better to show it honestly now than to hide it until the next session of the House? Sixteen thousand was not a very large amount, it might be that there would be a deficit; it might be that by the sale of timber lands not yet taken up a considerable sum would be realized. He spoke of the vast tract of land taken up in Restigouche county by the Muskoka Land and Lumber Company, and said these lands should be operated upon rather than allowed to lie unworked and uncared for as in the past? Was it not better that these large milling establishments that were being projected should be erected for the employment of the people? The beneficial result that were flowing and would continue to flow from the government's timber land policy were recognized and appreciated by the people, and would be still further recognized in future years.

Hon Mr. LaBillois

Hon. Mr. LaBillois said he thought the country would be well satisfied with the clear statement of the hon. provincial secretary when he announced to the house a surplus on current revenue last year of over $19,000, and that had it not been necessary in the public interest to over expend in the board of works department the surplus would have exceeded $50,000. He noticed that some county councils were disposed to find fault with the government for some of its legislation, but these bodies seemed to lose sight of the fact that in more than a few instances they had been neglectful of their own duties with regard to the statute labor of the province, and that as a consequence the government were obliged to make expenditures that they otherwise would not have had to make. He noticed with regret that during the past 11 years the fact that the statute labor had not been performed as it should have been, and this was largely, if not altogether, because the county councils had not appointed the proper officers to look after this work. Had they done so large savings could have been made to the province, which would have had additional sums to devote to other public services. He was glad to know that the lumber policy of the government was generally regarded as the best in the interest of the whole province. He came from a county rich in lumber and other resources, and under the government's policy and with the railway facilities which Restigouche would soon have, the hitherto undeveloped resources would be opened up to the advantage not only of his own county, but also to the advantage of the province. The manager of the

MUSKOKA LUMBER COMPANY

was taking steps to carry on large milling operations in Restigouche, and this and other industries which would be sure to follow, would bring about a new era of prosperity for his county. He was pleased to hear the provincial secretary, in his speech the other day, refer to the intelligent interest that the French people of the province were taking in the agricultural policy of the government and that among the delegates attending the farmers' convention were delegates from Kent county, and that they and the French people generally were able to show their appreciation of the government's policy, which was intended to build up the province and to do justice to all people, irrespective of class and creed. He regretted that Mr. Phinney had found it necessary, as he always does, to make reflections upon him, and that he should have declared that if the French people were consulted he (LaBillois) would not be holding a seat in the government. He thought the hon. member's remarks in this regard were uncalled for, and he was pleased to believe that such remarks found little or no sympathy in the ranks of the opposition generally. He had never put himself forward as the one best fitted to represent the French people of the province in the government, and while he had not attempted to enforce his views upon the government he had at all times tried to do his duty honestly and fearlessly. He had found the government both in council and as members of the board of education, making every effort to deal fairly by all classes and creeds, and as a consequence he had not found it necessary, either on behalf of the French people or his co-religionists generally to take up much time. If the time ever came, however, that he would be required specially so speak in the interest of the people to whom he referred he would be found to have the courage to oppose anything that was calculated to deny them justice, and they wanted nothing more. It did not come with good grace from the hon. member for Kent to make reflections upon him. If an election took place there to-morow the hon. member could not be returned, and he could assure the hon. member that the French people of Kent were only waiting a chance to retire him (Mr. Phinney) to private life. The hon. member had sold out the French people in the last election. He had betrayed them by deserting the French gentleman who had been selected to run as the conservative candidate for the Commons and had made a deal with Mr. McInerney by which the choice of the French people for the Dominion parliament was thrown overboard, on condition that Mr. McInerney supported Mr. Phinney for the local legislature. The French people of Kent had not forgotten this treachery on the part of the hon. member and would show they had not forgiven him in the next election. Regarding the insane asylum bill he had had the courage to appear before the Restigouche county council and explain what the government had intended under that bill; and he had now no doubt that when this matter was fully cleared up the people of the different municipalities would be willing to pay a reasonable figure for the keeping of their pauper insane whether at home in their respective localities or in the asylum.

The motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair was carried.

The house in committee of supply—Mr. Killam in the chair—passed the resolution that supply be granted.

Several items of supply were passed, after a number of speeches, largely of a personal character, and the house adjourned till Tuesday.

[*Special to the* ADVANCE.]

FREDERICTON, March 27.

The House met this afternoon but adjourned after routine until the evening, the attendance of members being small.

House reassembled this evening.

Hon Mr. Blair from the committee to nominate all standing committees recommended the following:—

Public Accounts:—Flewelling, Farris, Dibble, Powell, Shaw, Pinder, Killam.

Agriculture:—Russel, Theriault, Baird, Dibble, Harrison, Robinson, Gogain, Howe, Farris, Dunn, Scovil, Killam, Blanchard, Shaw, Mott, Lewis.

Municipalities:—Emmerson, Mitchell, Blair, Mott, O'Brian, (Northumberland), Russell, Wells, Blanchard, Farris, McLeod, Alward, Stockton, Flewelling, Theriault, Howe, Pinder, Gogain, Dibble, Killam, Shaw, Scovil.

Law Practice and Procedure:—White, Mott, Wells, Emmerson, Powell, Phinney, Stockton.

Corporations:—Mitchell, Blair Labillois, Tweedie, Hill, White Baird, O'Brien, (Charlotte), Robinson, Smith (Westmorland), Dunn, Harrison, Sivewright, Stockton, Powell, Perley, Pitts, Allen, Smith, (St John), Phinney, Lewis.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Mitchell, the auditor general's report and public accounts for 1893 were referred to the committee on public accounts.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to further amend the act relating to the solemnization of marriages.

Additional despatches from Fredericton report the passing of a number of items of supply, including Public Health, Public Hospitals, officers of legislature, contingencies and public printing. Two opposition amendments were voted down and one—that to reduce public printing item—withdrawn. Hon. Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill providing for the incorporation of societies for the sale &c. of seed grain on credit.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Very little business had been done by the Dominion Parliament up to the time of the Easter adjournment, but that was to be expected.

At the opening of the house Friday, Sir James Grant moved the address in reply to the speech seconded by Dr. Lachapelle.

HON. MR. LAURIER.

Hon Mr. Laurier complimented the mover and seconder on their speeches. Sir James Grant had referred to the great men which Nova Scotia had produced. Judging by the events of yesterday, Nova Scotia appreciated her great man now at the head of provincial affairs. (Opposition cheers.) He proceeded to warmly eulogize Lord Aberdeen and extended a warm welcome to him and the countess. The success of Canada at the World's Fair was enough to cheer the hearts of all Canadians. It was to the farmers that the greatest amount of credit was due.

He demanded the reasons for delay in summoning parliament. He believed the government had been greatly remiss in not calling the house together earlier. It was said that the government intended to rush the session, but prorogation could not take place until the business of the country was concluded. It was reported that the delay was due to the fact that the government was waiting to see what shape the tariff bill would take at Washington. He believed that statement was correct. How the mighty have fallen! The super-loyal party looking to Washington. He proceeded to twit the minister of finance and other members of the government on the subject of tariff enquiry of last year. Mr. Foster had gone through the country to feel the pulse of the manufacturers and no sooner had he and his colleagues got home than deputations flocked to Ottawa to feel the ministers' pulse and stiffen their backbone. (Opposition cheers.) The result was evinced in the speech from the throne. The government's tariff bill was to be no measure of reform at all. It was to be the same old policy in a new dress. He took issue entirely with the statement that Canada was in a prosperous condition. It was said that the Dominion had reason to be satisfied with the Behring sea award. On that point he accepted the opinion of the minister of justice in preference to that of the prime minister. Sir John Thompson in his capacity as one of the arbitrators dissented from one of the most important findings of the award. Our pretensions in favor of the preservation of seal life on sea and land were altogether discarded, and therefore he saw no reason why parliament should be called upon to rejoice at the award. The result of the award had been to kill the sealing industry. (Laughter.) Speaking of the proposed fast Atlantic service, he said a twenty knots rate of speed was an impossibility for the northern route. In his judgment, it would be madness to expect any company to keep up such a rate of speed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He commented on the absence from the speech of any reference to the French treaty. Conflicting interests demanded that the government should speak out on this subject at the earliest possible moment. The government had dilly-dallied with matters brought before them, so much so that passions had been aroused in the country which might be difficult to assuage.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON

in reply to Mr. Laurier made a felicitous reference to the speeches of Messrs. Grant and Lachapelle. Mr. Laurier had said they had done their best to make something out of nothing and he himself had shown that he was past master in that art. (Cheers and laughter.) He cordially agreed with Mr. Laurier's observations respecting Lord and Lady Aberdeen. He endorsed Mr. Laurier's statements respecting our success at the World's Fair. He had said that our farmers had achieved the greatest triumphs at Chicago, the very class which the opposition were fond of depicting as downtrodden and depressed. (Cheers and laughter.) No one but the hon. gentlemen opposite took a doleful view of the country's affairs. Dealing with the complaint that parliament was summoned late, the premier pointed out that during the last ten sessions when he was a member of the commons the house, on six occasions, had met later than this year. Public convenience was to be gauged by the period at which the budget was presented. Under present circumstances the budget speech would be delivered next Wednesday, or earlier than in six out of the last ten years. He reminded the house that the government of Canada was willing to meet with a good will any overtures which congress was willing to make in favor of free trade between the two countries. It would in his opinion have been a breach of faith had parliament disregarded what the United States was doing and dealt with this subject in ignorance of the views of congress. Mr. Laurier's speech indicated a tone of marked dissatisfaction with everything the government had done. No matter what the government did or proposed to do, the opposition leader could not be pleased. He complained because the press had not been admitted to gatherings at which Mr. Foster and Mr. Bowell had heard the views of the manufacturers. Evidently Mr. Laurier had forgotten a famous interview when the manufacturers of Canada constituted a deputation to wait upon the liberal minister of finance and although not reported in the press of the country, it was well known that gentleman had invited them to go to the father of all evil.

Replying to Mr. Laurier's criticism that a lawyer filled the portfolio of agriculture, he reminded Mr. Laurier that when he was a minister he filled the portfolio of inland revenue. The liberal government had two opportunites to appoint a minister of agriculture, and on each occasion they appointed a lawyer. (Laughter and cheers.) With reference to the Behring Sea award, he challenged Mr. Laurier to show where he in any speech or interview had bragged of the result of the arbitration. He had particularly dissented from the regulations adopted in regard to pelagic sealing, but it was a matter of satisfaction to know that as a result of arbitration we were within our rights, and blame for the quarrel was not upon us. He would have been surprised that Mr. Laurier should have taken the United States view of the case had he not seen parallel instances in previous debates in this house. (Cheers) Mr. Laurier had stated that the sealing industry had been totally destroyed, whereas the truth was more vessels had left to engage in the industry this year than in any previous season. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bowell's Australian mission had been eminently successful. Our fellow colonists were willing to trade with us, and in addition to that to come to Canada to discuss business matters. The leader of the opposition derided the efforts of the government to open up trade. He wanted us to throw down the barriers with our neighbors in order to make this country a slaughter market. This the government did not propose to do. The government had a policy on the French treaty and would announce it in due course, despite the clashing of interests which Mr. Laurier had said it involved.

Miramichi and the North Shore etc.

GRAND MILLINERY display—See Miss Noonan's advt.

GRAND BALL:—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Fraser have issued cards for a ball on Thursday 12th April,

A DESIRABLE LOT OF LAND, containing four acres, conveniently situated on the Station Road is offered for Sale. See Advt.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. John Rogers and bride—Miss Florence N. Hocken, who were married at Moncton on Tuesday evening.

MILLIONS OF THEM:—Over twenty millions of fresh eggs were received in New York in two days ending March 21. A common sign was "23 fresh eggs for 25 cents."

THE DEFAULTERS' LIST that has been exhibited in the post office for sometime past, shows that a good many persons who ought to have paid their rates have neglected to do so.

MRS. PORTEOUS scored a musical success in St. John Opera House on Easter Monday evening, the papers of that city giving her especial praise for the artistic rendition of her vocal as well as piano forte pieces.

THE SMALLEST DOG:—The Chicago *Record* claims that S. Goldsmith, of 237 Madison street in that city has the smallest dog in the world. At last accounts he was three weeks old, an inch long, and weighed a quarter of an ounce.

FRUIT CULTURE is more profitable to the farmer now than his other crops. Brown Bros. Co., the most extensive nursery house in Canada, have a vacancy in this section. Write them at Toronto, Ont., for their terms.

EASTER SERVICES:—The Easter services in St. Mary's Chapel were largely attended and were of an appropriate festival character. The music was hearty and joyful, the Rector preached upon the subject of the day, and the special offerings were above the average. In St. Paul's there was a good attendance at the early celebration of the Holy Eucharist, but owing to the absence of the organist and members of the choir, the usual festival music could not be used at this or the evening service. Mrs J. P. Burchill kindly took the place of Mr. Geo. Burchill jr. in playing the accompainiment of the Easter Hymns.

PERSONAL:—Hon. Surveyor General Tweedie spent the Easter holidays at home.

John A. Fish, managing director of the Guernsey Hot Water Heater Co., of Boston, Mass., sailed by the Catalonia of the Cunard Line on the 24th inst. for an extended trip on the continent for the benefit of his health. Since Mr. Fish's connection with the company, some years since, he has been closely confined to business and is well deserving of a holiday. During his absence Mr. John M. Paisley, accountant and treasurer is at the helm. Mr. Paisley was formerly of this city and connected with the late firm of George Fleming & Sons for a number of years and has many friends. Those who know Mr. Paisley feel fully confident the management is left in good hands. [St. John Globe 28th.

JEALOUS:—The World is jealous because there is a printing office in Chatham capable of turning out work that is creditable to it, and, therefore, attracts patronage from the local government, giving employment to printers, who otherwise would be obliged to remain idle or go elsewhere to get work. We are willing to let the World preach what it calls principle and run an office which hardly any person of good taste will order work from a second time, while we enjoy an ever-increasing business, because we endeavor to help in building up the industrial interests of the town and keeping our young people at home by furnishing them employment. A person whose property in the place is all contained in his trunk at his boarding house who never puts a dollar into any local public enterprise and who simply growls because others are more successful than he, is fitly represented in the columns and office of the World.

Circuit Court.

The Circuit Court met at the Court House, Newcastle, on Tuesday, His Honor Judge Landry presiding. Mr. John Rundle was foreman of the grand jury and a warm address of welcome and congratulating the Judge on his elevation to the bench, was presented by that body, Judge Landry replying in fitting terms.

The Assessors' List.

The Assessors of Chatham have posted the list of ratepayers at the Post Office. It is the privilege of all ratepayers to examine it and satisfy themselves that they are correctly assessed. If any of them fail to do so and, then, after they receive their tax bills, go about grumbling against over-assessments they will only have themselves to blame.

Easter Meeting.

At a regular Easter meeting of the parishioners of St. Paul's and St. Mary's churches, Chatham, on Monday last and the usual meeting of the church wardens and vestry and local committee of the D. C. S., the following officers were elected for the current year:—

Wardens: Geo. Burchill, F E Winslow.

Vestrymen: Hon. Judge Wilkinson, Hon. J. P Burchill, S. Habberley, D. G. Smith, Dr. J. B. Benson, T. DesBrisay, F. E. Danville, D. T. Johnstone, Geo. P. Searle, M. S. Hocken, J. R. Goggin, John Sargent.

Vestry Clerk: D. G. Smith.

Treasurer: T. DesBrisay.

Auditors: D. T. Johnstone, M. S. Hocken.

Delegates to Synod and to D. C. S.: Hon. Judge Wilkinson and Geo. Burchill, Esq; substitutes—F. E. Winslow, Esq. and Hon. John P. Burchill.

At the first meeting of the outgoing vestry, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Whereas, since our last Easter meeting, Charles Sargent, Esquire, one of the members of this vestry, has been removed by death—

Therefore ordered that the Clerk be directed to place upon the minutes the expression of our great regret over the loss we have sustained thereby, and our respect for the late Mr. Sargent's memory, as that of one who, while he was a most exemplary and consistent member of this church and vestry, also, as a citizen, exemplified, in his life, the virtues which adorn the Christian character.

St. Luke's Church.

The special services in St Luke's church, which began a week from Wednesday, will be continued till to morrow, Friday evening, and the Sabbath evening service will be in keeping with the special services held during this week. The Rev. Geo. Harrison will conduct the Monday services. Two services a day are being held, one at three and the other commencing at 7.45. The congregrations at some of the evening services have taxed to the full the seating capacity of the basement. The Rev. Geo. Harrison and the pastor are jointly conducting the mission, The members of the church and others are loyally helping. Many have stood up for prayer. At some of the services over fifty people have taken part. The hearty singing of popular hymns is a marked feature of the services and conduces greatly to their interest and good results.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The quarter ending the 25th inst has been, in many respects, a most successful one. The attendance—average of 167—was higher than at any former time, and while it is manifest all through the school it is especially large among the adult classes. Last Sabbath afternoon a most interesting service was held. Mrs. Snowball had prepared the schools to sing and recite some Easter music and pieces, in which they acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the many parents and friends present. Addresses were delivered by the Pastor and R. B. Bennett. The superintendent, J. R. Ford, conducted the proceedings. There were 185 members of the school present.

The Snowball-Somers Case.

The case of Snowball *vs.* Somers over which there has been a good deal of litigation in the Equity Court at St. John has been settled. The action was one for debt brought by Mr. Snowball against James Somers, the amount claimed to be due being $30,000 and upwards. The defendant was held to bail, and then gave confession of judgment to John Ferguson and William Somers for about $3,000, an amount about equal to the value of all the property owned by him, and his personal property was immediately sold by the Sheriff. Before the real estate could be disposed of, Mr. Snowball took proceedings in equity against James Somers, John Ferguson, and William Somers to set aside the confessions of judgment, claiming that they were fraudulent and void, and to obtain the amount of the monies realized by the Sheriff's sale of the personal property. An injunction was granted, restraining the Sheriff from disposing of the real estate. A settlement of the matter has now been arrived at; William Somers, Elisha Somers and Wilbur Somers securing Mr. Snowball for $2,000.

The Accustomed Sneer.

The World has its accustomed sneer at those who observed Good Friday, by the total or partial suspension of business, in order that either principals or employees might attend the church services. It says that "business being dull some of the stores were closed. Services were held in St. Michael's, St. Mary's and St. Luke's." The inference the World leaves its readers to draw is that if business had not been dull, the stores referred to would not have been closed or the services held, which as we all know, is absurd. Then it notes that the St. John evening papers were not issued, and says: "There is money in not doing so. The advertisers and subscribers pay just the same, and the sales would not pay one-quarter of the cost of composition. It is a case in which sham piety pays well."

According to the World writer, all piety—all religion, in fact—is a sham. But would it not be as well if he were to silently enjoy his own views of those matters and act upon them without assailing the motives or sincerity of others who, of course, cannot be as wise as he? These poor benighted believers in Christianity will surely not suffer in the next world, or in a state of future nothingness, simply because they have endeavored, in this world, to obey the teachings of One who enjoined the practice of charity upon his followers, and forbade them to sit in judgment upon their fellow men.

The Old Folks' Concert.

The old folks' concert in Masonic Hall on Monday evening last attracted a large audience. The programme was a unique one and read as follows:—

YE OLDE FOLKES CONCERTE!

Ye Olde Folkes will holde a concerte in ye Publick Hall.
Known as ye Masonic Hall,
Hard by ye Publick Parke, by candlelight,
On Monday, ye 26 day of March.
Ye publick are respectfully invited to be present.
25 half-pennies will admit a grown personne.

Programme:

Part I.

1.—Musick by ye winde and strynged instrumentes.
2.—A tune of ye olden times.
3.—A songe and chorus by Priscilla Runnymede.
4.—A songe by Master Browne and his wife.
5.—A songe of ye olde folkes by Dollie Goldschmidt.
6.—A bonnie songe by Mahitabel Sweetsinger.
7.—A songe by 4 batchelors.*
8.—I manne will now play on ye strynged instrumente.
9.—A songe of home, by a younge woman too bashful to see her name in printe.
10.—A songe by all ye men and wemen singers.

Part II.

1.—Ye men will play on ye instrumentes.
2.—In yis place Betsie Woodlands will sing a songe, and some others will help her.
3.—A funnie songe of courteshipe by Master D'Yere.
4.—A evening songe by an olde ladye.
5.—A songe by 1 woman and 2 men.
6.—A songe by 1 woman if she be not too nervous.
7.—A songe by Charitie Primrose.
8—Susannah Warbler will be helped now to sing "Evangeline."
9.—A love songe by all ye men and women singers.
10.—A tableau vivant.

*A Kinsman of ye Kinge of Bashan: Master Mortimer Edgecombe; Master Montague FitzAllen; and Master Arobazed Profundus.

N. B.—Coaches may be ordered for 10 of ye clocke.
N. B.—Hot coals may be had from ye janitor for ye foot-stones.
N. B.—Ye boyes will please not spit on ye floor.
N. B.—If ye be much pleased ye may slap your hands, but do not hit ye floor with ye feet.
N. B.—If ye hearers will sing in time, ye may join in ye piece No. 2; also in ye songes by all ye men and women singers.

The stage-setting was excellent. There was an abundance of candlelight in old-fashioned candlesticks which made the stage quite brilliant and contrasted favorably with the lamp-lights now used in the hall. Many wondered whether the oil lamps of the hall were "a part of the show" and were surprised when told that they were what the hall management provided for its patrons. A well preserved spinning-wheel, old-fashioned tables and chairs, pictures which were quite gaudy, but much admired in the old days, and a very good piano of London make that was more than eighty years old, graced the stage, and on the latter instrument all the accompaniments were played. Most of the ladies and gentlemen who formed the company were well costumed in the attire of bygone days. Some of the numbers were very entertaining, particularly that by Mr. and Mrs. Brown. "Curfew must not Toll to-Night" though somewhat hackneyed, was excellently rendered, as was also a glee by the company, and "The Old Oaken Bucket." There were too many numbers on the programme, but Chatham audiences are getting accustomed to that in amateur performances. Altogether, the affair must be considered a success, although it was not a Simon-Pure "Old Folkes Concerte."

An Interesting Talk.

Last evening Mr. Philip Cox, B. A., gave a very interesting address before the members of the Log Cabin Fishing Club at the rooms of M. J. Arthur Davidson, King Street. A large number of the club were present and thoroughly enjoyed the talk which was on the nature and habits of fish in general and the destruction of the grayling and white trout in particular. Prof. Cox had samples of the grayling trout from Grand Lake, N. S., and the white trout of Loch Lomond. He proved conclusively that both fish were of the "salmo salar" family, and are what is known as land locked salmon. By the aid of a powerful microscope it was shown that each branch of the fish family has its own peculiarity. He showed the scales of the salmon, greyling, white trout, pickerel, chub, yellow perch, touage and others, the scales of the salmon greyling and the trout being alike, while all the others are different. A vote of thanks was tendered at the close of the address.—[St. John Gazette, 22nd.

A Foolhardy Lumberman.

A lumberman named Domphousse made a daring attempt last week to shoot the Chambly rapids standing on a log, and crowds saw him in the foolhardy act, which resulted in his drowning. He went down the Chute au Boweau, a great rush of waters, splendidly. Below the pier the log appeared to strike a sunken rock and the man was swept into the water. He rose alongside the log, which he grasped, and pulled his body partly on it. In a few seconds man and log were in the surging waters of the roughest part of the rapids, where both disappeared. To the astonishment of all, however, the two appeared safely on the other side, Domphousse still grasping his log. They passed under the new iron bridge together into the smooth water, where, however, there was still a swift current. Apparently, Domphousse had now become benumbed with the ice-cold water, for he was no longer able to make any effort to guide his log. He floated helplessly along into the main channel, the current taking him along to the firm ice at the foot of the rapids. A few minutes afterward he was seen to lose his hold on the log, throw up his arms, and, with a loud shriek, he sank into the waters in full view of all the spectators. He was seen no more.

He Wanted More.

In enclosing an order for three bottles of Dr. Manning's German Remedy, E. W. Barlow, of Montreal, a well known commercial man, writes to The Hawker's Medicine Co: "When in Summerside, P. E. I., I received from your Mr. Chestnut a bottle of Dr. Manning's German Remedy, and have used it for Neuralgia, and found great benefit from it. I cannot speak too highly of your remedy, for I believe it is a good one." Dr. Manning's Germain Remedy is a positive cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Colic, Chills, Cramps and all pains and aches, either internal or external. An invaluable household remedy. Sold everywhere. Price 50 cents.

Stop Coughing. Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam will cure that Cough

[*Continued from last issue*]

[Popular Science Monthly.]

Abolish all Prohibitive Liquor Laws.

BY APPLETON MORGAN.

But everybody knows that drunkenness is a curse, and if we abolish all prohibitive liquor laws how shall the curse be removed? To enact a law compelling every man, woman and child to drink a pint of whisky—or its equivalent in other spirits, or in vinous, or malt liquors—daily, might indeed do it. But such a law would probably be impossible to propose in a legislative body—certainly impossible to pass to a final reading. The question can not probably be answered at present. Most things, however, have their limit of value. And it might be a question whether even the soul of a drunkard were worth saving at the expense of the liberty, the morals, and the health of an entire community. But something very near to an answer can, I think, be approximated. Let us enforce the common law we have, and make it "common" indeed; and forbear to pass statutes against which the sense of justice of the enlightened community rebels, and which can not be enforced, or whose enforcement is only, and can in the nature of things be only, a sham. Let us wipe out forever from every statute-book in America those prohibitive liquor laws which an experience of sixty years has proved to be worse than worthless, and even worse than useless, because they not only can not be enforced, but enlarge, by stimulating, the alleged evils they pretend to abolish! These laws emphatically have not lessened the manufacture, sale, or consumption of liquor. There are not to-day ten times as many people in the country as there were on January 15, 1832. But, unless figures are as unreliable as the temperance orators themselves, there are many hundred times as many liquor stores and shops for the drinking of liquor in our fair land as there were upon that date. Various causes have doubtless operated to produce this enormous increase. But one cause which may have done its contributive share towards the result, perhaps, is that, under rigid statutes, any moral obligation not to use liquor which may have existed on January 15, 1832, has become a sort of moral obligation to use it as a sort of Declaration of Independence of laws which interfere with the personal liberty of the subject; which exist not by consent of those whom those laws govern, but by the consent of those whom they do not govern, and who never come within their operation; whose prosecution, since it can only be achieved by recourse to the services of the spy, the informer, and the "smeller," is persecution, and tends to bring all law into contempt and into public disgust.

That these laws do exist by reason of the judgments of appellate courts (even the Supreme Court of the United States having affirmed their "constitutionality") is not to militate against their injustice or their inconvenience. Those decisions are not as to the expediency, but only as to the technicality, of these statutes; all that those decisions amount to is that as between the individual—the citizen—in their breach, and the State, the State has a right to enact the law under its special (State) Constitution, and that the question of internal traffic—so long as it is not interstate traffic—is not one with which the Federal jurisdiction concerns itself. Legally a State has a right to do what it will within its own boundaries, so long as it does not interfere with the rights of the neighboring States or violate the Federal Constitution. And however absurd its local statutes may be, once legally enacted they must be reviewed at the polls, not in the Federal courts. But there is a question beyond the polls.

Laws are for the greatest good of the greatest number, at least in republics, where the paternal jurisdiction of States is not invited and will not be tolerated. Granting everything that can be said as to the bad effect of liquor itself, every logician will admit that if it can be proved that in a single instance or class of instances the effect of liquor is salutary, that it cures as well as kills (as, for example, in a case of partial drowning or of rattlesnake bite), then to prevent its sale is not only illogical, but oppressive. A law can not be judged as benign or harmful accordingly as it is negatively inoffensive. If in a single instance it refuses to save life, then it has ceased to operate benignly and has commenced to operate fatally. No law can exist without a reason for its existence, and when the reason for it fails the law disappears. But when a law operates not only unreasonably but fatally, there should not be much hesitation as to its doom. It is illegal. And this is another case where liquor laws are dangerous to the community—namely, they might prevent the purchase of enough liquor to save a human life. As it is, there are rural communities, not a thousand miles from the metropolis of New England, where the apothecary will refuse (and in my own experience has refused) to sell the mother of a sick child enough alcohol to light a spirit lamp to warm the little sufferer's sustenance on a summer night at a strange hotel, where no other artificial heat could be procured! This same apothecary could sell Paris green by the pound for the destruction of alleged potato bugs, or morphine, or arsenic, or any other poison on presentation of a scrap of paper beginning with an "R," and signed by any scrawl which the writer might choose to affix, and call it the signature of a physician. Our apothecary that night was illogical and dangerous to the community, not by instinct or by choice, but by virtue of the laws of his State—by the laws, as it happened in the case I have in mind, of the noble old Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

But we have not closed the catalogue yet; there is still another, and this by no means a slight, evil, which is caused to the community by prohibitive liquor laws, which might be called, perhaps, the intellectual evil which they work. This is the begetting of the very general horror of wines, spirits, malt liquors, and other drinkables of more or less vinous character, which is allowed to prevail, not only, but is sedulously and perpetually cultivated in certain communities, until very young people are apt to consider themselves as virtuous paragons surrounded by alcoholic demons seeking their destruction, whose fault, and not their own, it will be if they tumble. This idea and sentiment are enormously prevalent, thanks to those industrious people the "temperance" reformers (though they insult one of the cardinal virtues by so calling themselves). I can indeed instance no severer proof of it than to narrate that, having been so fortunate, in the case of some special investigation then on hand, as to unearth the diary kept by an officer of the Revolution during the march of Arnold's and Wooster's commands through the snows of the terrible winter of 1775–76 to relieve the army in Canada, and the subsequent retreat in rags, hunger, freezing and wretchedness, I intrusted its copying to a worthy lady, a descendant of the officer who kept the diary. In due time she returned the copy, but wrote me, "I have omitted all references to brandy and egnnog, as not part of our country's history." And yet to me, and I fancy most of us, it was "history"—ay, and the "history of our country" too! How those patriots lived through and managed to survive at all the terrors of that winter, certainly was history; and I for one am thankful that, at least, if there was no food betimes, there were brandy, and an occasional egnnog, for those sturdy and starving patriots! But this worthy lady lived in rural New England, and had been taught from her youth of the terrors and misery that lay hidden—not for fools only, but for everybody—in a bottle! And she could not see that God's gifts to men sometimes have come to his perishing creatures in the liquor form. The public inconvenience of this belief is not inconsiderable. Not only are its citizens deprived of the sanitary potency of liquor in emergencies (for I have heard apparently sane persons, in a village not a thousand miles from the city of New York, declare that they would rather die than have their lives saved by a glass of liquor), but the youths are taught, not to be virtuous and sober, and to shun drunkenness, but to persecute liquor sellers and to waste liquor by emptying it into the gutters; that the unfortunate who drinks himself into imbecility, or into becoming a public nuisance, is not a criminal or a law-breaker, but an example of the wickedness of the hotel keeper—and so not the sinner but the sinned against! Not he to be disciplined or chided, but the innocent liquor is to be cursed, and the liquor dealer to be deprived of his property! It would appear to most of us that to preach a little less about the holy horror of rum, and a little more about the political obligation of the citizen to keep himself from drunkenness—to notify him that the law locks up the wretched drunkard, not because he is not a citizen who can not drink if he please, and not because liquor is a sinful thing, or because his neighbor has no right to invest his capital, if so pleased, in hogsheads of liquor and to retail it by the glass or spoonful, but because he is drunk, and because a drunkard is a nuisance and a threat to the community—would be an experiment worth the trying. Another experiment would be to rely upon such an administration of what laws we have as will encourage temperance by punishing the drunkard, not the liquor which he drinks or the manufacturer or seller of it, nor yet the community whose misfortune and for whose sins it is that the drunkard is a part of it. We can not reclaim our wayward youth by sending their parents to Sunday School; we can not rid the community of drunkards by refusing to sell liquor to the sober man. But it requires no statute to refuse to sell it to the debauchee. This land of ours is ruled by law. The trend of progress is toward a larger and more enlightened, not a lesser and more ignorant liberty; and civilizations move not backward. In the calm eye of the law, the owner of pipes of liquor is as much entitled to his own as is the owner of a "temperance" newspaper, as long as he injures not his neighbor. He of the wine pipes must not sell to the habitual drunkard, or to the hereditary victim of alcoholism who works damage in his caps; neither shall he of the printing press libel in words him of the wine pipes, or invite his fellow-citizens to violence against him or destruction of his wordly goods. For over one and all is the law of the land. Let our youth learn this, and not that others have obligations and stand at their peril, while he alone is free, if he only will sign a pledge and wear a blue ribbon!

[*Continued next week.*]

A BRILLIANT CAREER

And Its Too Frequent Sequel.

Few men in his native city had brighter prospect than Frank L——, Young, intelligent, educated, a keen business man, socially popular, and well settled in life, he gave promise of a useful and highly successful career. His business ventures were almost invariable crowned with success, and money flowed into his coffers. Other men in business envied him. But his very success proved the cause of his downfall. He soon became completely engrossed in his business operations to the exclusion of social pleasures of home. But presently his friends began to note a singular change in the man. He grew irritable, uneasy, often moody and morose. His appearance also changed. From an erect and stalwart man he became gaunt and hollow-eyed. The constant mental strain was too much, and in a comparatively short time the man was a complete physical wreck. This is no fancy sketch. The case is a real one, and one of thousands similar. But there is a remedy within the reach of all whose physical system has been broken down by overwork. Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic is a perfect nerve restorer and invigorator, and blood and flesh builder, as well as a valuable stomach tonic and aid to digestion. It is a certain cure when faithfully used for all diseases arising from nerve exhaustion, weakened or impaired digestion, or an impoverished or impure condition of the blood, such as nervousness, weakness, nervous headache, sleeplessness, neuralgia, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, hysteria, and the prostrating effects of la grippe, or any nerve weakness of heart or brain arising from worry, overstrain of mind or body or excesses of any nature. Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic can be obtained from all druggists and dealers. Price fifty cents a bottle or six bottles for $2.50.

Young Men's Christian Association of Chatham.

Meetings held every week in their rooms up-stairs, Barry's Building, as follows:—

Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, for Prayer and Praise.

Monday evening at 8 o'clock, for Bible Study.

Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, for Training class.

All young men are most cordially invited to all of these meetings.

New Advertisments.

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

The Assessors will be at the office of George Stothart every Thursday afternoon during April from 2 to 6 o'clock to hear objections to valuation list now on view at Post Office.

S. WADDLETON
G. STOTHART } ASSESSORS.
W. DAMERY

Chatham, March 29th 1894.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale that valuable lot of land situate on the east side of the Station Road, and known as the Sutler field, containing 4 acres more or less.

If not sold by the first May next it will on that day be offered at Public Auction in front of the Post Office, Chatham, at 12 o'clock noon.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JOHN ELLIS

Chtham, 28th March 1894.

Aberdeen Hotel.

The building known as the Muirhead stone house opposite the Post Office, Chatham,

WILL BE OPENED APRIL 1ST

by the subscriber as a first class hotel for the accommodation of permanent and transient guests.

The Hotel is in the centre of the business portion of the town, near the Steamboat Landing.

Good stabling and yard room.

Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.

Hacks to and from all trains.

A. J. PINE.

New Advertisments.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY.

SPRING OPENING!

GRAND DISPLAY OF MILLINERY!

I beg to inform my customers and the ladies in general, that I am prepared to show the largest assortment of selected and choice millinery to be found on the North Shore.

I would be pleased to have as many as possible visit my Show Rooms on the afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday, April 3rd and 4th, whether prepared or not to place their orders, that they may see my display of French, English and American novelties

In addition to my MILLINERY Goods I also keep a full line of Ladies' Underwear, Infants' Robes, Old Ladies Caps, the latest and most durable Corsets ever worn. These goods I will sell at reasonable prices.

All mail orders carefully and promptly attended to. Soliciting your patronage and thankful for past favors, I remain,

JOSIE NOONAN,

WATER STREET, CHATHAM

HARDWARE

ETC.

The subscriber, having bought the stock of hardware &c. contained in the Stothart Building, is clearing it out at greatly reduced prices under the name of Nicol & Co; with Mr. Stothart in charge.

JAS. NICOL.

HANDSOME HANGING LAMPS,

$2,00 OFF SELLING PRICE.

PARLOR LAMPS,

30% OFF SELLING PRICE.

AXES.

POLISHED, 60c. AXES HAND HAMMERED, 75c.

TEA! TEA!!

11 LBS CHOICE FOR $2,00, OR 20 CTS. PER. LB.

DIAMOND DYES, 7c.

AT THE STOTHART STORE.

NICOL & CO.

3-22

Gas Works for Sale.

The Chatham Gas Light Co'y offer for sale their whole plant, including ground, dwelling-house and buildings. If not previously disposed of, will be sold by auction, on Tuesday 3rd July in front of the Post Office at 12 o'clock noon.

Also a quantity of 1 to 4 inch iron pipes, brass couplings, brass stop cocks, etc etc.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN FOTHERINGHAM.
Sec'y Chatham Gas Light Co

FURNITURE FURNITURE.

Now on view at the Emporium, (known as Muirhead Building) Entrance Water or Side Street door,

PARLOUR AND BED ROOM SETS, FANCY CHAIRS COMMON AND OTHER BEDSTEADS, IRON SINGLE AND DOUBLE BEDSTEADS

Chairs in perfrated and cane seats,

HAT RACKS, SIDEBOARDS,

Extension and Other Tables,

Mattresses assorted kinds,

Gall's Pt. Spring Do.
Shipments to arr