Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

WANTED.—Salesman; salary from start permanent place. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Can.

JOURNALISTIC:—Chatham is to have another newspaper. It will be published by S. B. Patterson, of the firm of Patterson & Co., printers of this city, and proprietor of the Richibucto Review. [Telegraph.

PERSONAL:—Hon Senator Snowball is to leave New York on Saturday for England.

Hon. L. J. Tweedie, who hoped to be able to go to Fredericton to-day, is ordered by his physician not to do so, as his broken leg is not sufficiently restored to admit of his going with safety.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH:—Next Sabbath, both morning and evening, the pulpit will be occupied by the Rev. Dr. Chapman, a former pastor. The offerings at each service will be for the missionary society of the Methodist Church. This society has charge of the missionary work in this province and is, therefore, deserving of support.

SUPPOSED LEPROSY CASE:—An Ottawa despatch of 15th to the St. John Sun says: "At the request of the minister of agriculture Dr. A. C. Smith, superintending physician of the leper hospital at Tracadie, has been watching a case of suspected leprosy in New Brunswick. He has reported to the department that the case is not one of leprosy, but of a persistant glandular trouble. He will continue to watch it carefully."

We understand that the foregoing case is that in which councillor Flett of Nelson, at the late session of the municipal council, censured the Northumberland County Board of Health for not attending to it.

GOOD BUSINESS IN FREDERICTON:—The business depression existing all over the country this winter does not seem to have very badly felt in Fredericton. All of the factories are running on full time and appear to have all the work they can handle. The stores also are apparently well patronized. In the N. B. Foundry this is one of the busiest winters they have had for some time. They are busily engaged at present getting machinery for a new mill at Blackville ready, and repairing and putting in new machinery at the Shogomoc mill. They will also manufacture a large number of mowing machines, probably turning out about the same quantity as last year.—[Gleaner.

Died at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 13.—Mother M Benedicta, of the Home of the Guardian Angel, died yesterday. Deceased was a native of Chatham, N B., and her family name was Harrington, but for nearly 30 years she has been a resident of Halifax, and was superioress of the order to which she belonged in Canada. She enjoyed the esteem of all who knew her, and the intelligence of her demise will be received with very great regret. Her illness has extended over two years.

Mr. Ellis Death.

Mr. John Ellis, of Chatham, died at a residence here on Thursday morning last, in the age of 84 years. He had been in poor health for about a year, although confined to his room, but for about two months before his death his condition was such as to assure his anxious family and friends that his time had been fulfilled and the end must soon come. He was a native of Kintore, Scotland, where he was born in 1811. He came to Miramichi in the brig "Albion" in May 1835, accompanied by his mother, and was one of the early school masters of the County. He next became bookkeeper with Messrs Abrams & Co., who did a large business as general merchants and shipbuilders at Rosebank, and, afterwards was the bookkeeper and confidential clerk of the late Geo. Kerr, remaining in the office of that gentleman until his death in 1871, when he succeeded him in the insurance and milling department of his business. Mr. Ellis, like many other of his countrymen on the Miramichi, was successful in the investment of his profits, and he was withal possessed of no little public spirit and disposition to help his deserving neighbors along, which he was enabled to do, not only by counsel based on his experience and keen observation, but also with his means where prudence and worthiness justified such action. In business he was noted for method and integrity. He was faithful in his friendships and the social side of his nature was of the genial character that attracted young and old. Since he took possession of his late residence seven or eight years ago, at a time when he was about giving up active business, it was a pleasure to visit him and his estimable wife, whose home with its well kept garden and neat surroundings, was the centre of a quiet hospitality that will be remembered by a host of appreciative friends. He leaves one son and a daughter of his first marriage, and a widow and another young daughter to mourn their loss.

The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon. There were some beautiful floral offerings upon and near the casket. An anchor, the gift of Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Tweedie, and a very handsome floral cross and crown on a stand of Fuschias, Carnations, Hyacinths, Callas, Smilax and Maidenhair Fern—the whole about 4 ft. in height—from Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Hon. John Burchill, Jas Robinson, John O'Brien and F. B. Coleman, together with cut flowers, were sadly interesting reminders to many of pleasant intercourses with deceased who seemed never more contented than when surrounded by friends, and admirers of his well kept grounds, the cultivation of which was great pleasure and recreation to him, especially in his later years. The services at the house and grave were conducted by Revs. F. W. Harrison and Robt. Watson, and the interment was in the Methodist burying ground. The pall bearers were Messrs. D. Furgeson, F. E. Winslow, John Haviland S. Habberly, Millet Salter and Donald McLachlan.

The Hotel Wharf

CHURCH POINT, N. B., FEBY, 18, 1895.

Editor of the Advance:—

DEAR SIR:—In last week's edition of your paper you have an editorial headed "Hotel wharf near Barnt Church." This name you have aptly applied to the proposed wharf, should the government persist in having it erected at the location contemplated, which was recommended by Mr. Adams, our present M. P., for it will be of little or no benefit to the public in this community, or to the large trade that is carried on here.

The writer was not aware that the government was willing to spend such a large sum of money as the proposed wharf is estimated to cost for the sole purpose of furthering the interests of a strictly private enterprise, especially when said enterprise is a country hotel that is patronized for about two months in the year by a few pleasure-seekers.

It may be said that the government at Ottawa is not aware of the remote position of the proposed site, but the writer can assure the public that the Department of Public Works has been very fully advised of all the facts in connection with the proposed site, and has also in the Department at Ottawa a plan or sketch of the village and roads leading to it, so it cannot truthfully be said that the Department is committing itself to the proposed blunder in the matter without its full knowledge and consent.

The people of this community cannot understand why our representative, Mr. Adams, has recommended this site for the wharf. It certainly was not on the suggestion of any of his political friends in this village or in the immediate vicinity of the village, for none of them wants the wharf placed where he proposes to put it, and more than one of them has protested to him in writing against the site chosen. When I say, political friends, I mean those that have voted for and stuck to him when in adversity as well as prosperity, and not those few who at the last election pretended to be his friends when they thought their own private interests would be best served, and who had not the moral courage to come squarely out and let the public know that their vote and conscience were their own and not to be bartered away for promises. It is also sad to know that one can attain to the high position of M. P., in our County who could stoop so low as our present M. P., has done in this matter merely because a few in this community, who happened to be opposed to him politically, have dared to vote as their conscience dictated, and the writer will be greatly mistaken if Mr. Adams' political friends have do not resent the treatment he has accorded to them in this very important matter when the first opportunity offers.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the interest your paper has taken in the welfare of our community.

I remain yours very respectfully

AN INTERESTED ONE.

The Coulson Scott Act Case.

The taking of evidence in the three complaints brought by Scott Act Inspector Menzies against William Coulson, steward of the Chatham Social Club, for violation of the Canada Temperance Act, was finished at the police court on Thursday last and counsel addressed the court.

R. A. Lawlor, Esq, for the defendant presented the facts brought out in evidence and claimed that it had been shown that no sale had taken place, inasmuch as defendant was simply a servant of the Club, who had dispensed liquors, as well as other refreshments to his employers, who were joint owners of the beverages etc dispensed; and that the money passed in such dispensing was only the sum or same fixed by the managing committee to be paid by members for the transfer of their interest in the common property when such transfer was required by any one of their number. It had been proved that Coulson had no interest whatever in the liquors etc dispensed by him, and that it made no difference to him whether any such liquors were consumed or not, as he was simply working for weekly wages. It had been shown that the Club was a bona fide one, organized for the purpose of promoting friendly intercourse and sociability between its members, having a constitution and by-laws, which were carried out in a bona fide manner, and it had also been proved and not contradicted that it was not a body of men banded together for the evasion of the Scott Act. Neither a sale nor anything in the nature of a sale within the meaning of the Act had been proved. A number of cases in point, in England and elsewhere, were quoted or cited to show that the authorities justified the contention that liquors dispensed as they are at the Chatham Social Club are not sold in a sense that would render their transfer a violation of either a license law or the Canada Temperance Act. Mr. Lawlor took up phases of the case which might, he anticipated, be presented by counsel for the prosecution and after arguing them moved for a dismissal of the complaints.

T W. Butler, Esq., attorney for the prosecution replied to Mr. Lawlor, claiming that the dispensing of liquors proved to have taken place at the Club was a violation of the Act, being in the nature of a sale. He argued at considerable length that the Club was banded together in order to evade the Act, and expressed little confidence in the English cases referred to by Mr. Lawlor, as applied to this prosecution, inasmuch as they were brought under a law which encouraged the sale of liquors for revenue purposes, while this case was under an Act, the object of which was to suppress altogether the sale of liquors. Referring to the Charlottetown Club case in which Police Magistrate Hazard had sustained the Club there in dispensing liquor, under circumstances precisely similar to those existing in the Chatham Club—the Scott Act being also in force in Charlottetown—Mr. Butler said, "what do I care for the decision of an obscure country magistrate!" He moved for a conviction.

After Mr. Lawlor had briefly replied to Mr. Butler's contentions and humorously referred to his contemporary for the decisions of the court of Queen's bench in England and the decision of the Police Magistrate of Charlottetown, who was considered an able lawyer, he directed Magistrate McCulley's attention particularly to the cases cited and also to a written opinion given in reference to the Chatham Club by Hon. A. G. Blair and Hon Dr. Pugsley, which were in evidence. As these acknowledged authorities had held that the Club could dispense liquors in the manner shown in the testimony, so long as it was conducted in accordance with its constitution and bye laws—which had been submitted to those gentlemen, together with a statement of its methods of disposing of its stock, exactly as proved in these cases—and in view of the new and important points involved, he suggested that his honor prepare the facts as brought out in the hearing of these cases and have them submitted to and the points involved argued before the Supreme Court judges, postponing his decision until the judges had given their opinion, and then entering it up as they might decide.

Mr. Butler argued that this could not be done, and he wanted a decision without any such reference.

The magistrate said he would not now render his decision, but adjourn the proceedings until Thursday next (to day.) It was possible that he might not then be prepared to decide, but in any case the Court would meet again on that day.

"Graveyard" Insurance—Smelt Fishermen Disappointed.

A Richibucto despatch of Saturday to the St. John Sun says:—

Something resembling an attempt to get ahead of an insurance company in the United States has just come to light here. A widow named Mrs. Gallant, who has been a parish charge for many years, died about two weeks ago. A number of sons and daughters survive her, having their residence in Boston and vicinity. One of the former sent some papers on to his friends here this week to be filled out in proof of the death of the late Mrs. Gallant by the physician who attended her before death. One particular request made to the physician to put her age down at sixty-nine (69) years created suspicion and the whole affair came out. It appears a policy was taken out on the deceased women's life by her family two or three years ago for an amount said to be two thousand dollars. What the form of insurance is is not known, but the anxiety of her friends to have the age down at sixty nine, when the actual age of the late Mrs. Gallant was eighty-five (85), shows there is something wrong somewhere. The overseer of the poor for this parish has taken the matter up, and as he has the name of the company interested, it will doubtless be investigated.

"The smelt fishermen, especially those near the mouth of the harbor, are somewhat disappointed at not being able to secure an extension of the fishing season, which closed yesterday, until the end of the month. The finest fish of the season have been caught down river this week.

To Correspondents.

We have under consideration several communications on political matters, some of which contain expressions and personalities which we do not think the writers would wish to see their names attached to. We, therefore, do not publish them.

It generally happens that persons from whom we never hear, and whose faces we never see between elections, exhibit a desire to become anonymous contributors to our columns when election campaigns are pending. We beg to say, in this connection, that while we always appreciate the manifestation of interest in the ADVANCE, we are not prepared to have our columns used by anyone who may have political axes to grind, and look to us to find grindstone, water and the boy to turn it. Above all, we offer no encouragement to correspondents on political matters who lack either the courage or disposition to append their names to their correspondence. At the same time the editor is always glad to be informed of facts bearing upon current events, whether political or otherwise.

Y M C A.

Officers and Members.

President—F O Petterson.
Vice President—W B Snowball.
Recording Secretary—D P McLachlan.
Treasurer—E W Porter.
General Secretary—E J Payson.
Executive Committee—The officers and chairmen of all committees.
Finance Committee—W B Snowball, R B Bennett, James Nicol, E. W. Porter, Geo Watt.
Religious Work Committee—F O Petterson, R H Hogan, G R Marquis, Wilber McLoon, D P McLachlan, J Y Mersereau, Gordon Edgar.
Extentional Committee—James Nicol, J L Stewart, J D B F McKenzie, D L Mitchell, Geo M McDonald.
Membership Committee—D P McLachlan, James Wright, W. H. McLachlan, Geo Grant, G R Marquis.
Physical Work Committee—R H Hogan, Horace McEwen, G R Marquis, Chas Jaines, James Anderson, Melbourne McArthur.
Boys' Work Committee—S McLoon, R H Hogan, David Sadler, James Dickens, H W Vanadestine.
Social Committee—H G McDonald, A C Wood, S McLoon, J Kerr Loggie, Jas Dickinson.
Ladies' Committee—Mrs Alex Brown, Mrs J B Snowball, Mrs A A Anderson, Mrs D B F Mackenzie, Mrs Wm Luke, Mrs Wm Johnston, Mrs F O Petterson, Mrs E J Payson, Mrs James Nicol, Mrs John McDonald, Mrs D G Smith, Miss Clara Loggie, Miss Ulleck, Miss Shirreff.

MOCK PARLIAMENT.

The sessions of the Mock Parliament are increasing in interest. The question of Canada suing for power to make her own commercial treaties has been before the house the last two sessions. This question is one upon which there is honest difference of opinion among men of both political parties, and in the Mock Parliament proved to be the most interesting subject yet debated. A motion upon the subject was introduced by Hon J. J Pierce, Minister of Customs, in a brief and forcible address. The motion was seconded by Hon W. B. Snowball, and was spoken to by Messrs Geo Watt, D. L. Mitchell, D. P. MacLachlan, W. S. Loggie, S U. McCulley, Jas Nicol and R. B. Bennett. Some excellent speeches were made, and much valuable information elicited. The motion was carried on division.

At the last session the Minister of Finance gave notice that next Tuesday night he would deliver the budget speech.

Mr Bennett gave notice that he would move a resolution to the effect that the protective policy adopted by Canada in 1878 and since maintained has been to her best interests. Mr. Watt gave notice that a measure would be introduced granting the right to vote to all persons, both male and female, of 21 years of age, and who can read and write. Both of these motions will open up broad issues, and bring before the Parliament questions of practical politics. A bill providing for female suffrage is before the local legislature, although it is not so sweeping as that to be considered by the mock parliament. Some good speeches may be anticipated.

Young men, as well as older, should attend the parliament, even if they do not care to take part in the debates. From hearing these and other questions discussed they will be more capable of forming an intelligent opinion of measures upon which they may soon be called upon to vote.

Chatham Parish S. School Association.

The quarterly meeting of the Chatham Parish Sunday School Association was held in St. Luke's church on Thursday evening, 14th Feb'y. The meeting opened with devotional exercises led by Rev. Geo. Steel.

The president, Rev. Jos. McCoy, then took the chair and called upon the secretary for the minutes of the previous meeting which, on motion, were approved.

Messrs D. P. McLachlan and Robt. Hogan were appointed credential committee.

Reports were given from St. John's, St. Luke's and St. Andrew's schools, showing a marked increase in the attendance of scholars.

After a hymn was sung Mr. McCoy introduced the subject:—"Effervescent Christianity; its causes; Can the Sunday School furnish a remedy," which was discussed by Rev. Geo. Steel, S. McLoon Rev. Jos. McCoy and others.

Then, Rev. Mr. Steel opened a Sunday school conference on "How to secure efficient Sunday school teachers," in which many of those present took part.

Rev. Neil McKay reported that at the last meeting of the Provincial Executive Committee held at St. John they had accepted the invitation to hold the Provincial Convention in Chatham next October.

The credential committee reported three pastors, three superintendants, sixteen teachers and seventeen visitors: total present, thirty nine.

The collection amounted to $1.98 Meeting closed with singing and the benediction by Rev. Jos. McCoy.

E. W. PORTER, Sec'y.

Chatham, 19 h Feb'y 1895.

The Dairying Industry.

A St. John Gazette reporter who recently called on Mr. Julius L Inches, secretary for agriculture at Fredericton, obtained some very interesting facts from him concerning the progress of the dairying industry in New Brunswick. Since the provincial government passed the act granting financial aid to all cheese and butter factories established in the province there have been 33 cheese factories and seven creameries or butter factories started. The increase of the past year is 2 butter factories and 11 cheese factories.

In addition to the new factories built the capacity of the others has increased, so that the total cheese made has been 894,200 pounds in 1894 as against 590,889 pounds in 1893.

The greatest number of cheese factories is in Carleton County, which has 9; Kings, comes next with 8; York, with 5; Westmorland, 3; Kent, 2; Albert, Gloucester, Queens, Sunbury and Victoria have one each. Of the creameries two are in Kent; two in Westmoreland; two in York and one in Charlotte.

The product of the butter factories was sold in St. John and other provincial centres. Of the export of cheese 153,000 pounds went to Great Britain; 50,000 pounds to the West Indies and 3,000 pounds to Newfoundland. This left for home consumption 589,200 pounds. Two years ago all the cheese used in New Brunswick came from Quebec and Ontario. Now we make all our own cheese and export upwards of a quarter of a million pounds.

The location of the factories shows that there is almost unlimited room for extension of the business. The largest factory at present is at Sussex which last year produced 102,000 pounds of cheese, in addition to milk trade done with St. John by Sussex people. Greater attention has been given to dairying in the province than in any other, and the beneficial results to the communities in which the factories are established are apparent in the condition of the people of the pretty little village of Sussex. The place has had a steady growth for years and notwithstanding the destruction of two of the industries which gave large employment, there is not a vacent house in the place at the present time. The total receipts to the people of Sussex by the sale of cheese was not less than $10,000. This locality alone produced about one ninth of the total cheese manufactured in the province. When one district can make such a record as this it can easily be seen that our cheese product might be made a very important item of export.

From Mr. Inches it was learned that all of the factories have made a good financial showing this year, and that there is every prospect that their number if not doubled will reach a total of 60 during the present year, and that the product will exceed 1,500,000 pounds of cheese and 100,000 pounds of butter. The butter can be easily absorbed in the local market. New Brunswick cheese has already won a reputation in the English market.

Winter dairying is also beginning to be looked on with favor by the farmers and experiments are being successfully made this year in that direction. Last spring a great many silos were built through the country and filled with corn ensilage. The silo and dairying and pork raising go naturally together, and it has now been successfully demonstrated that they can be carried on for twelve months in the year in New Brunswick.

It is also proposed to start a school for giving dairying instruction to the young farmers of the province to qualify them for practical cheese-making.

Mr. John Robertson who had a general oversight of the dairying business in New Brunswick under the direction of the secretary of agriculture is one of the best informed men on dairying in the world, and his assistant, Mr. Alward, is also a thoroughly informed instructor. The assistance given the dairying interest by the provincial government has already borne results with till better prospects in future.

We often wonder why the farmers of Northumberland do not engage in cheese and butter making to a greater extent then they have done. There might as well be three or four factories in this county.—Napan, the Neguac and Tabusintac district, and Blackville and Derby, ought to follow the example of Rogersville, where a beginning has been made.

PROGRAMME OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FARMER'S AND DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK TO BE HELD AT FREDERICTON ON THE 5TH, 6TH AND 7TH MARCH, 1895.

Tuesday 5th March.

3 p m Addresses from President and visitors.

Reports from Vice Presidents.

Appointment of Finance and other necessary committees.

Appointment of a Recorder.

7.30 p. m. Report of Corresponding Secretary.

8.00 p. m. Address from Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner of Canada.

Answering of questions in question box.

Wednesday, 6th.

10. a. m. Address from F. T. Shutt, M. A., chemist to Dominion Exptl. farms on "The Essential Elements of Plant Food.

Report of nominating committee and election of officers.

2.30 p m. Paper by Mr. S. L. Peters on Farm Drainage"

Address from Col. Blair, manager experimental farm, Napan, N. S., and full discussion of drainage.

Discussion on Agricultural Education

Special dairy education; how best obtained for the Farmers and Factorymen.

Travelling dairy work.

Institute work.

Agricultural papers.

7.30 p m. Addresses from F. T. Shutt, M. A., &c. on "The Principles of Cattle Feeding".

Addresses from Messrs. Frier, McKenzie, Taylor, Emery and others and discussions.

Thursday 7th.

9.30 a. m Cheese-maker's morning.

Addresses from Messrs. Robertson and Hopkins and general discussion on points connected with the cheese industry.

2.00 p. m. Paper from W. S. Hopkins on "Co-operation"

Addresses on "The Feeding of Swine".

Further discussions on dairy work; Conclusion of unfinished business and arrangements for future work of the Association.

Blackville Notes.

GRAY RAPIDS, FEBY 18.

Times are very lively around Blackville—Fifty teams hauling bark, the price of which, however, is very low just now in the American market. Neither Mr. Gibson or Mr. Daigneau is shipping any.

Mr. Gibson's new mill is progressing towards completion in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. DesBrisay, of Chatham is now at Blackville taking charge of Mr. Gibson's lumber business. He is the right man in the right place, and he understands the lumber business from the log to the ship and knows thoroughly well how to work every detail of it to the best advantage.

There is a good deal of election talk up here just now and there is a good deal of talk also about the burning of hundreds of dollars' worth of settlers' nets last season by or under direction of a gentleman who is trying to convince us that we should vote to continue the system under which our fishermen are made outlaws for taking what belongs to them, as their fathers and grandfathers did before them. All that we want to complete the absurdity is for the man from Newcastle who was sent up to do the burning to come and help the local man canvass for Mr. Adams.

Mr. Parker told us on polling day last election that if we voted for Mr. Adams he would get us our fishing rights back. The promise went up in smoke—the smoke of our nets. The lumber is being pretty well cleared out and if we can neither get lumber or salmon we will have to leave the Southwest Miramichi.

FISHERMAN.

[Fredericton Herald.]

Parish Politics.

The great minds of the local opposition have been engaged this week in criticising government expenditure, and their giant intellects have scarcely reached beyond grasping the complicated details of stationery and sealing wax bills. They grew eloquent on the steel pen question, and are understood to be preparing elaborate addresses on the alarming increase in the postage stamp account. The attack on the government has been led by Dr. Stockton, ably seconded by Mr. Phinney, and there was intense excitement in the party when the latter discovered that an old gentleman who has been in the government service for a half century, is receiving $40 a year for looking after the fires, etc., in the departmental buildings. The excitement reached a climax, however, when that astute political leader, Mr. James Kossouth Pinder, of Nackawick, unearthed the startling fact that the government had bought a law book in New York for the extravagant sum of $10.

It is not improbable that the opposition before the close of the session, may move for a royal commission to investigate this whole stationery, sealing wax, elastic band and postage stamp business, which is piling up the public debt to the extent of tens of dollars every year. The enquiry will probably embrace, among other things (1), whether the Attorney General cannot use one cent stamps on his correspondence, leaving one end of his letters open for inspection of the P. O. authorities; (2), whether it is possible, in view of the alarming condition of the public treasury, for the Provincial Secretary to use paste or mucilage in sealing his letters instead of expensive red sealing wax; (3), whether it would be expedient and in the interest of sound economy for the Chief Commissioner to issue goose quills instead of steel pens to the clerks in his department, and to buy a grey mare to haul him when he travels to inspect the roads and bridges. Dr. Stockton advocates this means of locomotion, and cites the case of Hon. Mr. Lindsay, who, when Surveyor General at one time for about twenty-seven minutes, nearly half a century ago, cost the province nothing for travelling expenses: (4), whether it would not be advisable for the Surveyor General to attend to the crown land department fires and spittoons himself, rather than contribute a proportion of the $40 paid in part for that service.

There and a number of other such startling enquiries will no doubt furnish ample work for the proposed royal commission, which may be moved for by either Mr. Phinney or Mr. Pinder, or both.

Kings County Politics.

MACHINE POLITICIANS USE THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE BADLY TO FORWARD THEIR SCHEMES.

HAMPTON, N. B., February 13.—Two political conventions were held here to-day. In the forenoon the prohibition delegates were summoned to meet in temperance hall, while at eleven the liberal conservatives were assembled at the court house. As the great body of Kings county prohibitionists are conservative, many who attended the last meeting were at the first also. Temperance hall was over crowded, but the gentlemen who convened the meeting found it hard to manage, especially after Rev. E. J. Grant had declared that Rev. Dr. McLeod had been nominated by the committee and that this meeting was called to receive the nomination, and that the third party would run him whether he was received by the convention or not. Some objected to a third party candidate altogether, and charged that Grant was introducing the worst form of machine politics. The minister of finance was invited to the meeting and appeared. He spoke with remarkable effect, showing that in Maine, Iowa and Kansas, prohibition was obtained not by a prohibition party but by temperance men working through all the old parties, that Sir Wilfrid Lawson, prohibition leader in England, remained a strong member of the liberal party. Concerning the royal commission, he said that the prohibitionists of the United States were vainly begging congress to appoint a similar commission.

It transpired that the third party were the minority of the meeting, which got beyond the control of the chairman. After the liberal conservative convention in the afternoon, Mr. Grant's convention came together again in small numbers, when the nomination of Rev. Dr. McLeod was ratified, and the meeting adjourned for a week. It is generally understood that Dr. McLeod will not accept. The liberal conservative convention was an immense gathering. Delegates to the number of 10 to 50 were present from each parish. G. W. Fowlor presented the name of Hon. G. E. Foster, who was unanimously nominated. The finance minister explained that some one with greater physical strength would have to be found to carry on the campaign this year, as his doctor had forbidden him to undertake much labor and exposure. He very much regretted that he could not get through another fight with his friends in Kings, but begged them to allow him to retire. He addressed the meeting at some length on political issues. Six delegrates from each parish were then selected as a committee to present another candidate. After deliberation they returned with the statement that the committee were 77 in favor of Hon. Wm. Pugsley and 11 for Rev. Dr. McLeod. The nomination of Mr. Pugsley was ratified by the general meeting, which was afterwards addressed by Messrs. Foster, Pugsley, Hazen and others. Pugsley's election by a large majority is regarded as certain. In the committee were men from nearly every parish who have been leading supporters of Domville in their neighborhoods.

Episcopal-Presbyterianism

Those excellent and amiable personages, our good Governor-General and his wife, appear to have a kind of doubled-barreled denominationalism, which leads "Doesticks" of the Halifax Recorder to say:—

"Lord Haddo and Lady Marjorie Gordon—son and daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen—"partook of the Sacrament for the first time" (so an Ottawa despatch informs us), at St. Paul's church, there, on Sunday last. Then we are told:

Lord Haddo was confirmed at Harrow school last term in accordance with the knowledge and assent of the head master, who prepared him for confirmation. He desired to receive the Communion for the first time in the Presbyterian church.

Their Excellencies' children are thus merely following the course adopted in this matter by their parents, who have all their lives been connected with both the Episcopal and the Presbyterian churches.

Rather an unusual mixture! It may grow out of kind-heartedness which would seek to be complaisant even in the theological line; but in that event, the Methodists might put in a claim for consideration, the Baptists consider that they should not be ignored. There might be room for some of each, in the way the old farmer looked at the term "denomination." He had received an order on a bank for $60, for produce, etc., supplied to a hotel. On presenting it, the teller asked: "What denomination will you have it in?" The farmer was puzzled for a moment. (He had never heard the term "denomination" applied to notes.) Then he rallied: "Well," said he, "you may give me the left of it in old Baptist; but the pig belonged to the old woman—give me $10, of it in Presbyterian."

News and Notes.

"The rooster case" was a small affair compared with one tried in New York the other day by the Salvation Army, in which his Satanic majesty was convicted and sentenced to 1000 years in chains.

Virgil H. Burns, of Ogeechee, Ga., killed a hog that weighed 887 pounds when dressed, and from which was made 176 pounds of ham, 160 pounds shoulders, 212 pounds middlings, 156 pounds lard, 82 pounds sausage, and about 60 pounds of souse, the whole of which was worth about $52.

Mrs Joseph Frank, wife of a railroad baggageman, residing at Bloomington, Ill., several years ago performed a kind act toward Mrs. Clara H. Russell, of Philadelphia. The matter had been forgotten by Mrs. Frank until a day or two ago, when she received word that Mrs. Russell was dead and had willed her entire estate to the lady who befriended her in time of need. Mrs. Frank gets $10.000.

Principal Grant has appealed to Mayor Wright of Kingston, to take some action in respect to assisting the people of Newfoundland. He writes: "Of course there are poor in Kingston, and our first duty is to them, but we owe a duty to Newfoundland also. Geographically they belong to Canada; politically they are certain to be one of our provinces before long. They are fellow Christians, nearly half of them being Roman Catholics and all of the other half Anglicans and Methodists."

ITS HOPE IN CANADA.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S MISERY ONLY RELIEVED BY THIS PROSPECT.

The Rule of the Merchants, Growing Out of Peculiar Conditions, Made Bondsmen of Fishermen—Politics Aggravated the Situation—Many People Starving.

(SPECIAL ST. JOHN'S, N.F., LETTER. Cor.)—Newfoundland to-day is a country without banks, without currency, without credit. Its commerce and trade are shattered. Its population is reduced to hopeless misery.

The country was devastated by a financial cyclone in December, and the mischief then done cannot be repaired for the next ten years. Words fail to do justice to the appalling conditions of stagnation and destitution that exist and every day the colony settles deeper in the quagmire of commercial and national disaster.

Not often does one man's death bring about such fearful consequences as the pauperization—for that is what it virtually means—of a whole country. Yet the immediate visible cause of Newfoundland's disaster was the death of a London merchant, Mr. Hall, who acted as financial agent for most of the fish exporting

LANDING FISH FROM A SKIFF.

houses in Newfoundland. They shipped cargoes of fish and drew exchanges on his firm—Prowse, Hall & Morris—to cover the proceeds of sales. When he died the trustees of the estate decided to accept no more exchange until his affairs were arranged and they familiarized themselves with the Newfoundland branch of the business, which Mr. Hall had control of.

When, therefore, they refused the exchanges, the holders demanded payment of the banks here which indorsed the paper, and these and their customers not having the funds to meet the demand had to close their doors, which, in many cases, will never reopen. But the real operating causes were far more serious, complex and far reaching.

Newfoundland is England's oldest colony. The extensive and valuable fisheries of the island attracted the hardy, daring mariners of Western Europe in the sixteenth century and down to recent years. When England annexed Newfoundland in 1684 she found her mastery disputed by rivals. France and England struggled for control for many years, for both recognized in the cod-fishery an unequalled nursery for their seamen. England succeeded, but lost by diplomacy what she gained by the sword."

The Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 gave French fishermen a concurrent right to catch and dry fish along 1,500 miles of the west and northeast coasts of this island, and this is the keystone of Newfoundland's present decadence. France was also given possession of the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, south of St. John's, and made them the base of a commercial war on England and her unfortunate colony.

The phrase "concurrent right" in the treaty is the kernel of the whole difficulty. The French contend it gives them a prior right and obliges the Britisher to refrain from interfering with them.

This contention is repudiated by England; but the French contention nevertheless works to the disadvantage of the Newfoundland fisherman. Should the latter be meeting with success in the fishery in a certain harbor and a Frenchman enters and desires the place, he simply takes it.

Newfoundland being small and having only 200,000 inhabitants, is powerless to resist such outrages, and, though frequent attempts have been made to settle the question, they have been invariably frustrated.

Is only hope of the colony which is worth considering is joining the Canadian Confederation, and accessions to the number who so believe are added to the ranks of those working that way every day. The condition of the country is very serious. The French bounty system and the damage it occasioned abroad sowed the seeds that fructified in our recent financial collapse.

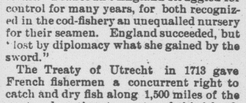
The cod-fishery in this country is controlled by a dozen or fifteen merchants, who practically own and manipulate it.

The system under which it is pursued is a relic of ancient times, as in this and other respects Newfoundland is a hundred years behind the age. It is known as the supply or "truck" system. The merchant feeds and clothes the fisherman and his family and takes the fruits of his labor in return.

This pernicious system is ingrained into the business of the whole country and its overthrow now has paralyzed every branch of trade.

It had its origin a couple of centuries ago, when vessels sailed out here from England every spring, fished all summer and returned in the fall. It was a penal offence for a shipmaster to leave a man behind on the island when returning.

In those days the first captain entering a harbor was admiral for the season, the second vice-admiral, and the third, rear-



ST. JOHN'S, CAPITAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

admiral. They administered justice in summary fashion—always to their own advantage. A favorite pastime was to burn down the house of an unfortunate settler who had evaded the above-mentioned infamous enactment.

The merchant provided the fishermen with everything essential to the prosecution of the fishery, and when the season ended the fisherman placed his catch in the hands of the merchant, who, after recouping himself for his advances, with a very liberal allowance for the risk, paid the fisherman the remainder, or more frequently carried it on his books for "safe-keeping" for the fisherman, and traded on it without allowing the owner a cent of interest.

This practice, with but slight changes, obtains all over Newfoundland to this day. The fisherman, a hardy, brave, industrious fellow, resolves on acquiring a competence for himself and family. He comes to St. John's, arranges with a merchant, and obtains an outfit in the spring. Not unfrequently he builds his own fishing vessel, for he can cut the wood, build the craft, launch and rig her, then sail her himself with a sufficient crew and use her in his enterprise.

His outfit obtained, he endeavors to secure a full cargo of fish, which is "put off" at the merchant's wharf in St. John's, and, the prices having been previously settled by the mercantile body here, he is paid at the ruling rate and his account squared. But he is usually in the merchant's debt, and that 'cute person generally contrives to keep him there.

The condition of the fisherman is little better than one of servitude. He is under the merchant's control, and is compelled to obey his merest whim.

French bounty-fed competition forced down the price of fish abroad, and rendered the industry unproductive. This necessitated reduced prices for the product here, but when the merchants came to reduce they found it not so easy.

Politicians, to gain popular favor, declaimed against a reduction, declaring the merchants were robbing the fishermen of their just due and amassing fortunes for themselves. Merchants were painted as robbers, extortioners; glowing speeches were made of their conspiracies against the people, and soon "Down with the Merchants" became a powerful political battle cry. But the merchants controlled the banks and used their opportunities to carry on their own business, obtaining astonishing overdrafts.

When the condition of the two banks was investigated an exposure of rottenness and mismanagement was made that has rarely, if ever, been equalled. The overdrafts in each bank amounted to about $2,000,000, and of this the directors in each case overdrew more than half.

The overdrawn accounts of the Union Bank were $2,151,000; of this the directors obtained $1,183,000. One director overdrew $482,000; another had $458,000.

In the Commercial the overdrawn accounts were $2,183,000. The directors took out $1,240,000, one director alone getting $657,000.

The capital stock of the Union Bank was only $556,000, and of the Commercial but $306,000.

Had the crash of Dec. 10 been delayed two months later, two million dollars worth of fish products, now stored in St. John's, would have been marketed.

Politics also helped to bring about the downfall and accentuate the bitterness of the present situation. The merchants formed a political party, and were at times successful in obtaining control.

Of work there is none, and no prospects of any. It is the hopelessness of future employment that makes the situation so distressing. Fully a third of the population of St. John's must be pinched with hunger.

In the outposts, or fishing settlements, the conditions are similar.

Confederation appears the most probable and fitting conclusion to a hopeless, enervating struggle. Newfoundland is the only British dependency in North America not included in the Canadian Federation, and it has been the dream of every Canadian Premier to "round off the Dominion" by the admission of Newfoundland, thus forming a United Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It seems as if Newfoundland will accept confederation as the only remedy for a desperate disease.

MME. JONIAUX.

History of the Woman Who Has Been Convicted of a Triple Murder.

According to Belgian law, although sentenced to death, Mme. Joniaux will have the opportunity of living the term of her natural life in solitary confinement, and the probabilities are she will either

MME. JONIAUX.

Sketched in the Antwerp court during her trial.

grow insane or die before three years are over. At least no prisoner thus sentenced to death and whose sentence has been commuted has so far escaped the fate. The triple murderer belongs to one of the best families in Belgium. Her father was a general in the army and her husband is a civil engineer. She was accused of the murder of her sister, Mlle. Leonie Ablay; her uncle M. Jacques Van Den Kerchove, and her brother, M. Alfred Ablay, whom she poisoned—her brother and sister in order to secure the heavy insurance she had placed on their lives, and her uncle for the purpose of preventing him making a will that would have debarred her from inheriting the whole of his property.

The principal evidence against her was secured by an examination of the body of the brother, which was disinterred at the instance of the insurance company. From the first and throughout her trial the accused protested her innocence, and the severest kind of a cross-examination failed to entrap her into making damaging admissions. The case caused a great sensation in Belgium, and has attracted widespread attention both in Europe and this country.

A Mean Trick.

Patrick was one of those witty sons of the Celtic Isle whose amusing sayings had entertained many transatlantic travelers.

One day, when the steamer was about leaving port, Patrick received the order to haul in a long cable that dragged astern. Patrick jumped to the task cheerfully enough, and hauled away contentedly. But the excessive length of the cable taxed his patience.

"I wonder what's become of the end of this ould cable, anyhow?" And finally, growing impatient, he growled out: "Faith, it's no use hauling away at the baste uv a cable. Some divil's cut the end off uv it."

In These Days.

Miss Fan de Syckle—Who was it said "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world?"

Mrs. Strongmind—I don't know. But, anyway, no one pays any attention to anything said of