General Business.

"Commend

to Your Honorable Wife"

—Merchant of Venice.

and tell her that I am composed of clarified cottonseed oil and refined beef suet; that I am the purest of all cooking fats; that my name is

Cottolene

that I am better than lard, and more useful than butter; that I am equal in shortening to twice the quantity of either, and make food much easier of digestion. I am to be found everywhere in 3 and 5 pound pails, but am

Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

Wellington and Ann Sts, MONTREAL.

50 YEARS!

For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but during all this time.....

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

Never Left the Front Rank for Caring Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and most Grocerymen sell it. 25 Cents a Bottle.

ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 19 JULY, 1894.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations, which reads as follows:—

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 12 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be forfeited"

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced

L. J. TWEEDIE, Surveyor General

Splendid Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm at Napan, well known as the late John Bremner farm, which contains 100 acres more or less of land under cultivation and well watered, besides about 100 acres additional well wooded with pulp wood, cedar and firewood.

The farm is seven miles from Chatham which offers a fine market for its products.

The land under cultivation is in splendid condition and the portion under grass will cut about five tons of hay this season, besides the usual mixed crops, for which it is well suited. It has a fine new two-storey dwelling, commodious barn and other outbuildings.

The district school is located on the property, and there is a church and also a blacksmith shop within a mile. There is a cedar bog on the farm and mussel mud in the river in front of it, which offer an exceptional privilege for obtaining fertilizing matter. Apply to

THOMAS TRAER, Lower Napan

FOR SALE.

Four Plows, one Mowing Machine. Apply at this Farm 50

WM DIXON or at J. B. SNOWBALL'S Office

IMPROVED PREMISES

Just arrived and on Sale at

Roger Flanagan's

Wall Papers, Window Shades, Dry Goods, Ready Made, Clothing, Gents' Furnishings Hats, Caps Boots, Shoes &c. &c.

Also a choice lot of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

R. FLANAGAN, ST. JOHN STREET CHATHAM

PROFESSOR LEICESTER,

organist of St. Luke's church, professor of the

PIANO, ORGAN, VOICE PRODUCTION

and whose pupils have taken the highest honors including the Bronze Medal and Sterndale Bennett Scholarship Royal Academy of music,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

FOR TERMS, APPLY AT RESIDENCE, QUEEN ST

Shanty, Camp and Boat Stove.

[From Miramichi Advance of Oct 11.]

Mr George Marquis of Chatham will be looked upon as a benefactor of smelt fishermen, sportsmen and others who may have the good fortune to procure stoves of the new pattern designed by him the first sample of which was put together at his well known shop at Chatham on Tuesday afternoon and shipped yesterday to Nepisiguit. It is to be used in a moose-shooter's camp at Tabusintac and for that purpose as well as for heating and cooking in smelt-fishermen's shanties it is just the thing. It is about 30 inches long, 14 inches from front to back and the same from bottom to top. The bottom, top, door and dampers, etc are of cast iron and the sides and ends are composed of a sheet of 16 gauge sheet steel. It will hold nearly twice as much wood as a star stove while owing to a new and peculiar form adopted in the bottom, it will burn either a small or large quantity of fuel, as may be desired. It may also be fitted to burn coal. There is a draft for forcing the fire and a damper for lessening the heat at will. The top has two pot-holes and these may, by the removal of the dividing centre-piece, which is of the usual form, be converted into an oblong hole for a big boiler or oblong pan. Altogether, the new shanty-stove seems to meet a requirement that is more than local, and the cost, $6, places it within almost everbody's ability to buy. Mr Marquis has just begun to fill orders, and it will be well for those who intend to fish smelts during the coming winter, as well as sportsmen and gunners who want to be comfortable and, at the same time, have a stove on which they can do quite a range of cooking to place their orders with him, as early as possible.

FISH!

Never say you can't get fresh fish in town and that they are all exported. We are offering at retail

FRESH SALMON, MACKEREL, SMELTS, SHAD, HALIBUT, COD, HADDIE, HERRING, ETC.

Telephone orders will be attended to promptly.

W. S. LOGGIE CO., LTD

Jan. 5, 1895.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - MARCH 14, 1895.

The Chatham Public Building.

Can anybody, or will anybody inform a waiting public as to when work is to be resumed on the new Dominion public building in Chatham? It does not seem that a great deal is required to finish it, yet there it hangs—a continuing reminder of the snail-like policy that has characterised its construction ever since it was begun. According to the terms of the contract, it should have been completed much more than a year ago. We have not yet found anybody who can say why it is not finished and occupied. Nothing has seemed to be wanting for months, excepting the fittings for the post office. A large quantity of anthracite coal was put in last fall and the heating apparatus has been kept in full blast all winter, so that even if some mistake or oversight had been made in reference to the post office boxes, etc., there does not seem to have been any necessity for not having the customs and inland revenue offices moved in. If—as there seems some color for believing—the work is being delayed in order that it may be finished with a rush and the building opened as a part of an election boom, it will fall flat as a bit of clap-trap that is too thin not to be understood and appreciated at its true value. Public work should be done on a businesslike basis, and no one can claim that such has been the case in connection with the Chatham public building. Any business concern in New Brunswick, of good commercial rating, that could not have such a building erected and occupied in about a year, would be the subject of such unfavorable comment as would affect its credit because of incompetency, and the continued delay in this case, with all the facilities at the government's command, must mean either inefficiency, or else indifference to intelligent public opinion.

What do they mean?

The people of Hardwick, as well as those of other parts of the contiguous shores, will be surprised over the attitude of some leading speakers at the Bay du Vin railway meeting, towards the proposed Escuminac breakwater. All the same, the breakwater will come in good time. A hundred thousand dollars or more would hardly cover the expenditure for similar works in Gloucester county and yet Northumberland's representative seems afraid of asking for the small sum the much-needed work at Escuminac would cost. Let us keep up the agitation for that breakwater until we get it.

Political Notes.

It will be seen that the gentlemen who have kept the Liberal Association of Northumberland out of active politics for five or six years, have consented to have the secretary call a meeting of the party for the purpose of organizing (we presume reorganizing is intended) and selecting a candidate. What however, is, the meaning of the Liberals of the County being called to reorganise on *Monday* next? How are those of the more remote parishes to get to Chatham on that day without great inconvenience? They must travel either on Saturday or Sunday to get here. Isn't the business somewhat suggestive of the want of forethought and experience which resulted in so many liberals being omitted from the Dominion electoral lists on the final revision a month or two ago? Into what kind of hands has the management of these matters fallen? We are quite sure that if the editor of the World, in whose paper the call first appeared had been consulted, he would have suggested the avoidance of this mistake. Then, the rules of the County Liberal Association do not admit of a candidate for the House of Commons being nominated at such a meeting as that advertised. The meeting, if held next Monday, should be simply one for organization. It should, if occasion require, be followed by one for nomination of a candidate, and ratification might follow. It ought not to be a difficult thing for matters of this kind, the arrangement of which is provided for by a written constitution and rules, to be more correctly and satisfactorily arranged. It was not thus when the Liberal association was a dominant political force in Northumberland.

Hon. Mr. Adams is reported as having held a campaign meeting on the northwest on Saturday afternoon or evening, and it was the first after the prohibition convention in Chatham. The big card of the occasion was a declaration in favor of Mr. Adams' candidacy by Rev. Mr. Bleakney, who was one of the clergymen attending the convention.

Hon. John Costigan who is developing into one of the best campaigners of the coming electoral contest, made a speech in Montreal the other day at one of those so-called non-party complimentary dinners, which are sometimes tendered to great leaders. He said that it was the second time on which he had been tendered a non-political banquet, the other time being at St. John, N. B. Such gatherings, he said, must have a good tendency; there could be no evil consequences coming from them. While the chairman, he said, had correctly described the sphere in which he (the hon. speaker) worked, and had correctly reviewed his position, not as one distinguished in the broader sense of the word, he had never overestimated his own qualifications or ability, and had never put himself forward either as a demagogue or an agitator. (Applause). While he had always been ready to recognize the leading men in public life—the men who shaped and moulded the policy of the country—when it came to practical work on what was within his knowledge, he was as firm as a rock in his own convictions. (Applause.) He had never achieved any great amount of success, or anything that would bring him extraordinary distinction as a humble representative of his constituency, a constituency he had represented for nearly thirty-five years. He had, however, given some evidence that in small matters, and in some important ones, too, he could, without transgressing the lines of reasonable modesty, lay claim to honesty and consistency in his public career as a representative man. (Applause.) He might go back to the time when, in the little parliament of his own province, he took part in one of the great agitations for a change in this country. They might be surprised and disappointed, perhaps, when he told them that he was not one of the fathers of Confederation; he was not one of those who built up this great country, of which we were now so proud. He belonged to that little band of anti-Confederationists in his own province who fired the last shot against the scheme. He belonged at that time to a Parliament that was elected, 22 to 19, to oppose Confederation, and he felt that, being one of the 22, he was not justified in voting for Confederation in that House. That Parliament, however, was not in session a month before the parties were more evenly balanced, and a deadlock ensued, 20 to 20, with the casting votes in favor of the government. He had no hesitation in saying that if he had been moved that early in life by over ambition, he could have occupied the position of Postmaster General in that province, by simply voting to oust the House and carry Confederation. Nearly all his personal friends advised him to take that course, but he said no, he had been elected on a clear issue by his constituents, and he would go back to them as he was elected; and he did. He had some difficulties with the Smith government, but he was bound by the greater principle of Confederation, which had been the issue at the polls, to stand by it. He would willingly have voted to defeat the government of the day, if he could have got a pledge that the question of Confederation would be left where it had been left at the polls and that the ordinary business of the country would be gone on with; but that pledge was not given, and the result was some very questionable procedure from a constitutional point of view. The Smith government had to resign, though having a majority in the House at the time. An appeal was made to the country on the same issue, and, strange to say, only 8 anti Confederationists were returned out of a House of 41, and Confederation became a fact. At the first election afterwards he was asked to become a candidate for his then constituency, but he was met on all sides with opposition, even from Ottawa, on the ground that he was an anti-Confederationist. On nomination day he said to his people that this should be no objection in their eyes; it was true that he had opposed Confederation to the very last in order to give effect to the views of those who elected him; but Confederation had now taken place, we had a new constitution, and he would obey it as loyally as any person who voted for Confederation. He also told the people he thought that the fact he had fought their battle according to their views was a pretty fair guarantee that he would represent them fairly under the new constitution.

He went on to say that he could go to his constituency to-morrow and challenge any man in it to point to a promise or pledge that he had ever made which he had not carried out. He had had some experience in three departments of the Government at Ottawa, and his task had not always been an easy one, but he could challenge anyone in the whole Dominion to point to a single pledge he had ever made to any individual or corporation which he had not carried out. In conclusion he urged everyone to do what he could to promote peace and harmony amongst the different races in the country, and referred to his own successful efforts in this direction in his own province.

Attorney General Blair did not make a speech at the St. John Liberal ratification meeting the other night, although he intended to do so. He has not been in good health of late, which was, doubtless, the reason why he said only a few words. What he did say, however, was to the point. He said he had intended giving himself the pleasure of making a little speech, but he would not be able to do so. He asked the audience to exhibit towards him the kindly feeling they had shown when he arose but allow him to postpone the speech until some subsequent occasion. He would like to have said something about the political situation, but he could not that night. He would like to have remained at home, but he feared some little misrepresentation. The newspapers run by the present candidates had commented on him as the leader of the local government. They had not been just with him, and had dealt, he though somewhat harshly with the local administration. Some of the people might think that when the great political battle came he would have the shadow of a grudge against these leaders, and to disabuse the people of that idea he had gone to the Opera house if only for a moment, to say that he had not. The Liberal party was greater than any leader, and its policy, and its principles were away ahead of their ablest advocates. This was a critical juncture, not only in the Liberal party, but in the history of Canada. We could see before us a Liberal brightness. The Conservative party was riding for a fall. All over Canada there were signs that there would be a Liberal triumph, and if the Liberals got a chance they would rule in a way that the country would approve of. He had no grudge against the editorial writers, who had opposed him, but was prepared to do more for the liberal cause than they had done to discredit him and the provincial government. He was glad to find the party so unanimous, and if there were any who still hesitated to support the two gentlemen who had been selected as candidates let them remember they were not supporting the individual, but the cause. He felt bound up in the success of the Liberal party, under whose rule Canada could be redeemed.

Mr. Blair was loudly applauded as he sat down.

The Toronto News, liberal, has a cartoon, in which Mr. Laurier, the leader of the liberal party, is represented as making love to Miss Canada. J. Israel Tarte, who recently visited New Brunswick stands in dog-like form near Mr. Laurier. Miss Canada answers the leader: "I might possibly learn to love you, Mr, Laurier, if it were not for your singular taste in pets!"

Northumberland Prohibitory Alliance held its political meeting in Chatham last Thursday, the gathering being called to order soon after ten o'clock a. m, The Advocate, whose editor, Mr. W. C. Anslow, is president of the organization, had advertised it extensively, and written a number of stirring editorials which, week after week, indicated that a great movement was afloat for marshaling the forces in the coming Dominion election. The same paper, the week before the meeting of the convention, called upon "Pastors of Churches, Divisions of Sons of Temperance, Lodges of Royal Templars of Temperance, Lodges of I. O. G. Templars, and W. C. T. Unions" to make the announcement of the convention as public as possible, and to appoint delegates to attend it. Then, on the day before the holding of the convention, the worthy president published in his paper one of his well conceived and ably written editorials which have, of late, graced his paper, and given gratifying evidence that age has, by no means, impaired his mental vigor. All who read that particular article were impressed, as much with its broad and liberal scope in treating the subject of choosing a candidate for the House of Commons, as by its graceful diction and logical reasoning. Not only prohibitionists, but friends of temperance—who compose ninety-nine hundredths of the the electors of Northumberland—approved of the doctrine laid down by the president in his editorial, that there should be no hole-and-corner business in connection with the selection of candidates for parliament, and it was, doubtless, because of this seeming proclamation of an open conclave that as many as three or more times the usual number usually attending Alliance assemblages presented themselves at Thursday's meeting of the convention.

The ADVANCE, in view of the religious and moral forces appealed to by the editor-president—knowing that there were twenty-five or thirty clergymen and nearly as many temperance organizations in the County,—sent its leading reporter to the convention. When he entered—it was in the Temperance Hall, Chatham—he found president Anslow in the chair and thirty-eight other gentlemen grouped on the rearward seats, with a considerable unoccupied space between the presiding officer and the other conventioners, the scene suggesting the regulation pictures of the grand Lama and his court, without any intervening Bogdo-lama.

Our reporter's entrance seemed to have been made just at a time when nothing was being said by anyone. He stood inside of the hall. The silence continued. Nearly everybody present did him the honor of looking upon him, and several of the brethren irreverently winked at him. The situation was embarrassing. It dawned upon him that he might have misunderstood the president's inviting editorial of the day before, and that after all, Mr. Anslow didn't mean what he had so eloquently intimated in his protest against hole and corner nominations. In other words, the reporter concluded that he had been inveigled within the conclave by the false light of an invitation that was only a pretence. So he addressed the chair, enquiring as to whether the convention was open to the press, or a private one?

The president said they were just discussing that subject.

The ADVANCE representative then asked how long the president thought it would take the meeting to arrive at a decision.

"Five minutes or so," said the president.

"Have you a messenger you could send to my office to inform me as to how you decide?" said the reporter.

"I don't think we have" said the president, after taking a survey of the three dozen or more interested auditors present.

"One can hardly sit outside in a snowbank awaiting your decision" said the representative of the press,—casting his eyes on several empty benches,—and he left.

During the little dialogue, the reporter saw, with some surprise, among the brethren, two or three gentlemen whose enlistment under the banner of prohibition he had never suspected, one of them being his friend Jedediah, who quietly nodded his head, as much as to say,—"you ought to pretend to be with us," but the reporter opened the door and departed, after which, as Jed. informs us, it was duly tyled by a young man, having a club in his hand, although other persons who were present say they didn't see any club.

Ten minutes later, the editor of the ADVANCE sent a messenger with a very respectful note to the president, humbly requesting information as to whether the press was to be represented at the convention. The messenger returned in due time with the following reply:—

D. G. SMITH, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—The meeting has decided that it is not to be open to press reporters, and no report is to be published, except that provided by its officers.

I remain, yours truly

W. C. ANSLOW, President Nor. Pro. Alliance

Our disappointment over the ADVANCE not being represented at the convention was indeed considerable, but we were of course not only disappointed, but shocked to think that editor Anslow should preside over a secret, press-gagging convention that was engaged in considering the nomination of a candidate to represent Northumberland in parliament, and that, too, after he had, only the day before, pubed his glowing editorial advocating the doctrine—

"We need to be judicious in the choice of a candidate and careful in the way in which he shall be chosen. There should be given to every man an opportunity to speak on the questions of the day and no man should be led to suppose that all he has to do is simply to vote yea or nay. Every voter should be allowed an opportunity of expressing his views in the choice of a candidate. * * * We do not want a system that will place candidates in our hands when they have not been asked for by the people. We want to reach such a stage that we shall have government by the people in which the humblest citizen may help to settle issues which are presented, and to have the opportunity of presenting issues for settlement. We do not want politics to be a despised trade and a government only a shadow."

We sat in the sanctum's solitude and thanked providence that we were not with Jed. and some other freshly converted as well as seasoned prohibitionists, who had compelled brother Anslow, after writing such broad editorial sentiments, to send the press-repressing note we have given above, as a response to our expectation that his convention would be on the lines of his noble writings.

Jed., however, who, with some others, have called to apologise and explain, said he thought the convention realised that it had made a mistake, but all were solemnly pledged not to tell what was said about admitting reporters, or on any other subject discussed.

Jed. said as nothing at all was done at the convention, it ought not to be much harm to give the ADVANCE information as to some things that were said. "After you went out," said he, "a clerical prohibitionist of the most genuine type said some hard things about you, but thought that if you had been invited to remain, you would, no doubt, respect any wish the convention might express as to what part of its business would be reported." He said Rev. Mr. Steel was in favor of admitting the public and so was Mr. Robinson. Mr. W. S. Loggie and Rev. N. McKay moved that all persons who were prohibitionists should be considered members of the convention, that other admissions be made only by vote of those already in and that a guard be set upon the door. This was carried. Jed. further said he had penned the following while this part of the discussion was going on:—

A poor luckless wight—a reporter
Of good meetings a frequent resorter—
Thought the conclave was free,
So he went, do you see,
But was "fired" as if from a mortar.

"I've another verse," said he," on that branch of the convention's doings. I believe several well-known members of temperance orders tried to get in, but the tyler kept them off with his club.—

A namesake of the candidate pure
Whose pledge did swim five months or more,
Made quite a contention
To reach the convention,
But was driven away from the door.

"'Is that true?" we asked. "Yes, said Jed. and that man had more right to be there than I and several others, who are not at all bigoted on the subject of prohibition." Some of them, he said, didn't seem to take any part in the debates, although they were quite loquacious outside. Then he sang:—

A talker with nothing to say
At the meeting that wonderful day
Was little Jack Homer
With a shop on the corner
And a club "device" not far away.

"You don't mean to say," we asked, "that any members of that Club were there, do you?

"Oh no," said he, but the gentleman I refer to gets more of its money than its secretary."

There were several there, with a grin
Suggestive of scriptural Tin,
To whom the injunction
To take, *sans* compunction,
His "stomach-sake" wine was no sin.

But not to be too analytical
There were men there, by far, more political
Than tee-total or christian
And of whose stand on the question
'Twould not do to be anyway critical.

Jed. then proceeded to tell us that a reverend gentleman made a speech in which he declared his belief that the convention shouldn't nominate a candidate. Another clergyman who talked beautifully, he said—reminding him of the Advocate editorials—moved a list of lively resolutions but Jed. said he had heard others very much like them before, and as he was writing some rhymes he didn't pay particular attention to them. The same gentleman also moved a resolution declaring it inexpedient to nominate a candidate but as some of the brethren thought its "head was canted a little towards" (or rather away from) "Biddy" another minister of the same persuasion moved an amendment, which looked not upon either Mr. Mitchell or Mr. Adams with favor. Still another divine further amended, by moving that no candidate be placed in the field by the convention, lest it might contribute to the election of one who neither represented their interests nor possessed their confidence. This was adopted.

"I wrote rhymes as the proceedings advanced" said Jed., and he handed over slips of paper. Here are some of the lines:—

I've a letter said good parson Joe
But its contents I oughtn't to show
For 't'was not sent to me
But its owner you see
In our boat is quite willing to row.

I've another said good, guileless Will,
To the rummies it is a hard pill
And its innocent author
At our cause is no scoffer,
But in politics he has great skill.

An epistle I have said good Nell
Yet about what it says I won't "squeal"
It's entrusted to me
And its writer, you see
Sends it here the convention to feel.

Let the letters you mention be read
The honest conventioners said
But mine isn't mine
Said one astute divine
Then said Will, I will put mine to bed.

Jed. says there was a good deal of talk over the letters and, it became evident that several gentlemen were desirous of steering the convention so as to make it benefit their particular candidate, some, of course, being "Mitchell men" and some "Adams men", and for a time the fires of the caucus blazed luridly. The man who had a letter from Mr. Adams, in which he pledged himself to vote in parliament for prohibition, even though his vote alone would defeat his party, appeared to be on bad terms with that most genial representative, a fact which caused Jed. no little personal perplexity, but he rhymed on, and we suppose he refers to what the bearer of the letter said:—

Mr. A.—my dear friends, you should know,—
And I are not greatly in co,
But of course we must speak
When we meet on the street,
For I wouldn't be any man's foe.

We met t'other day on the street
And, of course, we each other did greet,
And I happened to mention
Our pious intention
In this solemn convention to meet.

And I told him a great resurrection,
Prohibitive, had struck this section,
And he said he would be
True to you and to me,
Even should it defeat his election,

Yes, his talk was so good, that I mention,
I knew it would suit the convention.
So at my inviting
He put it in writing,
To show how sincere his intention.

And you'll see that his pledges ex-parte
Are written so fair and so hearty,
And he says he will start
To drive rum from the land,
Even though it should smash up his party.

"This" said Jed, "seemed to have the same effect on some of the brethren as a few verses of "The Boyne Water" would have on a meeting of Ribbonmen, and I versified as some of them spoke:"

Then St. James in plain language did say,
And with vehemence rattled away,
Charging unkind remarks
And tipsified larks
Against the converted M. A.

Such a man, he declared, wouldn't do
To mail with their temperance crew,
For, if him they trusted,
Their cause would be busted—
His conversion, it being so new.

A staunch liberal—newly converted—
After what good St. James had asserted
Said, "can we take A's word
After what we have heard
Of his acts, which our cause have perverted?

"There is, sirs, a candidate sober,
Who a letter did write last October,
Which says prohibition
Just fits his position
And will when th' elections are over."

They know the M. P. was so wily,
He had written that letter, so slyly,
To scoop this convention
Is was his intention,
But his scheme would be knocked very highly.

"We are, sir, in fighting condition,
And the honorable Peter's position,
Is a pledge five month's old,
And his word good as gold
Is more suited to my prohibition;

For 40 long years I have known him,
And oft times did politically stone him;
But I never have heard
He went back on his word,
So let us assume that we own him."

Jed. says that this speaker declaimed with great vehemence and sincerity, due no doubt to his recent conversion to the doctrine of prohibition and practice of teetotalism, but the president's love for him as a convert to "the cause," was overcome by his sense of duty, as he understood it—Our rhymer continues:—

Then the Grand Lama, up in the chair,
Seemed to think, in the wood pile, somewhere,
Was a liberal nigger
A mighty sight bigger
Than the Tory one Willie had there.

So he—as the meeting's great Warder—
Claimed the speaker had gone o'er the border;
In fact, was not treating
The theme of the meeting
And, therefore, was quite out of order.

This greatly encouraged the bearer of one of the letters, for Jed. continues:—

Then Willie, who'd die for the cause,
Said—as he looked round for applause—
That Adams' pledge
Was square on its edge,
While Mitchell's was faulty as flaws.

The ex-president of one of the big political party associations thought it was his duty to make the president hold the scales of justice evenly:—

Big chief William here rose—a good talker
Though not the most elegant walker—
And said to the chair,
If it sought to be square,
It should not of fair play be a mocker.

You stopped, but just now, do you see,
The speech of my friend Mr. F.,
But you freely let run
Your unorderly chum,
Who of order is out more than he.

And so, the deliberations went on, the adherents of the two gentlemen who are supposed to monopolise Northumberland's candidacy for the House of Commons, waging war upon each other and giving parry and thrust until:—

Up rose the amused William K.
And said, "I've enjoyed, much, the fray;
For though nothing's been done
I've not had such fun
For many and many's a day.

It is not clear what Jed means by the following:—

Then said Magnus, "our scouts' been a fishin'
And they tell us there is a petition
By means of a plot
To turn 'Tommy Rot'
From his Scott Act judicial position."

Up spake then the newly-converted—
"Such calamity should be averted;
If t'were done, it would not
Be alone 'Tommy Rot'
But 'the cause' would be very much hurted.

"He's our pet—our bulwark is he
Our delectable Tom R. O. T.—
If he's fired from there
It won't be by Blair,
But by our own boss M. P. P.

"So for practical politics shout!
If t'is done you can canvass and tout
For stern retribution
And our great constitution,
Should 'Tommy Act' be fired out."

We hope Jed. has not imposed upon us, by stating anything that is incorrect or withholding any material facts. We believe our own reporter—had the convention acted more in accord with enlightened practice—would have furnished a more sober and, perhaps, sensible account of the meeting, but as he was shut out, we have been obliged to do the next best thing, and present the foregoing, for which Jed. really has our thanks.

The "Official" Report.

There is something of what the vulgar call, "gall" in a body of men practically telling the newspapers that they are not fit to report their proceedings, and then seeking admission to the press with their cooked "official" report. There was, evidently, much said in the convention that would not bear the light which a genuine report would let in upon it, and perhaps those controlling it were wise, in their own interests, in conducting it as a star chamber. It seemed to take them a good while to determine just what they would give out as an account of their proceedings, for what follows reached this office after the foregoing had been more than two days in type, or, to be exact—on Tuesday 12th, although it is dated 7th. We make room for it, as it puts the best possible face on the affair, but evidently conceals more than it discloses.

CHATHAM, N. B., March 7th 1895.

Northumberland County Prohibition Alliance meeting convened in the Temperance Hall, Chatham, on Thursday at 10 o'clock a. m.

Pres. W. C. Anslow in the chair.

Rev. N. McKay offered prayer.

Mr. Anslow explained why the committee of Alliance on political action failed to perform their duty, in not providing a prohibition candidate.

He then declared the meeting open to take any action they may see fit.

The question as to who was to be considered members of the convention was discussed by Messrs. McKay, Crisp, Steel, and Falconor.

Secty. W. R. Robinson, by request, read the notice calling the meeting.

Mr. Robinson and Rev. Geo. Steel favored the public being admitted.

After considerable discussion the following was moved by W. S. Loggie and seconded by Rev. N. McKay.

Resolved. That all present who are Prohibitionists be considered members of this convention; that any person hereafter seeking admission be admitted by vote, that the secretary take the names of all present and that a guard be appointed.

Carried.

Mr. D. Anderson was appointed guard.

The secretary called the roll and the following prohibitionists answered to their names.

W C Anslow, Rev Jas Crisp, W R Robinson, W J Miller, D P McLachlan, Rev. N McKay, Geo Reid, Geo Lounsbury, S McLeod, Geo N Clark, Thos Clark, W S Loggie, R B Bennett, Rev Geo Steel, Wm Kerr, James Falconor, John Menzies, Rev R Watson, W. R. Gould, Wm Johnstone sr, Alex Leishman, Geo Haynes, John Hosford, T W Crocker, Geo Stewart, Edw Ruddock, D Anderson, Rev W J Blakney, Hugh Lamont, Robert Jessiman, Mr. Colter, Jas J Pierce, Mathew Russell, P Manderson, Rev Jos McCoy, H Pallen, P Gunn, Mr Mather, Ben Hubbard and Miss Sheriff.

On motion it was resolved that only results of our deliberations be made public, and that no one report the same except the secretary.

Rev. Mr. Crisp moved a series of resolutions.

After a lengthy preamble, the following as amended was carried.

Resolved. That while we recognize the great need of an advanced temperance representative for this County, we do not at this time consider it advisable to put a candidate holding our views into the field.

Further Resolved. That we do deeply deplore the fact that should we at this time put a candidate holding our views into the field it is just possible that it may facilitate the election of an individual who would not represent our interests, but lend his influence in the opposite direction.

The former resolution was adopted by a vote of 20 yeas, 12 nays. The latter by a vote of 18 yeas, 11 nays. A large number did not vote in either case.

The following resolution was moved by Rev. Geo. Steel seconded by W. S. Loggie.

"That this convention views it as a matter of sincere regret that neither of the candidates for the House of Commons is entitled to the support of the prohibition vote.

Therefore Resolved: That as both candidates have given promises in favor of prohibition, the members of this convention be left free to follow their own party alliances.

After considerable discussion on the above by Revds. Crisp, McCoy, Steel, Blakney, McKay and Loggie, Crocker, Robinson, Bennett and Lamont, the vote was taken and the resolution was defeated.

Rev Jos. McCoy moved the following resolution, seconded by W. R. Robinson:

"Whereas this convention has decided that at present it is inexpedient to nominate a third candidate for the House of Commons in the interests of prohibition, and whereas the candidates claiming the suffrages of the temperance people of this county have put into documentary form their attitude to the temperance cause

Resolved That a committee of five be appointed to examine the said documents, and report to this meeting, with such recommendations as they deem advisable.

After a lengthy discussion the above was put to the meeting and lost.

Mr. R. B. Bennett moved seconded by Mr. T. W. Crocker

That the communications from the candidates be referred to a committee of the whole. On call of yeas and nays, it was decided carried.

Motion to adjourn for dinner was put and carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by the president.

Minutes of the previous session read and confirmed.

The matter of having the communications from the candidates considered by a committee of the whole in accordance with a resolution passed the previous session was then brought up. The gentleman who had Mr. Mitchell's letters, explained that they were private letters and he was only authorized to place them in the hands of a committee of five. The person who had Mr. Adams' letter did not consider it of a private nature, but would submit it to the convention if Mr. Mitchell's was also. After some discussion the motion to submit them to a committee of five was reconsidered and carried. The following were appointed as a committee to report on said letters. Rev. Jos. McCoy, W R Robinson, W S Loggie, T W Crocker and Wm Kerr, who submitted the following report and recommendation.

Mr. President and members.

Letters from Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Adams were read and pronounced to be authentic documents. We have examined Mr. Adams' document and find that should the prohibition vote come up in parliament he would vote yea, for it, even if by doing so his party would be defeated.

Mr. Mitchell's document indicates he shall certainly be guided by the majority, and if a plebiscite in favor of prohibitory laws is carried by a majority, that he will do all he can to advocate the cause. And, since this County has adopted the prohibitory measure, he will do what he can as a member of parliament to sustain the law, by act and sentiment. Your committee recommend, in view of the evenness of the claims of the two candidates we can make no special recommendation.

W. S. LOGGIE, Sect'y to Committee.

On motion the above was received and adopted without division.

Rev. N. McKay brought the matter up about candidates dispensing liquors at the polls on election days, followed by Mr. J. J. Pierce, Rev Mr. Crisp and W. C. Anslow. The following resolution was moved by Mr. Geo. Steel, seconded by Mr Geo, N. Clark:

That this convention of temperance workers, recognizing that the Canada Temperance Act has been adopted by a majority of the electors of the county, would respectfully request both political parties to discountenance the use of liquors in every form in the ensuing election campaign.

Carried.

The Rev N McKay moved, seconded by Mr Geo Lounsbury.

That a committee of five be appointed with power to appoint representatives in every polling district to discountenance the use of liquors on polling day, and if any violations occur to collect evidence of the illegal use of strong drink, at or near the polling, with a view to the vigorous prosecution of offenders.

Carried.

The following were appointed on the above. Mr. T. W. Crocker Rev. Jos McCoy, W. R. Robinson, Alex Leishman, and Jas J. Pierce

The chairman said it was reported that efforts were being made to have Police Magistrate, Col S. U. McCulley dismissed. Rev. Mr. McKay moved, seconded by Rev Mr. Crisp, that a committee be appointed to make a presentation of the matters as affecting Mr. McCulley before the proper authorities.

Carried.

Committee as follows: Revds. McKay, Crisp, and W. S. Loggie, D. P. McLachlan and Geo. N. Clark.

Some discussion arose as to the report and recommendation of the committee on communications from candidates for the House of Commons, participated in by W. S Loggie, W. Crocker, Wm. Kerr, W. R. Robinson, Rev. Jos McCoy, Rev. N. McKay, Rev. Geo. Steel, R. B. Bennett, M. Russell, and Geo. N. Clark.

Mr R. B. Bennett moved, seconded by Mr. M Russell, that the said report be reconsidered.

On call of ayes and nays it was carried.

Mr. Bennett moved, seconded by Mr. M Russell, that the report be received and adopted; but that the recommendation be not complied with. Carried.

There being no other matter before the convention, a motion to adjourn was put and carried.

W. R. ROBINSON, Sect'y to Alliance.

[Advocate.]

That Prohibition (?) Convention.

"The convention held in Chatham on Thursday last was not by any means confined to Prohibitionists, the majority seemed rather to be composed of men whose unusual presence were for the purpose of endeavoring to get from the convention its endorsement of Mr. Mitchell and the condemning of Mr. Adams thinking it might influence votes in the former's favor. There were different grades of politicians present. There were men present who were first Prohibitionists irrespective of party, there were Liberals and Liberal Conservatives (though the latter were few in number in comparison with the Liberals present), there were those present who had none other politics than Peter Mitchell, and who had and would follow him no matter what policy he advocated, there were some who professed to be Liberal Conservatives ye who were willing and eager to pass a resolution which apparently was condemnatory of Mr. Adams, and quite willing to join with the Liberals in passing such a vote.

"With such a conglomeration of opposing forces it is hardly to be wondered that nothing was done towards carrying out the purpose for which the Alliance was originally formed or in accordance with its declaration of principles, and the meeting resolved itself into a struggle as to which political party should get the better of its opponents to aid their candidate in the coming struggle."

Brother Anslow's inexperience in the ways of the politicians, who have made him a president and let him play at hobby horse, while they have made use of him and his principles and paper, now leads him to show that he is cross over his tardy discovery of what hundreds of people knew before his convention was held. Every man has his price, and the gratifying of an ambition to be thought a leader is, we presume, as potent with some as more solid considerations, in the way of reward. To be neither a senator, nor a prohibition candidate is indeed disappointment, but to find that, in the supreme moment when "the purpose for which the Alliance was originally formed" was to be consummated, the fold of the innocents was invaded by the wolves of political partizanship, in spite of "its declaration of principles," is indeed terrible! The wail of the Advocate over disappointed hopes and its carping reference to the leading features of its editor's convention, sufficiently suggest the reasons why the intelligent press was shut out of that wonderful secret conclave.

The Hat was Forgotten.

Even "the hat" seems to have been forgotten at brother Anslow's big convention, for he thus wails in the closing paragraph, but one, of his editorial on the subject:

"The meeting then adjourned, not a politician present considering it his duty to ask whether there was any expense attending the meeting or offering to pay his share of same."

The "politicians" will doubtless wonder where the "expense" came in. Was not the conclave a secret one for the promotion of temperance in the land? And wasn't it held in a Temperance Hall—a temple devoted to temperance? Surely no charge was made for the hall! It is not to be supposed that the refreshments went beyond water, so there could not have been much expense incurred under that head. If the tyler had no club there was no expense on armory account. If any of the politicians had "a tank" they could not very well charge it to the convention fund, so anything in that line was free. As to horse hire, brother Anslow and his usual Alliance satellites would never think of asking to have their livery outfit paid for. Besides, come to think of it, the whole thing was got up by the Alliance, and everybody there went on the invitation of that distinguished body of reformers. Surely they wouldn't want those who went to help them with the show to pay an admission fee. Our friend, Jed., says it was the best free show he was ever at, but if he had known the Magnus was going to charge anything for it, there would have been a fly in the ointment of his enjoyment.

The Manitoba Schools Case.

OTTAWA, March 4.

In argument before the cabinet in support of the Manitoba Catholics' demand for remedial legislation in regard to their schools, Mr. Ewart read a number of affidavits to prove that in the by-election in St. Francis Xavier, which resulted in the Greenway party obtaining power, promises were made that separate schools and the use of French officially would not be abolished. Mr. Ewart's argument was that the defeat of the Conservative candidate resulted from these promises being made. His next point rested on alleged promises made by Greenway government, after their accession to power, to the Archbishop and others. The act of 1890, he said, violated the pledges given, and the Greenway government were guilty of an abnegation of all truth and honor. Their conduct was base, cowardly and heartless, and, in Mr. Ewart's opinion, Canada would not be a fit place for honest men to live in were they not aroused by the relation of such profidious action. Coming to his next point, Mr. Ewart contended that, even were there no promises, the Catholics were entitled to relief. He based this, first, on individual liberty. It was no part of the duty of the state to declare what system of religion should be taught in the sch