POOR COPY

"August Flower"

Perhaps you do not believe these statements concerning Green's August Flower. Well, we can't make you. We can't force conviction into your head or medicine into your throat. We don't want to. The money is yours, and the misery is yours; and until you are willing to believe, and spend the one for the relief of the other, they will stay so. John H. Foster, 1122 Brown Street, Philadelphia, says: "My wife is a little Scotch woman, thirty years of age and of a naturally delicate disposition. For five or six years past she has been suffering from Dyspepsia. She became so bad at last that she could not sit down to a meal but she had to vomit it as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower have cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

Doubting Thomas. Vomit Every Meal.

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

GRAND MAMMOTH DRAWING! OVER ONE-HALF OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

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.

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 MORE THAN 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 authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Jas. Lewis
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.

MAMMOTH DRAWING

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 13, 1892.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$150,000 is	$150,000
1 PRIZE OF	40,000 is	40,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
2 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	10,000
5 PRIZES OF	2,000 are	10,000
25 PRIZES OF	600 are	15,000
100 PRIZES OF	400 are	40,000
200 PRIZES OF	200 are	40,000
200 PRIZES OF	130 are	26,000
500 PRIZES OF	80 are	40 000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$300 are	$29,000
100 do	120 are	12,000
100 do	80 are	8,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of $40 are		$39,960
999 Prizes of 40 are		39,960
3,434 Prizes	amounting to	$530,920

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets at $10; Halves $5; Fifths $2 Tenths 1; Twentieths 50c.; Fortieths 25c.

Club rates, $55 worth of Tickets 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 Lotery Company will emain 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 schemes 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 advertsed chance for a prize.

CANVASSER

Salary and expenses weekly from start. Liberal commission to local part-time agents. Permanent position. Good chance for advancement. Exclusive territory. Largest growers of Nursery stock in Canada. Only one known in both Canada and United States. Clean, hardy stock true to name, and fair treatment guaranteed. No misrepresentation in our orders. No competition from other houses, on account of low prices and peculiar advantages. We can interest any one not earning $75 per month and expenses. Don't hesitate because of previous failures in this or other lines. We can make you a success. Outfit free. Address for particulars, BROWN BROS. CO., Continental Nurseries (This house is reliable.) TORONTO, ONT.

Tenders Wanted!

Until Nov. 28th, tenders will be received for the erection of a church at Derby. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Methodist parsonage. Address Building Committee.

JOHN GRAHAM,
WM. WILSON M. D.,
HENRY PENNA.

Nov. 7th, 1892.

DOAKTOWN GRIST-MILL.

The subscriber has made arrangements with Canada Eastern Railway Company by which wheat, barley, corn and buckwheat grain to be ground will be conveyed from different points and returned at the following rates:

		per 100 lbs.	
Between Chatham and	Doaktown,	6½c	each way.
" Cushman's "	"	6	" "
" Chelmsford "	"	6	" "
" Blackville "	"	5	" "
" Up "	"	4½	" "
" Blissfield "	"	3	" "

The grain will be taken from the station to the mill and returned free of charge and receive prompt attention.

HARVIE DOAK.

Teacher Wanted.

A second or third class female teacher is wanted for school district No. 4, parish of Glenelg, County of Northumberland, to take charge at the beginning of the next term. Apply to

GEO. MCNAUGHT,
Secretary to Trustees.
Lower Napan P. O.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - DECEMBER 1, 1892.

The New Premier.

Sir John Caldwell Abbott, who has been premier of Canada in succession to the late Sir John A. Macdonald, and has not been a very successful or efficient first minister, due no doubt to advanced age and its infirmities, has at last resigned, and Sir John Thompson, who has, from the time of Sir John A. Macdonald's death, been, practically, the leader of the Liberal Conservative party, is to succeed him. It will be remembered that Sir John Thompson was called upon to form a ministry just after Sir John A. Macdonald died, and that he—instead of doing so—advised the calling in of Mr. Abbott. Many believe that this was because a clever clergyman and politician of Ontario—Dr. Douglas—took advantage of the occasion to raise a cry against Mr. Thompson becoming premier on account of his being a Roman Catholic. That cry served its purpose at the time, and it may be that the premier of to-day was right in then practicing self-denial, in view of the many by-elections that were pending in Ontario, and it ought to be a matter of congratulation to him that he now becomes premier by general consent, and that even Dr. Douglas is silent—abashed, no doubt, over his mistake of only two short years ago.

The resignation of the premier constitutionally dissolves the government, but ministers, by request, continue to administer their former departments until their successors are chosen. With a few exceptions the new ministry will present about the same personnel as the old. It will, of course, require a few days' consideration on the part of Sir John Thompson to enable him to reconstruct the Cabinet, after which we confidently anticipate a more satisfactory administration of the government than we have had for a good while. The new premier is only about forty-eight years old. He succeeds to the premiership because, amongst all the members of parliament, he is undoubtedly the man best fitted for the position. As a lawyer in Nova Scotia he was very successful and as a judge, in the same province, he became conspicuous for the dignity, ability and integrity with which he discharged his duties. Entering the parliament of Canada, to which he was called in a crisis through which his party was passing, he won the most conspicuous place in the front rank by quietly displaying the qualities of statesmanship which have ever since distinguished him. Sterling ability—solid and reliable, rather than brilliant—characterises him as a parliamentarian, leader and minister. It is these known qualities which lead us to expect of the new Sir John that he will have courage commensurate with his knowledge, experience and ability, and manifest it in effecting reforms for which the country is ripe.

What Shall it be?

The old must pass away and be replaced with the newer and better. It is so in all human affairs, and there ought to be no more than the average of exception to the rule in Canada. We have "the old flag, the old party and the old policy." The old flag can and will always predominate and command respect, although the old party may misuse, and abuse its influence and prestige. As for the "old policy," it is a misnomer. It was borrowed by our cousins across the line and used under special circumstances for a special purpose after it had been experimented with to a limited extent in Great Britain, where superior commercial sensitiveness quickly resulted in its rejection. If we, in Canada, are equally alive to the importance of observing correct principles in the shaping of our national structure, we will not seek to perpetuate our mistakes, at a time when we seem to be warned of their existence. Is not the present time one for the correction of some important errors of political management in the country? We shall be very much interested in observing whether our new premier, Sir John Thompson, will show that he is equal to the great opportunities that present themselves. He comes to the headship of the government with a good reputation as a man, but with prejudices against him because of his party's sins, and the profession of a religious creed which it is the fashion for the majority of the people of the country to accord a minimum of political confidence. Will he be able to avail himself of his opportunity and follow what we believe to be his personal inclination? Will he be able to give effect to his knowledge of the fact that his party has gone too far for the good of the country in promoting its own interests, and that the time is ripe, the materials at hand, and the opportunity inviting for a new condition of things, in which "the old party and the old policy" may safely have their objectionable features changed? It may involve the offending and alienation of some present supporters, but these only appear strong because they have grown so at the expense of the vitality of the party structure, by reason of the policy they have forced upon it. Are there not better and more disinterested men in parliament, with electors at their backs in the constituencies, who will take the place of any probable deserters—men having the patriotism to encourage Sir John Thompson in consecrating his advent to the premiership by a plain and public intimation that there shall hereafter be, on his part, an earnest effort to rescue Canada from the vultures which have too often been permitted to prey upon her interests from within the party lines, and from the exactions of those features of "the old policy" which they have succeeded in having put into operation. If the new premier, who is a comparatively young man, will take a course along these lines, he will win the confidence of the people and show a much needed faith in the ultimate triumph of integrity in public administration. If, on the other hand, he shall merely be content to allow national, fiscal and party matters to follow the current of exigency, as they have done for the last decade, his tenure of the premiership will be brief, and he will go down to history as one who failed to seize and avail himself of a splendid opportunity to redeem party government in Canada from the odium of the grave charges that lie against it, to correct the fiscal mistakes which experience shows have been made and, thus, to impart new life to hopes and aspirations of our national future which the more recent trend of affairs has, to say the least, insufficiently encouraged.

(Scientific American.)

Prince Edward Island Tunnel Test.

It sometimes happens that an engineer by a simple, bold expedient revolutionizes certain engineering processes, and not only greatly reduces the cost of construction, but renders possible either a new class of work or develops a new phase of work in well known lines, either of which could not have been successfully carried out by the old methods.

Examples of inventions of this class will occur to the reader, and we now have to add to the list the record of an engineering feat which, in the boldness of its conception, the simplicity of the devices by which it was executed, the success attained, as well as the bearing of the work on associated interests, will compare favorably with any engineering work of like magnitude.

The work contemplated was the construction of a tunnel between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, the distance being eight miles. The problem presented was that of testing the nature of the earth between the proposed termini of the tunnel; but the Straits of Northumberland being perpetually stormy and the depth of the water being more than one hundred feet, the problem was not so simple as it might appear.

The method and apparatus are the invention of Mr. Alfred Palmer, C. E., of the Mills Building, in this city. A four-inch wrought iron pipe made up of 20 foot lengths rests upon the bottom of the sea, and upon the upper end of this pipe, which reaches above the surface of the water, is arranged a platform on which is mounted an engine running at a high rate of speed. The pipe is trussed to make it rigid and it is supported in an upright position by means of four wire ropes s et out at right angles to heavy anchors. The engine drives a diamond drill at the rate of 1,000 revolutions per minute. A scow anchored near the pipe carries a 10 horse power boiler and other necessary machinery, the boiler being connected with the drill engine on the upper end of the pipes by means of flexible tubing. Another flexible tube supplies water to the drill for lubricating purposes. By means of this arrangemrnt the drill is always held in a vertical position, and is not subject to any vertical or lateral movement, although the scow carrying the boiler and pump may be tossing about in a heavy sea. The current in the channel offers a resistance to the pipe of 36 pounds to the square foot, but it is so thoroughly braced and stayed that it easily resists this pressure.

The tests made indicate that the formation is highly favorable to tunnel construction. The contract for the tunnel is being carried out under the direction of the Dominion government, represented by Hon. George E. Foster Minister of Finance, Mr. Collingwood Schrieber, Chief Engineer, and Sir Douglas Fox, Consulting Engineer, of London. Mr. Alfred Palmer is reporting engineer for Sir Douglas Fox.

Somebody has been exaggerating the work done by Mr. Palmer, as well as the difficulties he had to overcome. Exaggeration No. 1 is the statement that the Straits of Northumberland are perpetually stormy. The work referred to was carried on only during the summer-season, when the waters referred to are no more stormy than those of Long Island Sound. Exaggeration No. 2 is in reference to the depth of water. Engineer Palmer did not make a boring in the bottom covered by any such depth of water as one hundred feet. We pass over the palpable exaggeration of 1000 revolutions a minute for the diamond drill, to remark that when a paper like the Scientific American seriously states that the current in the straits, or channel "offers a resistance of 36 lbs. to the square foot," when there is not a maximum of 5 lbs., people who know the facts will come to the conclusion that it is very easily imposed upon. We may mention, for the information of the Scientific American, that there is no contract for a tunnel in existence, and therefore, none being carried out under anybody's direction. The Dominion government is simply having borings made with the intention of ascertaining whether a tunnel is practicable. It isn't a very big job, although the Yankees who are doing some of the work seem to imagine that it is.

C. P. R. and I. C. R.

(From "The Week.")

The discussion raised by the proposal to hand over the Intercolonial Railway to the Canada Pacific Company, as one of the considerations in return for the establishment of a fast Atlantic steamship service by way of a Canadian port, has, if we do not misread it, made two points pretty clear. The first is that public opinion in Canada is not yet prepared to consent to the bestowment of the Intercolonial upon any private corporation so as to make it virtually or absolutely the property of such corporation. The second is that, in particular, the Canadian people will not be easily persuaded that it would be wise that so costly an addition should be made to the enormous bonuses already bestowed from the public chest upon the Canadian Pacific Company. The simple fact is that if the Intercolonial can be made profitable under private management there is no sufficient reason why it may not be made at least to pay expenses as the property of the Dominion. We have only to suppose, as is by no means improbable, that within a few years after receiving so handsome a donation the Company in question would be found paying handsome yearly dividends from the road, to see how clearly the Government and people would stand convicted of incapacity and folly in having given away so valuable a property. The *Globe*, whose position in regard to this matter is hard to understand, reminds us that able Ministers, under both Liberal and Conservative administrations, have failed to make the accounts of the road balance, by hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly. But the failure in both cases is easily accounted for by the simple fact that the road has been run on political, not commercial, principles. Had the management been put into the hands of a competent, non-political manager, and he been told to run it on commercial principles, the result might have been very different. It is not, however, to be hastily assumed that the best use to which the road can be put as the property of the Dominion is to make it a paying concern in the commercial sense. Of course the enormous deficits of late years must be stopped or very materially reduced, but those deficits are so clearly due, in a large measure, to the bad policy above indicated that there can be no reasonable doubt of the possibility of reducing them, even under Government management, to very much smaller dimensions. But it must not be forgotten that the road was originally built, not for the purpose of earning a dividend, but as a condition and bond of confederation, without which the Maritime Provinces would have absolutely refused to consider the question of union. True, it may be that its necessity or usefulness for the purpose contemplated may not now exist to the same degree as at first, but it is still a question whether it would not even now be more profitable for the Confederation, from the national, as distinct from the simply commercial, point of view, that the road should continue to be the property of the Dominion and be run at a considerable annual loss, than that it should be made a profitable piece of property by a huge corporation, ready to exact the last farthing that the traffic will bear.

Be that as it may, the objection from the other point of view indicated should be insuperable. One has but to glance at the map of Canada and note how the population is strung along in a belt of at the most but a few hundred miles in width, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and how the Canadian Pacific, with the ownership of the Intercolonial, would run through this whole belt, with tentacles extended north and south wherever there is any considerable widening of the area of settlement, and to suppose its two ends connected by highly subsidized steamship lines, with Europe and Asia, to get some conception of how overpowering the influence of this giant corporation would become. If it be said that it is only the through travel which would result from such en arrangement which could enable the Company to make the line pay, and that the benefit should therefore accrue to the company, the answer is that the Dominion which has poured out its millions so freely for the construction of the present transcontinental road, and which is to supply the very liberal subsidies, would have a right to some small share of the profits. No injustice would be done to the Company, which would still have the lion's share of the pecuniary returns. Of course, it would be necessary that the Company managing the steamboats should have every necessary facility in the shape of running powers over the road. But this could surely be provided for on favorable terms, without either alienating the national property, or giving the Canadian Pacific any undue advantage over other railways. We hope it is not necessary to add that this view is not the outcome of any feelings but those of friendliness towards the Company whose energy and enterprise have already been of great service to the country, and whose admirable foresight and management have won the admiration of Canadians of all classes and parties. But railway companies, like other private corporations, are run on selfish principles, and it would be unreasonable to expect that any such company, having it in its power to further its own interests through the exercise of political influence or commercial pressure, would hesitate to do so. Those who can remember the part that has been sometimes played in the past in Canada by railway companies, which did not possess half the resources and means of influence which the Canada Pacific already controls, would, we feel sure, elect to make haste more slowly in securing the desired fast Atlantic service, were that necessary, rather than run the risk of having both its political and its commercial interests at some future day too completely in the power of one mighty corporation.

Premier Blair's Election Celebrated.

A banquet was given in Campbellton on Monday evening at the Queen hotel in honor of Hon. Mr. Blair's election in Queen's County. It was presided over by W. S. Smith, Esq., of Dalhousie. A large number of leading citizens were present from all parts of the County. Speeches were made by the chairman, John McAlister, M. P., Hon, C. H. LaBillois, W. A. Mott, M. P. P., ex-Mayor Doherty, Dr. Lunam, James S. Morse and others, all endorsing the action taken by the electors of Queens County in stamping out the religious cry recently raised in several counties of this province, among others, Restigouche, where some Protestant electors were led to believe that in voting for LaBillois and Mott they were injuring their religion.

Rev. Mr. Thompson and His Victims.

Dickens, in Oliver Twist, seems to have furnished an idea of which the rev. A. F. Thomson of Bathurst Village has taken advantage, and we presume the great novelist should have a part of any credit (or otherwise) that may attach to the little farce which is at present being enacted by the manipulator of "St. Luke's Manse." In order that a little light may be let in upon the reverend Fagin's method we reproduce the following from the St. John Daily Telegraph of Tuesday 29th.:

"CERTAIN CORRESPONDENCE."

"THE TELEGRAPH received on the 23rd instant some letters from Bathurst village, two of which letters were intended for publication and bore respectively the signatures of (Rev.) A. F. Thompson and William Rogers. They purported to be replies to certain articles that had appeared in this paper. We did not publish them partly because in our opinion no useful purpose would be served by so doing, and partly because the three letters were all apparently in the same handwriting. They were submitted to an expert who gave his opinion that the handwriting in all three was the same. We had before received letters from Bathurst on the school question which did not find publication in THE TELEGRAPH, but which appeared afterward in the Sun substantially unchanged in their text, but bearing other signatures than those received by THE TELEGRAPH. Taken altogether the circumstances were suspicious. They gave ground to suspect a very disingenuous method of manufacturing correspondence for the newspapers so as to give the impression that a number of persons were writing when, perhaps, one mind and one hand were supplying the thoughts and placing them on paper.

"We were asked to return certain of these letters, sent us from time to time, if not published. THE TELEGRAPH retains the letters first mentioned in this article, as evidence of what is stated herein. In one of the letters, signed 'William Rogers,' it is stated that 'Mr. Thomson is very much respected here and your friends who furnish you with certain letters are not much respected.' We do not deny that Mr. Thomson is very much respected in Bathurst, but a gentleman from Bathurst who ought to know, and who has been shown this letter, says that the statement in question is not in the handwriting of Mr. Rogers' and 'the signature not in the usual style of his writing it, although somewhat resembling it.'

"Under the circumstances THE TELEGRAPH invites Rev. A. F. Thomson to say whether he did not himself write a letter of nine pages headed 'Bathurst Schools' signed 'William Rogers,' dated at 'Bathurst Village, Nov. 21st, 1892,' and addressed to the editor of THE TELEGRAPH? If he will deny it, we will cheerfully publish his denial, and it may serve to remove a very unpleasant impression which we have formed with regard to him."

Before the Telegraph gave expression to what was more than suspected in well-formed quarters, we had sent "a tracer" out in connection with these letter-writing frauds, our reason therefor lying in the fact that we believed that the rev. Mr. Thomson had set up what is known as "a fence" at St. Luke's manse, behind which he was hiding, like the immortalised Fagin, and inspiring Oliver Twist Rogers and other parties to attack the ADVANCE and misrepresent the community in which they live. It is not the first time that we have had occasion to deal with such unholy combinations as that organised by Mr. Thomson, so we were not surprised to receive the following on Monday last:—

BATHURST VILLAGE, Nov. 26, 1892.

Editor Advance.

SIR:—In your paper this week there was reproduced an article on the Bathurst School question which appeared in the Telegraph on the 21st inst., under the heading "More light." As you have given space to this article I ask you to (and it is only fair and honorable that you should) publish the reply thereto by Mr. Wm. Rogers. It appeared in the Sun of the 25th inst., a copy of which I send you.

Yours. &c.,
J. HENDERSON.

As J. Henderson was entirely unknown to the editor, and the latter could not understand why a third party should intrude himself into a controversy in which the Wm. Rogers referred to had gone far out of his way to make rude and offensive reference to the ADVANCE, the following reply was sent to Mr. Henderson:—

CHATHAM, N. B., Nov. 28, 1892.

Mr. J. Henderson, Bathurst Village.

DEAR SIR:—I have yours of 26th, requesting me to publish an alleged letter of Mr. Wm. Rogers, which appeared in the Sun of 25th inst.

On reading the letter referred to I find that it proves the writer to be as untruthful and malicious in his reference to the ADVANCE, as he is in stating some other matters with which the letter deals. As you are entirely unknown to me, and can have no right to instruct me (as you undertake to do) in my duty respecting the alleged Rogers letter, I do not understand why you should make yourself a party to Mr. Rogers' impertinent attack upon the ADVANCE by requesting me to publish the same. As you have done so, however, I beg to advise that your letter and the alleged production of Mr. Rogers are under consideration.

Yours respectfully.
"EDITOR ADVANCE."

When the Advocate of yesterday came to hand the rev. Mr. Thomson appeared upon the scene, with an air of dignity and injured innocence which could hardly be surpassed by old Fagin. He poses as a personage altogether above the disagreeable task of dealing with a certain gentleman whose scalp he is after, but he puts his "leetel Oliver" forward in the person of William Rogers, Esquire, who, in his estimation, is quite good enough for the job he has in hand. This is what the reverend gentleman prefaces his Rogers letter with:—

"D. G. SMITH VERSUS WILLIAM ROGERS."

To the Editor of the Union Advocate.

SIR,—I feel assured that you do not desire to take part in the discussion of the Bathurst school question, but perhaps you will find room in the columns of the ADVOCATE for the letter of William Rogers, Esq., which appeared in the *St. John Sun* of today. I intended to treat the low insinuations and mean falsehoods of D. G. Smith with contempt, and I will not trouble myself so far as to reply to him, but it may be a satisfaction to your readers to have the views of Mr. Rogers, who is one of our most highly respected citizens.

"Yours, A. F. THOMSON.

"St. Luke's Manse, Bathurst Village, Nov. 25, 1892."

Thus, it will be observed that the astute Thomson had inspired Rogers to work the Telegraph, Mr. J. Henderson to work the ADVANCE, while he himself worked the Advocate. Yet it was "Old Fagin" who was behind the whole game.

Our readers will probably sympathise with us in our misfortune of having fallen among—so able a band of workers in their peculiar line, as these gentlemen of Bathurst Village. It is no fault of ours, however, and as we generally have our eyes open, we shall endeavor to meet them on the ground they have chosen, and they must not blame us if the main question at issue becomes less prominent in the muddy water they have stirred up around it.

The letter alleged to have been written by Mr. Rogers bears upon its face evidence of its being the work of a hand other than his. We have some of Mr. Rogers' writings before us, and they convince us of what all his acquaintances know, viz., that it would be quite impossible for a man of his very scant literary equipment to compose such a letter. He, no doubt, authorised the appending of his name to the effusion, but his doing so proves that he is one of the class who consider it an honor to be made use of by their superiors, and are reckless in the service to which they prostitute themselves. In the letter referred to, Mr. Rogers is made to say of the ADVANCE that it is a "vile and obscene sheet" and, not content with having this published in the Sun, the real writer of the letter appears to have induced this Mr. J. Henderson—although he was absolutely unknown to us—to write to the editor of the ADVANCE demanding that we give a place in these columns to the insolent rubbish of which Mr. Rogers was made to assume the personal responsibility. Even if the ADVANCE were not so vulgarly assailed in Mr. Rogers' name, we would not waste space on his alleged letter to the Sun, because we happen to have personal knowledge of the falsity of several of the statements made in it. It is quite cunningly put together, and when its author placed it before Mr. Rogers for his perusal and adoption as his own, it was quite natural that poor Rogers' egotism and desire to pose before the public as a *litterateur* should induce him to fall into the trap laid for him. We assume, of course, that he was allowed the privilege of seeing the letter to which his friends, Henderson and Thomson refer, although it is possible that he really had as little to do with it as he is said to have had with a former one that appeared in the Sun with his name attached, and which, according to excellent authority, was written by the real author of the second letter, who was then away from Bathurst Village on a political mission. When Mr. Christopher Columbus Thomson discovered the "Bathurst School difficulty" and began to write about it in the Sun over his own signature, he employed language and arguments which have been very suspiciously duplicated in the alleged Rogers letters, and a noticeable thing is that Mr. Rogers make precisely the same misspelling of the name of Mr. O'Brien that Mr. Thomson has done in his letters. It is true that Mr. Rogers knows a great deal more about operating fishways to the advantage of his patrons that he does about spelling, but he is too familiar with the spelling of trustee O'Brien's name to make the same mistake about it as does Mr. Thomson, who, although he has made himself so notorious over the Bathurst School question is a comparatively new member of that community and has never even contributed a cent to the support of the schools in his district.

Mr. Rogers, no doubt, feels a little sore over being called upon to pay school taxes on the large properties of which he is the nominal owner, and we presume it was that which induced him to ask trustee Angus Branch to try and have the superior school in the Village abolished, although we observe that the writer of his alleged letter makes him object to such abolition in very strong terms. It was believed, that as Mr. Rogers had withdrawn his children from school, thinking doubtless that they could be more profitably employed in selling milk to their Catholic neighbors, his desire to have the superior school done away with was a sincere one based upon economical considerations, and it may, therefore, be assumed that he was as much surprised as anyone when he saw that he was made to appear as writing to the Sun, not only censuring those who were instrumental in ordering the superior school to be closed, but also slurring his neighbor, Mr. Branch, as a "nominal protestant" because he did just exactly what Mr. Rogers requested him to do. Our knowledge of Mr. Branch justifies the statement that he is quite as good a protestant and Christian as Mr. Rogers. At all events he is not one of the pliant kind of persons who will lend his signature to the misstatements of other people, in order that he may get credit for work of a class that he doesn't understand.

If somebody were to refer to Mr. Rogers as a "nominal presbyterian," in view of the fact that he carries on a certain branch of his business on Sundays, just the same as week-days, involving the secular employment of members of his family and the working of his team, we have no doubt that he would feel quite indignant, but it is generally men of his kind who imagine that their true character is known only to themselves, and are silly enough to believe that they can establish themselves amongst the great ones of their little world by lending their names to other people's writings, assailing newspapers as "vile and obscene" and attacking the religious position of men like Mr. Angus Branch, whose reputation as a man of correct life, capable of thinking and acting for himself, and whose unassailable record for integrity, place him on a plane to which Mr. William Rogers may aspire, but can never attain. Mr. Rogers' treatment of Mr. Branch in the superior school matter need only to be correctly stated to give the public a fairly correct idea of the kind of man he is. Mr. Branch owns and works a large farm adjoining that of Mr. Rogers, and before the last annual school meeting, he and Mr. Rogers had a conversation on school matters. Mr. Rogers expressed to Mr. Branch his opinion that the superior school ought to be done away with. He was, in fact, one of the first who spoke to Mr. Branch on the subject. Other protestants also agreed with Mr. Rogers' views, which were shared by Mr. Branch, himself; so on the day of the school meeting Mr. Branch brought the matter up and, in the course of his remarks, said he was not speaking for himself alone, but for other protestant ratepayers, who had expressed the opinion that they were paying too much taxes for the number of pupils in attendance, and he asked that the superior school be discontinued.

Under these circumstances, it is not a creditable thing for Mr. Rogers to lend his name to a third party's attacks upon Mr. Branch, and to assail his religious status, simply because he had the courage of his convictions and acted in good faith in carrying out his own views and those of the ungrateful and treacherous neighbor, who now denounces him at the dictation of agitator Thomson, as "a nominal protestant," simply because he did that which Mr. Rogers himself declared—before Mr. Thomson had tampered with him on the subject—should be done.

Mr. Rogers, having taken up the occupation of authorship, has made a bad beginning in characterising the ADVANCE as "a vile and obscene sheet." He has never taken the paper and can know very little about it. He has, therefore, allowed himself to be put in a false position by authorising the use of his name in matters that it was beyond his capacity to deal with. If the ADVANCE were a vile and obscene paper it might say some things about Mr. Rogers that would cause him to go and kick himself for being nothing better than a pliable tool in the hands of the designing man who wrote the "Rogers" letter, which Mr. Henderson (who is evidently "another of the same") so impudently suggested that we should publish. We advise Mr. Rogers to let every monkey pull his own chestnuts out of the fire, hereafter. If he takes our advice the St. John Sun's discussion of the much mixed up Bathurst School question will be under the name of Rev. A. F. Thomson on the affirmative side, so that the correspondence may not be paraded under false colors. If Mr. Rogers, however, feels an irresistible impulse to have his name to letters in the papers, he must especially avoid attacking the ADVANCE and other things of the more reputable class, for his acquaintance therewith will not enable him to deal with them intelligently. He could, no doubt, through an amanuensis, give the public something very interesting on the subject of the obstructed migration of salmon on government fishways and how they used to be captured "in Ferguson's time." He might also make himself famous if he would write a book on "what I know about the manufacture of whiskey in Gloucester," etc. Then, he might favor us with a disquisition on the Sequestration of Wheat in bygone times, and the modus operandi of making an estate purchase the products of its own property. The work might be entitled, The Wonderful operations of a Grist Mill, or how the Chief Farmer forfeited his position, through the connivance of a Silent Partner who was a "nominally honest man." After he has exhausted these familiar themes, we can be induced to suggest some others of which he knows much more than he does about the "vile and obscene sheet," to which his alleged letter in the Sun referred.

In seriousness, we may say that the ADVANCE, having discussed the Bathurst School question on its merits, regrets that Mr. Thomson has thought it necessary to bring people like Mr. Rogers in to fortify his very weak position. They may be made to assume responsibility which he himself hopes to avoid, by using them for his purposes, but it would be much better all round if he would confine the controversy within its legitimate limits. He must know that the ADVANCE will not let any man off scot free who assails it, as Mr. Rogers has been induced to do, and he ought to have more chivalry than to place the poor fellow in so false a position. We pity rather than blame Mr. Rogers and, therefore, refrain from dealing with him as severely as his unprovoked attack on the ADVANCE would justify. For this he may not be grateful, although we sincerely hope he will have the good sense to refrain, hereafter, from being the pliant creature of Mr. Thomson that he has been in the past.

Notable Logging Operation.

Ten expert workmen and five teams of horses and as many wagons were employed at Tulare, Cal., for sixth months in cutting down, preparing a roadway for and hauling to the railroad the master redwood tree for the World's Fair. First a scaffold 30 feet high was built all around the tree, and then the workmen brought into use a saw 25 feet long. For seven days they sawed wood and said nothing, while the smooth, flat blade sank deeper and deeper into the wood; sagging a little in the centre each day, until at the end of two weeks, when the tree was ready to fall, that part of the blade in the centre of the tree was a foot lower than at the edges. It can be imagined what power it must have taken to pull this saw backward and forward.

When the tree fell, it came down with a crash that buried a young forest and sent a shower of great splinters flying all over the mountain side.

No attempt was made to move the body of the tree, but about 35 feet of the stump was left, and workmen set to work to hollow this out to a depth of 20 feet from the top after first sawing off the rough surface and a slice some two feet in thickness. The next step was to saw the stump off about seven feet from the ground, and when this was accomplished the workmen had a roomy place in which they could gather in wet weather for a friendly game of poker. A section of the hollowed tree was cut out and placed on enormous hinges so as to swing open and shut like a door, and when night came the tired workmen were not adverse to changing their tent for a roomy bed chamber some 35 feet in diameter and capable of comfortably seating 100 persons.

Half the work was now done, and while the men lived in the tree they worked away cutting a road through the dense forest, over which to transport their habitation to the nearest country road, some four miles distant. Hundreds of ordinary-sized trees had to be cut down, huge rocks blasted, bridges built and the road graded. Teams of horses and heavy lumber wagons were brought up the mountain, and after the trunk was sawed in sections it was placed on the wagons and the journey down the mountains began. A team of horses was killed by the overturning of a wagon, and several horses had their legs broken; but at last the tree was landed at the railroad station, five months and twelve days after the bark had first felt the edge of the saw.

Kent County.

Messrs. Geo. V. McInerney, independent liberal-conservative, O. J. LeBlanc, liberal and Basil Johnson conservative were nominated as candidates for the House of Commons on Tuesday. Mr. McInerney is the best qualified man for the position and his chances for election ought to be good.

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