1889

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. C. ANSLOW — Our Country with its United Interests. — EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. XXII.—No. 17. Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, February 6, 1889. WHOLE No. 1109.

'89 New Spring Goods '89

Just received and now ready for inspection.

Busties
Boy's Collars.
Lady's do.
Gent's do.
Fancy Handkerchiefs.
Corsets.
C. & V. Buttons.
Jeans.
Wigans.

Tape Measures.
Turkey Cottons.
Linen Laces.
Black Laces.
Clasps.
Pearl Buttons.
Colored Pearl do.
Lining Cottons.
Wadding.

20 Pieces New Spring Print small patterns for children's wear.
20 doz. fancy Handkerchiefs regular price 20c. and 25c. will be sold at 10c. and 15c.
Also my full stock of new Linens bought at a large discount.
Napkins and Table Cloths the best value ever shown.
Towels at nearly ½ price, rare Bargains.
Table Linens Bleached and Unbleached at extremely low prices.
Colored Table Cloths.

Curtain Poles. Curtain Poles.

Having made large purchases in these goods, I can still sell them very cheap, we are selling a better pole this year at 60c. than our 75c. pole last year.
Bow Curtain Poles, something new.
Poles cut to fit Bay Windows.
Fancy Banner Rods, at 25c., 27c., and 30c. each.
1000 Rolls New Room Paper, (first part of 7000 rolls,) just received at

B. FAIREY'S, Newcastle.

Feb. 2, '89.

Law and Collection Office
—OF—
M. ADAMS,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.
Real Estate & Fire Insurance Agent.
CLAIMS collected in all parts the Dominion.
Office:—NEWCASTLE, N. B.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Chatham, - - - N. B.
OFFICE—Old Bank Montreal.

J. D. PHINNEY.
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
RICHIBUCTO. N. B.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE SQUARE.
May 4, 1885.

O. J. MacCULLY, M.A., M. D.,
Memb. ROY. COL. SURG., LONDON.
SPECIALIST,
DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT,
Office: Cor. Westmorland and Main Sts., Moncton.
Moncton, Nov. 12, 86.

Charles J. Thomson,
Agent MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company of New York. The LARGEST INSURANCE Company in the World;
Barrister, Proctor for Estates,
Notary Public, &c.
Claims Promptly Collected, and Professional Business in all its branches executed with accuracy and despatch.
OFFICE.
Engine House, Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

Dr. DESMOND,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
Office and residence UNION HOTEL, Newcastle, N. B.
Newcastle, June 4th, 1888.

CEO. STABLES,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant.
NEWCASTLE, - - - N. B.
Goods of all kinds handled on Commission and prompt returns made.
Attend to Auctions in Town and Country in a satisfactory manner.
Newcastle, Aug. 11, '85.

KEARY HOUSE
(Formerly WILBUR'S HOTEL,)
BATHURST, - - - N. B.
THOS. F. KEARY - Proprietor
This Hote has been entirely refitted and refurnished throughout. Stage connects with all trains. Livery connected with the Hotel. Yachting Facilities. Some of the best trout and salmon pools within eight miles. Excellent salt water bathing. Good Sample Rooms for commercial men.
TERMS $1.50 per day; with Sample Rooms $1.75.
Bathurst, Oct. 1, '86.

Littell's Living Age.

IN 1889 THE LIVING AGE enters upon its forty-sixth year. Approved in the outset by Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, President Adams, historians Sparks, Prescott, Ticknor, Bancroft, and many others, it has met with constant commendation and success.

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE, it gives more than

Three and a Quarter Thousand

double-column octavo pages of reading matter yearly. It presents in an inexpensive form, considering its great amount of matter, with freshness, owing to its weekly issue, and with a completeness nowhere else attempted,

The best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Tales, Sketches of Travel and Discovery, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical and Political information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature, and from the pens of the

FOREMOST LIVING WRITERS.

The ablest and most cultivated intellects, in every department of Literature, Science, Politics, and Art, find expression in the Periodical Literature of Europe, and especially of Great Britain.

The Living Age *forming four large volumes a year,* furnishes, from the great and generally inaccessible mass of this literature, the only compilation that, while within the reach of all, is satisfactory in the COMPLETENESS with which it embraces whatever is of immediate interest, or of solid, permanent value.

It is therefore indispensable to every one who wishes to keep pace with the events or intellectual progress of the time, or to cultivate in himself or his family general intelligence and literary taste.

Opinions.

"No man who understands the worth and value of this sterling publication would think of doing without it. Nowhere else can be found such a comprehensive and perfect view of the best literature and thought of our times."—*Christian at Work, New York.*

"It is one of those few publications, weekly or monthly, which seems indispensable. . There is nothing noteworthy in science, art, literature, biography, philosophy, or religion, that cannot be found in it. . It contains nearly all the good literature of the time. . Such a publication exhausts our superlatives."—*The Churchman, New York.*

"Replete with all the treasures of the best current thought, the best fiction, and the best poetry of the day. It stands unrivalled."—*The Presbyterian, Philadelphia.*

"It maintains its leading position in spite of the multitude of aspirants for public favor."—*New York Observer.*

"Biography, fiction, science, criticism, history, poetry, travels, whatever men are interested in, all are found here."—*The Watchman, Boston.*

"By the careful and judicious work put into the editing of THE LIVING AGE, it is made possible for the busy man to know something of what is going on with every increasing activity in the world of letters. Without such help he is lost."—*Episcopal Recorder, Philadelphia.*

"In it we find the best productions of the best writers upon all subjects ready to hand."—*Phila. Inquirer.*

"The readers miss very little that is important in the periodical domain."—*Boston Journal.*

"It may be truthfully and cordially said that it never offers a dry or valueless page."—*New York Tribune.*

"It is edited with great skill and care, and its weekly appearance gives it certain advantages over its monthly rivals."—*Albany Argus.*

"It furnishes a complete compilation of an indispensable literature."—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

"For the amount of reading matter contained the subscription is extremely low."—*Christian Advocate, Nashville.*

"In this weekly magazine the reader finds all that is worth knowing in the realm of current literature."—*Canada Presbyterian, Toronto.*

"It is indispensable to all who would keep abreast of our manifold progress. . It is absolutely without a rival."—*Montreal Gazette.*

Published WEEKLY at $8.00 a year, *free of postage.*

☞ TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS for the year 1889, remitting before Jan. 1st, the numbers of 1888 issued after the receipt of their subscriptions, will be sent *gratis.*

Club-Prices for the best Home and Foreign Literature.

["Possessed of THE LIVING AGE and one or other of our vivacious American monthlies, a subscriber will find himself *in command of the whole situation.*"—*Phila. Eve. Bulletin.*]

For $10.50, THE LIVING AGE and any one of the American $4 monthlies (or *Harper's Weekly or Bazaar*) will be sent for a year, *postpaid*; or, for $9.50, THE LIVING AGE and the *St. Nicholas* or *Scribner's Magazine.*

Address, LITTELL & CO., Boston.

LEATHER & SHOE FINDINGS

The Subscribers return thanks to their numerous customers for past favors and would say that they keep constantly on hand a full supply of the best quality of Goods to be had and at lowest rates for cash. Also S. R. Foster & Son's Nails and Tacks of all sizes, and Clark & Son's Boot Trees, Lasts, &c. English Tops, as well as home-made Tops to order, of the best material. Wholesale and Retail.

J. J. CHRISTIE, & CO.

150,000 GOOD BRICK FOR SALE.

The subscriber has now ready for delivery the above quantity of Brick, for sale low. Can be delivered on Cars or Vessels. P. O. address South Nelson Road, Northumberland.

Chas. Vye, Jr.

Nelson, Sept. 4 1888.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

Scribner's Magazine For 1889.

The publishers of SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE aim to make it the most popular and enterprising of periodicals, while at all times preserving its high literary character. 25,000 new readers have been drawn to it during the past six months by the increased excellence of its contents (notably the Railway articles), and it closes its second year with a new impetus and an assured success. The illustrations will show some new effects, and nothing to make SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE attractive and interesting will be neglected.

THE RAILROAD ARTICLES will be continued by several very striking papers; one especially interesting by Ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James on "The Railway Postal Service."

Illustrated.

MR. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S serial novel "The Master of Ballantrae," will run through the greater part of the year.

Begun in November.

A CORRESPONDENCE and collection of manuscript memoirs relating to J. F. Millet and a famous group of modern **FRENCH PAINTERS** will furnish the substance of several articles.

Illustrated.

The brief end papers written last year by Robert Louis Stevenson, will be replaced by equally interesting contributions by different famous authors. Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich will write the first of them for the January number.

Many valuable **LITERARY ARTICLES** will appear; a paper on Walter Scott's Methods of Work, illustrated from original MSS., a second "Shelf of Old Books," by Mrs. James T. Fields, and many other articles equally noteworthy.

Illustrated.

Articles on **ART SUBJECTS** will be a feature. Papers are arranged to appear by Clarence Cook, E. H. Blashfield, Austin Dobson and many others.

Illustrated.

FISHING ARTICLES describing sport in the best fishing grounds will appear. Salmon, Winnanish, Bass, and Tarpon are the subjects now arranged. The authors are well known sportsmen.

Illustrated.

ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES of great variety, touching upon all manner of subjects, travel, biography, description, etc., will appear, but not of the conventional common place sort.

Illustrated

Among the most interesting in the list of scientific papers for the year will be a remarkable article by John Trowbridge, upon the most recent developments and uses of **PHOTOGRAPHY.**

Illustrated.

A class of articles which has proved of special interest will be continued by a group of papers upon **ELECTRICITY** in its most recent applications, by eminent authorities; a remarkable paper on **DEEP MINING,** and other interesting papers.

Unique illustrations.

A SPECIAL OFFER to cover last year's numbers, which include all the RAILWAY ARTICLES, as follows:

A year's subscription (1889) and the numbers for 1888. $4 50
A year's subscription (1889) and the numbers for 1888, bound in cloth, $6 00

$3 00 a year; 25 cents a number.

Charles Scribner's Sons,
743-745 *Broadway, N. Y.*

CANADA HOUSE.
Chatham, New Brunswick,
Wm. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.

Considerable outlay has been made on the house to make it a first class Hotel and travelers still find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of Steamboat landing and Telegraph and Post Offices.

The proprietor returns thanks to the Public for the encouragement given him in the past and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.

GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS
for Commercial Travellers and Stabling on the premises.
Oct. 12, 1885.

Stoves for Sale.

For sale at a bargain, a large
BASE BURNER,
for Soft Coal, Style
"OHIO,"
suitable for a Hall or large Dining Room. In use only two seasons. Also a
Model Parlor Stove,
in good order.
For particulars apply at the "Advocate" Office.
Oct. 10, 1887.

Fall and Winter MILLINERY.

I have just opened a complete and well assorted stock of millinery consisting of all the

Newest Shapes and Shades

of Ladies' and Children's

HATS AND BONNETS,

all the most fashionable trimmings in Plushes, Velvets, Silks, Ribbons Feathers, Birds, Wings, Flowers, Ornaments etc. also Ladies' Jersey's and Jersey Jackets, Mantle and Dress trimmings in Braid and Chenille, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Wool Shawls and a great variety of Fancy Articles. All orders promptly attended to.

MRS. J. DEMERS.
Newcastle, Nov. 5, 1888.

The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited."—Mrs. James H. Eastman, Stoneham, Mass.

"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to my general health."—Miss Thirza L. Crerar, Palmyra, Md.

"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

General Debility.

A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved."—Mrs. Harriet H. Battles, South Chelmsford, Mass.

"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malarial exposure in the army. I was in a very bad condition, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health. I am now able to work, and feel that I cannot say too much for your excellent remedies."—F. A. Pinkham, South Moluncus, Me.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effect."—Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

"I suffered from

Nervous Prostration,

with lame back and headache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 89 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and prolonged life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Lucy Moffitt, Killingly, Conn.

Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 79 years old, So. Woodstock, Vt., writes: "After several weeks' suffering from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my usual health returned."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

For sale by E. Lee Street, Newcastle, N. B

THIS YEAR'S
MYRTLE
CUT AND PLUG
SMOKING TOBACCO
FINER THAN EVER.
See
T & B
In Bronze on
Each PLUG and PACKAGE.

ESTEY'S / ESTEY'S / ESTEY'S
IRON
IRON / IRON / IRON
A / AND / D
QUININE
QUININE / QUININE / QUININE
TONIC.
TONIC. / TONIC. / TONIC.

YOUR BLOOD wants toning up. You have no appetite, and what you do eat distresses you. You are low spirited and languid. You are nervous, and at nights roll and toss on your bed and cannot sleep. This is all caused by your system being run down and requiring something to brace it up, and make you feel all right again. To secure this you should tak

ESTEY'S
Iron and Quinine Tonic.

After using it for a short time you will find

Your appetite improved, your spirits become more cheerful, and you feel and know that every fibre and tissue o your body is being braced and renovated.

ESTEY'S IRON AND QUININE TONIC

Is sold by Druggists everywhere. Be sure and get the genuine. Price 50 cents, 6 bottles $2.50.

Prepared only by E. M. ESTEY, Moncton, N. B.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY Street, N. Y.

Correspondence.

'SMALL POTATOES.'

To the Editor of the World.

I notice by the report of the Council proceedings in the WORLD of 23rd that when the Almshouse committee's report was under consideration, one of the Chatham Councillors stood up in his place at the Board and stated 'that last fall potatoes were brought to the wharves at Chatham and sold at 50 cents per barrel and some of the same potatoes were in the cellar of the Almshouse and charged at 90 cents per barrel.'

Now, sir, I would like to ask how the ratepayers are to know when the truth is being told and when facts are being stated, when one of their representatives stands erect in his official capacity and makes a statement so wide of the truth? With the Almshouse accounts, documents and vouchers lying on the table before him or within his reach, is his ignorance in the matter excusable, or if he was informed, is his conduct commendable in the eyes of the public when he went out of his way to make a malicious statement? For the benefit of the esteemed councillor and of the ratepayers generally I submit the following statement of all the potatoes supplied to the Almshouse last fall, and which of course is the supply for the year.

1888.

Oct. 4.	3 bbls potatoes from schooner at,	$ 80	per bbl.
" 16.	82½ bbls potatoes from Wm. L. Gaynor at,	1 00	do
" 17.	12 bbls potatoes from Michael Delaney at,	1 00	do
" 25.	6 bbls potatoes from W. Fitzpatrick at,	90	do
" 31.	6 bbls turnips from W. M. Connell at,	60	do
Nov. 2.	6½ bbls potatoes from John Kelly at,	90	do
	5 bbls potatoes from Mrs. O Hearn at,	90	do
" 3.	7 bbls potatoes from John Kelly at,	90	do
" 5.	7 bbls potatoes from John Kelly at,	90	do
	3 bbls turnips from Sam Harper at,	60	do
" 6.	7 bbls potatoes from W. M. Connel at,	90	do
" 7.	20 bbls potatoes from schooner "Jennie May" at,	60	do
" 8.	5 bbls potatoes from J. Kelly at,	90	do
" 9.	2 bbls potatoes from Wm. Carter at,	90	do
" 14.	5 bbls potatoes from Jos. Thompson at	90	do

Total 94½ bbls potatoes, 9 bbls turnips.

Now does this look anything like corroboration of the intelligent councillor's statement that Island schooner potatoes bought at 50 cents per barrel were supplied to the Almshouse and charged at 90 cents? With regard to the 20 barrels schooner potatoes bought, the Keeper of the Almshouse examined them and recommended their purchase, and knew the price paid for them to be 60 cents. The reason that potatoes from our own farmers at higher prices than the schooner's figures formed the main supply, was chiefly because of the Keeper's contention that they were much better and kept longer and in better condition. Perhaps the intelligent councillor will be disinterested enough in his motives, to see these people from whom they were bought and enquire whether they really supplied those potatoes and whether they really received those prices for them. Perhaps while interviewing them, he might be able to pursuade them, that though they are raisers of potatoes in the county and pay taxes for the support of this Institution, that it would be in their interests to have the inferior Island potatoes supplied the Almshouse at the lower price. By the way, as the councillor, seemingly with an ulterior object in view, coupled my name, as I understand, in his statement in the Council room, with the supply of the tubers, it might interest him to learn that, with the exception of six barrels, they were not supplied by me or through me, the supply having always been arranged for by my associate Chatham Commissioner. If he had not allowed his zeal to carry him away and had referred to or looked over the accounts, this truth would have dawned in upon his slow intellect, and then there would have been no purpose to serve in making such fanciful statements. What is the public to infer as the motive for his statement? Is it ignorance? was it malice? With regard to the statement made in the Almshouse committee's report with reference to the prices of provisions, it is one thing and easy at that to make a general sweeping charge, but it is quite another thing for the unbiased committee or any member thereof, to put a finger on any one item in my accounts and prove that the price charged at the time the article was supplied was not the lowest market figure, or that the provisions could be purchased any cheaper elsewhere. Neither can they find the word extras or sundries in any of the accounts, every item is there with quantity and price. And with reference again to the potatoes, there was not any commission nor one red cent made on them.

Yours respectfully,
D. MACLACHLAN,
Sec. Almshouse Commissioners.
Jan. 24th, 1889.

To the Editor of the Union Advocate.

DEAR SIR.—I read attentively your report on the action of the Council of Northumberland on the liquor question.

I am not surprised at it, but feel pained to see such desperate efforts being made to uphold a trade which according to trustworthy statistics has within ten years, in the United States alone, occasioned 10,000 suicides, destroyed 300,000 lives, made 200,000 widows and 1,000,000 orphans, and sent 150,000 individuals to penitentiaries and asylums. The children of darkness are wiser in their work of destruction and ruin than those of light in their efforts to save their fellowmen from the abyss.

It has been argued that private parties, to protect themselves, their homes, their children, their life, cannot take advantage of existing law, unless at their own expense and work, and that fines imposed cannot be used to refund expenses incurred in the prosecution. The Municipality has no right to use such monies to pay plaintiffs in such cases.

Well, this is hardly credible that a legislation would be so defective as to justify such interpretation. The Scott Act is a Dominion Act, and does not provide for the appointment of Inspectors. So the law, according to that interpretation would be deprived of an essential element, that of enforcing its enactments. The appointment of Inspectors is of provincial legislation. And it is left to the discretion of Municipalities to appoint such officers who cannot be paid out of the fines imposed. So says another interpretation, "What a delicious dish for the *Old Boy.*"

However, it was competent for the Council to appoint an Inspector, who is admitted to be a legal and a thorough officer under the law to prosecute offenders and this was voted down.

Further—an amendment to the effect of appointing seven *members of the Council to be paid by the ratepayers,* to go about the county with the mission to obtain signatures against present legislation was passed. So boys, rejoice, another term of freedom for rumsellers and rum drinkers. The victory is ours and the banner of temperance must be put in the background.

Now, I consider the refusal of the councillors to appoint an Inspector an act which is inconsistent with their pretended efforts to suppress intemperance. The Scott Act is a failure to prevent intemperance, we must have another law, so seems to be the ostensible view of our wise councillors. In the meantime why not take advantage of existing privileges and appoint an Inspector under the Scott Act. It seems that there existed a certain fear that it would be a success, and this might serve as an argument in favor of present legislation. But no, let the cause of temperance be trampled under foot and all legislation despised; in a word let the invading army continue its work of desolation to their heart's content, and the majority of the councillors say Amen.

Legislation on this subject was never respected and never will be, no matter what shape or form it may have, unless respect for law and order is practised by words and example by those who are appointed to protect other people's interests. By the way, Mr. Smith would not serve as one of a committee to canvass the county against the Scott Act. Well done himself. It seems rather a questionable policy for councillors to *appoint themselves* agents, *under salary* of course, to such a delicate question. However, it is a God or devil sent to some one of the councillors who seem determined to live at the expense of some one no matter who suffers.

There seems to be a good market in the Shire town for unscrupulous councillors. Unfortunately the "sheep's clothing" only was sold and the "wolf" remains in his true colors.

It will be interesting to follow future events on this subject—"We will see what we will see."

TEMPERANCE.

THE SCOTT ACT.

MR. EDITOR:—The Municipal council of this county have virtually constituted themselves a committee to effect the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act so far as it relates to this constituency. Presumably petitions are already in circulation for that purpose. It becomes a matter of serious consideration what course the temperance people of the county should take in the circumstances. The Scott Act has not effected all the good it might have done and yet the man is blind and bigotted who dares to say it has done no good. It has made the sale of liquor illegal, disreputable and risky. It has greatly diminished the volume of the liquor traffic. The last evidence of that is the quarter from which the howl comes for its repeal. Who are squealing to-day under the pressure of the Scott Act? Who are prominent in the movement for Repeal? Why, our rum sellers and rum drinkers. Now if the Scott Act does not squeeze them why are they so very uneasy? The part taken in the repeal movement by the politicians will deceive no one. The doughty leaders of the great political parties are greatly exercised at the present time for the social and moral well being of the Community! Of course they are! *Each* is desperately afraid that *the other* will catch the liquor vote at the next election! Therefore one of these is eloquent at the bar and the other on one of the benches of the Council? These rousing diatribes are intended for the electors rather than for the councillors. The game is somewhat amusing and not a little disgusting. But the principal point to be marked is that the weight of both party leaders goes for all it is worth against the Scott Act.

The question for the people to consider is what are we to gain by the proposed change? Will we have less liquor sold under the License act? The advocate of Repeal seems to think so. Can any sane man believe it? For a town of three thousand inhabitants the license act allows eight town licenses. Will any one believe that eight liquor mills in a town like Newcastle, running openly under the distinguished patronage of the Municipal Council of Northumberland will sell less liquor than now leaks out through the cracks of the Scott Act!! Nonesense! But some one will reply the license act gives the council power to withhold licenses altogether. Yes, in certain circumstances; but we have not got that kind of a council. The council that will refuse to hand over according to law monies which are not theirs lest they might be used to enforce the Scott act are not likely to refuse licenses when they can legally grant them. It is useless to disguise the issue. The result of the repeal of Scott act will be flooding of the county with liquors sold with the sanction of law. Perhaps a few years of the reign of debauchery may be necessary in order to open people's eyes.

The Chatham *Advance* says the leaders of the temperance party promised to aid repeal if the act proved a failure. The temperance people asked for the act *a fair trial* and some of them said that if after a fair trial it failed they would not oppose repeal. Has the act had a fair trial? Was there ever a greater farce? The council appointed an inspector in whom temperance people had no faith. As soon as he moved his hands were tied by an injunction. The temperance people did something themselves to enforce the law. The council took the money which they had collected, and which legally should have borne at least the cost of its collection, and paid the inspector who did nothing. And now we are told the act has had a fair trial and has failed, and we are expected to aid in setting it aside. Are our councillors fools or do they take the temperance people for fools! What course the temperance people take I am not in a position to say. But so far, their human efforts have been treated only to outrages and mockery. There is a better course open to the people of this really fine county then the repeal of the Scott Act. If a majority of men in sympathy with the temperance movement were returned to the council matters would very quickly wear a different aspect. Meanwhile let temperance people beware of these petitions. If the Scott act is to be repealed let the friends of the liquor traffic take the responsibility of it. They may have to answer for it to their fellow men and will assuredly answer for it at a higher tribunal.

PROHIBITIONIST.

Jan. 28th, 1888.

To the Editor of the Advocate.

DEAR SIR.—It is painfully evident to those interested in the Temperance cause, on reading the reports of recent municipal sessions of Northumberland and Restigouche, that the majority of councillors instead of protecting the best and highest interests of their counties, have thrown their influence on the side of the liquor traffic. This state of things should not be allowed to continue. The feelings of the great majority of the people are not fitly represented by those men. So far as Restigouche is concerned, in past elections of councillors the sentiments of the different candidates on the subject have never been questioned and comparatively little interest has been manifested in such elections as it is generally supposed not to take men of extraordinary ability to attend to the minor matters of the county. However we will not here discuss the mental qualification of our municipal representatives, and we have no doubt that the highroads and bye roads and dog tax and valuation lists, and kindred matters have been properly looked after; but where higher moral questions are concerned our councils are too easily manipulated by a handful of liquor dealers.

The Liquor License Act of 1887 was hailed by all lovers of the public good as a step in advance of previous Acts relative to the liquor traffic, and in different parts of the province people have not been slow in the effort to protect themselves under its provisions. Section 31 gives us this privilege. It reads as follows—"No license shall be granted if the majority of ratepayers in any city or incorporated town or *parish* petition against it." The majority of the ratepayers (real and personal) of Addington did so petition yet it was thrown out by the Council on the quibble that it was not fyled in time. The petition was forwarded the fourth day before the Council meeting and any fair-minded person will acknowledge that the Section No. 17, which we take to be their authority for throwing out the Temperance petition refers ONLY to a special case regarding any particular applicant for license. The section referred to reads thus—"Any petition or memorial against the granting of *a license* shall be lodged with the Chief Inspector not less than four clear days before the day of the meeting of the council."

It appears that our Council also, got some valuable legal advice and forthwith decided that the present act governing the liquor business was altogether too restrictive, and acting on its convictions granted licenses to applicants without even the necessary certificates of the ratepayers. Our council has constantly mistaken its sphere of usefulness and evidently considers itself vested with the powers of a Legislative Assembly. It would be advisable in future for it to confine itself to acting on the law as provided for its guidance until such law is repealed by the proper authority.

We sincerely trust that the past disgraceful proceedings will be a lesson which will not be lost on the ratepayers of the county and they will be more discriminating in future in electing councillors. The temperance question is one which cannot be killed but is gaining strength with the years as the people grow in moral stature. All christian churches have denounced the traffic, and none will dare claim that the kingdom of God and the kingdom of men have anything in common. It behooves our good men to have more interest in municipal matters, and vote as they pray.

It may be argued that local prohibition will not entirely exterminate the evil but it will at least place the traffic in its rightful position, taking from it, its last remaining shred of respectability—the License. It is claimed that the abolition of licenses produces the liquor dens; but under prohibition and a live Inspector we fail to see why a liquor den should be tolerated in a respectable community any more than a thieving den.

In Campbellton there is need of earnest work by all right-thinking people as during only six months of last year there were 599 cases liquor weighing 29,950 lbs. and 40 bbls. and casks weighing 11080, a grand total of 41,030 lbs. exclusive of beer, porter and pop! The waste of money and degradation which this amount of rum insures to the people and the place where it is consumed is more easily imagined than described. It is to be hoped that our citizens will awake to their moral responsibility regarding the continued existence of this traffic in our midst.

PROHIBITION.

To the Editor of the Advocate.

SIR.—I have often wondered what the keepers of lighthouses around our frozen coast do in the winter time for employment or pleasure. Their lights are out—darkness pervades the bleak and rocky expanse, no ship (except perhaps a Squando) shadows the wide wilderness of storm, therefore nothing to be done by the Keeper after putting away his lights for the season but sit and think of his dreary isolation from mankind.

I was enlightened somewhat by a recent issue of the *World* which by inspiration from the St. John *Globe* in a wrathy leader attacks Mr. Carter's appointment because he goes away for the winter to the States and who instead of putting the keys of the light house in his pocket hires a man at a less salary to take care of the premises in winter. Therefore the Editor of the *World* loses his temper and thinks it necessary to start a Liberal Conservative Club in order to prevent Carter from coming back or should he return to prevent him or his successors from taking a trip in future. The *World* now finds fault with the appointment of Carter although when the appointment was made some time ago it did not demur, then why does it now. Is not Carter a competent man and a conservative. Why cannot Mr. Carter or any other light house keeper make a trip to the States and engage in business in the winter time should they think fit. Why cannot the Editors of the *Globe* and *World* go for a trip also as well as the Keeper, the country would not suffer and if the latter sublet his chair at a moiety of his income the *World* would not suffer very much, its mechanical and editorial department may be as good, its face and type reading cleaner and more readible. Nor would it present such driveling nonesense to be read by sensible Liberal Conservatives, as appeared in his last editorial, while inspiration and hurrah came from the *Globe.*

Yours,
K. P. COOL.
Miramichi, Jan. 29, 1889.

Temperance.

HOW IT HURTS THE LITTLE ONES.

A little girl laid ten pennies on the counter beside a black bottle and said, 'Ten cents worth of gin.' The bar-keeper, anticipating her order, had already drawn from a case the odorous liquid. The child was barefooted. Her little thin legs were bare to the knees. She wore not even a hood. Her only attire was a ragged thin calico dress. As she passed out the door, the cold piercing wind sent a shiver through the little one's frame. In a garret, on Mulberry street, in a foul room, lying in a drunken stupor on an old mattrass, were a man and woman clothed in rags. Two ragged children were on the cold floor crying for bread. There was no coal in the stove, no warmth in the house. Listening to the cries of the drunkard's children was a poor woman who resided in a room adjoining. She enters hastily with a small basin of milk and a loaf of bread. The little ones seized the food as eagerly as do the wild animals in Central Park. They ate as if half starved. The oldest child entered with the black bottle. The two parents who had not heard their children's cries for food, seem instinctively to know their own physical longings were to be gratified. The father sprang to his feet and clutched the bottle; the mother half rising, clutched at it. Her feet were bare, for the money that paid for the gin had been obtained by pawning the woman's shoes. 'One half the world does not know how the other half lives.'—New York *Telegram.*

Fermented wine is indeed a mocker! It promises us strength, and mocks us with weakness. It promises us substance, and mocks us with shadow. It promises us heat and mocks us with cold. It promises us life, and mocks us with premature death. It promises us intelligence and wit, and covers us with confusion. It dazzles us with visions of happiness, and plunges us into the depths of despair.—*Dr. Norman Kerr.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.