dyspepsia.

A. Bellanger, Propr., Stove Foundry, Montagny, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower for Dyspepsia. It gave me great relief. I recommend it to all Dyspeptics as a very good remedy."

Ed. Bergeron, General Dealer, Lauzon, Levis, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower with the best possible results for Dyspepsia."

C. A. Barrington, Engineer and General Smith, Sydney, Australia, writes: "August Flower has effected a complete cure in my case. It acted like a miracle."

Geo. Gates, Corinth, Miss., writes: "I consider your August Flower the best remedy in the world for Dyspepsia. I was almost dead with that disease, but used several bottles of August Flower, and now consider myself a well man. I sincerely recommend this medicine to suffering humanity the world over."

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

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

LSL

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. Jabels
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, September 13, 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	300 are	7,500
100 PRIZES OF	200 are	20,000
200 PRIZES OF	100 are	20,000
300 PRIZES OF	60 are	18,000
500 PRIZES OF	40 are	20,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$100 are	$10,000
100 do	60 are	6,000
100 do	40 are	4,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of	$20 are	$19,980
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 50 c; One-Twentieth 25 c.

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

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS,

on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD,
New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain.

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

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on 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.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

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

SCOTT'S EMULSION

DOES CURE CONSUMPTION

In its First Stages.

Palatable as Milk.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

ROAD TAX NOTICE!

All persons who have not paid amount of road tax assessed upon them in the Middle District, Parish of Chatham, are hereby notified to have the same paid to John Fotheringham, J. P., at his office, on or before the 31st day of August, 1892, otherwise executions will be issued for same without further notice.

By order
BOARD OF STREET & FIRE COMMISSIONERS

Chatham, N. B., 13th August, 1892.

McLEAN'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP

Safe Pleasant Effectual

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - - AUGUST 25, 1892.

The Prohibition Commission.

The Prohibition Commission has closed its enquiry in New Brunswick. The friends of prohibition appear to have made the most of the sitting in Moncton—which was the last in the province—where a more favorable showing for their side of the question tion was obtained than in any other place in which the Scott Act is or has been in force. The more active prohibitionists, however, were not satisfied, presumably because the facts developed by the testimony there and everywhere else did not square with their prejudices. Three clergymen of the city made pulpit attacks on the commission on the Sunday after it left for Prince Edward Island, which, however will not do it or its work any injury with fair-minded people, although they will intensify the bias of the class who prefer to shut their eyes to the truth.

It is interesting to note that while the friends of the Scott Act make declarations to the effect that it has reduced the traffic to a minimum in Moncton, the average of arrests there for drunkenness is fully maintained. The record, based on the testimony of marshal Foster, supported by that of city clerk Geo. J. Robb, would stand:

No. of arrests for drunkenness

1887	136
1888	136
1889	200
1890	185
1891	178

This, of course, does not represent the number of persons who appear in an intoxicated condition on the streets of Moncton each year, for marshal Foster says that only those who are so drunk as to be unable to take care of themselves are arrested, while those who are able to go home are allowed to do so. Marshal Foster, whose duty it is to see that the Scott Act is observed, admits that there are twelve places in the city, where liquors are sold, while the witnesses who are not interested in either minimising or exaggerating the real facts as to the traffic, testify that there are many more such places than twelve. It, therefore, appears that the chief difference between the Moncton liquor-traffic now, and when the place was under the old license system is, that it does not pay anything to the town treasury for the privilege it enjoys, while the prohibitionists have the satisfaction of being in a position to claim that it is made disreputable by reason of the stamp of illegality that attaches to it. Unfortunately, those worthy but misguided people seem to take no account of the fact that—as in Chatham, for instance—it has been driven from sight, only to flourish in secret, in connection with the social evil, all-night houses for old and young and other degrading immoral features, which all earnest and true reformers deplore; a hobby however is realised and, regardless of the fact that worse than nothing, morally, is accomplished, the hobbyists persist in upholding a system whose existence only serves to block the way to a more improved method of controlling an evil which, experience has shown, cannot be wholly suppressed.

The prohibitionists appear to have determined upon a crusade against the Commission, with which they, at first, professed to be satisfied. This course, as we have already intimated, has been adopted as the most politic way out of what even they realise must be the inevitable outcome of the testimony of leading men of all classes all over the country as to the practicability of prohibition. The three clergymen of Moncton, to whom we have already referred as opening their branch of the campaign against the commission, are Revs. W. B. Hinson, T. J. Deinstadt and John Read. A Moncton press despatch says:—

"Rev. W. B. Hinson, Baptist, in a sermon Sunday night, said if a commission had been appointed to build the ark it would never have been built. Rev. Mr. Deinstadt, of the Wesley memorial church, said the commission was a shirking of manly responsibility, an exhibition of political cowardice, an attempt to blind the eyes of temperance people, and postpone the day of national prohibition. Rev. John Read, of the Central Methodist, also denounced the commission as merely an effort to get the question out of the way. He thought parliament might as well appoint a commission to find out whether there was any harm in stealing."

Thoughtful people cannot be blamed for being impatient with men of any class who fail so utterly as these Moncton clergymen do to appreciate the difficulties which confront practical administrators in dealing with a question of such magnitude as that of the liquor traffic and its prohibition. They forget that while a majority of the people of the country are in favor of prohibition, the greater and best-informed number of even that majority realise that—in the present condition of the country's revenue arrangements, and the unreadiness of public sentiment to adapt itself to the fiscal revolution involved in a policy of prohibition—it would be folly as yet to attempt to put such a policy in operation. The appointment of the Commission for the purpose of ascertaining and collecting authoritative facts, was a necessary part of the working out of the great problem. The mass of testimony that it will gather together will be an important factor in correctly informing the public mind on the subject, as well as in enabling the government and parliament to shape legislation according to the most reliable and practical data. The position, antecedents and public and private character of the members of the commission guarantee that they will discharge their duties properly. They may not succeed in meeting the views of such persons, for instance, as the class with whom the Scott Act and immediate prohibition have almost superceded the Decalogue the Sermon on the Mount and Scriptural authority and restrictions generally, but the public will continue to have confidence in them and their work. At all events, the pulpit will not strengthen its hold upon the respect of the people by an attempt to prejudice so important a court during the progress of its enquiry—a course which, if indulged in by others than clergymen, would be considered indelicate, if not indecent.

The I. C. R.

We are surprised to find the St. John Telegraph, the Woodstock Press and some other influential papers seriously advocating the transfer of the control of the Intercolonial Railway from the hands of the government to those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The absurdity of the Telegraph's position is the more apparent, as it seems to base its advocacy of its proposal on the assumption that the interests of St. John will be benefitted by the change. As the C. P. R. has now absolute control of a line from the West to St. John, it is not easy to understand how that city can be benefitted by that company acquiring a road that will enable it to carry trans-Atlantic cargoes to and from the rival winter port of Halifax. We cannot, however, all see alike in such matters, but we sincerely hope that the government has no thought of entertaining any proposal that contemplates so serious a departure from the understandings on which confederation was based, as that of which the Telegraph seems to be the champion.

A SEARCH:—The Moncton Transcript says: "Dr. Stockton, leader of the provincial opposition was in town last week. Rumor says he did not meet with much success in his hunt for a candidate. Local feeling is against a contest." The feeling all over New Brunswick seems to be that contests against local government candidates would not be in order in more than five counties in the whole province if there were a general election.

Imperial Politics.

LONDON, August 16, 1892.—The new government was officially announced this evening. It is as follows:—

Mr. Gladstone, Lord Privy Seal and First Lord of the Treasury.

Earl Rosebery, Foreign Secretary.

Baron Herschell, Lord Chancellor.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Herbert H. Asquith, Home Secretary.

The Right Hon. Henry H. Fowler, President of the Local Government Board.

The Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War.

Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Right Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade.

Sir Charles Russell, Attorney General.

John Rigby, Solicitor General.

The Right Hon. Samuel Walker, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Mr. Maclermott, Attorney General for Ireland.

The Right Hon. Edward P. C. Majoribanks, Patronage Secretary to the Treasury.

Alexander Asher, Solicitor General for Scotland.

The Right Hon. J. B. Balfour, Lord Advocate of Scotland.

The Earl of Kimberly, Secretary of State for India and Vice President of the Council.

The Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir George O. Travelyan, Secretary for Scotland.

Mr. Arnold Morley, Postmaster General.

Mr. Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland, Vice President of the Council of Education.

Baron Houghton, Viceroy of Ireland, without a seat in the Cabinet.

THE RADICALS DISAPPOINTED.

The composition of the new government is the cause of intense disappointment among the radicals. Not a single man, except John Morley, prominently identified with the radicals has been appointed a Cabinet Minister and among the ex-Cabinet posts a few members of the new set have any but the remotest chance of getting a place.

The official list, when scanned to-night at the National Liberal Club, awoke vehement protests. The bulk of the members of strong radical tendencies turned from the announcement with expressions of scorn and anger. Was it for this undiluted list of old men associated with traditions of whiggery, with some recruits from the territorial and aristocratic class, that the radicals have given their money and their time? This was the general question, and the responsive prediction followed that such a government could not last three months after Parliament resumed business.

TRIED COLLEAGUES

Apart from radical opinion the Cabinet is really composed of eminently reputable men. Mr. Gladstone has preferred collecting around him tried colleagues accustomed to subordination and certain not to deviate into strange ways. His three new Cabinet Ministers, Messrs. Asquith, Arnold Morley and Acland, are sound liberals. Mr. Asquith alone is slightly tainted with radicalism, but he has a legal mind, with such a strong bias toward high office as makes him malleable on principles. Arnold Morley is in everything Gladstonian. Mr. Acland has potent old whig family connections and is heir to large estates.

MR. GLADSTONE VISITS THE QUEEN.

Mr. Gladstone, who yesterday visited the Queen at Osborne House, her residence on the Isle of Wight, to lay before her the names of the Cabinet and to perform the usual ceremonies attendant upon a new Prime Minister taking office, left Osborne House on his way baak to London at half past nine o'clock this morning. As he drove to East Cowes, where the royal yacht Alberta was awaiting his coming to convey him across the Solent, the road was lined with people who had gathered from many quarters to bid him farewell. He was greeted with cheers along the entire route. A heavy rain was falling, but this in no way dampened the enthusiasm of the crowd.

The enthusiasm manifested yesterday at Waterloo Station and at various points along the route of Mr. Gladstone's journey, was repeated upon his return to-day. Everywhere, particularly at Southampton and the Waterloo Station, he was surrounded by a good natured crowd, who heartily cheered him and greeted him with cries of "Brave, William!" "Drop it into them!"

LONDON, August 17, 1891.—Mr. Gladstone seems to have gone to work to form a sensational Ministry, regardless of the various sections of his supporters who expected to get a recognition of their claims. The old gang are nearly all provided for, only a sprinkling of new men being put in with them to keep up appearance. Consequently there is great heartburning, discontent and rage in radical ranks, and curses both loud and deep resound whenever the new school of home rulers meet to talk over the appointments.

MR. ASQUITH'S TASK.

Mr. Asquith is sent to the Home Office because of his known determination to sink or swim with the Irish party. It will be his duty to consider the question of releasing political and other prisoners, and he will approach the question with a mind highly favorable to the prisoners. Thus, though without experience in office, he jumps at once into the Cabinet with £5,000 a year.

A MERE FIGUREHEAD.

Lord Houghton, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is unknown to the general public. He is a son of Lord Houghton, who was formerly so frequent a visitor to the United States. He is only thirty-four years of age and is entirely new to office. He was chosen for the purpose of playing second fiddle to Mr. John Morely, a strong Lord Lieutenant not being required.

Under the new dispensation the Earl of Kimberley takes India and the Earl of Ripon the Colonies. The Earl of Spencer is made First Lord of the Admiralty, which removes that great office from the Commons, where it ought always to be.

MUCH DISCONTENT.

This also gives rise to great dissatisfaction among the bulk of the Gladstonians. The great spending departments almost invariably have chiefs in the House of Commons, and Mr. Gladstone sets up a new precedent on strictly aristocratic lines, to the dismay of the democrats.

The new Postmaster General is Mr. Arnold Morley, an austere, proud man, who is disliked by everybody. He will stir up a commotion in the Post Office. Mr. Bryce, becomes Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet. One labor member, Mr. Burt, will receive recognition as Under Secretary of the Home Department. The John Burns school repudiates him altogether as far behind the times.

NO PLACE FOR LABOUCHERE.

Labouchere has been ignored, and many prominent radicals who expected to be invited to take office are also left staring at the stars. Indeed, it is a Ministry of disappointment for the rank and file. Scarcely anybody gets what he wanted, and those who get nothing, are vowing vengence on the others. There will be incipient mutiny long before the session of Parliament opens, but Mr. Gladstone has once more shown his followers that he intends to be "boss," and at present he cares nothing for their groans and yells.

LONDON, August 18.—The following additional appointments were officially announced late this afternoon:—

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, son of the Prime Minister, Under Secretary of the Home Office.

Mr. Thomas Burt (laborist), Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade.

Mr. George Granville Leveson-Gower, Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household.

COMMITTEE ON HOME RULE.

The Cabinet committee on the Home Rule bill comprises Mr. Gladstone, Lord Herschel, Lord Spencer, John Morley, Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Lord Kimberley and Arnold Morley.

Baron Houghton will visit Dublin privately on Tuesday next in connection with the social duties of his viceregal post. Baron Houghton, being a widower, will be assisted by his sister.

Lord Salisbury has started for the Chalet Cecil, at Dieppe.

AN EMPTY HOUSE.

The House of Commons met at three o'clock this afternoon. There was a change in the seating of the members, the liberals going over to the ministerial side of the Chamber. The Irish members, however, did not change their seats, but remained on the opposition benches, as did also Messrs. Keir-Hardie and Burns, laborists.

There were only thirty members present. The Right Hon. Edward Majoribanks, Patronage Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. J. T. Hibbert were the sole occupants of the Treasury Bench, the Cabinet having gone to Osborne House to receive the seals of office from the Queen. Mr. Marjoribanks moved that the Speaker issue warrants and make out writs for new elections to fill the seats made vacant by members of the House accepting office.

Mr. J. K. Hardie (laborist), member for South West Ham, moved that the house hold an autumn session, but this motion was quashed by the Speaker, who declared that the house could not consider the motion in the absence of the responsible Ministers.

Parliament was formally prorogued until November 4. There was no Queen's speech.

JOHN MORLEY SEEKS RE-ELECTION.

The Right Hon. John Morley, the newly appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, has issued an address to the electors of Newcastle on Tyne, of which Parliamentary division he is one of the representatives. In his address Mr. Morley says that the critical moment has arrived to apply to Ireland the principles of self-government, which is the secret of the strength of the British Empire. The duties assigned to him, he adds, are especially arduous and responsible, and he feels assured that the electors will not choose such a moment to withdraw the confidence and support they have accorded him for nine years.

Mr. Morley, together with the other Ministers, is compelled is seek re-election upon accepting office. Newcastle on Tyne returns two members, one of whom, Mr. C. F. Hammond, is a conservative. The conservatives, it is said, have determined to contest Mr. Morley's seat when he stands for re-election, and they claim that the results of the last election are such as to justify hopes of his defeat.

BLAKE GOING HOME.

The Hon. Edward Blake, the newly elected member of the House of Commons, who came from Canada on the invitation of the anti Parnellites to contest the South division of Longford, sailed from Liverpool for Montreal to-day on the Allan line steamer Parisian.

Another Instance of Human Weakness.

The flight of Mr. G. Herbert Lee from St. John and the developments that have followed it, painfully shock both society and commercial circles in that city as well as in many other parts of the province where he has, heretofore, been very favorably known and greatly respected. He was a comparatively young man, a barrister, very prominent in church circles, a valued member of St. John's best society, an officer of several charitable institutions, trustee of a number of estates, and, generally, a man whose personal honor and business and professional integrity were considered beyond question. And, yet, he is, to-day a prisoner in the United States, to which he fled on Saturday last, leaving his wife and children quite destitute in the home where they had heretofore lived, with surroundings equal to the best in the city, and happy in the false belief of an honored headship. He has left behind a record of personal shame in the wreck he has made of a number of estates of which he was the sole manager, in dishonored notes, on which his friends were induced to become endorsers, and an inextricable tangle of financial and moral disaster which involves scores of St. John people more or less. It is another lesson for over-trustful human nature, on the subject of the weakness of even the best specimens of the race and an enforcement of the old adage that "it is opportunity that makes the thief." Mr. Lee has proved the fallacy of entrusting large interests in the hands of any one man, without the precaution of also providing for guarding them by the methods of which experience has demonstrated the necessity, and while it has cost much to furnish this new lesson to the business and social community, it is one of the unpleasantly drastic experiences which will, doubtless, in the end, save many a good man from having the strain of great temptations to do wrong placed in his way by imprudently confiding friends.

The story of Mr. Lee's downfall is thus told by the St. John Globe of Monday last:—

Mr. Lee's financial troubles have been known on 'change for a long time, but they were not generally known in the community, and very few, if any, suspected that they were as serious as it is now known they have been. The exposure has been coming for some time, however, and the climax came on Saturday, when Mr. Lee, seeing that a crash was inevitable, ran away from town. He hired a team at Blackhall's and was driven to Fairville; then he walked to South Bay, got on the suburban train and rode to Lingley, spent the afternoon and evening with a friend at Westfield, and got on board the train for Boston, reaching that city on Sunday. He was seen about the Westfield station, and was terribly agitated. A St. John man is alleged to have said to him, jokingly, "Hello, Lee, are you skipping out on the Saturday night train?" to which it may be imagined there was no response.

Several causes led to the crash coming just now, but of course it was only a question of time when the crash would come. Mr. Lee was the confidential adviser and business man of the Drury estate. The late Mr. W. Chipman Drury had implicit confidence in him, and the family after Mr. Drury's death continued that confidence. Mrs. Drury gave him power of attorney, and placed in his hands personal property such as bonds. For some time past members of the family have feared that everything was not going right, and they tried to obtain a statement of their affairs from him. Mr. Lee insisted that there was nothing wrong. Finally, Mrs. Drury put the matter in the hands of Mr. J. Douglas Hazen, and there was a conference on the situation on Friday last. Just before this Mr. Geo. F. Baird appeared on the scene. He had a cashed note drawn by Mr. Lee in favor of Mrs. Drury for $1600. The note went to protest, and Mr. Lee would not look after it. Mr. Baird wanted his money, and he wrote to Mrs. Drury. Mrs. Drury asked Mr. Lee, and Mr. Lee said the money had been paid. Mr. Baird was told so, but he insisted of course that the money had not been paid, and when he heard that Mrs. Drury was pressing Mr. Lee he took steps to look out for himself. As before mentioned Mr. Lee was to meet Mr. Hazen and Mrs. Drury at his own office at 12 o'clock on Saturday. Mr. Baird got out papers for his arrest. But Mr. Lee was too smart for the lawyers, for he neither kept his engagement with Mr. Hazen nor did he allow Deputy Sheriff Rankine and Constables Coughlan and McPherson to get their hands on him. He simply drove to Fairville, as we have said, and made his way by train to the Athens of the United States and the Mecca of Canadian defaulters.

The questions of the hour are, what the liabilities amount to, what became of the money? To neither can a satisfactory answer be given at this hour.

The total liabilities are reported to be all the way from $20,000 to $30,000. A moderate estimate would be $40,000. [More recent advices make it $100,000.—Ed.]

The Drury estate is the most serious sufferer. It is feared, indeed, that Mr. Lee has used up nearly all of it. It is stated that he disposed of interest-paying debentures and substituted bonds that are worthless or next to worthless. The money thus raised he used, as he did moneys for the estate that came into his hands in other ways. The quantity of "paper" which Mrs. Drury signed at his solicitation is very large, and is held by more than one person. The fact indeed appears to be that the Drury estate has been wrecked.

About five years ago Mr. Edward I. Simond's estate was placed in Mr. Lee's hands as sole trustee, so great was the confidence placed in him. The result is said to have been disastrous, but the amount involved is not known on the streets.

Then there was the Botsford estate, which he had been handling. It was known some time ago that things were not going just as they should be going and application was made to a Judge for the appointment of an additional executor. The application was granted, and Mr. J. D. Hazen was appointed. How much of this estate was eaten up is not known, but it is understood all the legacies have not been paid. It was stated a short time ago that it was only by strong pressure the managers of the Protestant Orphan Asylum got somewhere about $2,000 out of the money left to their institution. There is still a balance due.

Mr. Lee was also the confidential adviser of Mrs. Wm. Hazen, and she has suffered to some extent. The borrowing of money and the raising of money by notes has been going on for years, and as time went on the burden was ever growing heavier.

On the "paper" that Mr. Lee has now afloat are the names as indorsers of lawyers, officials and business men, who simply signed to accommodate him, and who get no profit out of the transaction. No doubt some who endorsed had to be paid for so doing, while the banks or the men who shaved the notes had to be paid far more than the ordinary rates of interest.

Many personal friends and some relatives are among the victims, having loaned large sums of money.

Among Mr. Lee's victims are two servants, who have for many years lived with Mrs. Bowyer Smith on Carleton Street. During their long period of service they both accumulated some money. Something over a year ago Mr. Lee induced one of them, Eliza Armstrong, to lend him $1,000, giving as security a bond signed by himself and Mr. J. Boyd McMann, payable in one year at seven per cent. interest. This fell due some time ago, but no provision had been made for its payment, and the holder of the bond told a Globe reporter this morning that she did not expect to recover her money. From the other woman, whose name the reporter could not ascertain, Mr. Lee borrowed several hundreds of dollars. The money obtained from Eliza Armstrong was for Mr. McMann, who gave Mr. Lee his life insurance policy and other securities.

The great mystery is, what became of the money? So far as is kuown, Mr. Lee did not speculate in stocks, nor did he sink money in Chicago pork or grain, as many others have done. He lived pretty well, but he did a fair office business, and apparently should have been able to make both ends meet.

To the public Mr. Lee's flight was a great surprise, and it was the sensation of the hour on Saturday night.

Mr. Geo. E. Baird followed Mr. Lee to Boston on Saturday night and has him under surveillance at Young's hotel in that city. What the result will be cannot now be told. Mr. J. D. Hazen went to Boston this morning.

[Lee is at Young's Hotel in Boston, where he is detained in custody of Messrs. Baird and Hazen.]

Hardy Cherries.

The Department of Agriculture requests the ADVANCE to publish the following:—

To Nurserymen and Fruit Growers:

An important feature in connection with the Horticultural work, during the past five years, at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has been the testing of hardy forms of the Morello Cherry, recently imported from Eastern Europe. A number of these low growing, partially dwarfed varieties have been in bearing the past two years and give evidence of unusual hardiness, vigor and productiveness. This apparent hardiness of tree united in many instances with a good quality of fruit, renders it advisable that they should be disseminated at an early a date as possible, especially in the interest of the fruit growers in the colder parts of the Dominion.

In order that Nurserymen and Fruit Growers may have an opportunity of testing them without delay, a selection including the most desirable varieties has been made, of which buds for immediate propagation are now available, and will be distributed under instruction of the Hon. The Minister of Agriculture free of charge, on receipt of the application by the undersigned.

Applications should be addressed to the HORTICULTURIST, CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA. These will be filled in the order in which they are received, as far as it is possible to meet the demand, using our best judgment in selecting suitable varieties for the various sections.

Care should be taken to preserve the names, so that the record of the behaviour of each variety can be secured for the purpose of future comparison. *Mahaleb*, is probably at present the most available stock upon which to work these buds. In the absence of this they may be set upon stocks of *Mazzard*, *Bird Cherry*, (*Prunus Pennsylvania*) or the *Common Red Cherry*, with a fair degree of success.

JOHN CRAIG, Horticulturist.

The Prohibition Commission.

The enquiry of the Prohibition Commission was continued at Moncton, it's session in that city being on Wednesday of last week. The proceedings were as follows:—

I. W. BINNEY.

Collector of Customs, was the first witness called. From 1st July, 1891, to 1st July, 1892, 2,634 gallons of spirituous liquors had been imported into Moncton and duty paid. This was chiefly whiskey from Scotland. In same time 800 gallons of ale had been imported, chiefly from England. The Scott Act is fairly well carried out. Liquor is sold almost openly. A large number of licenses were issued under the old system. There is an inspector appointed by the county council for country districts. If city council would appoint a special inspector the saloons would be better looked after than now. Large quantities of liquor are brought in by express. Do not think that an officer appointed by the government to enforce the Scott Act would be an improvement. There are a large number of temperance societies in Moncton. Scott Act is fairly well enforced in Albert county. Would estimate there is a decrease of 75 per cent. in drunkenness since Scott Act came in force.

CHARLES FOSTER

city marshal said he had to do with enforcing the Scott Act under instructions from the chairman of the Police committee. Had endeavored to carry instructions out and was successful to some extent. The collections of Scott Act fines since 1885 are: 1885, $40; 1886, nothing; 1887, $950; 1888, $1800; 1889, $3,000; 1890, $1800; 1891, $1650 and in 1892 to date $600, with $1250 uncollected fines. The same persons have been fined more than once; some twice, some three and some four times; some for second offence. There is a failing in memory of witnesses. They generally forget what they have taken and what time. If a man is unable to take care of himself on the streets the police arrest him; if able to go home they let him go. Witness serves Scott Act papers.

In 1885 there were 335 arrests by the police of the city for all cases; in 1886, 311; in 1887, 205; in 1888, 206; in 1889, 309; in 1890, 278; in 1891, 269, and in 1892 up to end of July, 123. Believe that drunkenness is less this year than formerly. Was not in Moncton when town was under license. Believe there are some houses of ill-fame in the city; cannot swear there is one, but some have been reported. Liquor is sold every day. There are about 12 places in town. Do not know much about outside districts.

To Dr. McLeod. The number of arrests for drunkenness has decreased. If there is much drunkenness the drinkers keep out of the way of the police. Two-thirds of the arrests made are for drunkenness. From my observation some Scott Act convictions have lain two or three months. I have written instructions from the police committee. Have served 22 subpoenas in one case and then failed to get a conviction. A notice to close bar-rooms was issued on 12th July when there was a large number of excursionists in town. We had very little drunkenness that day. Had four special policemen that day.

To Mr. Clarke: I think there are twelve places where liquor is sold continuously. I generally make report to chairman of police committee. One man has to sign all Scott Act complaints. The witnesses in Scott Act cases usually have very bad memories. Do not remember having a third offence. There is no cessation of my efforts to obtain convictions. We have the quietest city for its size that I know of.

Q.—Have you any reason to believe there is an agreement that if the saloons do not sell on Sunday they will not be troubled?

A.—I know nothing of any such agreement. Scott Act fines are paid to the city clerk; most of the money is expended in endeavoring to enforce the act.

Q.—Would a more vigorous enforcement of the act result if you had more assistance?

A.—I think so.

J. WORTMAN,

Police Magistrate said: Have held office for 16 years. Scott Act cases come before me. Have had some difficulty on account of bad memory of witnesses, which is more defective in Scott Act than in other cases. One of the policemen gives informations on which cases are brought. I am sorry to say witnesses sometimes perjure themselves. Persons are up again and again for Scott Act violation.

To Dr. McLeod: Think the Scott Act can be much better enforced in Moncton than it is. Its enforcement can be helped by the backing of the temperance people; some say it is the duty of the officers but I think those who had the Act passed should assist. Lack of co-operation on the part of citizens is the chief difficulty. I think temperance people might do more to assist in carrying out the Act. The temperance people have got to take hold and help to enforce the Act.

Q. Are there no other difficulties?

A. I think the law as to getting witnesses is sufficient. I have had a dozen witnesses and then could not get a conviction. I sold liquor under license myself. I believe the Scott Act has had the effect of diminishing drunkenness to a certain extent. I have been a teetotaller for forty years. I think the condition of the town has improved since the days of license. A great many hard drinkers have had to leave town. The hard drinkers of the olden time have not been succeeded by other hard drinkers. Men do not drink so publicly now. I believe that temperance is taught in the schools.

Q.—Do you think the restricted sale of liquor has had the effect of checking hard drinking?

A.—It has had one effect. It has caused drinking to be done much more quietly than of old.

Q.—Do you think the drinking habit is as respectable as it was forty years ago?

A.—I do not think it is; nor is the drink trade. I think the Scott Act has helped to bring about this change of sentiment.

Q.—Having regard to the increase of population do you think that crime has decreased or increased?

A.—We have driven out a class of toughs of a few years ago, and their places are not being thoroughly filled up.

To Mr. Clark: As a temperance man I would not like to go back to the old license law; I could hardly vote against the Scott Act notwithstanding its bad sentiments; I think that making the drinking traffic illegal has been a good thing on the whole.

JOHN MACKENZIE,

testified as follows: I am secretary of the Sugar Refinery; we employ about 400 hands; I was Mayor for three years; during the time I was Mayor the Scott Act was openly violated, and a stranger coming to town seeing the places open with their bottles would never have supposed the Scott Act was enforced; it was the police committee's duty to look after the matter.

To Mr. Gigault: It is a notorious fact that liquors are sold freely in town; there are about fifteen places so selling, we do not employ a drinking man if we know it; I think there has been a change of sentiment making the drink habit not respectable.

To Dr. McLeod: There was a good deal of illicit selling under the license law; and also violations of the law by licensed sellers themselves as to hours and Sunday selling, if they had the money, there was no difficulty in obtaining a license under the old law; I think if the Scott Act had been in existence with the same class of population, as was under the license law in Moncton, the Scott Act would have been admirably enforced.

REV. DR. CHAS. STEWART,

Dean of Mount Allison, Sackville said: I have found the operation of the Scott Act there decidedly beneficial; as professor I have found ordinarily the habits of the young men most excellent; there is a growing conviction from year to year among the students as to the importance of the Scott Act and prohibitory law; under the liquor act there were more temptations for young men than under the Scott Act; and consequently there were more failures through intemperance formerly than now; I think the operation of prohibition would be beneficial. My observation has impressed me firmly for the Scott Act as against the liquor law. Most decidedly I am of the opinion that the effect of Scott Act is beneficial in protecting the students at the University from hurtful influences. I feel strongly when I review in my mind my observations as a pastor as to the operation of the drink traffic. The Fiji islands I think prohibit the drink traffic. I would favor a total prohibitory law; I would vote for a law which would prevent the importation of fermented wines even for sacramental purposes. There is no evidence that the water which the Saviour turned into wine was changed into fermented wine. I think there ought to be exceptions made for other Christian denominations as to wine for sacramental purposes; but I would vote for such a law myself.

REV. FATHER MEAHAN,

of St. Bernard's testified: I am in favor of temperance—that is self control; the law of God prohibits us from getting drunk and we should not drink; I do not consider the use of wine a sin per se; we generally ask young people when being confirmed to take a pledge for a time.

To Dr. McLeod: I would like to see the present law enforced, but I believe it is perfectly disregarded just now; drunkenness is a source of domestic trouble during stated periods. I asked a considerable number of my people to take the pledge and a very large portion of them keep it. The effect is beneficial.

To Mr. Clark: I took an active part in securing the passing of the Scott Act; I worked for it; after working for having the law enforced I would now have it abolished; I say enforce it or repeal it.

To Mr. Gigault: Fermented wine must be used in the Catholic church for Sacramental purposes; I don't see how the majority would pass a law disregarding the religious feelings of the minority.

REV. W. B. HINSON,

I have been pastor of First Baptist church here since 1885. I helped to bring the Scott Act into operation in this county. It has lessened drinking in my congregation. The violation of the Scott Act is due perhaps in the first place to the fact that people have one opinion concerning other laws, and think differently concerning the temperance law. If any other law should be violated, there would be a demand from forces now silent, for its enforcement. I think perjury exists to a certain extent and think that people who commit perjury under the Scott Act, would do so under any other law. The people of Moncton have proved that they are in favor of the enforcement of that act. They have held public meetings that the Act might be better enforced. I see less drunkenness in the city at present than at any time during my pastorate. The church covenant requires total abstinence. The church I represent will carry prohibition overwhelmingly. I think things are better now than they were two years ago. I know there is liquor sold in the city, but as to the number of places I do not know. Cannot say anything about the enforcement of the Act in Albert Co.

MR. D. POTTINGER

was the next witness called. Am Chief Supt. I. C. R. We employ about 3500 people. About 1000 make their home in Moncton. The men are not allowed to drink to excess. The rules as to drinking are very generally carried out. At several places along the line there are places, near stations, where liquor is sold.

To Mr. Clark: Know very little about the operation of the Scott Act in the city. The rule regarding intoxicants is generally carried out on all railways, but we go a little farther than most roads; we dismiss men who are found intoxicated while off duty. I attribute the decrease in drunkenness among employes largely to the enforcement of the rules. Cannot remember of any accident on the I. C. Ry attributable to intoxication. We do not interfere with employes who have liquor in their houses.

GEORGE J. ROBB.

Have held position of city clerk since May, 1891. I pay the salaries