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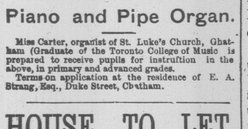

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CHATHAM, N. B

5,000 HIDES!

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I will pay cash on delivery for all the hides I can procure; also, I will buy one thousand calf skins either for cash or for exchange.

Parties in any part of the County needing plastering hair can be supplied by sending in their orders to me.

5.15 WILLIAM TROY

Chatham, May 15th, 1893.

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—ON—

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Miss Carter, organist of St. Luke's Church, Chatham (Graduate of the Toronto College of Music is prepared to receive pupils for instruction in the above, in primary and advanced grades.

Terms on application at the residence of E. A. Strang, Esq., Duke Street, Chatham.

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The house at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Troy. Apply to

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NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick for an act to authorise the issue of debentures for a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, payable in twenty years, for the purpose of building and maintaining a Fire Engine House in the Town of Chatham and otherwise improving the facilities of said town for protection against fire, the site of said engine house, plan and other particulars of same to be subject of the approval of the Municipal Council of Northumberland as a condition of the issue of said debentures.

NOTICE.

Any person having any claims against the estate of Eliza Fitzpatrick, widow, late of Chatham, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within one month from date, and any persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay the same immediately to the undersigned.

THOS. CRIMMEN, Administrator.

W. C. WINSLOW, Proctor.

Chatham, N. B., Jan. 24, 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 Sadler 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

Chatham, 28th March 1894.

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

RAILWAY TO BLACK BROOK.

Parties who intend bringing grist to Russell & McDougall's mill will do well to rush it in, as the mill will close down for a while unless fully employed.

RUSSELL & McDOUGALL.

Black Brook, March 21, 1894.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - APRIL 12, 1894.

Gloucester County.

Our advices from Gloucester are to the effect that neither Mr. Sivewright nor Mr. Landry will offer for the vacant seat in the House of Commons for that constituency, but that Theo. Blanchard, Esq. M. P. P., will be a candidate with the certainty of election. It is understood that Mr. Laman R. Doucet is also to be in the field, but although he will poll a fair vote in certain districts, he will have no chance of success. Mr. Doucet had a very poor reception on Monday night at Petit Rocher, where he endeavored to get the support of Mr. Landry's friends, who would not listen to him. Mr. Blanchard is now in the County and had a very largely attended meeting in Bathurst on Monday night. He seems to have the support of all parties, now that it is understood that Mr. Landry will not run, although it would make little difference, even should that gentleman also enter the field.

Tramps.

Four hundred unemployed men in San Francisco have organized an industrial army to start for Washington. Like Coxey's army, they are simply organized tramps.

Behring Sea.

The Senate of the United States has passed the Behring Sea bill, which was based upon the decision of the international commission which sat in Paris last year.

Signs of the Times.

The Democrats seem to be incapable of holding their own in dominant United States politics. They have lost Rhode Island and gone back very materially in Ohio, whilst their vote has decreased in almost every other election of the year.

A Sign of the Times.

The British Commons on Thursday last, adopted a proposal by J. H. Dalziel (Liberal) to establish a Legislature for Scotland to deal with purely Scottish affairs. The vote stood 180 to 170. The Government's proposal was merely to establish a Scotch standing committee.

Of Course!

The Halifax Board of Trade has passed a resolution expressing satisfaction at the prospect of a fast Atlantic steamship service, which is to have one of its termini at that port, and to receive a Dominion subsidy of $750-000. At the same time that very sensible Board has passed resolutions condemning the new tax on tea and urging that the kerosene tax be reduced to five cents a gallon.

The Behring Sea Question in the Imperial Parliament.

There are, in the Imperial Parliament, a number of persons who seem to think that peaceful solutions of differences with other nations are incompatible with British traditions, and these are not satisfied with the diplomatic settlement of the Behring Sea question. We have also, in Canada, gentlemen in public life who object to the decision of the Paris tribunal largely for political reasons, and who would like to keep the question open so that it might form a part of the active campaign matter in the next Dominion election. The Behring Sea business, however, may be looked upon as finally settled, although legislation will be necessary on both sides of the Atlantic to confirm and establish the international award.

This subject came up in the British House of Commons on Wednesday of last week and the grumblers appear to have been rebuked to silence by Sir Richard Webster. A London despatch of the 5th says:—

"Sir George Baden-Powell, conservative, formerly Commissioner to the Behring Sea, questioned the government in the House of Commons this evening as to the bill providing for the execution of the Paris award. He wished to know whether or not the bill had been fully approved by the Canadian government."

"Sidney Buxton, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, replied that the Dominion government had agreed in general to the conditions of the bill, although much opposed to one or two of its details. The Behring Sea bill, which had been introduced into the United States Congress, differed in form from the bill before the House. In substance the two measures were very similar. The points of difference would be explained later. The papers on the subject, he said, would not arrive until to-morrow. Therefore the government would not answer the question till then.

"Sir Charles Russell, the Attorney General, then moved the second reading. He reviewed the events leading up to the Paris arbitration, and complimented Lord Salisbury upon his efforts to make a friendly arrangement with the United States. 'It would have been a most unhappy event,' said Sir Charles. 'If the two countries which have so much in common had resorted to the rude methods of force to decide their quarrel.' (Hear, hear!) The award of the Court was very satisfactory from the British point of view. It settled questions of jurisdiction in accordance with the view which our government had first put forward and provided proper regulations of the fisheries as well as redress for the British subjects who suffered injury. The bill is drawn practically on the lines of the modus vivendi, but the area to which its provisions apply is somewhat wider. It applies only to British subjects, as the American bill applies only to Americans.

"Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the unionists, said that the government had pursued a wise course in not losing a moment in fulfilling British obligations. In doing this work of international justice the Ministers would have the support of himself and his colleagues. (Hear, hear!)

"Sir George Baden-Powell protested that the bill had many flaws and was the reverse of protection of the fur seals. It was a grave omission, he said, that it did not provide for a close season ashore. The slaughter of seals ashore led to the extinction of the animals in certain regions.

"Gibson Bowles found fault with the Paris Court of Arbitration. Its decision, he said, had given Great Britain the shadow without the substance in the Behring Sea. One effect of the award would be that the British people would be taxed in order to subsidize one of the greatest monopolies the world had ever seen.

"Sir Richard Webster, who was one of the British counsel before the Paris tribunal, rebuked Mr. Bowles. Neither the time nor the place was fitting for a challenge of the tribunal's decision. The legislatures of the two countries were bound in honor to give effect to the award. All in all, the regulations would suppress the evils which both governments objected to most strenuously. The award had proved a reasonable solution of a difficult question, and he himself regarded the result of the arbitration as a long step towards the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means. The award was a monument to what could be done by fair argument toward settling dangerous international differences. After Sir Richard Webster's speech the bill passed its second reading."

What a Combination!

The combination that concocted the charges made in the Assembly against Attorney-General Blair, a few weeks ago by Mr. Pitts, of York, includes more persons than were at first suspected of complicity therein. If it had been published, when the matter was being put through the press of Canada, that Mr. A. A. Stockton, leader of the opposition, Mr. Phinney who was his lieutenant last session, Mr. Pitts, Mr. McCready, Fredericton correspondent of the Sun and Mr. Crockett, editor of the Gleaner and the regular Fredericton correspondent of the St. John Globe, were all visiting old Mr. Quinn's house under cover of darkness and engaged in getting up in secret the "written declaration" which the poor old fellow was induced to sign, the whole business would have been looked upon as, at least, open to suspicion of a conspiracy and fallen quite flat upon the public. The aged Quinn—who would never have been heard of as a factor in political life, but for the use that there worthies wished to make of him—doubtless, felt himself greatly honored by the interest Mr. Stockton and Mr. Phinney manifested in him, although he must have had suspicions of uncanniness in the business when he saw those gentlemen associated with the others in their nocturnal visits. Dr. Stockton, if he still possesses the self-respect which should distinguish a man in his position, must feel keenly the humiliation of the exposure that has come upon him. Poor, dead "Billy Quinn," who was ever looking for a public office of some kind, would, no doubt, had he been alive, prevented his old father from being "plowed and harrowed" by the conspirators who hovered about his house nightly. He would have told them he had mislead his father by showing him a bogus receipt for the $200 he loaned Mr. Wilson in the ordinary course of business. It is probable that every man of them, from Mr Stockton down to the representative of the Globe, knew, from the first, that young Quinn's ambitions had caused him to mislead his father in the matter, but they thought that phase of it would never be developed, so they hatched their gruesome scheme in their visits to old Quinn's and, probably, congratulated themselves in the anticipation of having a deadly effective canvass for the country against Mr. Blair. Their plot, however, has been completely exposed by the light turned on it before the assembly investigating committee.

No one who reads the Gleaner or Sun would expect anything approaching decent treatment for Mr. Blair in their columns, while the Globe is known as an equally venomous, but more crafty enemy. That persons connected with those papers should go anywhere or do anything, clean or unclean, to injure him is not a matter of wonder, but for Messrs. Stockton, and Phinney, who, doubtless, wish to be thought a little above the common herd of political scavengers, to be exposed in prowling about under cover of darkness, personally hunting down Mr. Blair in company with Pitts, McCready, Crockett, etc., places those gentlemen in an awkward position, to say the least of it.

The meanness of the Globe's attitude does that paper the greater discredit in view of the fact that it is attributable to purely personal motives. It is believed by many in St. John that the liberals of that constituency hope to induce Mr. Blair to become one of their candidates in the next dominion election. The Globe realises that if Mr. Blair is chosen, its editor, who was defeated in 1891, will, of course, not again receive a nomination. If Mr. Blair's character can be destroyed, meantime, it will improve Mr. Ellis' chances with his party, hence the Globe's eager pursuit of Mr. Blair, in company with the Sun, Gleaner, Stockton, Phinney and Pitts.

Even the Spare Man is "No Good."

They all seem to get at the opposition's spare man from St. John, and poor Dr. Alward does n't seem to find his academical degree very valuable in the Assembly as a protection from those who know that, while he occasionally awakens and is permitted by Mr. Pitts to utter his thoughts in all the alleged freshness of their origin, some active member of the government, who wants to amuse himself, as a relaxation from departmental duties, practically sits upon him. St. John Progress, referring to Dr. Alward says:—

The present session of the legislature has been a rather trying one for the junior member for St. John (Dr. Alward.) Closely following the rib-rending retort of Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Emmerson paid his respects to that gentleman as well as to the Alphabetical Alfred in a very effective fashion. "As I listened to the mellifluous tones of these honorable gentlemen I could not but conclude that, fond as they were of the public weal, they were still more fond of the sound of their own voices. They remind me of the words of the poet:

"I love to hear its giddy gurgle,
I love to hear its fluent flow,
I love to wind my mouth up,
I love to hear it go." (Laughter.)

"The honorable member for Hawkersville has charged me with inconsistency because I am a member of the government of Mr. Blair, whom I once called a Rip Van Winkle. What I really said was that Mr. Blair's attitude on the question of woman suffrage was an exhibition of Rip Van Winkleism. I think it is a poor compliment to these gentlemen opposite to call the leader of the government a Rip Van Winkle. For if he was able while asleep to brush them off like flies from the sweets of office for which they longed, what would have been their fate had he been awake? (Laughter.)

"I should think the honorable member for Hawkersville would be the last to charge me with inconsistency, in view of his own shifts in politics."

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—"He has shifted his religion too."

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—"I believe he has. The honorable member who stood by me so firmly not only in the liberal ranks but also in the hardshell ranks is now neither liberal or hardshell, but has become a bright and shining light in the more aristocratic field of ritualism and conservatism. The honorable member professed to quote from my speech at the Ottawa convention. I am of the opinion that he was not quoting from my speech at all but from that celebrated pamphlet of his called "Twenty Years of Tory Rule." (Laughter.)

"No doubt the honorable member still recalls with pride the eagerness with which he was embraced by the anti-Catholic party in 1890. Well, that reminds me of the story of an old negro down in Georgia who went fishing. As he sat on the bank he had a boy with him who sat nodding and waiting for the bite that never came. He kept nodding and nodding until he fell over into the river. A benevolent old gentleman who was present saw the fishermen fling down his pole, plunge into the river, rescue the boy and place him again on the bank. The old gentleman said to the fisherman: 'That was a noble act of yours to save that boy's life. Is he a son of yours?' 'O, no,' said the fisherman, 'he ain't no chile of mine, that pesky little varmint.' 'Why then did you take such an interest in saving the boy's life?' 'Well, the fact is,' said the fisherman, 'dat boy carried the bait.'" (Laughter.)

"So I think the honorable member for Hawkersville carried the bait when he fell off the bank in 1880. No Catholic need apply was the bait the honorable member carried when the conservative party fished him out of the river and placed him on the bank." (Great laughter.)

Wild-Geese Have Made a Mistake.

It is a popular fallacy that migratory animals and birds possess the faculty of anticipating the kind of weather before them, and are governed thereby with unerring instinct. The thousands of wild geese now at Tabusintac and other bays along the coast, however, furnish convincing proof that they are the victims of misplaced confidence in the weather. We had two or three weeks of April weather in March and knew that we must, in the natural order of things, have March weather in April. The geese referred to, however, were misled by the genial sunshine and spring-like temperature, and they made their flight northward. They are now in a pitiable plight on our coast. Local gunners kill them at will because they are too weak or dazed from want of food to get out of the way. The feeding grounds are still covered by the thick ice of winter. The cold nights and chilly days keep the snow on the black lands, where the ponds, which usually furnish the geese with their indispensible fresh water are still sealed against them. The poor birds are devouring even the mussy soil of the black land in the few spots bared by the sun, and they are as thin and light, relatively, as moose-birds. It is to be hoped that the experiences of these prematurely-arrived flocks will not cause them to avoid their usual haunts on the Miramichi hereafter.

Pauper Old Age.

What would the politicians, who delight in the pretended belief that Canada is a poor country to live in, say if what is in the Glasgow News relating to the pauperism of aged men in Great Britain could be truthfuly said of the Dominion? Here it is:

"Age, ache, and penury—they are the worst of company; but they are frequently found together; and a horror of their looming often makes youth unnaturally timid and closefisted. It gave Scotland, in her poorer days, a racial characteristic which has so long stuck to her that the hackneyed phrase of "Bang gaed saxpence" has still an irresistible humour for your Englishman who has never learned what lies behind it. Of course, thrift can be overdone, like everything else, and at the best it is never a very great virtue to brag of; but as things are it is not an unworthy feature of any people, for it probably rises from a love of independance and a dread of the poorhouse. If anything were needed to justify it, it is to be found in the fact that of all the people alive in this country at the present moment between the ages of 65 and 70 one out of every five is a pauper, depending upon the poor-rate. And to be older is to be in even worse case, for between the ages of 70 and 75 three persons out of every 10 are paupers, and four persons out of every 10 over 75 years of age are in the same unfortunate position. Practically one person out of every three over the age of sixty-five years is a pauper—a fact perfectly appalling, and very well calculated to discount Wordsworth's "Old age serene and bright and lovely as Lapland night." These statistics are for the first time presented to us in concrete and authentic form by Mr. Charles Booth, who has laid them before the Statistical Society as a result of a minute analysis of Government returns. A good deal of this poverty is largely due to the depopulation of the rural districts, for while London has 37½ per. cent. of the aged poor getting pauper relief, urban unions, which have a small rural element, have only 24½ per. cent. on their rolls. The very serious character of these statistics is evident, and fully justifies the public feeling which resulted in the appointment of the Royal Commission. But where does the remedy lie? It is certainly not to be found for everybody in thrift, for great masses of the people do not enjoy a wage sufficient to do more than feed them in the most meagre way.

A Man's a Man for a'that.

An admirer of the poet, Burns asks us to make room for an address given by Dr. Campbell, of Seaforth, Ont., author of "The Land of Burns;" at a Burns concert in Woodstock. It will be read with interest by our Scotch readers as well as many others who have a warm corner in their hearts for the great Scottish poet.

Dr. Campbell said:—I was requested by my brethren of the Sons of Scotland to preside on this occasion; and though I have not appeared at any public gathering for nearly a year I could not resist the temptation to aid in the 135th anniversary of the birth of my favorite poet. A friend of mine in town said lately that he would be ashamed to meet Shakespeare in the next world because he knew so little of his writings. I said that I would not be ashamed to meet Robert Burns at any rate, for I had made his works a life study and had kept the name of the great Scottish poet almost constantly before the minds of the people among whom my lot was cast. I have always claimed that the writings of Burns made for good. He has instilled into the minds of his countrymen a love of liberty, a sturdy independence, a sterling honesty, which makes Scotchmen not only revere the old land, but constitutes them the bulwark of human freedom, the unswerving advocates of the rights of man, wherever they have made their homes. It is mainly owing to the writings of Burns that Scotland can pass the grand stand with gallant stride and waving plumes and proudly answer to her name at the general roll call of the nations. In his poem "A Man's a Man for a'that." Burns has given to the world the grandest declaration of independence that ever emanated from the brain of man. This poem made tyrants tremble in their capitals. Many years ago when despotism had its home on the European continent, it was declared illegal in several countries to either publish or circulate that immortal poem. What a high compliment to Robert Burns! He declared that:

The honest man, tho' e'er sae poor,
Is king o' men for a' that.

The tyrants of Europe declared that titles, rank and blood made the man. The tyrants and their tyranny have passed away, and "A Man's a Man for o'that" has become the universal anthem of mankind. It may interest you to know the circumstances under which that remarkable poem was composed. I will give you the story, and would say in the language of Sir Walter Scott:

I cannot tell how the truth may be
I say the tale as 'twas said to me.

Burns was invited by a certain Scotch nobleman to a grand banquet. He went, but instead of being shown into the hall where the gentry were dining, he was sent into the kitchen to have his repast with the servants. The poet, as any man of genius would do, resented the slight. He knew, however, that they would send for him later on—as the Philistines sent for Sampson of old to make them sport—and he prescribed the medicine their desease required. When the amusement was getting somewhat tamed they remembered that Burns was in the kitchen. He was sent for and requested to recite a poem of his own competition. He rose and gave "A Man's a Man for a' that," and when he reached the third verse he pointed to his lordship and said:

Ye see yon birkie ca'd a lord'
Wha' struts and stares a' that;
Tho' hundreds worship by his word,
He's but a coof for a' that,
For a' that and a' that,
His ribbon star and a' that,
The man of independent mind
He looks and laughs at a' that.

And then in the last verse, like the seers and prophets of old, who foretold that period of millennial glory, when the nations should beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks, and learn the art of war no more—Burns gazed through the vista of the future and saw the mists and clouds of tyranny and oppression clearing away—the mountain peaks of human freedom shining bright and beautiful in the everlasting sun of universal brotherhood. Yes! he saw all that, and he sent the immortal sentiment ringing down through the corridors of time:

Then let us pray that come it may
As come it will for a' that,
That sense and worth o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree and a' that,
For a' that and a' that,
It's coming yet for a' that
That man to man the world o'er,
Shall brithers be for a' that.

At the conclusion of this recitation Burns bade his audience farewell and left the lordly mansion. The greatest man of the eighteenth century was in their midst and they knew it not. He alone of all that assembly had the title of his nobility from the Great Author of his existence.

It has been said that he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is a benefactor of his race. Burns has made a thousand joys spring up in the field of poesy, where only one existed before he entered it. His songs are sung the world over, and his poems are the delight of all nations. Especially dear are both songs and poems to the weary-footed, home sick Scot in a foreign land. "Auld Lang Syne," "Afton Water," "John Anderson My Jo," "Highland Mary," "Bonnie Jean," "Bonnie Doon," and kindred songs are dear to him as the apple of his eye, pure as the dew of the morning and sweet as the breath of spring. Yes! and they will continue to be so while the human bosom swells at the thoughts of fatherland; the sympathetic chord vibrates that links man to the worm below and the angel above him—while lads and lasses love one another—while flows the bonnie Doon, or grows the gowan on the brae, the heather on the moor, and the Birks of Alberfeldie,

Then let the memory of Robert Burns be honored the wide world over. Let his name be loved and revered while the sun and moon endure. Let his follies with tearful eye be hid in the darkness of night, and his sins be buried in a grave as silent and unknown as the one on Nebo's lonely mountain. But let his virtues, his genius, his patriotism be held in everlasting remembrance—his sweet lyrics sung while birds make melody by the banks of the Doon, the Ayr and the Firth.

Let us thank the great Architect of the universe for the man who has contributed so much to the lasting pleasures of humanity, that has inspired so much hope in the bosom of despair, and exalted honest toil in the face of the haughty idlers and the aristocratic drones of society.

Mourn over the facts that decreed the miseries of his brief and checkered career. Stormy, indeed, was the sea on which he had to sail his trembling bark from first to last, but let us hope that when, with riven sails broken spars and shattered beam, he dropped anchor at last along the silent, stormless shores of the vast ocean of eternity, his great and heroic soul was accorded some quiet nook in the bright summer-land of song.

News and Notes.

John Kirkpatrick was fined $10 at Kingston last week for using an old stamp on a letter.

Belleville City Council has passed a bye-law for the licensing of butchers and prohibiting the peddling of meat.

Major Bruce, of the Royal Grenadiers, is spoken of as likely to be adjutant of this year's Bisley team.

The execution of Pendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, has been further stayed until July 2.

The Advisory Board of the Manitoba Department of Education has appointed a committee to consider the question of introducing the teaching of agriculture in the public schools.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association in Ottawa last week Hon. Mr. Patterson, Minister of Militia, took occasion to compliment Major-General Herbert, and also to contradict statements in some newspapers to the effect that there had been differences of opinion between the Minister and the General.

The Toronto Empire says: "The steamer Macassa ran the 39 miles from Port Dalhousie to Burlington pier in 1 hour and 50 minutes."—But the Empire dosen't state whether the tide ran at the rate of seven miles or two miles an hour with the steamer.

The Navies of England, France and Russia.

The seventh yearly edition of the "Aide Memoire de l'Officier de Marine," the compilers being M. Edouard Durassier, Chief de Bureau in the French Ministry of Marine, and M. Charles Valentino, late of the French Navy, and now a sous chef de bureau in the Ministry of Marine, gives the following statistics of the relative naval strength of France, Russia, and Great Britain:

	France.	Russia.	Great Britain.
Armored ships	66	55	81
Unarmored ships	160	72	280
Torpedo boats	230	180	155
Officers	2,227	1,573	2,803
Seamen	41,536	38,000	42,507

[Continued from issue of 29th March.]

[Popular Science Monthly.]

Abolish all Prohibitive Liquor Laws.

BY APPLETON MORGAN.

In still another way the prohibitive liquor laws have worked, and are still working hardship to our people. The liquor-drinking habit in large and metropolitan cities is palpably on the decline. Here the ever-increasing complexity of affairs, the immense demand of competition the necessity of care and vigilance lest one be outrun in the race for success, and the strain of business methods, render it injudicious to drink much wine or liquor; large corporations exact a rigid temperance, often total abstinence, from their officials and employees. Either because edicts of fashion for once have followed the demands of business, or for some other cause it appears to be no longer fashionable in cities to drink deep or long at table. In the natural course there is reason to believe that this fashion might reach the interior, to prevail there. But, in the towns and cities of the liquor-law-ridden States, the more stringent the ordinances, and the more important the "smeller," it more and more becomes a point of self-respect, almost of honor, between man and man, to drink much and often, and liquor drinking increases daily. Even lads of tender years, clubbing together, buying a demijohn of what purports to be something of which they have heard their elders speak, and in hiding in some cellar or bedroom, experience all the fearful joys of dissipation! In other interior precincts where there never was much liquor drinking, but where the itinerant reformer stands in lieu of lyceum or theatre or assembly, the liquor habit will remain about the same, not increasing, but not allowed by the reformers to die out and their occupation be gone. So the maxim of Horace Greeley, that an habitual drunkard is quite as useful a member of society as a temperance reformer, remains unerringly true, not only, but he is positively a retarder of public progress. But once let every liquor law be expunged from the statute-books of our American States and the temperance reformer would disappear, the benign influence of the city would spread to the country, liquor drinking being no longer a matter of courtesy or self-respect, but an indifferent matter of taste, would decrease, as it always has decreased in the civilized communities when let alone and to itself. The horror of liquor would disappear, and only the horror of the drunkard would remain. And the enormous gain would not only be the salvage of the money wasted in pretending to enforce incompetent and disrespected laws, but in behalf of public morality, because with no sumptuary laws to break, there would be no decent and honorable citizens turned into lawbreakers; no personal and paternal statutes to evade, and so no statute evaders.

But until we wipe out all these present restrictive liquor laws we cannot hate the drunkard. We must be charitable with him, even cherish as well as pity him; we must even respect him as a man who is upholding the liberty of the subject at the expense of his health; as a sort of public martyr. We must reverse many a popular maxim in his behalf. Instead of "Drunkenness leads to poverty," or "Drunkeness leads to wretchedness," we must read it "Poverty leads to drunkeness," "Wretchedness leads to drunkeness." Instead of worrying lest the inebriate go home and brain his wife and family and smash his furniture, we must cry, "Poor man he is out of employment," Poor man, he has an unhappy home, a shrewish wife and bad children, and there was nothing left him but drink." "It is not his fault, it is the fault of that horrid liquor seller." And so on, as if the selling of liquor and not the besotting of one's self with liquor, were the crime; as if the seller and not the drinker were the criminal; as if one who would not drink could be made a drunkard by the selling of liquor; or as if the fruits of the earth expressed or distilled were unholy and abhorred, when in any other form they were God's best gifts to man.

Like most admirable servants, liquor is apt to be a bad master if allowed the upper hand or permitted to get into politics. But there are many persons not habitual drunkards themselves, who actually believe that malarious and impure water is a circulator of disease, but can be disarmed and rendered safe by dilution with whiskey. The boards of health of cities (New York city, for example), in their printed directions to the public for the prevention of cholera, advise that the water given to infants and very young children in the heated season be diluted with a few drops of whiskey. But liquor laws are legislation, not against sick babies, but against the few drops of whisky which might save their little lives, and if the poor parents cannot afford to pay a physician for a slip of paper giving the Latin name of whiskey, the poor baby must die, or run the risk of death, by drinking malarious water. If there is any such thing as a salutary liquor law, not derived from excise or police jurisdiction, it would be, perhaps, a statute insuring the purity of liquor; reviving that old English functionary, the "ale-taster" with his care over all drinkables publicly offered for sale. This would be a legitimate and a constitutional law as providing for the public safety (which is, after all is said, the origin and summit of all laws.) There is no greater charm to the tourist in rural England than the certainty that, no matter how small the village through which he passes, he will find at the inn refreshment and comfort, "eatable things to eat and drinkable things to drink." Indeed, the ale-taster was once a public benefactor and more important than the mayor, and such was his benign influence that old Harrison, writing in the sixteenth century, declared that the glory of England was her inns. The roads might be rough and full of highwaymen, but at an inn the traveller could take his ease and be sure he would not be poisoned. For four hundred years it has been possible to enter an inn in the smallest and most insignificant rural hamlet in England and get a thimbleful of liquor without peril to one's stomach or to one's self-respect. How is it in those of the United States which prohibit the sale of liquor? As to one's stomach, I merely copy an item from a local newspaper printed in one of those States (suppressing the localities only):

"Some recent cases of poisoning hereabouts have brought out the statement that poor whiskey is abundant in this city. It is sold principally in the kitchen dives and in places on the outskirts. Some of the whiskey, it is said, has been so poor that wholesale dealers have disclaimed all knowledge of having sold it. Some of the unlicensed dealers have been selling 'whiskey,' but where obtained it has been one of the mysteries that are impossible to explain. With the poisoning of the three men on Sunday night and the investigations which have followed, some light has been shed upon the subject."

"It was stated in these columns on Monday that there had been a man about selling a receipt for making whiskey. Investigation proves that this is so, but it is impossible to find a liquor dealer who will say he purchased it for five dollars—the price asked. This receipt as near as can be ascertained is as follows: One drachm of oil of vitriol or sulphuric acid, six drachms of spirits of turpentine, three drachms of spirits of juniper, six drachms of oil of almonds, and a quart of elderberry wine a seductive decoction indeed. These fluids diluted with twenty-four gallons of water will make about twenty five gallons of whiskey, and cost in the neighborhood of one dollar and twenty five cents, while the same quantity of distilled whisky would cost from forty to seventy-five dollars. Just how much of a business this man has conducted in—is not known, but that he has been favored with a fairly good trade is not doubted by the regular wholesale liquor dealers. He has been all through the villages in the——and has also been to——."

[Conclusion next Week.]

The "Quinn" Investigation.

FREDERICTON, April 5.—To-night's investigation in the Quinn inquiry showed that there was a conspiracy among leading members of the opposition against the attorney general, and that Pitts, who was supposed to be the chief actor in the affair, was a tool in the hands of Stockton, Phinney and others.

The evidence showed that Dr. Stockton first visited the house of Mr. Quinn and got from him a statement of alleged facts, and that Phinney and J. W. McCready afterwards went to Quinn with the declaration all prepared, and induced him to sign it.

Messrs. Stockton and Phinney appeared in the committee room to-night and wanted to be understood as acting as counsel for Mr. Quinn. Objection was taken to them doing so on the ground that Mr. Quinn was only a witness in the case. Mr. Phinney then said he had a retainer from Mr. Quinn.

Mr. Powell moved a resolution that Mr Phinney be permitted to appear as counsel for Mr. Quinn and claimed that he (Phinney) had a right to appear in his capacity as a representative of the people and having a retainer from Mr. Quinn.

Mr. Sivewright said if Mr. Phinney wished to make it appear that he was acting in a patriotic capacity, the fact that he had a retainer from Quinn would sadly interfere with his role as custodian of the people's interests. Besides the committee were the persons chosen to protect the dignity of the house and the interests of the people.

Mr. Quinn's evidence shattered the hopes of the opposition and showed that the attorney general had no connexion with the case as they had hoped to make it appear.

FREDERICTON April 5—The investigation of the Quinn charges commenced this morning before a select committee consisting of Hon Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Killam, Mr. Sievewright, Mr. Pitts and Mr. Powell.

Mr. Pitts, when asked if he proposed to prosecute the charges he made, declined to do so, but claimed the right to produce evidence in rebuttal to testimony offered by Mr. Blair.

On motion of Mr. Tweedie subpoenas were issued for the attendance of Mr. Wm. H. Quinn and Mary Quinn.

Mr. Pitts and other opposition sympathizers predicted that Mr. Quinn would not attend, but at the evening session that gentleman appeared and took the stand. The proceedings of the committee were then thrown open to the public. Hon. Mr. Blair appeared in his own behalf and proceeded to examine Mr. Quinn. At this stage of the matter Messrs. Phinney and Stockton filed in and announced that they appeared for Mr. Quinn, and claimed the right to examine and cross-examine witnesses. A stormy discussion followed, Mr. Blair and Mr. Tweedie and Mr Sievewright claiming that it was an unheard of proceeding for counsel to appear on behalf of a witness in other than an advisory sense.

Mr. Stockton made a big bluff to maintain his position, but had the wind badly taken out of his sails by Mr. Powell siding with the government members of the committee.

Mr. Blair said he had not the slightest objection to Mr. Phinney or Mr. Stockton appearing for any one who would father the charge.

Mr. Pitts finally said that he would father the change so far as it was contained in the declaration. And it was decided that Mr. Phinney might appear on his behalf.

Mr. Quinn's testimony revealed some interesting facts. He said he had made the declaration at the request of Dr, Stockton, who had come to his house at night, accompanied by Mr. James Crockett. Mr. Pitts had also been there. The next call was made by Mr. Phinney, who had brought the declaration to be signed. He was accompained by Mr. McCready. Referring to the letter which he had received from Mr. Blair dated October 14th witness said he had no copy of the letter of which that was a copy. Mr. Quinn then produced what purported to be copies of the various letters he had written to Wilson and of the Wilson receipt. He couldn't say whether it was before or after the election of 1890 that he received the letter from Mr. Barry. He could not say how long a time elapsed between the receipt of Mr. Blair's letter and the letter from Mr. Barry. He could only swear to having seen Mr. Blair once between the 14th October, 1889, and Mr Barry's letter of January 16th, 1890. When asked why he had kept a copy of Mr. Wilson's receipt when the receipt was in his possession and not to be surrendered until either the office or the money was secured, Mr. Quinn was unable to make any satisfactory reply. When the copy of the note from Wilson in favor of Anderson was shown witness said he did not remember ever having seen it before. Dr. Stockton here excitedly interjected, "Why I got it from you only a week ago." But witness still adhered to his statement that he could not recognize it. When asked who he had sent the $200 that his son offered Mr. Blair, Mr. Quinn said that he was not particular who got it. He had sent it to be given either to Mr. Blair or Mr. Barry. He would not swear when William brought that $200 back to him. It might have been as much as a mouth. He thought it was only a short time, not more than a few days, but might have been a week after he gave the money to William that the latter brought it back and said Mr. Blair was angry and had refused to receive it. It was not until after the election that he paid the money over again to be given to Wilson. He had no cash book or records of any kind to show when this money left his hands and when it came back. When asked as to the note of apology to Mr. Blair which William had brought to him from Wilson to send to Mr. Blair, the witness said the object of the note was to remove Mr. Blair's anger at his having sent him the money. It was in consequence of the letter he got from Mr. Blair that this note of apology was got. The witness said he was well acquainted with Mr. Wilson's handwriting, but could not identify the handwriting of the said note. He had not sent a note to Mr. Blair because he thought the latter was unreasonably angry, and he (Quinn) wouldn't back down on what he had said.

The above are the material points of examination. The total inability of Mr. Quinn to in any way connect Mr. Blair with the transaction was a matter of some disappointment to the opposition leader.

The committee adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FREDERICTON, April 6.—The Quinn inquiry was resumed today. Mary Quinn testified that she had a good deal to do with her father's business affairs; that she knew of the money being given out by her father to William to put in the election fund. William brought it back, saying that Mr. Blair had refused to take it. After that William got the money again, and then brought back a receipt for it, which she thought was in Mr. Wilson's handwriting, but she was not sure. Later she saw William make a copy of the receipt, and the paper produced is the copy. She knew it to be the copy, because it was William's handwriting.

J. H. Barry testified that he had written a letter on the 16th of January, 1890, to Wm. A. Quinn, asking for the payment of a subscription in consequence of Wm. A. Quinn having told him that his father was willing to give a subscription to the election. He (Barry) had never heard a syllable from the Quinns or any one else that the subscription was to be given in connexion with an appointment to any office. No subscription was paid, and he (Barry) never asked for it again. The attorney general had not requested nor suggested to him to write the letter or call for a subscription. Not one cent of money paid to Wilson (if there was any paid,) went into the bye-election fund or was used for election