Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.—Next Sabbath morning the Rev. Neil McKay will preach and in the evening the pastor will preach a temperance sermon.

ICE has been formed almost as far down-river as Black Brook. It is quite firm above Middle Island.

X'MAS GOODS are advertised by Mr. Creaghan who generally has what shoppers in both Chatham and Newcastle want.

CHATHAM S. S. ASSCN:—On Tuesday the 18th inst., at 7.30 the annual meeting of the Chatham parish Sunday School Association will be held in the St. Andrew's church.

MIRAMICHI FISHERMEN have had varied luck. The catches of smelts off and above Chatham have been small and those of tomcods plentiful. At Tabusintac and in Hardwick there have been large catches of smelts.

NEW COLLECTOR:—Mr. John E. Baldwin has been appointed collector of customs etc., at Bathurst. The salary, etc., remian the same as under the former collector. We congratulate Mr. Baldwin on his success in the matter. He will, no doubt, make an excellent officer.

RAINBOW:—Don't forget the rainbow tea and sale in Masonic Hall, Chatham, next Tuesday evening. The ladies of St Mary's always honor their patrons by making their entertainments especially attractive and next Tuesday's event will be a charming holiday gathering.

A PURCHASE OF LUMBER LAND.—Messrs. C. & J. Prescott and Geo. D. Prescott have purchased from Mr. George K. McLeod his lumber privileges on the Benjamin River, Gloucester county, for $5,000, and will begin to operate it next winter. Messrs. Prescott will probably build a mill on the land in the meantime.—[Times.

BREAKING THROUGH:—There was considerable excitement for a time on Tuesday forenoon near the Canadian Marsh below Newcastle, when Mr. Hutchison's ponies broke through the ice. They were got out again safely, however, none the worse for their bath.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT:—On Thursday last, while working in the quarry at Plaster Rock, on the Tobique Valley railway, Van Hutchison was excavating a piece of rock, which weighed three tons, when it unexpectedly fell, striking him on the head and crushing him in a terrible manner. He died almost instantly. He was 22 years old, unmarried and resided at Andover.

RETIRED.—Lt. Col. MacShane, who was appointed Brigade Major by the Mackenzie government in 1875, and was afterwards transferred to Halifax, where, for some years, he has been Superintendent of Military Stores, has now been retired from the service with a gratuity. He has been succeeded by Capt. J. E Curren, of the retired list, Halifax. Col. MacShane has not been in good health for some time.

REV. J. AITKIN GREENLEES, after a pastorate of nearly three years, has, much to the regret of his people, resigned the charge of New Mills, Charlo and Jacquet River Presbyterian Church. In parting with him, his friends in each section of the congregation, on behalf of his people, presented him with an address expressive of their esteem and affection, accompanied by a purse of money. The same honor was done him by the division of the Sons of Temperance of River Charlo.

"LIVE AND LET LIVE":—It is customary to welcome strangers who come to live amongst us, but this good old Miramichi rule seems to be discouraged by the Advocate, which practically warned Mr. T. W. Butler—a young lawyer who had stated his intention of establishing himself in Newcastle—that he wasn't wanted. We do not know Mr. Butler, but assume that he is no worse than other lawyers and, if so, he ought to be well received, and given an opportunity to make the best of his chances in his new location.

UNCHARACTERISTIC GENEROSITY:—An Alberta correspondent writes to the Transcript: "About a week since Sheriff Woodworth sold at Albert at sheriff's sale, the personal property of the late Beverly Fillmore, taken under execution prior to his death at the suit of the Hon. H. R. Emmerson. By order of Mr. Emmerson the whole proceeds of the sale were handed over to the widow of the deceased, who is in straightened circumstances. Sheriff Woodworth charged nothing for his services. Who will say after that, that lawyers and sheriffs have no souls?"

IN EQUITY:—In the Equity Court at Fredericton on Tuesday, before Judge Barker, in re Robert C. Boyes and James S. Fairley, executors of Scott Fairley, Mr. Gregory, Q. C., moved for an order directing the next friend of the infant children of Justice Fairley to convey certain lands to Alex. Gibson and if need be that all parties interested be compelled to join in the conveyance of said lands to Alex Gibson as contracted for by said Scott Fairley, deceased, upon payment to petitioners of the amount agreed to be paid by Mr. Gibson. His Honor granted a summons calling upon the heirs to show cause why the conveyance should not be made as prayed for.

THE FIRST REGULAR TRAIN from Black Brook started yesterday morning. The regular Fredericton train will hereafter leave from Black Brook every morning and run to Black Brook every evening instead of Chatham as heretofore and it will go and return via the Nelson loop line, instead of by the original Chatham Branch line. There will also be a daily train between Black Brook and the Junction, via Nelson, connecting with the I. C. R. making two trains a day for Black Brook and Nelson. The people of these two important centres are to be congratulated on the accommodation thus afforded to them through Canada Eastern enterprise.

A BRIGHT WEDDING:—Miss Minnie Morrison, daughter of Alex. Morrison, Esq., of upper Chatham, and Mr. J. G. Forrest, of Boston, were married yesterday morning by Rev. Jos. McCoy, pastor of St. Andrew's church, at the residence of the bride's father. Mr. Chas. Morrison cousin of the the bride was groomsman and Misses May Flett and Susie Sargeant bridesmaids. The event has been looked forward to with great interest for some time by the bride's many friends here, a large number of whom saw the newly-wedded pair off on the 10.30 train for their Boston home, whither they are followed with best wishes for their future happiness. The bride's presents were numerous and valuable.

PERSONAL:—The many friends of John Sivewright, Esq., M. P. P., of Bathurst, are anxious respecting his dangerous illness from inflammation of the lungs. His condition was reported as improving on Tuesday, but yesterday's report was less encourageing. We sincerely hope for better news from his bedside to-day.

R. B. Bennett, Esq., has been confined to the house this week by an attack of pleurisy, but was better yesterday.

Hon. Senator Burns, who was in town last Thursday, was warmly greeted by many old friends here.

D. T. Johnstone, formerly of Chatham and now of Cambridgeport, Mass., is visiting old friends here who are glad to see him looking as if the world was going well with him.

Mr. Theop. DesBrisay, who has, for more than twenty years, held a responsible position in the employ of Mr. J. B. Snowball, has accepted the position of manager of Mr. Gibson's large milling business at Blackville. He has the best wishes of the whole community, for his success in the new and enlarged field before him.

Smelt Fisheries.

The Globe says:—The smelt fishing opened Dec. 1st with an unusual large catch. Over 200 tons were taken on Saturday from Shediac river. The fishermen averaged from $50 to $100 each.

St. John Business College.

The proprietors of the St. John Business College have always shown a lively appreciation of public needs. Recognizing the prevailing scarcity of money, and that many are anxious to take a course of instruction at the college, who, in the present stringency do not feel able to do so, a reduction of 20 per cent. in fees is advertised to all who enter during the present month. This is an offer that should be appreciated by all who are desirous of obtaining a training at so excellent and well known an institution. [Daily Telegraph.

The germs of scrofula are destroyed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

St. Lawrence Lumber Company.

Very little that is new has developed in the matter of the St. Lawrence Lumber company during the past week. There is a general hope that all parties interested will see the wisdom of working together in an amicable way to secure the best results realisable out of the large properties and interests involved. We see that some of the papers refer to Mr. Peter White as a creditor of the company, but that is evidently an error—the mistake probably growing out of the fact that he is a large shareholder. It appears, also, that the $8000 loan made by Messrs. Novelli & Co. to K. F. Burns is secured by £10,000 worth of that gentleman's shares in the Lumber Company and also that £10,000 worth of shares additional stand to secure the indebtedness of K. F. Burns & Co. There is a good deal of talk about the English and Canadian interests being arrayed against each other, but it is probable that when they go fully into the whole matter the necessity for unity of action rather a division into hostile camps will be found the most sensible policy.

The severest cases of asthma are immediately relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

St. Andrew's Night.

Friday evening last—St. Andrews' night—was celebrated by a supper, concert and sale in Masonic Hall, Chatham, under the auspices of St. Andrew's church congregation. Haggis was a pungent and leading feature of the bill of fare at the supper, but there was also the usual variety of turkey, chicken, ham, hot potatoes, escalloped corn, pastry, tea, coffee, etc, for those whose taste had not been sufficiently cultivated to be satisfied with the national dish. The look of commiseration which "Jock Tamson's bairns" cast upon those who couldn't eat haggis was very suggestive of the superiority of our North British neighbors over the rest of mankind. The ladies who served the tables were very attentive to their guests and that together with the variety and excellent quality of what they furnished left nothing to be desired.

The concert was somewhat of an informal affair, but none the less enjoyable "for a' that." The programme as carried out was as follows:—

Bagpipes, Mr. John Templeton.
Solo by Mrs. E. Payson, 'We'd better bide a wee.'
Scotch waltzes, piano, by Mrs. Alex. Robinson.
Solo, Caller Herrin', by Miss Mary Russell.
Duet, 'When ye gang awa' Jamie,' by Mrs. H. H Pallen and Norman Edgar.
Solo, Whistle and I'll come to you my lad, by Miss Clara Loggie.
Quartette, 'Bonnie Doon', by Misses Ida Edgar and Alice Loggie, Messrs. N. Edgar and Albert Loggie.
Instrumental duet, cornet and violin, by Messrs. W. Loudoun and Herbert McDonald.
Solo, 'The Land o' the Leal, by Miss Belle Edgar.
Solo, 'Lass o' Gowrie' by Mrs. Alex. Cameron.
Bagpipes, Mr. John Templeton.
Solo, 'The Scotish Blue Bells' by Mr. Jas. Nicol.
Instrumental, cornet and violin.
Quartette, 'Annie Laurie' by Mrs. Payson, Mrs. Nicol, Messrs. Jas. Nicol and D. P. MacLachan.
Solo, 'The auld Scotch Sangs, by Miss Ida Edgar.

At the close of the concert, lots of cake and candy, as well as some useful and fancy articles, were sold at auction by Mr. George Watt and realized fair prices. The net proceeds of the evening were, we understand, $98.

Chatham Board of Trade.

The adjourned meeting of citizens interested in forming a Board of Trade in Chatham, reassembled in the Cypress Club rooms on Tuesday evening, Mr. R. Flanagan in the chair and Mr. W. S. Loggie being appointed secretary

Mr. D. G Smith, representing the committee appointed for the purpose, explained the requirements of the Board of Trade Act as to the action necessary to be taken for organization and read a courteous and encouraging letter from Ira Cornwall, Esq., Secretary of the St. John Board. He reportted also that about fifty names of persons eligible under the Act to form a board of trade had been secured and nominated Mr. J. D. B. F. Mackenzie as secretary of the new board, which was carried unanimously. This being the only officer that can be chosen until the certificats of organization is fyled with the Secretary of State at Ottawa, the certificate was signed by eighteen members who were present, and a committee consisting of Messrs D. G. Smith, Geo. Watt and J. D. B. F. Mackenzie was appointed to prepare byelaws, etc. Secretary Mackenzie was also asked to make enquiries and report upon a room for further meetings, etc.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the Cypress Club for their courtesy in opening their rooms for the purpose, and it is hoped that a permanent arrangement may be made with the club for accommodation for the future meetings of the organization.

Mr. Mackenzie will call on the gentlemen who have already signed the list of members to get their signatures, under seal, to the certificate that is to be forwarded to the Secretary of State and in a week or two there will be a a general meeting for full organization—appointment of officers, Council Board of Arbitration, and committees on the different interests which it is the province of the board to look after.

Chatham Parish Sunday School Normal Work.

The third meeting of the series for class work was held in St. John's church on the 3rd ult, the Rev. N. McKay in the chair. There was a good attendance of Sunday school teachers and workers.

After devotional exercises participated in by Mr. D. P. McLachlan and Rev. George Steel, a short conference was held on "why teachers should visit their scholars at home" and "why teachers should be present some minutes before the beginning of the regular session."

The first subject was introduced by Mr. McLachlan and the second by Mr. Steel. The chairman claimed that both subjects were important.

After singing, the Rev. J. McCoy formed the congregation into a class and taught the lesson previously announced, viz:—

"JESUS THE CHRIST."

Instead of using the blackboard, as the previous teachers had done, he circulated a priated syllabus among the audience so that all might intelligently follow in the lesson. The subject was divided into two parts, first: *Historical Outline* and second, *His Works*.

Under the head of the former, Mr, McCoy dealt with the birth of Christ in 4 B. C. and explained how the birth should be placed at that time, instead of at 1 B. C. On this point the lesson was full and clear. Jesus Christ was declared to be a descendant of David and heir to the throne of Israel. The teacher explained the different purposes of the genealogical tables in Matthew and in Luke. Matthew gives the line tracing the heirs to the throne, while Luke gives the lineal descendants. An article on this subject in Smith's bible dictionary was strongly recommended.

Under the head of What was He? was discussed the following points:—Christ claimed to be divine and He accepted the assertion of it by others; Then, His divinity was attested by the circumstances of His birth and death; and also by His resurrection and attendant circumstances and by His ascension. Then in Him was fulfilled the Old Testament prophecies and types. Mr. McCoy also explained how the preparation of the world for His coming in ethics and economics, was a proof of the divinity of Christ. The above points were all verified by scripture quotations. The deduction from the above was that Jesus was the Christ; divine as well as human.

Under the second part of the lesson, viz His works, was discussed (1) His teaching, regarding the kingdom of God, the entrances into it and the condition of those outside of it. (2) His miracles, those which exhibited power over the elements, (Wind, waves.) Those which exhibited power over diseases, demons and persons possessed by demons, and those which exhibited power over death. Then much stress was laid upon the unique purity of Christ's life. And the (3) last point discussed under this head was the Atonement. Christ's death was not an example of heroism, or the seal of his love; but it was the death of the sinless for the sinful. The deduction from the whole was that Jesus was the only Saviour.

After singing, Mr. Steel pronounced the benediction. Miss Letson presided at the organ.

The Chatham Post Office again.

Even the St. John Telegraph which has seemed, for the past year or more to have had its Chatham news from the Sun-World combination, and entered quite fully into their plans and sympathies, appears to think that there is something out of the usual course in post office matters here. It said, on Tuesday morning—

The manners of officials under the present dominion government are peculiar. Mr. D. G. Smith, of Chatham, wrote to the postmaster-general to complain that the Chatham post office closed on Thanksgiving day an hour before the usual time, thereby preventing him and other business men from sending their papers by mail. The postmaster-general sent this letter to Mr. R. B. Adams, the postmaster at Chatham, and he writes to the World stating that in closing at 7 o'clock instead of 8, he followed the practice of his predecessor, Mr. Vondy, and closing by calling Mr. Smith "the pimp of Chatham." The postmaster is a brother of the member for Northumberland, but we doubt whether this gives him a right to abuse Mr. Smith, who was quite right in bringing the matter to the attention of the postmaster-general.

We have the best of authority for the statement that Mr. Adams defies his brother, the representative of the County in these post office matters, and it seems that Mr. Adams, M. P., is willing to be defied. That, however, while it may be an easy arrangement for those gentlemen, cannot affect the performance of what we conceive to be a duty to the public. That duty is to secure for the people of Chatham and the many important districts for which it is the mail-distribution centre, the service which the officially protected brother of Mr. Adams, M. P., is paid to perform, but which he has most scandalously neglected. That official ought to have learned by his experience of the last few months that he cannot hope to be successful in evading the consequences of neglecting his duties by addressing personal abuse to the editor of the ADVANCE for notifying the Postmaster General of his short-comings, or enlisting his companion, of the World, as an auxiliary in the same service. He undertook to set public opinion at defiance not long since, by declaring that he would not engage an assistant outside of his own household, so that the mails might be properly handled; and he based his swagger and assumed independence of control in the matter on the childish plea that if he wasn't allowed to do as he pleased people would say that "Smith's complaints" had led to his being compelled to "knuckle under." He seemed incapable of comprehending that his neglect of duty was causing inconvenience to the people whose servant he is and that he was not above the discipline and regulations wisely prescribed by the Department for the protection of the public against the impositions and weaknesses which characterise the class of officials to which he belongs.

If our desire had been to personally annoy the postmaster we might, have publicly noted the fact that, in consequence of our complaints openly made, he had been instructed by the department to at once engage an assistant and was given to understand that the mails on the Tracadie and Canada Eastern routes must not be detained in the office, and that local matter dropped at the Chatham office during the night must be distributed and ready for delivery in the morning. Our only object being to secure the reform of the service, we were satisfied when that object was accomplished and hoped that the lesson Mr. Adams had received would prevent further neglect of duty on his part.

On Thursday, 22nd ult., however, it being a public holiday, the postmaster appears to have "broken out in a fresh place." At all events, sober and respectable citizens found, at 7 p. m. that, the post office was locked against them and that such matter as could not be mailed at Mr. Ullock's stable or the Adams House (where letters only are received) could not be forwarded that night. The editor of the ADVANCE was amongst those inconvenienced. Having undertaken to assist in preventing the Chatham post office from falling too low from its former state of efficiency under the late postmaster Vondy, and incurred thereby the vilest personal abuse on that account from postmaster Adams; and knowing that that official had resorted to little acts of meanness in retaliation for his former complaints, Mr. Smith felt that unless he was prepared to allow the office to be run to suit Mr. Adams' personal convenience, he must again put his hand to the plough. He wrote a note to the Postmaster-General, which, in due course, was sent to the postmaster for his explanation. It would be natural to suppose that Mr. Adams would carry on the correspondence, as is usually done and ought to be done, through the ordinary channel, but he appears to be under peculiar license in such matters, as any official must be who can boast, as Mr. Adams has frequently done, that he don't care a —— for the Department and they all know it. The note sent to the Department by Mr. Smith and which the Department, through postmaster Adams, causes to be published in the World is as follows:—

CHATHAM, N. B., Nov. 23rd, 1894.

Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K. C. M. G.,
Postmaster-General,
Ottawa.

SIR: I regret that I have to complain of inconvenience, and perhaps, loss to others, caused by what seems an irregularity at the Chatham Post Office. A number of business men, including myself, had some important papers to mail last evening, but found they could not mail them, the post office being closed and locked for the night an hour before the usual time for closing the mails, which is 8 p. m

It being a public holiday the delivery window was closed excepting for one hour each—morning and evening. Of this it would not be reasonable to complain, but it seems very irregular and unbusinesslike that the mails should close an hour before the regular time on any day, without notice to the public. Do you not think so?

Respy Yours,
D. G. Smith.

To this Mr. Adams publishes the following reply, which the World says is of the same tenor as that sent to the Postmaster-General.

CHATHAM, Nov. 30th, '94.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: In returning Mr. D G. Smith's letter, I beg to state that the fact of the office closing an hour before the usual time is quite correct, but the truth of the statement that several business men of the town who had important papers to mail were inconvenienced, is open to very much doubt as is every statement made by this gentleman, unless established by proof. But admitting that the whole of the statement is true, I have only to add that the post office in Chatham is, under such circumstances, but following a regulation in force under Mr Vondy, my predecessor in office, and that has been followed by me for the past eight years. During the whole of Mr. Vondy's term, and eight years of my own, this same state of facts has existed in so far as holiday closing is concerned, and this too without complaint. All other country offices do likewise. This being so you will at once understand the true cause of the present complaint from the pimp of Chatham, who cannot forget the drubbing he lately got when he undertook to run this office.

I am, your obedient servant,
R. B. ADAMS.

The World and Mr. Adams accompany the foregoing correspondence with remarks of their own which, read between the lines, are to the effect that as it is only the gentleman complaining who is inconvenienced the matter may be dismissed without further attention being given to it. In other words that on Dominion holidays Mr. Adams must be permitted to open and close the office just as it may suit his convenience.

The baseness of postmaster Adams, in attempting to screen himself by making the false statement contained in his letter about the late Mr. Vondy's alleged regulation, is in keeping with his sense of manliness and honor. He also suggests in his World article—or the editor does for him—that as letters can be mailed at the station, Ullock's stable and the Adams House it doesn't make any difference when he closes the post office. In order, however, that the Postmaster-general may not be without the means of understanding fully Mr. Adams peculiar methods, Mr. Smith, on Saturday, mailed the following letter to that official, with the World article and Mr. Adams' letter attached:—

Dec 1st, 1894.

Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K. C. M. G.,
Postmaster-General,
Ottawa

SIR: I append hereto what appears to be a semi-official reply to my communication of 23rd ult, respecting the closing of the mails at the Chatham post office an hour before the usual time on that day. I should hardly take the trouble to communicate further with you on this subject, as no self-respecting citizen would willingly expose himself to the kind of attack which your department seems to permit its representative here to make whenever his irregularities and neglect of duty are complained of, but that I feel, in justice to myself, I must show that from my standpoint I had good reasons—both public and personal—for directing your attention to what I conceived to be a wrong doing on the postmaster's part.

I beg to say that although it is possible the late postmaster Vondy may have closed the Chatham post office on some public holidays, as stated by the present postmaster, I am sure it was not his habit, and those who are better qualified to know the facts than the present postmaster is, agree with me in the statement that the alleged "regulation," so far as it refers to the late Mr. Vondy, is untrue. If you will investigate the matter here I will undertake to prove that postmaster Adams—in this particular—does a wrong to the late postmaster, who was a painstaking and faithful officer of good moral character, always sober and attentive to his duties.

I have never before heard of the mails being despatched or the office closed against the reception of mail matter before the regular hour on public holidays, the closing has only applied to the delivery window—the office being kept open as usual for the accommodation of box-holders and those having mail matter to post—save of course on the evening of 22nd ult.

It is true, as postmaster Adams writes, that *letters* may be put into the boxes at a livery stable in the town, and also at the Railway station. They may also be left at the Adams House. Mail matter not in the form or bulk of letters cannot be so mailed. The mail contractor's drivers, who take these letters to the station in a leathern pouch, have frequently told me that it is no use to send matter of such bulk as newspapers or other printed matter of similar classes, as they cannot get it into the slot in the railway station box. Such matter, therefore, cannot be mailed, save at the post office, and the postmaster knows it.

My reason for reporting the irregularity of 22nd was as follows:—The Revising Officer for Gloucester county was in a hurry to receive his supplementary electoral lists, which were being printed at my office, and I had kept the printers at work for half the day—Thursday afternoon—so as not to disappoint him in getting them, as I had promised. I had also an order from a Bathurst solicitor for some important blanks on Thursday. I had the packages—one weighing 2lb and the other 11 ounces—ready at 7 p. m., and took them myself, at that hour to the post office. I found it locked and in darkness. I could not and did not mail the matter until Friday, 23rd and on the evening of that day received from the Revising officer a reminder of the non receipt of the work. But for the postal irregularity of which I ventured to make a report to you I would not have been under the imputation of failing in a business promise to a valued customer.

I may further say that I mentioned the matter to a prominent official of the County next day and he said he had been similarly inconvenienced. I do not give his name, for it might only expose him to the same treatment I have received in the press through your department, but am ready to bring him and others forward to prove all I have ever reported to the department true, if you would only give us the investigation I have asked for.

Being a printer and publisher, the mail service is an important one to me and I have cause to regret, in one way, that I have exposed myself to the vindictiveness of the postmaster by my endeavors to reform his method of performing his duties. I would not use the post office here if I could avoid it and I have evidence when, I think, would convince any experienced person that the privacy of correspondence with your department has not been respected in transit from Ottawa to the time of delivery, to me. My newspapers have been delayed in transit through the postmaster's office, and when inquired of in telegraphic form, I was mail sixteenth which I can easily prove false, but, of course, am refused opportunity to do so. The whole conduct of the business is wrong and a reproach to the department, but I presume we must continue to put up with it and be assessed for even daring to make remonstrance. Truly yours,

D. G. SMITH.

There was a general exclamation of "shame!" when Mr. Adams' false statement respecting the late Mr. Vondy was published in the World on Saturday, and the remark that postmaster Adams was as reckless in his assertions as he is in those habits which have led to his neglect of his public duties, was quite general. The man who knows exactly what the late postmaster Vondy's "regulations" were is Mr. Thomas Wilson, who was his assistant in the Chatham office for years. His attention was directed to the matter on Monday by our reporter, and he said—

"Mr. Vondy never had any such regulation as that. His rule was to keep the office open for delivery two hours in the morning and one in the afternoon on public holidays and he never made any difference as to the hour of closing the mails between public holidays and other days."

"What was his hour for closing?" asked the reporter.

"Nine o'clock," replied Mr. Wilson." I remained in the office until half past eight every week day evening—holiday or no holiday—and made up the mail packages. Then I went home. Mr. Vondy remained until nine o'clock every night and added any letters that might be dropped in before that hour to the packages I had made up, and closed the bags. That was Mr. Vondy's rule."

Many of our citizens remember the late postmaster Vondy and regretfully contrast the conscientious service he rendered to the public with that they now have. It is a commentary also upon the difference in the management of the department at Ottawa and that in the Chatham office, and the ideas of propriety prevailing in those old days and now, when a complaint of neglect of duty is replied to with personal abuse by the official charged, while he seems to go on unchallenged by the Department in that and also in making gross mistatements affecting the official character of his dead predecessor.

About "That Letter" and Others.

LOWER BARTIBOG, N. B.
Dec. 3rd, 1894.

D. G. Smith Esq., Editor of the Advance, Chatham, N. B.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—In relation to the meeting held on the 19th ultimo, at Lower Bortibog bridge, and the ADVANCE report of it, you say in your last issue, that the chairman made no allusion to the letter which he had received from the Hon. M. Adams regretting his inability to attend. While no letter from his Honor was read on that occasion, yet the chairman had one in his pocket from him regretting his inability to be present. In this letter he speaks of the meeting in the most encouraging manner, calling it "a move in the right direction," and promising to do all in his power to assist the object of it. Statesmanlike, he speaks very enthusiastically of certain schemes which are proposed, and which were to be discussed on the very evening in question—schemes having for their object the promotion of the fishing, farming, and mercantile interests of the North shore of the Miramichi—another reason, of course, for establishing a ferry between Black Brook and the opposite side.

The chairman also received letters regretting their inability to attend, from Mr. J. L. Stewart, the editor of the "World," Chatham, the Messrs. Anderson of Church Point, R. Savoy, Esq., of River de Cache, and Anthony Adams Esq., of Lower Neguac.

All these gentlemen expressed themselves unhesitatingly in favor of the proposed ferry. The omission of the reading of the letters of the prominent men, who were invited to attend the meeting, but who, for one reason or another could not, was owing to the anxiety and concern manifested by those who came from the South side, the night being so dark and wild,—the darkness threatening, as it did in reality, to keep them from crossing before morning. Then there were the Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Messrs. Burchill and O'Brien, as well as the editor of the ADVANCE, who had to reach the ferry before Captain Haviland got out of patience waiting for them. From the very beginning it was a foregone conclusion that the business of the meeting should be expedited by all means.

Hoping that these remarks may vindicate your character for fair play to friend as well as foe, and the able reporting of public meetings for the ADVANCE;—and the Hon. M. Adams' constant, time-tested willingness to help, by word and deed, the humblest movement of the people, even of the remotest locality in the County, looking to the bettering of their condition in any way, or the public welfare. I am, etc., etc.,

THE CHAIRMAN OF MEETING.

[What we don't yet understand is why the chairman, who apparently was in possession of several letters of regret, should communicate the fact of his having one such letter only to newspapers which had no known representative at the meeting, while he neither read any letter or even mentioned that he had any to the meeting or to the well-known editor who was present in response to his personal invitation. Why these gentlemen so manage things as to enable those to whom they give the information they have in such a way as to prejudice those who put themselves to inconvenience to serve them is—as Lord Dundreary observed—"something no fellah can find out." It will be satisfactory to the other gentlemen, whose names are now disclosed as having taken the trouble to inform the chairman as to why they could not be present, to know that the ADVANCE is enabled to do them justice, and we have no doubt that their letters were also all "statesmanlike" and brimming with soulful declarations of what they would do for the country—if they only had the chance.]

Doaktown Notes

DOAKTOWN, N. B., Nov. 30, 1894.

Winter has come in early with us. So far, it favors the lumbermen in yarding logs.

The river froze up last week, but the ice all ran out again, leaving a clear water, but it has the appearance of closing again.

The mills are all closed down for a time.

Harvie Doak has completed putting a 45 horse power engine in his mill, as the water power was not sufficient for increasing demands.

Mr. Samuel Freeze is putting a new steel boiler of larger capacity in his mill, so as to be able to do more work, as he has contracted for a large quantity of pine for doors and windows with Nova Scotia parties. He has erected a telephone line from the station to his place of business.

Robert Swim has erected a building 60x38 ft., the upper storey for a hall and the lower for a blacksmith shop and wagon factory. He has completed putting in a steam engine and boiler in the west end of the building. He has put in a more powerful engine in his other factory, as the increasing demands of his business made it necessary. He makes excelsior, broom handles, sashes and doors, furniture and spool bars.

Mr. Henry Swim took to himself a wife a short time ago and now boards at Mr. John Ellis' hotel. Rumor says that they intend to run the Aberdeen hotel.

The Rev. Mr. King has moved to Doaktown from Queens County, and has charge of the Baptist church here and also those at Ludlow and New Salem.

Mr. Porter, Baptist minister, who was here has moved to Butternut Ridge.

At the last annual school meeting at Doaktown it was resolved to establish a superior school, which will commence on the beginning of next term. The trustees are on the lookout for a competent male teacher.

No whiskey is to be had in Doaktown, as everybody seems to be cured of the habit, having no time to attend to whiskey-drinking. Even the jug importers have given it up, there being little or no demand, and Mr. Hendry the station agent does not look on that kind of freight approvingly.

Trade is fairly good. Money is a little scarce, but our storekeepers take all kinds of currency, such as chickens, butter, beef, pork, oats, turkeys, geese,—in fact anything and everything, and money if you have it.

The hotels do a fair business, as this is quite a lumber centre and a good many travellers help to make business.

Mr. George Elgar, who carried on a butcher and meat business at Mr. Attridge's lower farm, has bought the premises owned by the late W. M. Edwards, and moved down to that place. The price paid was $450. It was a great bargain at that figure.

Mr. Porter, Baptist minister, sold his premises for $950 to Mr. Curtis, who rents them for the winter to Frank Swim.

Mr. Joseph Doak's steam factory is crowded with orders for house finishings, which he sends to all parts. He complains of the scarcity of money. His sign reads "All kinds of turning and twisting done here." On being asked what twisting meant, his reply was—"twisting to get one's pay."

Mr. McDonald, the firemen on the C. P. R., who had such a narrow escape with his life in the accident last summer, has been visiting his mother a few miles below this place. He says he remembers nothing more than the engineer calling to him to jump, which he did. He is pretty well now—a little confused occasionally, but thinks time will make everything right.

R. A.

Little Ah Sid.

Little Ah Sid
Was a Christian kid—
A cute little cuss, you'd declare,
With eyes full of fun,
And a nose that begun
Right up in the roots of his hair.

Jolly and fat
Was this frolicsome brat,
As he played through the long summer day,
And he braided his queue
As his father used to,
In Chinaland, far, far away.

Once o'er a lawn
That Ah Sid played upon
A bumble-bee flew in the spring,
"Melican butterfly!"
Said he, with winking eye;
"Me catch and pull off um wing."

Then with his cap
He struck it a rap—
This innocent bumble bee—
And put its remains
In the seat of his jeans,
For a pocket there had the Chinee.

Down on the grass
Sat the little sardine,
In a style that was strangely demure,
And said with a grin
That was brimful of sin,
"Me crush um butterfly, sure."

Little ah Sid
Was only a kid,
Nor could you expect him to guess
What kind of a bug
He was holding so snug
In the folds of his loose-fitting dress.

"Ki-ya! Ki-yip ya!"
Ah Sid cried, as he
Rose hurriedly up from the spot,
"Ki-ya! Yuk-a-kan!
D——m um, Melican man—
Um butterfly belly much hot!"

THE CHURCHES.

The Captists in Sweden number 36,291. They have 550 churches.

There are now in Madagascar 1,360 self-supporting Christian congregations.

Gen. William Booth, of the Salvation Army, is about 66 years of age, and is as active and vigorous as many men of 30.

The smallest church see in the world is that of St. Helena, the bishop of which has jurisdiction over three clergymen.

Miss Lucy M. Booth, a daughter of Gen. Booth, has been appointed commander of the Salvation Army in India, with her headquarters at Bombay.

Revd. A. J. Zahm in an article in the American Ecclesiastical Review locates the Garden of Eden in the land intervening between the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates and the Persian gulf.

Twenty-seven million francs has already been spent on the great church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre, and the building is far from complete. The money has been raised entirely by voluntary contributions.

INDUSTRIAL FIGURES.

The number of idle cotton operatives in Fall River is placed at 23,220.

Almost five-eighths of the steamers in the world are under the British flag.

The Texas Live Stock Journal thinks there are 1,500,000 fewer cattle in that state than there were at this time two years ago.

Estimates by the director of the mint place the gold product of the world at $175,000,000, an increase of $6,000,000 over the amount stated in the annual report.

During the past five years the production of tin in the Dutch East Indies and the Straits settlements has increased greatly. The shipments to Europe and America to the end of August, 1894, were 44,118 tons, as against 27,557 tons in 1890. The syndicate which is trying to corner the market will have to obtain control of this source of supply to succeed, as well as of the visible supply, which was over 20,000 tons in August and only 14,000 tons a year ago. Westminster Gazette.

TREES, FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

An orchardist in Pomoma, Cal., has in his nursery sixty varieties of olive trees.

Some of the great trees in Humboldt, Cal., are said by scientists to be nearly three thousand years old.

The thistle, shamrock and rose are the emblems of Scotland, Ireland and England, probably because of the prevalence of those plants in those countries.

About one-third of a crop depends upon the soil, one-third upon the seed, one-third upon care and cultivation, but each one of these must be at its best to get full advantage of the others. If either falls short more than its own proportion the crop is likely to fall short.

PROGRESS OF THE DAY.

Umbrellas made of varnished paper are coming into favor in France.

Durable artificial silk, which is both neat and dressy, is made of waste wool or cotton, by the aid of chemicals.

A pneumatic horse collar finds favor with many horsemen, and the animals themselves seem to appreciate it, as it adjusts itself to every motion of the neck.

Paper indestructible by fire has been invented by M. Meyer, of Paris. A specimen of it was subjected to a severe test—one hundred and forty-eight hours in a potter's furnace—and came out with its glaze almost perfect.

SOME YANKEE CITIES.

Philadelphia has 2,000 miles of regularly laid out streets, and 100 miles of street car lines. It produces every year $500,000,000 of goods.

Durham, N. C., is one of the greatest tobacco manufacturing points in the south. One firm there makes 800,000,000 cigarettes every year.

Buffalo has a city hall that cost $1,350,000. Over 90,000,000 bushels of grain have passed through Buffalo going east in a single season.

The latest census report shows that there are more marriages in Brooklyn, in proportion to its population, than any other city of the union.

AUTHORS AND BOOKS.

Conan Doyle stands as high as any living novelist to-day, either in this country or in Europe. He is six feet two.

Mr. Gladstone has promised to write an introduction to the life of Sir Andrew Clark, which is in course of preparation.

Henrik K. Ibsen, who is now sixty-seven years of age was an apothecary's clerk in Skien, Norway, when he wrote his first play.

Field Marshal Lord Wolseley wrote his life of "Marlborough" standing at his desk in his dressing-gown and before breakfast.

Count Tolstoi's son has published a short story, which has been reproduced in a Parisian newspaper. He is said to have more radical views than his father.

George Solomon, a Parisian book collector, has a collection of seven hundred volumes, none of them being larger than one inch wide by two inches high.

The Berlin royal library has acquired a Semitic manuscript by a Hebrew doctor of the fourteenth century which promises to throw much light on the history of medicine.

Paris papers say that the pope recently told several French prelates that he would not receive M. Zola, the writer, should the latter ask for an audience. He gave as a reason that the novelist was a declared enemy of the church.

PEOPLE OVER THE SEAS.

Henry M. Stanley and his beautiful wife reside quietly at St. Moritz, in Switzerland.

In the House of Commons several members take notes in shorthand for their personal reference. Tim Healy is one of this group.

Mr. Maneherjee Merwanjee Bhownuggree, a Parsee, will stand for parliament as a unionist. The first Indian admitted the house or commons, Dadlabbai Naoroji, is a liberal.

Marshal Blaine's son has lately returned from Mexico, where he tried in vain to obtain the restitution of his mother's property, confiscated by the Mexican government. The family is now in abject poverty.

The house in which Martin Luther died at Eisleben, Germany, bore no mark to indicate this fact until a few weeks ago. The famous house, however, has been repaired and restored in a worthy fashion. It contains many relics of the great reformer.

Baron von Munchausen, the winner of the recent Baden jubilee cup, is not only a namesake but a lineal descendant of the baron, whose veracious tales of travel and adventure, as told by Rudolph Ruspe, have been immortalized by Cruikshank and Gustave Dore.

INTERESTING BITS.

The fuchsia was named for Fuchs, a distinguished German savant.

Plants could not grow if the red and orange rays were eliminated from the spectrum.

The Russian peasant never touches food or drink without making the sign of the cross.

The Moravians claim to have had an independent church in Bohemia as early as the ninth century.

A man versed in language heard ten different tongues spoken while he walked across the Brooklyn bridge the other day.

If applied immediately after attack aqua ammonia, it is claimed, is a specific for bee stings. It should be applied thoroughly, and will reduce or prevent swelling.

The windmill, which is so conspicuous in Dutch and Belgian scenery, is likely to be seen in India. It is proposed to drain the unhealthy flats around Bombay by means of windmill pumps on the system of the low countries.

THE MISSES.

Miss Margaret Eleanor Tupper, a daughter of the poet Tupper, has just died in London.

The only daughter of Sig. Crispi, the premier of Italy, has become engaged to Prince di Linguaglossa, a Sicilian.

Beatrice Harraden, after the ships have passed in the night, has a habit of running have a on the grass of the lawn to bathe her feet in the morning dew.

Miss Frances Willard lives on the time-tick principle of division of the day—eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for rest and recreation.

Ora Kees