## Miramichi and the North Shore etc.

CHEAP HOUSE PLANTS:—In order to make room for bedding stock, Fraser Bros., Moncton, offer one dozen assorted geraniums in pots for 75c.—fine plants, most of them in bud or bloom.

WANTED: If any of our readers can let us have a copy of a work by Rev. E. Wallace Waite, entitled "Our Home in Heaven" we will be much obliged and be glad to pay therefor. Address Editor of the ADVANCE.

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

PERSONAL:—Dr. J. Hayes, who has been home from London some three months and practising in Nelson, was in town yesterday. He informs us that he contemplates establising himself in Chatham, about 1st April. His card is in another column.

DOMINION GRANTS:—In the Dominion estimates for the current year, $7,580, unexpended by reason of the building not being figished in the time contracted for, is down to be re-voted. There is also the sum of $26,000 for the new Tracadie Lazaretto. $200,000 are to be voted for revision of the electoral lists.

OLD TIMES:—On Monday evening next March 26th, there is to be an "Olde Folkes' Concerte" in Masonic Hall. Singing of Ye Olden Time will form the programme and the performers also will represent the people of the days when "Coronation," "Old Hundred" and "Dundee" were good enough church music, lumber supplies were taken up river in scows and "Cunard's time" was yet in the future.

BLACK BROOK is to have a musical and dramatic entertainment on Thursday next, 20th inst., by the young folks of St. Andrew's juvenile choir of that place. The date, we understand, is subject to change, should the condition of the river ice be such as to prevent it being safely crossed.

THE DOG-RACE:—On Saturday morning there was so much snow on the ice that it made the sleighing too rough and hard for the intended dog-race. Five intending competitors put in an appearance. The race was postpond until Saturday forenoon next 24th inst, at ten o'clock, when it is hoped the ice will be in good condition for the contest.

HOLY WEEK AND EASTER SERVICES IN S. MARY'S AND S. PAUL'S CHURCHES:—The usual services are being held in S. Mary's chapel during this week in commemoration of the sufferings and death of the Holy Redeemer. On Good Friday there will be services in S. Mary's at 11 a. m. and 7 30 p. m., and in S. Paul's at 3 p. m The first festival evensong of Easter will be in S. Mary's on Easter Even at 8 o'clock. On Easter Day there will be Morning Prayer, Holy Eucharist and sermon at 11 in S. Mary's and Evening Prayer with sermon at 6.30 o'clock. In S. Paul's there will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m. and Evening Prayer with sermon at 3 o'clock. The offerings on Easter day will be for the sick and needy.

### St. Patrick's Day.

Saturday being St. Patricks Day, the usual celebrations took place at the Pro-Cathedral, mass being offered at 9 a. m. by His Lordship Bishop Rogers. St. Michael's Band attended and played appropriate music. After mass, the Band marched to the Hotel-Dieu and played a few selections for the Sisters in charge.

In the afternoon they marched through the streets and delighted everybody who heard them.

A matinee of the "Shamrock and Rose" was held in the afternoon by members of St. Michael's C. T. A. Society. Owing to the crush of former years the committee in charge decided to hold the matinee principally for ladies and children, and were greeted with a full house.

The same piece was produced in the evening and, notwithstanding the large attendance at the matinee, which was given to avoid the crush at night, the hall was packed as in former years, which shows how popular the entertainments that are given by this society are. The play consisted of four acts and each character did justice to his part. The cast was as follows:—

Barney O'Brady, .....Thos. Stapleton
Squire Fitzgerald,.....Jno. Ryan
John Desmond,.....Robt. Allan
Shaun Carey,.....Jno. J. Stapleton
Capt. Beck,.....Jas. Leggat
Lieut. Douglas,.....R. D. Walsh
Thornton,.....Wm. Perkins
Eddie Desmond,.....Stan. Hickey
Rose Fitzgerald,.....Angus McEachern
Ileen O'Rourke,.....P. Desmond
Peasants, soldiers, etc.

Songs were introduced through the play and were well received. The society's orchestra music was a special and attractive feature of the evening.

The young men who worked so hard to make the entertainment a success have every reason to be proud of themselves, as it was the best they ever produced and a success in every way.

### Neal Dow Celebration.

The nineteeth birthday of General Neal Dow, the father of the Maine Prohibitory Liquor Law was celebrated by a meeting in the Temperance Hall on Tuesday evening last under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, Independent Order of Good Templars and Women's Christian Temperance Union.

W. S. Loggie Esq., presided. There were between four and five hundred people present, and the meeting was one of the most successful and enthusiastic temperance gatherings that has been held in Chatham for years.

The united choirs of St. Luke's, St Andrew's and St. John's churches under the leadership of Mr. Daniel Chesman, furnished the music, which was appreciated by the audience, not less than the addresses. The programme was as follows:—

Doxology,.....Choir
Prayer,.....Rev. Neil McKay
Opening Address,.....Chairman
Sketch of the Life of Gen Neal Dow,....Mrs Salter
Music—"A Shelter in the Time of Storm."
Address,.....Rev. Joseph McCoy
Solo—"The River of Prohibition,".....Mrs. Fallen
Address,.....Rev. George Steel
Music—"I will Sing the Wonderous Story."
Address,.....Mrs. Leishman
Music—"Throw Out the Life Line."

SILVER COLLECTION.

Address,.....Rev. Neil McKay
Solo (by request)—"Have Courage my Boy to say No?.....Mrs McLoon
Address,.....R. B. Bennett
Music—"Brave Neal Dow."

(TUNE—"AULD LANG SYNE.)"

Shall grand old heroes be forgot?
No never and not now,
We'll thankful sing and honors bring
To brave Neal Dow,
To brave Neal Dow, hurrah!
To brave Neal Dow:
We'll thankful sing and honors bring
To brave Neal Dow

Who is it that 'mid praise or blame,
With many friends or few,
In war, in peace is still the same
To Prohibition true?
'Tis brave Neal Dow, hurrah!
'Tis brave Neal Dow:
We'll thankful sing and honors bring
To brave Neal Dow.

The illness of Mrs. Leishman who was to have addressed the meeting as the representative of the I.O.G.T. prevented her appearing, but Mr. Leishman, spoke briefly in her stead.

Mrs. Salter, in an admirable paper, sketched, in outline, the life of the General, while Rev. Mr. McKay was able, from his personal acquaintance with the hero of the evening, to give many interesting facts which were unknown to the general public.

Rev. Joseph McCoy made an interesting address although he said he had not been able to give the matter much consideration, and Mr. Steel delivered a magnificent address, although it was compressed in very brief space. At the close a telegram of congratulation was sent to General Neal Dow and the meeting closed with the enthusiastic singing of "God save the Queen."

### Church-Opening at Millerton.

Grace Church, Millerton, (Presbyterian) was opened for divine service last Sunday. The first service was held at eleven o'clock in the forenoon by Rev. Wm. Aitken, pastor, of St. James' church, Newcastle. The congregation was a very large one, the edifice being occupied to its fullest capacity.

The evening service, at seven o'clock, was also very largely attended, the preacher being Rev Neil McKay of St. John's church, Chatham.

Rev. T. G. Johnstone, of Blackville, who is pastor of the beautiful new church was also present, and took part in both services.

The singing was an attractive feature of the services. The choir was under the leadership of Mrs. John C. Miller, and was composed of that lady, together with Mrs. Jas. Robinson, Miss Grey, Miss Eliza Crocker, Miss Saidie Gillespie, Miss Somers, John W. Miller, Dr. Wilson and John C. Miller. Mrs. John C. Miller was organist, and she also sang a solo at each service, that at the morning service being "Not a Sparrow Falleth" and that at the evening service, "Consider the Lilies."

The collection at the morning service was $55 and that at the evening service was $27.

The new church was erected by Mr. Jas. Mowatt of Chatham and is one of the handsomest on the Miramichi. It is in gothic style, 48x30, feet with a corner tower 9 ft. square and spire, which, with its finial, is about seventy feet high. The floor has a decline grade of 18 inches from the rear towards the reading desk, or pulpit, and the seating is in ash and cherry, of very fine finish, and circular in its arrangement. The whole work was done under the immediate personal inspection of John C. Miller, Esq., which, in itself, is a sufficient guarantee of its excellence. The building committee consisted of Messrs. James Robinson, John C. Miller, J. J. Miller, Wm. Carruthers, Joseph Petrie, Geo. Vanderbeck, John W. Miller and R. N. Weeks, the last named being secretary.

Rev, T, G. Johnstone and his Millerton congregation are to be congratulated on having so fine a place of worship.

### Coming to Miramichi.

The Moncton Times says two young ladies representing N. K. Fairbank & Co., manufacturers of Cottolene, have been at some of the stores of that city demonstrating the good qualities of that excellent article as a shortening for cooking purposes. Cottolene is manufactured by the N. K. Fairbank Co. and is a mixture of pure highly refined cotton seed oil, containing just enough clean white beef suet to harden it. It is used just the same as butter, the only difference being that it is only necessary to use half the quantity of it as butter. Its manufacturers also claim that it will not waste away as butter does. The Times also says that one of the ladies—Miss Page—is to visit Chatham and Newcastle and that housekeepers who wish to test Cottolene should call and sample the cake in which the article is used, and which is provided by the ladies at the shops where they hold forth. A cook book containing 600 recipes is being given away with each order left at the store for 3 lbs. of Cottolene."

The young lady referred to in the foregoing is now in Newcastle, and will be at Stables' store on Monday next.

### Answer to "Enquirer"

BATHURST, N. B. 16 MARCH, 1894.

*To the Editor of the Advance.*

SIR:—I see by your last issue that a correspondent, signing "Enquirer,' says that upon visiting a country school in Gloucester County he enquired of the teacher whether "any religous instruction was given after hours." This teacher answered "no; that it was prohibited in school during school hours or after and only the Lord's Prayer was allowed, and she quoted the Courrier, a paper published at Bathurst, as an authority. . . . . .

Now what I want to know is if the statement made by the teacher in connection with the Courrier is correct. I hope not.

Since Enquirer is so anxious to know if the statement in connection with the Courrier is correct, I hasten to put his mind at rest by stating that it is not correct. No such interpretation could be taken from any article touching school matters that may have appeared in the Courrier. The teacher in question is certainly mistaken.

Yours truly

EDITOR COURRIER.

### A Defence of the Scaler.

*Editor of the Miramichi Advance.*

DEAR SIR: In taking up my pen in defence of the present method of scaling spruce and pine logs, and of the men who are employed to scale according to that method, I do not pretend to assert that the lumbermen have no just grounds for complaint as to the way in which the scaling of logs has been conducted by dishonest or incompetent men; I only wish to prove that the method is the best to be had, and that the men who handle the hook in the streams and booms of our country are, as a class, just as honest as any other class of men. There are a great many lumbermen who are prejudiced in the matter, who do not wish to be convinced that they are wrong, who make the survey of their logs a scapegoat to carry all their sins of waste negligence and incompetence. The old-timer who used to get his logs scaled with the calliper will not be convinced that the hook is just the same, simply because it is a hook and not a calliper. The croaker, who spends his time in barrooms boasting about his fine logs and grumbling about the hard scale will not be convinced. The ignoramus, who thinks he knows all about getting logs and still knows nothing, will not be convinced.

To the man who turns down seams and and hides the defects of his logs in order to cheat the scaler, I have nothing to say.

I address this to the typical lumberman, and our country can produce no finer type of man—intelligent, well-informed, hospitable, paying close attention to his business in the woods—but also, outside of that, genial, sociable and generous to a fault. I have scaled logs for such men, I have enjoyed their hospitality, I have lain by their campfires, and reposed in their warm camps, and I do not wish them to think that after fifteen years of their companionship from the St. Croix to the Restigouche, I am taking up the pen against them. I simply wish to show them that their losses and failures are not always the fault of the scaling.

I have scaled logs on the bod of a sawmill and have followed the logs till they were cut and checked the deals, and I find that it takes good logs to turn out the hook survey in the mill.

Take a log 12 feet long and 11 inches girth; the hook gives 60 superficial feet. Now, put that log through one of our gangs and what is the result? If you have a good sawyer, edger, surveyor and trimmer you get two deals 12 feet long, 9 by 3 inches and two boards say 8 feet superficial. Now you have 54 s. f. of deals and 8 feet of boards, and as all boards, fourths, scantling and ends, are worth only two-thirds of the price of deals, we must deduct one-third from the 8 s. f. of boards. This gives us about 60 s. f. or just what the hook does. And in order to get this result the log must be absolutely perfect, free from seams, rot or any imperfection, as the hook is made for perfect logs. As the logs that are cut now are, as a rule, faulty, the scaler must make a large reduction, and he must rely a great deal on his judgement, and in trying to make himself sure, he may go too far in the other direction, but that is only an error in judgement and not the fault of the hook or the scaler. Give a scaler perfect logs and you will find your bill all right.

I will show you from a mill survey bill what a day's cutting of good fair logs will turn out. Say the gang cuts 60 M.; 40 M. of these will be merchantable deals. Of these, 20 M. will be 9 inch, 6 M. 11 inch and 14 M. 7 or 8 inch deals. Then there will be 15 M. of 4ths, ends, scantling and boards, and 5 M. of refuse. Now we must deduct 5 M. from the 4ths and to make them equal to deals, which leaves the day's cutting at 50 M. by the mill survey. Then there is the loss in shipping and most of that loss is due to bad surveying in the mill, as the surveyor cannot see all the defects. I hold that the log survey should hold out in shipping, as the merchant should only pay for what he gets and the scaler is right in making it hold out. I have heard people say that scalers are influenced by the merchants to rob the lumbermen. I have never seen anything of that kind. Speaking for myself, I can truly say that in my fifteen years experience I never was offered any inducements by my employer to make the logs overrun in the mill. The same, I am sure is true of all other employers. This being true, and the scaler having no inducement and consequently no motive for doing so, why should he wrong the lumberman? He is bound by an oath to do justice, he is under bonds for the faithful performance of his duty. He is a parish officer appointed by the Council and has no more reason to cheat the lumberman out of his logs than the merchant's clerk has to cheat you out of a pound of tea or a gallon of molasses, and yet you never think of checking the weight of one or the measure of the other. I could give you a good many more arguments in defence of the hook and scaler, but my article would be too long and tedious. I will just say, in conclusion, that I have known a great many good lumbermen and also a great many good honest scalers, and I think that the scaler will compare favorably with the lumbermen in point of integrity and I am sure that if the lumbermen would consider good logs are scarce, they would not expect too much, and I also think that if the scaler would take the trouble to point out these things to the lumbermen and show him why his logs take so many for a thousand that there would be less trouble in arriving at satisfactory conclusions. I am now out of the business, but it annoys me to think that the scaler has to come in for such an amount of abuse.

Hoping you will kindly insert this in your valuable paper, I am

Yours truly,
W. H. MUNROE.

### News and Notes.

The Brazilian rebels have surrendered unconditionally.

The British army estimates for the ensuing fiscal year show an increase of £278,100.

The Council of the Russian Empire has ratified the commercial treaty with Germany.

The late Rev. Dr. Douglas had an estate valued at about $35,000, which he bequeathed his widow for life At Mrs. Douglas' death it will be equally divided among the three daughters of deceased.

The national meeting of the Royal Templar Order is now being held in Hamilton and it will be specially noteworthy because the first which will be attended by representatives from all the Provinces of the Dominion.

The gross debts per capita of the Provinces and Dominion are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nova Scotia, | per head | $ 6.97 |
| New Brunswick, | " | 7.76 |
| Quebec, | " | 17.35 |
| British Columbia, | " | 18.69 |
| Manitoba, | " | 23.50 |
| Dominion of Canada. | " | 64.00 |

Judge Hanington has decided to move from Dorchester to Fredericton the coming summer and thus give the Celestial city a resident judge. It is said that his honor has made up his mind to make this move irrespective of the appointment the government may make to fill Judge Palmer's position.

Under a recent decision of the Dominion Supreme Court, the lieutenant governors of the several provinces will have a limited exercise of the pardoning-power. For any offence against provincial laws, followed by conviction and sentence, the lieutenant-governors will have the power to commute or pardon.

The smallest inhabited island in the world is that on which the Eddystone lighthouse stands. At low water it is 30 feet in diameter: at high water the lighthouse, the diameter of which at the base is 28½ feet, completely covers the Island. It is inhabited by three persons. It lies nine miles off the Cornish coast and fourteen miles southwest of Plymouth breakwater.

Judge Palmer "farewelled" in the equity court at St. John on Tuesday of last week, and Dr. Stockton, M. P. P., president of the St. John bar, on its behalf, expressed the hope that his honor would long live to enjoy the rest he had so well earned, Judge and Mrs. Palmer contemplate an early trip to Europe.

Henri Jonas, a well known manufacturer of Montreal was in St. John last week. He had some business dealings with Mr. Adam R. Bell who does business there and is well known on the Miramichi, and called upon him to endeavor to collect the amount of an account due him. Like the man on "the bowery," "he'll never go there any more." Bell forced him to make out a written apology for letters he had written from Montreal, before he would let him leave the premises. That, at least, was Jonas' story in the police court and although Bell flatly contradicted it, the police magistrate accepted the Montreal man's statement of the function and fined Bell $20 for assault. Jonas now threatens to proceed against Bell for perjury.

The Lewiston, Me., Journal says:—Imagine 4,500 quintals, or 504,000 pounds, or 352 tons, or 112 cords, of cod and pollock, all neatly piled up in one building, and you will have before you the largest stock of fish in the city of Portland at the present time. It has all been brought from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland since the 10th of October. There is one pile of fourteen tons of specially selected codfish. They were big fellows when taken from the water, and weighed then from forty to eighty pounds each. Now they weigh from twenty-five to thirty-five pounds apiece. When they have been stripped of the skin, carefully boned, trimmed into slices of faultless flesh—like so much clean, clear bread or cheese—and packed in boxes marked "boneless fish," they will weigh but from twelve to fifteen pounds apiece. Such is the shrinkage of an eighty pound codfish into the perfect food produced. In the trimming process about twenty pounds of "scrap" are removed to every 100 pounds of the boneless slices. This is, of course, good food tissue, though it looks decidedly like "leavings." It is sold for about eight cents a pound. Country fish pedlers buy it, sometimes in 100 and 150 pound lots, and sell it to farmers and villagers to make into hash, for about ten cents a pound. The skins are packed in barrels and sent away to Gloucester, Mass., where they are made into glue. They bring about a cent and a half a pound. The bones sell for $2 or $3 a ton, and are hauled over to Cape Elizabeth to be utilized as a fertilizer for cabbages.

[*Continued from issue of 8 h.*]

[Popular Science Monthly.]

### Abolish all Prohibitive Liquor Laws.

BY APPLETON MORGAN.

Once originated, however, the history of the paternal prohibitive liquor law is invariable—namely, its appearance in local politics, then in State politics, and so on, up to the dignity of a balance of power, where the numerical insignificance of the supporters became a tower of strength, and the supporters themselves grew to have fat things at their disposal. The earliest liquor law I can find, for example, grew out of some letters beginning on February 15, 832, in a local newspaper* in Essex County, Massachusetts; certainly at that time one of the soberest, most law-abiding and church-going communities in the world; whence it was carried by one of the letter-writers, who became a member of the Maine Legislature, into that learned and economic body. If there was a State in our Union of States, at that date, almost Arcadian in its innocence, where the foot of the tempter and the setter of snares, or the sybarite, or the debauchee were unknown, that State was Maine! And yet another, more of an economical than a moral consequence, perhaps, might be catalogued. It has become in some communities practically impossible to discuss certain important questions. For example, it is to-day practically impossible in many quarters of this fair land to discuss so important a question as the effect of alcoholic liquors upon the human system. Impossible, I say, for no sooner is such a question broached than the most tropical statements, backed by the glassy fascination of enormous round numbers, would be hurled at the general public until the modest man of science, and science itself, are put to rout. This writer himself heard, in the Columbian year and from a Columbian orator, the following masterpiece of statement, to wit: "The champions of slavery, having declared their purpose to shatter the Union, withdrew from Washington and opened fire from without. Not so the liquor power. It plants its cannon, charged with hell's dynamite (enough of them to stretch in a line from this spot to the homes, the churches, the schools of the people); and there, sheltered and protected by the strong arm of the Government, the work of destruction goes mightily on among Americans; every five years there is an array of dead as a consequence equal in number to those killed on both sides in the civil war." By a coincidence, these words were uttered at a time when the courts of the State of New York had been examining seven-hundred thousand dollars' worth of high priced expert testimony, trying to ascertain whether Mrs. Carlyle Harris died of morphine poisoning, and was beginning to make an equal outlay to find if Mrs. Dr. Buchanan had died from the effect of morphine or atropine. And yet, here and meanwhile, this glowing orator announced not one more nor less than a million human beings had, in the five years past, perished from being poisoned by liquor—by alcohol, an extremely mild toxicant that in some form or other chemists tell us exists in almost all our food, solid or liquid! Did it not, perhaps, occur to the orator, or possibly to another of his audience besides the present writer, that in the million of cases assured, say in two or three, even in one of them, a latent or contributing cause might possibly have mitigated the responsibility of this murderous alcohol; that one of those million of men may have been, perhaps, indiscreet in something else besides drinking beer, or had somewhere latent in his system some congenital or local contributive cause; or perhaps had met with some accidental incident to his alleged untimely taking off?

But this is a single sample only of the intemperance, not to say the voluptuous dallance with tropical statistics, of the prohibition orator, who asserts that liquor has slain more than wild beasts, than wars, pestilences, famines and even deluges and Johnstown floods (which latter, by the way, were bursts of water and not of alcohol which therefore has not, even in the mouths of prohibition orators, achieved the record of water, which certainly did wreck Johnstown, and which, according to Holy Writ, in one case did actually destroy the whole world). Indeed, nothing is more common upon their lips than the maxim "Liquor destroys both body and soul." But if the annual deaths actually and beyond question traceable to liquor were arrayed against the annual mortality (which is said to be a constant figure indifferently as to wars, famines tidal waves, and the like cataclysms), it might be disputed as above if liquor always destroys the body, while as to the soul what mortal can depose and say? The danger of the tropical statement which appears to be inseparable from prohibition politics, however, is a very great one. Falsehood is falsehood and lying is lying, even in the mouths of lecturers and reformers; and temperance is a cardinal virtue in speech as well as in liquor drinking. Were such opulent misrepresentation and dishonesty confined only to the so-called "temperance" orators or "reformers," it would be bad enough, as teaching looseness and unreliability of statement and an irresponsibility of language, which would be and is dangerous to any community at large. But not only the tramp and the circulating itinerant, but eminent men, man of brains and personal worth, whose influence for good in their own neighborhood might be very large, are often so warped in their very fiber by this sort of misfortune as to become incapable of seeing things as they are—dealers in untruth, wrapped in untruth as a garment. I have in mind one eminent gentleman, a man of large affairs and of otherwise unblemished integrity, who has the misfortune of being a prohibitionist leader, and the author and supporter of many prohibitionist statutes. As the standing chairman of a committee in the Legislature of a certain State to report annually as to the value and the operation of these statutes, his reports are invariably enthusiastic as to their great value, as to their effect in closing liquor stores, and in making drunkenness almost unknown. And this in the teeth of the facts, which everybody else admits, that these statutes are stupendous failures, that they have multiplied the number of liquor shops, and added to whatever harm they are capable of by disguising them as "pharmacies," "groceries," or other sorts of shops, and that they have enormously increased, almost squared, the number of inebriates reported before their passage! Nobody impeaches or dreams of impeaching the statements of this dear old gentleman, nameless here for evermore, wise, foolish and fond and lovingly proud of his statutes, can see nothing in them but added, perhaps, that these laws offend the religious sense, for in some States, as in Maine and in Kansas, the use of wine for the Sacrament has been held a violation of law. But this aspect we are not at present discussing.) And all this in addition to the fact that prohibitory liquor laws are, always and everywhere, an infringement of the liberty of the subject, in opposition to the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness which it is the business of constitutions to decree and of States to secure.

Drunkenness is a crime in itself and the fruitful mother of other crimes, and with it the criminal law should deal. But no commercial law or municipal law, no form of civil (as distinguished from criminal) law has anything to do with crimes. The legal maxim, as old as civilization, that one must so use his own as not to injure his neighbor, takes ample care of the liquor-seller who sells liquor to one who he knows will do violence or wrong under its influence. Let the criminal law, then, attend to the case of the drunkard and of the rumseller who will knowingly make his feeble or hereditarily weak fellow-man a drunkard. But as there is no commandment in the decalogue, "Thou shalt not sell liquor," it is not in the unwritten law, and so can not justly, equitably, or legally be put into written law. That it is ever put there means some ulterior object, or if not an ulterior object always, certainly always it means, because it always has, an ulterior effect.

But prohibitory liquor laws have still another and ulterior effect, to wit: They beget an exaggerated oratory and an appetite for sweeping statements which, by the cultivation of false statistics, becomes absolute dishonesty, and so a burden upon and a reproach to public morals. For it is quite as heinous a sin, in the court of conscience, to lie about the number of persons who have died from using liquor as it is to lie about the amount of one's collections for charity, as did Ananias, or about the value of one's farm to the autumnal assessor. And yet another, more of an economical than a moral consequence, perhaps, might be catalogued. It has become in some communities practically impossible to discuss certain important questions. For example, it is to-day practically impossible in many quarters of this fair land to discuss so important a question as the effect of alcoholic liquors upon the human system. Impossible, I say, for no sooner is such a question broached than the most tropical statements, backed by the glassy fascination of enormous round numbers, would be hurled at the general public until the modest man of science, and science itself, are put to rout. This writer himself heard, in the Columbian year and from a Columbian orator, the following masterpiece of statement, to wit: "The champions of slavery, having declared their purpose to shatter the Union, withdrew from Washington and opened fire from without. Not so the liquor power. It plants its cannon, charged with hell's dynamite (enough of them to stretch in a line from this spot to the homes, the churches, the schools of the people); and there, sheltered and protected by the strong arm of the Government, the work of destruction goes mightily on among Americans; every five years there is an array of dead as a consequence equal in number to those killed on both sides in the civil war." By a coincidence, these words were uttered at a time when the courts of the State of New York had been examining seven-hundred thousand dollars' worth of high priced expert testimony, trying to ascertain whether Mrs. Carlyle Harris died of morphine poisoning, and was beginning to make an equal outlay to find if Mrs. Dr. Buchanan had died from the effect of morphine or atropine. And yet, here and meanwhile, this glowing orator announced not one more nor less than a million human beings had, in the five years past, perished from being poisoned by liquor—by alcohol, an extremely mild toxicant that in some form or other chemists tell us exists in almost all our food, solid or liquid! Did it not, perhaps, occur to the orator, or possibly to another of his audience besides the present writer, that in the million of cases assured, say in two or three, even in one of them, a latent or contributing cause might possibly have mitigated the responsibility of this murderous alcohol; that one of those million of men may have been, perhaps, indiscreet in something else besides drinking beer, or had somewhere latent in his system some congenital or local contributive cause; or perhaps had met with some accidental incident to his alleged untimely taking off?

But this is a single sample only of the intemperance, not to say the voluptuous dallance with tropical statistics, of the prohibition orator, who asserts that liquor has slain more than wild beasts, than wars, pestilences, famines and even deluges and Johnstown floods (which latter, by the way, were bursts of water and not of alcohol which therefore has not, even in the mouths of prohibition orators, achieved the record of water, which certainly did wreck Johnstown, and which, according to Holy Writ, in one case did actually destroy the whole world). Indeed, nothing is more common upon their lips than the maxim "Liquor destroys both body and soul." But if the annual deaths actually and beyond question traceable to liquor were arrayed against the annual mortality (which is said to be a constant figure indifferently as to wars, famines tidal waves, and the like cataclysms), it might be disputed as above if liquor always destroys the body, while as to the soul what mortal can depose and say? The danger of the tropical statement which appears to be inseparable from prohibition politics, however, is a very great one. Falsehood is falsehood and lying is lying, even in the mouths of lecturers and reformers; and temperance is a cardinal virtue in speech as well as in liquor drinking. Were such opulent misrepresentation and dishonesty confined only to the so-called "temperance" orators or "reformers," it would be bad enough, as teaching looseness and unreliability of statement and an irresponsibility of language, which would be and is dangerous to any community at large. But not only the tramp and the circulating itinerant, but eminent men, man of brains and personal worth, whose influence for good in their own neighborhood might be very large, are often so warped in their very fiber by this sort of misfortune as to become incapable of seeing things as they are—dealers in untruth, wrapped in untruth as a garment. I have in mind one eminent gentleman, a man of large affairs and of otherwise unblemished integrity, who has the misfortune of being a prohibitionist leader, and the author and supporter of many prohibitionist statutes. As the standing chairman of a committee in the Legislature of a certain State to report annually as to the value and the operation of these statutes, his reports are invariably enthusiastic as to their great value, as to their effect in closing liquor stores, and in making drunkenness almost unknown. And this in the teeth of the facts, which everybody else admits, that these statutes are stupendous failures, that they have multiplied the number of liquor shops, and added to whatever harm they are capable of by disguising them as "pharmacies," "groceries," or other sorts of shops, and that they have enormously increased, almost squared, the number of inebriates reported before their passage! Nobody impeaches or dreams of impeaching the statements of this dear old gentleman, nameless here for evermore, wise, foolish and fond and lovingly proud of his statutes, can see nothing in them but utility and salvation! But, all the same, it is an actual wrong, and in time it will be surely an actual damage to the Commonwealth that its intelligent citizens can so deliberately misstate facts. If its best citizens can not tell the truth on public matters, what can the Commonwealth expect of its masses?

[*To be continued next week.*]

* The Salem Gazette.

### Too Late for the Train.

It is impossible to "catch a train" when you are a minute too late, while on the other hand "catching a cold" is almost impossible to avoid. If you "caught a cold" obtain at once a bottle of Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam; it will quickly put it to flight. It is a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all throat and lung troubles. Safe and pleasant to take, sure to cure. Sold everywhere. 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

For Sudden Colds, take Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam, It cures.

### Young Men's Christian Association of Chatham.

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

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

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

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

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

## New Advertisements.


DR. J. HAYES,

*Memb. Royal Col. Surg., Eng.*
*Lic. Royal Col. Phys., London.*

CHATHAM, - - N. B.

Aberdeen Hotel.

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

WILL BE OPENED APRIL 1ST

by the subscriber as a first class hotel for the accommodation of permanent and transient guests The Hotel is in the centre of the business portion of the town, near the Steamboat Landing.
Good stabling and yard room.
Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers
Hacks to and from all trains.

A. J. PINE.

RAILWAY TO BLACK BROOK.

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

RUSSELL & McDOUGALL.

Black Brook, March 21, 1894.

HARDWARE ETC.

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

JAS. NICOL.

HANDSOME HANGING LAMPS,

$2,00 OFF SELLING PRICE.

PARLOR LAMPS,

30% OFF SELLING PRICE.

AXES,

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

TEA! TEA!!

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

DIAMOND DYES, 7c.

AT THE STOTHART STORE.

NICOL & CO.

3-22

Gas. Works for Sale.

The Chatham Gas Light Co'y offer for sale their whole plant, including ground, dwelling-house and buildings. If not previously disposed of, will be sold by auction, on Tuesday 3rd July in front of the Post Office at 12 o'clock noon.
Also a quantity of 1 to 4 inch iron pipes, brass couplings, brass stop cocks, etc etc.
For further particulars apply to

JOHN FOTHERINGHAM.
Sec'y Chatham Gas Light Co

New Spring Goods.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW LINE OF DECORATED

WINDOW SHADES.

Landscape scenes. Something new.

W. S. LOGGIE, Manchester House.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Farm at lower end of Black Brook known as Francis Loggie property. For further particulars apply to

W. S. LOGGIE, Chatham.

22nd Sept. 1893.

Tracadie Lazaretto.

The plans and specifications for the Lazaretto at Tracadie, N. B can be seen at the Inland Revenue Office, Chatham, N B, in addition to the places mentioned in the first advertisement.

By order
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa March 3rd, 1894.

Tracadie Lazaretto.

The time for receiving tenders for the Lazaretto at Tracadie, N. B. is hereby extended to Saturday, the twenty-fourth March.

By order,
E. F. E. Roy,
Secretary.

Public Work's Department, Ottawa, March 13th, 1894.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Excursion return tickets will be issued on the 22nd 23rd and 24th March at

Single First-Class Fare.

Good for return up to and including the 27th March, 1894.

Tickets not good going after March 24th.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B, March, 12th 1894.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
3-22

FURNITURE FURNITURE.

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

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

Chairs in perforated and cane seats,

HAT RACKS, SIDEBOARDS,

Extension and Other Tables.

Mattresses assorted kinds,

Gall's Pt. Spring Do.

Shipments to arrive every other week.

Sales every Saturday, at my auction room in rear of the building

Goods for Auction

can be sent Friday previous or through the week

ONE AND ALL GIVE THE SUBSCRIBER A CALL.

Auctions attended to as usual

WM. WYSE.

March 14th, 1894

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

The Assessors of Rates for the Parish of Chatham having received warrants for the assessment on the said Parish for the following

| | |
|---|---|
| On the Parish for County Contingencies | $1331.82 |
| On the Parish for County School Fund | 2828.59 |
| On the Parish for Alms House | 427.00 |
| On the Parish for Scott Act purposes | 165.45 |
| On the Police District for Police Fund | 2241 75 |
| On the Fire District for Fire Purposes | 1494 50 |
| Total | 8489.11 |

Hereby request all persons liable to be taxed in said Parish to bring to the Assessors within thirty days from date a true statement of their property and income liable to be assessed. The Assessors also give notice that their valuation list when completed will be posted at the Post Office, Chatham.

SAMUEL WADDLETON,
GEORGE STOTHART,
WM. DAMERY } Assessors

Chatham, March 7th 1894.

LAND FOR SALE.

The Parker property situate at the head of the Miramichi wharf and the building lot adjoining the Muirhead store on the south. If not sold before the 31st day of March instant will be sold at Public auction in front of the Post Office at 12 o'clock noon on that day. Terms Cash.

MARY H. LETSON.

Chatham 1st March 1894.

Executor's Notice.

All persons having any claims against the Estate of the late John Sadler, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, deceased, are requested to hand in their accounts, duly attested, within three months from date and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to John Fotheringham J. P., at his office.

Dated at Chatham N. B., this 21st day of Nov. A. D. 1893.

WARREN C WINSLOW, Proctor.
JOHN FOTHERINGHAM,
THOMAS CRIMMIN, } Executors

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

The subscriber has removed to the spacious building known as the Hon. Senator Muirhead store, and lately occupied by Messrs. Gillespie and Sadler.

I have in stock everything that the housekeeper at this season of the year may want in the furniture line, to sort up for spring, and invite a visit from all even if they do not wish to buy. A walk of nearly a sixth of a mile through the first, second and third flats to see the curiosities contained therein, is worth a visit on any fine afternoon.

WM. WYSE.

Chatham, Feb. 28

TRAINED NURSE.

Miss Murdoch, Graduate of the "St. John training School for Nurses," is open for engagements (not obstetrical). Address, Milleton, Mir., N. B.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the twenty fourth day of March instant at 12 o'clock in the forenoon in front of the Stothart Store on Water Street, Chatham.

"All the right, title and interest of George Stothart in and to that certain piece parcel or lot of land and premises situate in the Parish of Newcastle in the County of Northumberland in the Moorfield settlement so called, containing one hundred acres more or less being one half of the lot of land and premises conveyed to John Stothart by the Trustees of St. Andrews Church Chatham and was conveyed to the said George Stothart by William M. Kelly administrator of the estate and effects of the said John Stothart by deed bearing date the sixth day of October A. D. 1870."

Also "all the right title and interest of the said George Stothart in and to that certain other piece parcel or lot of land and premises situate in the said Parish of Newcastle known as part of lots No. 31 and 32 being the land and premises that were conveyed to the said George Stothart by James Doyle by deed bearing date the thirty first day of August A. D. 1885."

Also "all the right title and interest and equity of redemption of the said George Stothart in and to that certain other piece parcel or lot of land and premises situate on the North side of Water Street in the Town of Chatham aforesaid on which the building known as the Stothart Store stands, being the same lands and premises that were conveyed to the said George Stothart by William A. Hickson and Emma his wife by deed bearing date the tenth day of November A. D. 1885."

Also "All the right, title and interest and equity of redemption of the said George Stothart in and