Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

OLD WAR HORSES sometimes behave as if their wits were dwarfed and their ears unduly elongated.

PERSONAL.—J. S. MacLaren, Esq., Inspector of Customs was in town on Tuesday and yesterday, on official business.

WANTED.—Salesmen; salary from start permanent place. Brown Bros. Co. Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Presbytery of Miramichi will be held at Newcastle on Tuesday next, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock standard time.

N. McKAY, Pres. Clerk.

SKATING RINK: The ice is in excellent condition at the Chatham rink for to-night's skating. This will be the big "band night" and many are going.

AN ATTRACTIVE "talk" by Miss Crow, on travel, illustrated by views taken on a European tour, delighted a fair sized Chatham audience on Monday evening.

IS WAS NOT MR. GUNN:—It having been rumored that Mr. Princes Gunn of Nepan gave information to Overseer Abbott which led to seizure of nets and fish recently in that locality, the overseer requests the ADVANCE to state that Mr. Gunn did not give him any information whatever on the subject.

HOW UNGRATEFUL some people can be! We said quite a number of complimentary things last week about brother Anslow's able editorials on the prohibition question, the duties of voters, etc. expecting that he would, at least, continue to write in the same lofty strain. Instead, he has returned to his old style, and exhibits bad temper, not only towards his associates in the late convention, but the innocent editor of the ADVANCE, also. We hope for his speedy return to a better frame of mind.

SCHOOL MEETING:—On Saturday last a school meeting was held in the lower (town) district. Mr. Wm. Troy, trustee, having resigned, Mr. Thomas Beazley was elected in his place. A resolution in favor of amalgamating the district with the other two comprising the town was adopted on a vote of 36 to 30. The trustees were authorized to build or otherwise procure additional school accommodation, should amalgamation not be effected. An additional assessment of $200 was authorized, it being left optional with the trustees as to whether they should levy it or not.

THE SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT of Kerr & Son's business college held a conversazione in the Oddfellows' hall last evening. Over one hundred invitations were sent out to the members of the other departments and to the old students who are now occupying prominent positions in the city. There were over one hundred ladies and gentlemen present. Refreshments were served shortly after nine o'clock, after which a short programme of music was carried out. S. Kerr, jr., of the shorthand department, was one of the busiest men present, and to his exertions is due largely the success of the gathering.—[St. John Sun.

OBITUARY:—The sudden death of Mrs. Henry Wyse took place on Monday afternoon last after but a short illness. Her death following so soon after the death of her brother, M. John R. Nicholson, and whose death she felt so keenly, is a sad affliction to her husband and son—and the family who have thus lost two of its members within so short a time. Mrs. Wyse was fifty years of age, and leaves a husband and two sons to mourn their loss. The funeral takes place to-day. [Advocate.

That sense of extreme weariness indicates disordered blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies it.

"OLD TIME TRAGEDIES," is the title of an interesting pamphlet compiled by Mr. W. K. Reynolds of St. John and which contains very readable and correct narratives of such crimes as the murder of the Mc Keanie family near Maspec, St. John, half a century ago and others less horrible in their details. Facts never before in print in connection with these murders are given in Mr. Reynolds' book, which will, no doubt, be eagerly read by hundreds who have heard of the tragedies dealt with, but never had opportunity to read correct accounts of them. The price of the work is 25 cents and it may be obtained from the Gazette Publishing Company, St. John. Mr. Reynolds is preparing another book, the title of which will be "True Pirate Stories." Among them will be "Edward Jordan, hanged in chains at Halifax, "The Saladin mutiny," "the Famous Chesapeake case, etc."

Mr. Adams' Generosity.

Hon. Samuel Adams of New York has forwarded to Mr. Hugh Lamont, a cash donation of $100 in aid of the Douglastown school library. It was accompanied by the following letter, which shows that Mr. Adams' heart is in the right place and that he does not forget his boyhood home:—

NEW YORK, March 11.

FRIEND HUGH:—I notice in a home paper recently that efforts were being made by citizens of my native village to establish a library for the use of the children attending the public schools there. Your name was mentioned as chairman of the meeting held for that purpose, and I therefore hand you my cheque for a small amount which you will kindly endorse and pass to the committee in the good work, to invest in such books as they may deem best. And with my heartiest wishes for the success of your laudable undertaking, I am,

Yours truly,
SAMUEL ADAMS.

[St John Globe]

Wm. Richards Wins.

In the Circuit Court on Saturday the end of the case of the Bank of Nova Scotia vs. Wm. Richards (lumberman) was reached. The bank sought to recover the amount of two drafts to which defendant is party, and the defence was that the paper was accommodation and was obtained by the fraud of Frank R. Morrison, formerly agent of the bank at Chatham and Newcastle, who died suddenly in March, 1893. The special jury found unanimously that the agent did make the alleged false representations, but that such representations were beyond the scope of his authority; that the paper was given for the personal accommodation of the agent, Morrison, and his brother, James A. Morrison, of Halifax, and that there were such suspicious circumstances in connection with the making of the representations as imposed on the defendant the duty of inquiring as to their truth. Judge Vanwart ordered a verdict for defendant, but the finding of the jury leaves new questions of law to be determined by the full court.

St. Michael's Entertainment

St. Patrick's Day, falling on Sunday this year, the dramatic and musical entertainment usually held annually on St. Patrick's by the St. Michael's R. C. T. A. Society of Chatham, took place on Saturday last. There was a matinee in the afternoon as well as an evening performance and, on both occasions, Masonic Hall was filled, hundreds being crowed out from the evening performance, although even the aisles were crowded with those who had standing room only. The drama produced was "Bound by an Oath," a four act piece, the following being the cast of characters:

Philip Raymond,	(*Blind Miller*)	J Ryan.
Jacob Johnsone,	(*A Speculator*)	J. J. Stapleton.
Seth Randolph,	(*A Vagabond*)	J. Logue-tt.
Edward Leroy,	(*In love with Mabel*)	A. McKendy.
Elias Amadon,	(*Bound by an Oath*)	R. S. Allen
Sambo,	(*Servant to Jacob*)	T Stapleton.
Drusilla Johnstone,	(*Sister to Jacob*)	d. Hickey.
Lucy Snuff,	(*A Lone Widder*)	P. Desmond.
Benny Raymond,	(*Philip's son*)	H Moar.
Mabel Raymond,	(*Philip's daughter*)	A. B. McEachern.

The play, which was under the management of Mr. Robert S. Allen, went along smoothly, the several characters acquitting themselves creditably. Mr. Thos. Stapleton's songs, introduced during the progress of the piece were much appreciated. There was an afterpiece in which Mr. P. J. O'Malley sang, and J. J. Stapleton executed a step dance, both pleasing the audience, and Messrs. O'Malley and T. Stapleton's performances on the banjo were excellent.

Pianos and Organs

of different manufacturers, for sale by Alex Robinson, at lower prices than ever before offered in the county. Call and see styles and get prices.

ALEX. ROBINSON,
Chatham, N. B.

[Reported for the ADVANCE.]

Hon. Peter Mitchell Nominated.

There was a large gathering of Liberals in Masonic Hall, Chatham on Monday last at 2.30 p. m., called together by advertisement to organize and select a candidate to contest the County in the liberal interest at the next Dominion election. The liberals of Chatham and Newcastle were in good force and many of the outside parishes were also represented. The banquet room upstairs, where it was first intended to hold the meeting, was found too small, and it was adjourned to the large hall down stairs, which was well filled.

Mr. P. Cannon, vice president of the association, presided. Mr. W. C. Winslow was secretary.

Mr. Wm Kerr was unanimously elected president of the association, and expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred on him.

Mr. W. S. Loggie reported that he had attended the Ottawa convention as one of the delegates elected by the association. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Loggie for attending.

The question of nominating a candidate was then brought before the meeting, by the president.

Mr. Park. Connors nominated Hon. Peter Mitchell, seconded by Mr. D. M. Loggie.

Dr. Wilson of Derby enquired as to whether this meeting, as at present organized, had power to nominate a candidate.

Mr. A. G. Williston of Hardwicke said the meeting had been advertised as one for liberals, for the purpose of nominating a liberal candidate and any who were not liberals could leave.

Secretary Winslow said that Mr. Burchill had been mentioned as a candidate, as well as Mr. Mitchell, and as he was present the meeting would doubtless like to hear his views on the subject.

Hon J. P. Burchill was now called for and took the platform. On his stating that he would support the Hon. Peter Mitchell, he was greeted with great applause. He said, on this occasion he would work heart and hand with the Liberal party to elect the Hon. Peter Mitchell, who he felt would be elected by a large majority.

Mr. James Troy and W. C. Winslow also spoke and urged that immediate action be taken by the convention to nominate a candidate. All the speakers agreed that now was the time to nominate, as the conservative candidate, in the person of Mr. Adams, was in the field.

It was voted that Hon. Peter Mitchell be tendered the nomination for the Liberal party to contest this County in the approaching election, the motion being passed unanimously.

The president sent Mr. A. G. Williston for the Hon. Peter Mitchell, desiring his presence at the hall.

Mr. Mitchell soon appeared and as he walked up the aisle he was cheered to the echo, and on reaching the platform president Kerr tendered him the nomination.

Mr. Mitchell accepted the nomination and thanked the liberals present for the very great honor conferred upon him by thus making him their standard bearer during the approaching contest. In a speech of nearly an hour's duration he arraigned the policy of the government, and attacked their mismanagement of the fishery department, against which the voice of their representative had not been heard. He claimed that when under his control the fishery department had been well managed, and whenever complaints had been made by the fishermen they had been enquired into and rectified immediately, and justice done them, and the fishermen could rely upon it that he would remedy any grievances that existed. He endorsed the liberal platform of tariff for revenue only, and said that he was perfectly in accord with the views of the Hon. Wilfred Laurier.

Mr. Mitchell was in excellent form and his remarks were well received.

The meeting was one of the largest and most harmonious that has been held in the county for many years. Addresses were made by Messrs. Robert Murray, James Troy, T. W. Crocker and others, each endorsing the candidacy of the Hon. Peter Mitchell, and prophesying a very large majority for him.

The secretary was instructed to write the different parish associations, urging them to organize for the coming contest, after which the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Mitchell and Laurier.

The Secretary had letters from Messrs. Lazor Mazerolle, Portage River; Dan'l Lewis, Escuminac; Simon Simpson, Neguac and F. D. Swim, Doaktown, who were unable to be present, but expressed themselves heartily in accord with the party.

"After Many Days."

Rev. Neil McKay's friends—or many of them—were sorry to observe in last Thursday's Sun evidence that he had again become fretful and was seeking for a fight. Six or seven weeks ago, having, we presume, nothing else to do, he was putting in his leisure moments at the Chatham police court, and saw a certain paper submitted as evidence in a case then pending. The case went on and was decided as many persons of Mr. McKay's leanings in such matters (It was a Scott Act case) wished it to be. The decision was rendered about three weeks ago. All of a sudden however, it seems so have occurred, to the reverend Mr. McKay—more than six weeks after the paper referred to came to his knowledge—that he ought to kick up a row over it. No one appears able to account for the old gentleman's determination to keep the public from forgetting his existence by suddenly professing to be exasperated over that particular paper, for it is hardly credible that his attack of choler is due to his experiences at the late prohibition convention in Chatham, as a waggish friend has suggested. If Mr. McKay had kept within reasonable bounds in his letter to the Sun, we would let it pass without notice, but as he has not done so and has gone out of his way and intensified a former offence towards the ADVANCE, to which he already owed an apology, it will not be considered amiss if we endeavor to again set him right.—

When the Scott Act inspector for Northumberland County, some two months ago, made three complaints at the one time against the steward of the Chatham Social Club, charging him with violation of the Scott Act, the sudden and cumulative attack was more than a surprise, inasmuch as the gentlemen who composed the Club had every reason to believe that it was a perfectly legal organization. They were justified in this belief because they knew that clubs similarly managed existed in many places where they had successfully stood the test of proceedings under the Scott Act, as well as liquor license acts, and likewise because the local Scott Act prosecuting attorney, who is also a member of the Club, had advised both the Inspector and police magistrate here that its method of conducting its affairs was not a contravention of that act.

When the Inspector, therefore, suddenly brought three charges against it which, if sustained, would involve about all the money the Club had at its command, it was felt that it was quite as much the securing of the money penalty, as the vindication of the law that he sought. The managing committee of the Club, feeling, therefore, that the position they were placed in was a serious one, and that the nature of the attack, without warning, indicated a disposition to deal severely—if not unfairly—with the organization, realized the necessity of ascertaining, as accurately as possible, how they stood before the law. They, in common with many other members of the Club, who had always believed that they had violated no law, and having no desire to be parties to any device for doing so, determined—before their steward went into court to meet the charges preferred against him—to take the best advice obtainable as to the club's position.

It was freely stated by the Club men generally that if they were advised that their method of conducting the organization was a violation of the Act, they would not defend the cases brought against their steward, but make the best settlement they could in his behalf, and dissolve the Club.

In pursuance of this feeling and intention, the Club's attorney and a member of the managing committee went to St. John and laid before Hons. A. G. Blair and Dr. Wm. Pugsley—two recognised leaders of the provincial bar, one of whom, at all events, is a total abstainer—an exact and unreserved statement of the manner in which the Club was organized, its purposes, method of conducting its business, etc., and those gentlemen, after two or three day' consideration, forwarded a written opinion that the Club could not—if its organization, purposes and transactions had been correctly disclosed in the statements made to them in its behalf—be legally convicted of violating the Canada Temperance Act.

Our readers know that the trial of the Club steward was a long one; that there was no attempt on the part of the defence to conceal any facts in respect of the Club's doings. It was proved that the defendant was simply the servant of the Club, whose duty it was to act under the direction of the managing committee as caretaker of its property and to serve the members as they might require; that he had no interest whatever in the purchase or disposal of liquors or any other refreshments used on the Club premises, nor any, save a temporary custody of the money paid by members for what they received; which money it was shown, went to the credit of the Club's bank account, which was drawn only for necessary Club disbursements on the check of the president and secretary of the Club. In fact, as the magistrate admitted during the investigation of the charges, the court was satisfied on all these points.

Every reasonable effort was made by the defence to induce the court and the prosecution to have the matter go before the judges of the Supreme Court on a statement of the facts as disclosed in the testimony—and statement of facts to be prepared by the magistrate himself—in order to have it determined as to whether the Club was acting within the law, as it had been advised by Messrs Blair and Pugsley it was, but they were refused and the magistrate made a conviction in each case.

We have thus stated the matter at issue as concisely as possible to show that there is a presumption that there was not a disposition on the part of either the prosecution or the Police Magistrate to act as fairly and in as straightforward a manner as that displayed on behalf of the Club; but that the magistrate is open to the charge of having acted unfairly and contrary to what has always been considered British fair play. He has great arbitrary power in such cases, and there can be no doubt but, knowing the fact, he determined to exercise it to the disadvantage of the accused, against the evidence before him and against the interpretation of the law by even eminent judges—he being only a layman without any legal training, whatever, and having a record as a person of prejudiced mind and very loose conceptions of the ethics of his position.

It would be expected that, under the circumstances, even the more unreasoning and biased co-workers of the prosecution would be satisfied for the present, and it, therefore, caused no little unfavorable comment when the Sun of Thursday, reached Chatham, that it contained the letter referred to, which in its perversion of facts and murky insinuations, was so characteristic of the writer as to make his best friends heartily ashamed of him and justified their general comment that it would be much better, all round, if he would profit by his previous mistakes of the same kind and direct his mischievous activity in channels less exposed to public view and public criticism.

Passing over his charitable reference to window-breaking in a letter on the Chatham Club case, as an index to the quality of Mr. McKay's mind, it was observed that he boldly stated that when the charge was entered against the Club, the first step taken in its interest was "the formulation "of a complaint against him (the magistrate) "and a request for his dismissal from office, "which complaint and request were lodged "with the provincial government."

This, the reverend gentleman intimated was for the purpose of intimidating the magistrate, and was done while the case was pending.

What will be thought of Mr. McKay in making this statement, in view of the fact that it is untrue? Did he know it was untrue when he made it, or was he imposed upon by some designing person who wished to set the falsehood afloat under the authority of a clergyman's name? If the latter, is Mr. McKay willing to continue to father it, knowing it to be untrue? Many people in Chatham will wait with interest to learn whether he is the mendacious author, or only the too officious retailer of the falsehood. We sincerely hope, for his own as well as others' sake, that he is in a position to say he was imposed upon in the matter.

A prominent feature of Mr. McKay's letter is an attack upon Hon. Mr. Blair, in which he endeavors to represent that gentleman as the abetter of the Club in the alleged attempt to intimidate the magistrate. The evidence he offers in support of this is the opinion of Messrs. Blair and Pugsley above referred to, and which the magistrate himself improperly made a part of the testimony in the cases against the Club. While the fact that the opinion was made a part of the record may go to show that the magistrate knows little of the first principles of the law of evidence, it is only to such minds as that of Rev. Mr. McKay that the obtaining of it will appear as other than the duty of the gentlemen interested in the defence, whose object in seeking it was the honorable one of ascertaining whether they were right or wrong in the belief that they were acting within their legal rights.

In his attack upon the attorney-general Mr. McKay, as usual, makes a number of mistatements which a conscientious writer would not commit himself to, but it is to be presumed that he looks upon such offences as being quite proper for a clergyman to commit. "The cloth" seems in his case, to be stretched to cover very objectionable things of which the Master would not approve.

He states that Messrs. Blair and Pugsley are legal partners, so as to make it appear that the latter would, as a matter of course, endorse the former's view of the law bearing on the Chatham Club. As everybody acquainted with the facts knows, Mr. McKay, in this, states what is untrue, as Mr. Blair and Mr. Pugsley are not partners and have never been so.

Then, Mr. McKay, in his characteristic disposition to be rude, states that "a couple of libelous lawyers" (meaning the Club's attorney and the member of the managing committee who went to St. John to consult Messrs Blair and Pugsley) obtained an adjournment of the case when it was called, and then went to St. John. That is another untrue statement, and the reason why the element of falsehood was introduced into it by Mr. McKay is quite obvious. He endeavors to be cunning in his own way, even at the sacrifice of truth.

Mr. McKay also states that Coulson—the person charged—was an agent of the Club, although all the testimony proves that he was not—that he had no authority as an agent, but was merely a servant, subject to the directions of the managing committee and the Club's rules, and that he neither had nor pretended to have any authority as an agent. This, however, is not a material matter, although it shows the obliquity of the reverend gentleman's mind.

He further says:—

"But this is not all. The magistrate proceeded with the charges, and issued them under the sanction of his oath by convicting the agent of the Club on each of the three charges."

This sentence is about on a par with other parts of the letter, and shows that its writer's grasp of the subject is as rickety as his facts are questionable; and no one need be surprised to find him gliding into censure of the Chatham papers for criticising the magistrate's decision, or rather the reasons he gave in support of it. Mr. McKay has a grudge against one Chatham paper, because, a few years since, it convicted him of misstating facts and figures in his pulpit, accompanied by censure of the paper referred to, whose offence was that it had stated the truth. He reflects upon the "nasty" way and the "respectability" of the newspaper critic, as if that would strengthen his position, forgetting that he ought to realise that if the gentleman referred to had any desire to retaliate he might make it very uncomfortable for him.

Mr McKay has evidently heard something of Cicero's story of Damocles, and appears to have been tempted to introduce it in his letter, for he says:—

What does this storm, raised chiefly by the liberal organ in Chatham, really mean? Is the Mr. Blair of the executive displeased at Magistrate McCulley for disregarding the opinion of Mr. Blair of St John? Is the sword of Domesoles still in sling?

When Cicero wrote that Dionysius caused a sword to be suspended by a single horse-hair over the head of Damocles, he little thought, no doubt, that the learned McKay, nearly twenty four hundred years after, would turn the classic courtier into "Domesoles" and the horse-hair into "slings," but that is about as near to the record as the reverend gentleman ever gets when he is looking for a fight with someone, which is, unfortunately, much too often for his own good. As for his little attempt on Mr. Blair's scalp, we all know he has been suffering for an opportunity to take it ever since that gentleman gave him a set back in Chatham Masonic Hall a few years ago, while many in this locality will also understand why he has "a knife in his boot" for the editor of the paper that has criticised magistrate McCulley's decision "in a nasty way that a respectable critic ought to be ashamed of." In conclusion we may say that no one would think of going to a writer of Mr. McKay's recklessness and lack of good taste to avoid "nastiness" any more than applying to him as a teacher of truth or "respectability, and if he feels that his mission is to rush into print about things which do not concern him, he will have to learn the prudence of confining himself to the truth and avoiding uncalled for and unworthy reference to those whose "nastiness" and want of "respectability" consists in differing from him on subjects upon which some of the best and purest minds of the world are divided.

It is interesting to find that Mr. McKay is forced, by the opinion he hears on all sides respecting his (for a clergyman) extraordinary letter, to fall in with the general sentiment of the community he lives in. He gets on the stool of a very late repentance in the following, which we find in Tuesday's Sun:—

SIR—In the printed copy of my letter of the 11th, referring to Chatham police court matters there is a very regrettable misprint, which I beg you to correct. You make me use the word "libelous" in reference to the respected Chatham lawyers who interested themselves in defence of the club. Although I regret, for their own sakes, the interest which these gentlemen take in the club, and disapprove their tactics in conducting its defence, I did not characterize them as libelous. The word I wrote was "tibulous," which in ordinary script closely resembles the word printed, and this accounts for the mistake.

Mr. McKay's letter does not relieve him of the responsibility of having been so rude in his reference to the gentlemen referred to, as to invite reprisals. He ought to be thankful that they and their friends are not quite so coarse as to retaliate in kind upon him. How can he hope to improve his position by now explaining that he applied the epithet "tibulous" (instead of libelous) to them? His apology and testimony that they are "respected Chatham lawyers" simply indicates the manner of man he is. It will now be in order for him to explain his other several mistatements. He cannot, however, do so by attributing them to typographical errors.

Convictions Against the Social Club.

To the editor of the ADVANCE:

MARCH 19, 1895.

When it was first rumored that Inspector Menzies was about to proceed against the Social Club for violation of the Canada Temperance Act there was a general feeling of satisfaction in the community. For it has been felt for some time past that so long as no attempt was made to settle the legality of some of the doings of that Club, that only a partial attempt was being made to enforce the C T. Act. Many people were not slow to say on the streets, and in stores and other places of business, that while an honest attempt was being made to enforce the Act among one class of offenders, yet another class, representing public officials and social standing was allowed to do as it liked and had nothing to fear; and when magistrate McCulley inflicted fines upon the Club not only were the friends of temperance rejoiced with the hope that such action might lead either to the closing of the Club or to such alteration of its constitution and actions as would lead it to do away with the supplying of liquors to its members, but also the wives and sisters of some of the members were not at all backward in expressing their real joy at the prospect of happier days that were in store for them. Whether or not the better days are at hand is not for me to say, but I can at least express the sincere hope that some relief in some way may yet come to these sufferers.

But to outsiders there are some things about the mode of procedure of the trial—so far as it can be understood from the reports published in our local papers—that appear to be unusual, and some of them to be fraught with danger. It is said that the magistrate admitted as evidence the opinion of two lawyers and it is said that the court was adjourned in order that this opinion might be obtained, and that it was put in evidence for the purpose of influencing the decision of the court. It is a mystery to the uninitiated to know on what principle a lawyer's opinion can be accepted as evidence. The judgment of a court is accepted as evidence; but the opinion of any man, given after receiving partial statements from interested persons surely is not evidence. But if a lawyer can be permitted to give evidence in this way why not a candlestick maker and a baker? And then if once this principle is admitted there will be no end of evidence available in every case.

But it is further reported that of the lawyers who gave their opinions one is the first minister of the crown and attorney general of the province and the other a distinguished member of the government. If this is correct then such conduct becomes a menace to the freedom of the administration of justice. If the attorney-general did not express an opinion on the subject before the court then a grave injustice has been done him by seeking to make an impression on the court and the public that he did what he really did not. But if the attorney-general did really give his written opinion on the matter under consideration by the court with the knowledge that this written document would be used in court to obtain a decision favorable to the distinguished legal gentlemen who obtained it from him, then the seriousness of the situation is greatly increased. It is surely a very rare thing for the attorney-general of a province to seek to interfere with the administration of justice and it is as dangerous as it is rare. How would it do to allow editors of newspapers to exercise themselves strongly and decidedly on matters before courts for the purpose of influencing judges and jurors who might be readers of their papers? Then how would it do to allow ministers the same privilege before their congregations? Supposing any minister in Chatham had done a similar thing while the matter was under consideration of the court, and supposing he had expressed himself of an opinion at variance with that of the attorney-general, how long would it have been before the press of the country would have held him up for reprobation? And justly too. Now when it is remembered that the judicial life of a magistrate exists by the pleasure of the government of which the attorney-general is the acknowledged head it is of the utmost importance that nothing should be done that would seem to interfere with the free and unbiassed administration of the laws of the land.

Again, if it is claimed that Attorney General Blair did not give his opinion on the evidence before the court but on the legality of an ideal constitution of the Social Club which was submitted to him, of what possible value is his opinion on the matter? And if the sitting magistrate decided the cases not according to the said constitution but according to the evidence actually produced in court then probably the attorney general's opinion may be correct and Magistrate McCulley's decisions may not be wrong, for while one gave his opinion according to the ideal state of things, the other gave his decisions according to the actual state of things as brought out in evidence. And evidently there is a difference. And many people have considerable faith in any decisions made by the said magistrate from the fact that while he has rendered a great number of them and more than a score have been appealed, yet not one appealed so far has been sustained.

It is a curious fact much commented upon in many places, that the "ADVANCE" and the "World" should have clasped hands together in condemning the decisions against the Social Club. 'Tis a great pity that such an union of forces did not come earlier and over a worthier cause. Whatever may be the future of the Social Club we can all join in the wish that the time may come when no family in Chatham shall have its happiness destroyed because one member of it is addicted to strong drink. Let us work and pray for this better time.

GEORGE STEEL.

It seems that good brother Steel has been misled by good brother McKay in regard to the facts. It ought not to have been a difficult matter for him to have learned that the court was not adjourned in order that the opinion referred to might be obtained. Why should these truly good men persist in giving currency to the misstatement. Isn't their case good enough without it?

As to the magistrate making the mere opinion of two lawyers a part of his court record, all will agree that it was an extraordinary thing for him to do, but that only goes with other doings of his to show that his knowledge of his duties is very superficial, and that it is dangerous for a man so ill-informed to have magisterial authority entrusted to him. It has been often said of him that he has not the capacity to discern what is evidence and what is not, and hence it is that his decisions, at times, are not based on evidence but what he thinks, in his biased way, is evidence.

It is to be observed that brother Steel has struck a new idea in reference to Dr. Pugsley Q. C., viz., that he is "a distinguished member of the government." As Mr. Pugsley has not been a member of either governments or legislature for some years, why should the reverend gentlemen barely save himself from the charge of stating an untruth by crediting "rumor" with an alleged fact, the verity or falsity of which might be so easily established? Even a clergyman might, without great trouble, inform himself as to who the members of the government are. We think brother Steel will admit that this "rumor" business is hardly worthy of the cause in which he thinks he is contending.

It is an easy matter for any clergyman to set up a case against the attorney general to suit himself, and then proceed to demolish it especially in connection with the temperance cause, and introduce the sentimental touches of the ruined and unhappy homes and other furniture and properties of the regulation "Ten nights in a Bar Room" so familiar to all temperance orators and writers. Good brother Steel does this quite adroitly, plastering it all together with a lot of "ifs." The difference between the facts and Mr. Steel's supposed case is very wide—so wide indeed as to suggest the idea that it isn't the Club case at all that is giving point to clerical attacks being made just now, both here and in the St. John press, against the attorney general. If the clerical gentlemen had been disposed to treat the attorney-general fairly, they would have done what the newspaper reporters and editors have to do when they think it necessary to state facts and express opinions thereon.—They would go to those interested, examine documents, ask when and how they were obtained etc. If they wanted however, to prejudice the parties they wouldn't make these enquiries, but take rumor for facts and proceed thereon to demolish those they wished to prejudice in the opinion of the community. We regret that brother Steel prefers the clerical "if" and "rumor" method to that of the newspapers. A little reflection however will satisfy him that the newspaper method will wear longest.

In our references, in another column, to the letter of Rev. Mr. McKay in the St. John Sun, brother Steel will find a statement of the reasons why gentlemen representing the Social Club thought it right to obtain the best available legal advice respecting their position. These were the reasons they stated to our reporter before the enquiry into the case against their steward was begun, and they seem reasonable as well as logical. The idea of Mr. Steel seems to be that because he assumes certain things about the Club and its doings to be facts, and believes he is as capable as a lawyer to interpret law, and that the law ought to condemn the Club, therefore, it must be condemned. The man or newspaper who differs from that view must go under, even should it require a Niagara of "ifs" and "rumors" to drown them. Brother Steel thinks he has a good cause, but he doesn't handle it a bit better than "local papers," simply because he don't stick to the facts.

In memory of Mother Mary Benedictz, who died at the Home of the Guardian Angel, Feb, 12th, 1895.

In Memoriam.

Yes, close the tired eyelids, clasp the hands
So gently on the still and pulseless breast;
Place near her heart the Crucifix she loved:
She has gone home. How calmly does she rest.
Home to her King, her best Beloved. To see
His face all radiant as the morning sun,
To kneel just at his feet, and hear that voice
In loving accents breathe the words, "Well done."
"For thou has dried the children' tears, and caught
The tiny outstretched hands and drawn them in
From the great vortex of the world's neglect,
And rescued them from misery and sin.
My Father's love is great, and deep, and wide,
Infinite mercy is a boundless sea;
AS YOU HAVE DONE UNTO THESE LITTLE ONES,
BEHOLD, SO YOU HAVE DONE IT UNTO ME.
To me, Your Saviour. Come unto my heart
And nestle there. The sands of life are run;
Eternity of bliss awaiteth thee,
True, faithful servant, hear the words, 'Well done.'"

* * * * * * *

Strew snowy fragrant lilies o'er her grave.
(No slightest sound can break her slumbers deep)
And on their perfume floats a parting prayer:
Lo, doeth He give unto His loved ones, sleep.

KITTY CLYDE,
Halifax, N. S., Feb 14, 1895.

The Largest in the World

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean]

How many people in Chicago know that with all her other great industries there is also found here the largest soap and washing powder business in the world. The N. K. Fairbank Company, with their factories in Chicago, St. Louis and Guttenberg, being, without doubt, the largest producers of soap products in the United States. This great business is not of mushroom growth but the result of persistent effort, broad business methods and intelligent and discriminating advertising.

Many brands of soap are made in these factories, but Chicago is best acquainted with Santa Claus, which long ago found favor with those who care for our homes. Gold Dust Washing Powder is known in every hamlet of the United States, it being everywhere recognized as the leading product of its kind.

Announcement is now made that The N. K. Fairbank Company are about to take another step forward, to turn another page in their history of progress by introducing another new soap. This will shortly be advertised id a moit striking and original manner.

For twedty-five years this company was likewise the leading lard producer of the world, and abandoned lard merely because a new world was to be conquered. With keen business perception they saw in cotton seed oil the basis for a still larger business in a more healthful, more economical and in every way more desirable food product than lard. When this new product was perfected and their plans carefully arranged they turned their attention from the lard business, and with a courage born of the confidence that they had produced what the world had so long demanded, viz., a substitute for lard, they launched "Cottolene." The quick acceptence by the public of this really meritorious article attracted the attention of the ever-ready imitator and the market was soon flooded with imitations, sailing under colors of all descriptions. But Cottolene was first in the heart of the people and those who use it are not at all likely to go back to lard or accept an imitation.

The N. K. Fairbank Company attribute their success to the merit of the articles they produce; to the fact that their products are staple necessities of life, not luxuries, and to careful, thoughtful, persistent newspaper advertising, which they continue through all seasons, in hard times and in good. Surely this is a far wiser plan than the occasional blast of trumpets and spasmodic efforts often characteristic of others.

In the advertising branch of the business they are represented by the wellknown firm of N. W. Ayer & Son of Philadelphia, who purchase all their advertising space.

Another fact that may not be generally known is that the N. K. Fairbank Company is conducted as one of the departments of The American Cotton Oil Company. The fusion of business forces was consummated for the sake of the greater facilities that come from a direct connection with the cotton seed mills to supply the public with the purest article at as much less cost.

Surely no Chicago industry has achieved greater success than the N. K. Fairbank Company.

DR. PARKHURST'S STORY

NYM CRINKLE'S REVIEW OF THE DOCTOR'S BOOK OF HIS WORK.

He Points Out the Lesson It Should Teach to All Intelligent and Self-Respecting Citizens—New York's John Knox—Three Years of Results.

Dr. Parkhurst's book will not interest the vulgar politician, nor will it appeal to the partisan intellect or the seeker after polite phrases. But it ought to interest every honest citizen who has a good rudimental education, and it ought to be read by all young men, irrespective of their creeds or parties, because it is the expression of an honest conviction and the veracious account of practical good work done in the interests of the community, and shows better than any book of our day how efficacious stauch moral principles are in effecting political reform.

The postulate of the book is that it assumes that the people prefer honesty to dishonesty in their government and will insist upon honesty when the facts are made clear to them. Its narrative and its conclusion lead inevitably to the important underlying principle—that the people can be trusted to take the side of cleanliness and morality in their own interests whenever and wherever the issue is made boldly, clearly and uncompromisingly.

For this reason Dr. Parkhurst's work, fairly though somewhat vehemently—as is natural with an enthusiast—set forth in this book, ought to renew our faith in those doctrines which vest the hope and the salvation of the commonwealth in the people themselves.

It must not be supposed, in estimating this extraordinary man, that he made the

REV. CHARLES H. PARKHURST, D.D.

issue or that he discovered the danger. He merely formulated one and concreted the other.

It has always been so. When the conditions are ripe, there arrives a man who forces them into action. Dr. Parkhurst arrived, so far as we are concerned, on the morning of Feb. 14, 1892.

Three years. Consider it. He stood up alone and hurled his honesty in the face of Tammany. Looking back now across the narrow strip of time, with this book, "Our Fight with Tammany," before us, all historic precedents are pushed out of sight by the celerity, the completeness and the uncompromising sincerity of the triumph.

That 14th of February is so close behind us that, even in the rush and pressure of our life, we can still measure its initiative and recall the first effects. The solitary clergyman gave voice to the deep-seated but until then the unexpressed loathing of all the conservative elements of our metropolis. This is what he said:

"There is not a form under which the devil disguises himself that so perplexes us in our efforts, or so bewilders us in the devising of our schemes as the polished harpies that, under the pretense of governing this city, are feeding day and night on its quivering vitals. They are a lying, perjured, rum-soaked and libidinous lot."

One incident in his fight is worth referring to, as his reference to it in the book marks with fine emphasis his own independence of character, and his admirable renunciation of the mawkish sentimentality of our times. When he delivered his first sermon he presented only the facts of general report, and he was assailed from all sides with the challenge to produce names and places. A thousand clergymen had been squelched before by just invitation—which was also a threat. This time it encountered the wrong man.

Dr. Parkhurst set out and got the facts for himself. He looked at them squarely in all their blistering loathesomeness. He consorted with publicans and sinners. He talked with the unmentionable, his eyes and his ears bore witness to the infamy and docketed the open disgrace of the police.

Then he came back to his pulpit sick at stomach, but brave at heart, pushed the Bible on one side and piled up his affidavits. "For four weeks you have been wincing under a general indictment," he said, "that called for particulars. This morning I have given you particulars, 484 of them. Now, what are you going to do with them?

"Don't tell me I don't know what I am talking about. Many a long, dismal, heart-sickening night, in company with two trusty friends, have I spent since I spoke on this matter before, going down into the disgusting depths of this Tammany-debauched town, and it is rotten with a rottenness that is unspeakable—a rottenness that would be absolutely impossible except for the connivance, not to say the purchased sympathy, of the men whose one obligation before God is to shield virtue and make vice difficult. Now, that I stand here, because before Almighty God I know it, and I will stand by it though buried beneath presentments as thick as leaves in Vallombrosa or snow flakes in a March blizzard."

Then comes the reference to his personal responsibility. "It is claimed that work of so dirty a character I ought to have hired some one to do it for me. I loathe the suggestion and I loathe the craven spirit that prompts it. If it was vicious in me to visit those places myself it would have been equally vicious with an added element of damnable cowardice to get some one to do it for me!"

Popular morality which had taken to reading Seneca and Marcus Aurelius was a little startled at this voice of John Knox. But the tones of it were delightfully hearty to purged ears, and they became a rallying point for all the extremes of a suffering community.

You will have to read Dr. Parkhurst's book to find out connectedly. It is a plain narrative of events by a man who had no sect to serve, no party to help, no personal ambition to gratify, who did simply what every good citizen who loves his city and has a normal horror of unfathomable rottenness ought to do. He placed himself in the path of corruption and cried aloud with all the fervor of an honest conviction and all the courage of a dauntless purpose.

NYM CRINKLE.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

He Initiates the Better Side of the House into the Mysteries of Parlor Athletics.

"Mrs. Bowser," said Mr. Bowser after dinner the other evening, "I have been puzzling over your case for some time, and I believe I have at last struck the keynote."

"My case? What do you mean?" she asked.

"Why, your being all run down in flesh, despondent of mind, not able to sleep nights, and so on."

"But I have not lost an ounce of flesh and am not despondent or troubled with insomnia!" she protested in great surprise.

"Mrs. Bowser, the loving eyes of a husband cannot be deceived. The change has come so gradual that you have not felt it, but I have been worried for weeks. I have found the remedy, however, and I have faith that it will build you right up."

"What is your remedy?"

He went out into the hall and returned with a paper box. On opening the box a toy balloon floated to the ceiling.

"You have heard of parlor athletics, I suppose?" he queried. "What you need is parlor athletics. You want expansion of the chest,