BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at the following rates:

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Advertisements either than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *five cents* per line nonpareil, (or twenty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *two cents* per line (or *twenty* cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of $6·75 an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior advantages to advertisers. Address

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham N. B

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

O. N. C.—Ladies who want white cotton should not fail to sample the "O. N. C." at Mr. B. Fairey's, Newcastle.

POPULAR EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.—The last of the evening entertainments of the present season will be held in St. Mary's School Room on Tuesday evening next, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock. An interesting and attractive programme is being prepared, and an enjoyable evening may be expected. Admission 10 cents.

HEAVY SNOW FALL.—From twenty to twenty-four inches of snow fell on Thursday and Thursday night of last week, rendering travel by the roads or railways very difficult. The Quebec Express did not reach Chatham Junction until about ten on Friday morning, while the accommodation going south did not leave Newcastle until after six o'clock in the evening.

THE HI HENRY MINSTRELS, whose reputation is excellent as a large and strong combination, are to perform in Chatham for one night while making the journey between the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. The opportunity will be a good one no doubt to witness a first-class performance in the variety and minstrel line. Reserved seats may be secured from the plan of the Hall at Mackenzie's Drug Store up to half past six on Monday evening. Secure them this week.

FIRE.—On Monday evening of last week about six o'clock fire was discovered in the cellar of Mrs. C. F. Bourne's residence, Newcastle. An alarm turned the fire department of the town out, but before water was got on from the engine the smouldering flames were extinguished by water carried in buckets. The fire is said to have been caused by carelessness in thawing out a frozen up pump-pipe in the cellar. No insurance.

PERSONAL.—Coun. R. Flanagan has returned from a trip to Halifax whither he went very quietly last week after an interesting ceremony at the pro Cathedral, Chatham. We join heartily with his numerous other friends in wishing him and his fair bride every happiness.

Mr Warren C. Winslow and one of St. John's well known society belles are the subject of an interesting notice in another column. They are to take up their residence in Chatham where Mr. Winslow is already favorably known and to which his bride will be heartily welcomed.

FARM MACHINERY, ETC.—The large number of our readers who have dealt with the North Shore Agencies of Messrs. Johnston & Co. will be glad to learn by advertisement in another column that Mr. Hildebrand has purchased the business as therein announced. Under that gentleman's management the business has assumed large proportions in this and the adjoining Province of Quebec and we are quite sure that it will increase in patronage and favor among our farming friends, now that Mr. Hildebrand has sole control of it.

Hi Henry's Minstrels.

Owing to misunderstanding on the part of the management at the St. Quinten Opera, parties who secured seats in advance found them occupied when they arrived at the Hall. As the advance sale for Henry's Minstrels will be large we are requested to say that those engaging seats by number according to the plan to be seen at Mackenzie's can rely on having them reserved.

Curling.

Sixteen members of the Chatham Curling Club, divided into four rinks, went to Bathurst last week and played a friendly game with four rinks belonging to the Club of that place on Thursday, coming out victorious by six points. The result shows that the Bathurst curlers are well able to take care of themselves, although they compose the junior club of the Province, for the Chatham men not only represent the earliest curling organization of Canada, but have a well-established reputation as masters of the game. The Chatham visitors speak in the highest terms of Bathurst hospitality and say they were treated to a genuine curlers' welcome, received curlers' fair play and saw the best curling rink they have yet played in in New Brunswick. When the Bathurst men come for "satisfaction"—which we hope will be soon—they will find our men anxious to show their appreciation of the good time they enjoyed with them, and ready to accord them the position in the play which their skill and love of the game entitle them to.

ST. JOHN CURLERS AT MIRAMICHI.

Four rinks of the St. Andrew's Club, St. John, arrived at Newcastle on Tuesday morning and played against four rinks of the Newcastle Club. The result was as follows,—

NEWCASTLE.	ST. JOHN.
C. S. Ramsay,	R. R. Ritchie,
Wm. Stables,	E. H. Turnbull,
Jas. Davidson,	J. M. Johnston,
Jas. Brown, *Skip* 17.	A. L. Law, *Skip* 17.
J. J. Anslow,	W. Stewart,
H. E. Parker,	J. B. Watson,
W. A. Park,	W. C. Whittaker,
T. Crocker, *Skip* 17.	F. P. C. Gregory, *Skip* 27
J. Morrisey,	R. K. Jones,
Wm. Herriman,	J. L. Thomas.
E. Lee Street,	M. L. Harrison,
Jas. Fairey, *Skip* 6.	Alex. Watson, *Skip* 18
Joseph Russell,	H. W. Barker.
John Robinson,	A. C. Jardine,
R. Beckwith,	James A. Kimball,
John Ferguson, *Skip* 19	S. S. DeForest, *Skip* 16

making a victory of nineteen points for the St. John men.

Yesterday morning, the St. Andrew's men came to Chatham for a match against the Chatham Club. The players and results were as follows,—

ST. JOHN.	CHATHAM.
R. R. Ritchie,	M. Hocken,
E. H. Turnbull,	H. P. Marquis,
J. M. Johnston,	Alex. Brown,
A. L. Law, *Skip* 22,	D. Chesman, *Skip* 18.
R. K. Jones,	A. Harris,
J. L. Thomas,	R. A. Lawlor,
M. L. Harrison,	Arthur Johnston,
Alex. Watson, *Skip* 12,	D. G. Smith *Skip* 20.
Wm. Stewart,	Geo. I. Wilson,
J. B. Watson,	A. J. Loggie,
W. C. Whittaker,	Wm. Johnston,
F. P. C. Gregory, *Skip* 20,	W. Wilson, *Skip* 13
H. W. Barker,	T. Crimmen,
A. C. Jardine,	Geo. Watt,
Geo. A. Kimball,	Jas. Johnston,
S. S. DeForest, *Skip* 12,	D. M. Loggie *Skip* 11

The St. John men were, therefore, victorious by four points. The visitors heartily enjoyed the game and the best of feeling and good-fellowship prevailed throughout the day.

That Resolution of Censure.

We have been asked from several quarters why there was nothing said in the report of proceedings of the late Session of the Municipal Council in reference to the vote of censure on the editor of the ADVANCE, moved at the previous July session and held over as stated in the report of proceedings of the first day of the late session. All we know of the matter is that the gentleman attacked was not present at the July Session and it is probable that Coun. Bamford, who moved in the matter, was induced by his colleague Coun. Freeze, to believe that the resolution would pass without discussion, before its cowardly and mischievous character was realised. When friends of decency and fair play suggested that it was unfair to attack a man behind his back, the Council decided to allow the resolution to lie over, so that Mr. Smith could be heard in his own defence. That, however, was just what the Newcastle lobbyists of the Council did not want. When questioned on the subject by the Warden at Mr. Smith's request, the mover said he could not answer until he consulted Coun. Freeze (his mentor.) When Coun. Freeze appeared he was as meek as any other poltroon who incites weaker men than himself to do what he is afraid to do in person. The result was that Couns. Bamford and Freeze—after mature deliberation, no doubt—decided that it was best for themselves and those who had inspired *them* to let the editor of the ADVANCE alone. They belong to the class who are ready to abuse and slander a man when his back is turned, but sneak away at his approach. Blissfield must be easily satisfied when it sends such a pair to Newcastle to represent it.

Our Roads and Streets.

The condition of the roads and streets in town and country requires the attention of Commissioners and Surveyors, who, no doubt, are calling for the services of persons liable to do such labor, in order that the snow blockade may be overcome and even respectable "going" secured. It is at such seasons as this now upon us that statute labor may be made of some benefit to the country, to balance the statute labor evaded, half done, or wasted in summer. Officers who have not moved in the matter should lose no time in doing so, as the law contemplates road work in winter as well as in summer. Sections 42 and 43 of Chapter 68, Consolidated Statutes provide as follows,—

42. The Surveyors in their districts during the winter season, when necessary, shall summon so many of the inhabitants liable to do statute labour, as they may think fit, to attend with shovels, and under the directions of such Surveyors to haul or shovel snow, and assist to break the roads; and so many of the inhabitants having horses or teams, as they think necessary, to attend on the roads, and break the same in the snow with such horses or teams, not exceeding four days in each winter, nor more than three miles from their own dwelling, such work not to be deducted from their statute labour for the current year; any person not attending either in person or by a good and sufficient substitute, or refusing to work, shall pay one dollar for each day's neglect, and two dollars per day for not attending or refusing to work with his horse and team as aforesaid, to be recovered as prescribed in the thirty-fourth Section, and applied by the Commissioners to breaking or repairing the roads; the Surveyors, in performing the duty imposed by this Section, shall be subject to the orders of the Commissioners; provided however, that the Surveyors in their respective districts may perform the several duties required of them by this Section without being specially ordered or directed by the Commissioners so to do.

43. The powers of the Commissioners and Surveyors of Roads shall, in their respective Parishes, Districts, and subdistricts, extend to the parts of the great roads or communication passing through the same; and the necessary repairs, the clearing out of obstructions, and the breaking down and shovelling of the snow, shall be done under their authority, subject to the same conditions, liabilities penalties and forfeitures that are hereinbefore particularly set forth, provided that no such Commissioners or Surveyors shall have power to alter any great road.

Our town Commissioner would do well to exercise the authority vested in him even more fully than he has already done. A good deal of work is required just now.

Restigouche County Council.

A correspondent, who is rather late in writing, sends the following,—

The Annual Meeting of the Restigouche County Council was held in the Court House, Dalhousie, on Tuesday 20th Jan. at 12 o'clock noon.

The following Councillors were present.

Addington—W. W. Doherty and A. E. Alexander.

Dalhousie—Jas. Moffat and John Mc Neish.

Colborne—Geo. White and R. Connacher.

Durham—Thos. Hayes and John Culligan.

A protest was filed against the return of the Durham Councillors by Chas. McAllister, for bribery and corruption and other charges.

Mr. Barbarie appeared on behalf of Hayes and Culligan, and Mr. Murray of Campbellton on behalf of the Petitioner.

The protest was finally withdrawn, they finding that the charges contained in it could not be sustained, and also the feeling of the Council being in favour of the Councillors-elect.

Coun. Doherty was called to the chair.

Coun. Moffat was nominated as Warden and was unanimously elected; and briefly returned thanks.

The following Committees were appointed.—

Accounts—Couns. Doherty, McNeish and Connacher.

Returns—Couns. Alexander, White and Hayes.

Public Lands and Building—Couns. McNeish, Alexander and the Warden.

The Council then proceeded to the passing of accounts and returns.

The work of the Session was brought to a close on Thursday evening.

Coun. Hayes was called to the chair.

On motion of Coun. Doherty, a vote of thanks was tendered Warden Moffat for the able and dignified manner in which he presided over the meeting.

Council then adjourned *sine die*.

Ottawa Notes and News.

The public accounts show most conclusively that while the revenue of the country has decreased by $4,000,000 the annual controllable expenditure has advanced by $2,000,000.

Mr. Bourinot, clerk of the House of Commons, is of the opinion that when Mr. Daly of Halifax is appointed Deputy Speaker, he should not vote on party questions.

There is every indication of a stand-up fight on the temperance question between the two political parties. This session a question of vital importance affecting the issue of the Liberal policy has been determined upon. It is calculated to advance the true interests of the temperance cause, and will be made public before the session is very old.

Strong deputations from all parts of Ontario are expected at Ottawa to urge the Dominion Government to reimburse municipalities for aid to railways for local purposes, which are now declared Dominion railways. They say that Quebec has received such reimbursement and why not Ontario?

The Orangemen will not introduce their bill this session.

Senator Alexander is bound to have the Minister of the Interior, Macpherson's pride humbled, and gives notice that he will call the attention of the Senate to the fact that a Speaker's portrait having been placed in the corridors, calculated from the enormity of its dimensions, and from want of its uniformity with those of former speakers, to bring this branch of Legislature into public derision.

There is a general movement among both political parties at this onslaught upon a vain cabinet Minister.

Mr. Burns, M. P., reached Ottawa on Thursday last.

A special of 8th to the *Telegraph* says,—It is understood that Pascal Poirrier will be appointed Senator vice Muirhead of New Brunswick, and Gelinas, of La Minerve, chief translator for parliament, is to succeed Poirrier as postmaster of the House of Commons. There is little doubt that Poirrier has won in the senatorial race, though the government press make no announcement. The same paper says editorially,—

"The French Acadians are pluckily fighting their battle for the succession to Senator Muirhead's seat. Mr. Mitchell's influence with the government is understood to be put forth to obtain the appointment for one of his prominent English-speaking supporters in Northumberland. The contest is so sharp that there is little probability of any appointment being made till after the session, unless a compromise between the respective factions is effected."

The Dominion revenue for January increased $124,000 over January of last year while the expenditure increased $380,000 for the same period. For seven months of the financial year ending January 31st, the revenue decreased $380,000 and the expenditure increased $1,486,845.

The Court of Queen's Bench has decided against the Ontario Tory conspirators. It is expected the conspirators will appeal.

The Great Attraction at New Orleans.

The vast crowd of strangers attracted to the great World's Exposition of Industry at New Orleans, looked with delight at the fairness which marked the 178th Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, on January 13th, last. It resulted that ticket No. 15,965 drew the first capital prize of $75,000, and was held by Mr. Thomas M. Thornton, a prominent banker of Shelbyville, Ill., who collected it through the Third National Bank, of St. Louis, Mo.; No. 57,741 drew the second prize of $25,000, and it was sold in fifths (each at $1.00), one to H. E. Browne, of Fairmount, Ind., who collected it through the Fairmount Bank; one to Daniel Shutt, of Chicago, Ill., who collected it in person; another to Lee Sampson, Sigourney, Iowa; and the remaining portions were scattered elsewhere. No. 5,153 drew the third prize of $10,000, sold also in fifths; two-fifths collected through Exchange Bank of Dallas, Texas, for Mr. A. E. Hall, salesman for Sanger Bros., Dallas, and Mr. Fred Cheadle, also of Dallas; one to O. J. Ferris, of Cincinnati, Ohio; one other to Louis H. Kaichau, of Messrs. Stix, Krouse & Co., all of Cincinnati; and so it went with $252,500 worth of fortune flying in all directions. Next (the 178th) drawing will be on Tuesday, March 10th, 1885, of which Mr. M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will give all information on application. Be wise in due time.

Parliament.

Parliamentary business has amounted to very little during the past week.

On Tuesday 3rd—

In reply to Mr. Hesson, Postmaster General Carling said that it was not the intention of the government to reduce the price of postage stamps to two cents per half ounce during the present session.

Mr. Landry (Montmagny) moved for copies of all orders in council, etc., and in relation to the selection of the shortest and best line for a railway between the present terminus of the C. P. Railway and one of the sea ports of the Maritime Provinces. Carried.

The House was less than an hour in session.

On Wednesday, 4th,—

Hon. Mr. Blake asked whether any proposals or suggestions have been made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to the government or any Minister for any pecuniary relief or for postponing or any alteration in the status of the government mortgage, or for the freeing of any pledged property; or for purchase by or surrender to the government of any lands or for the surrender of the undertaking to the government, or for any change of any kind, and if so, what is the existing condition of affairs.

Sir John said there were no written suggestions made by the Canadian Pacific to members of the government for pecuniary relief or changes in their agreements. As for verbal suggestions he did not think they were called upon to speak as to whether the Government had received them or not.

Hon. Mr. Blake (immediately)—But you have.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell moved for a copy of all correspondence between the government of Canada and the several governments of the Australian and Tasmanian colonies, or any one acting on their behalf, in relation to establishing of a more direct communication and extension of trade between these colonies and Canada. Carried.

The House sat less than two hours.

On Thursday, 5th,—

Several petitions against mutilating the Scott Act were introduced.

Hon. Mr. Costigan, replying to Mr. Tupper, said the Government could not see why they should assume the responsibility of indemnifying parties who prosecuted the Scott Act, but failed in their prosecution, solely because the proclamation of the act was held by the courts to be irregular.

Hon. Mr. Blake's question about Sir Charles Tupper elicited from Sir John the answer that he resigned the portfolio of Railways on Dominion Day last; that Hon. Mr. Pope had been acting in his place; that a successor would be appointed before long. He also added that the parliamentary librarianship had been vacant one year and will be filled soon.

Some fifteen motions for papers were carried. The principal of these were seven for Mr. Blake asking for papers respecting various matters affecting the Canadian Pacific; Mr. Cameron (Huron) moved two for papers respecting the submission of the Dominion License Act to the Supreme Court and list of officials appointed under this Act; Sir Richard Cartwright moved for a statement of expenditure on capital account since Dominion Day last; Hon. Mr. Laurier moved for papers respecting the resignation of Chief Justice Meredith of Quebec and for all correspondence respecting the Quebec terminus of the Canadian Pacific.

The House sat for less than two hours.

On Friday, 6th, numerous petitions in reference to the Scott Act were presented.

Sir John moved the appointment of a special committee to take into consideration and report upon the alleged necessity of the adoption of a bankruptcy act.

Hon. Mr. Blake argued that it was a proper question for the Government to deal with and to introduce a measure or not as they thought best.

Mr. Casgrain said that his experience was that this committee was a first-rate plan for shirking the whole case. The committee was large, and it would be very difficult to get a quorum together. If a committee was to be appointed it should report from time to time.

Hon. Mr. Mills said that this action of the government was an acknowledgment of incapacity on the part of the administration of the day.

Mr. Casey said that when in England Sir John declared himself in favor of a bankruptcy law, but was not able to carry it out, he said, through the thick-headedness of his supporters, who were chiefly composed of a rural population.

Mr. Curran spoke in favor of an insolvency act.

The motion was carried.

Sir Leonard Tilley, replying to Mr. Cameron, (Middlesex), said that the government would not legislate affecting private banks, brokers, etc., this session, but would affecting mutual benevolent societies.

Nineteen motions for papers and correspondence were passed with little or no discussion, seven of which were by Mr. Blake, the whole of which were intended to procure information for subsequent action. The only motion of immediate general interest was one by Mr. Mulock (Liberal) for copies of all minutes of council not already laid before Parliament relating to the so called fishery question, from 1st July, 1867, up to the time of the signing of the Washington Treaty.

Sir John said that he understood that all papers were years ago brought down, but if there were any papers they could be named.

Mr. Mulock then read from past sessional papers showing that the Macdonald government of 1872-73 had represented to the British government that the money payment by the United States for the use of Canadian fisheries was not so desirable as reciprocal trade relations. He said this paper had never been brought down and it was desirable that, if it were true, then this paper and suggestions contained therein would have a valuable bearing upon the present condition of matters affecting the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty.

Hon. Peter Mitchell presented a petition to introduce a bill to incorporate a company for building a railway bridge across the St. John river near Fredericton. It was signed by Thos. Temple.

The House sat for three hours today.

The House did not sit on Saturday, 7th.

On Monday, 9th,—

There was the usual budget of petitions favorable to increased prohibitory tendency of the Scott Act.

Mr. Robertson (Hamilton) introduced a bill declaring it a misdemeanor to leave unguarded and exposed holes cut in the ice on any navigable or frequented waters.

Hon. Mr. Costigan, replying to Mr. Gault, said the government intend to amend the law respecting the stamping of canned goods.

Sir John, replying to Mr. Blake, said it was not the present intention of the government to introduce a measure this session respecting the Canadian Pacific.

Sir John, replying to Mr. Farrow, said the government intended to introduce special legislation dealing with dynamite outrages.

A debate sprung up on a motion for papers praying for the refund of bonuses paid by Ontario municipalities in aid of railways, which are now used for Dominion purposes or tributary to such. This is a question of great interest in Ontario, where the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk have been allowed by the Dominion government to absorb roads built with local funds and for local purposes. The motion was carried.

Mr. Blake moved for copies of departmental instructions and correspondence on the subject of the apportionment of sea lots to individuals desiring to place lobster traps in the open sea off the coast of Prince Edward Island. He explained that the government had been apportioning lots beyond what was believed to be their jurisdiction and it was desirable to know what the instructions issued were. The motion was carried.

Mr. McDonald (Kings) moved for copies of all correspondence of the government, or any member thereof, relating to the placing of piers and procuring of steam tugs at Capes Traverse and Tormentine, to facilitate the winter crossing of mails and passengers to and from Prince Edward Island. One of the annual debates upon the matter sprang up, participated in by the mover, also Messrs Hackett, Wood, Landry and Dr. Jenkins. The latter described this as a burning question with the Island, but the House interrupted with "No—its a freezing one." The burden of the speeches was that facilities for crossing were no better than twenty years ago and that steamers should be placed en route to remove the inefficiency of the present service. Mr. Wood urged the claims of the Cape Tormentine Railway for a government subsidy, and said he intended to press for this subsidy again this session. The motion was carried.

The House adjourned after a three hour session.

The Real Ruler of Men.

"The pen is the only sceptre which is never broken. The only real master is he who controls the thoughts of men. The maker of words is master of the thinker who only uses them. In this domain he has no rival. He stands at the fountain head of thought, science, civilization. He is controller of all minds—to him all who talk, think, write or print pay ceaseless and involuntary tribute. In this sense, Noah Webster is the all-shaping, all-controlling mind of this hemisphere. He grew up with his country, and largely by his Spelling Book and Dictionaries, he moulded the intellectual character of her people. Not a man has sprung from her soil, on whom he has not laid his all-forming hand. His principles of language have tinged every sentence that is now, or ever will be uttered by an American tongue. His genius has presided over the language of the whole nation. It is universal, omnipotent, omnipresent. No man can breathe the air of the continent and escape it. The sceptre which the great lexicographer wields so unquestionably, was most worthily won. It was not inherited, it was achieved. It cost a life-struggle for an honest, brave, unfaltering heart—a clear, serene intellect. No propitious accident favored his progress. The victory was won after a steady trial of sixty years."

Rural Deanery Meeting and Choir Union Service at Derby.

The clergy of the Rural Deanery of Chatham, met at Derby on Monday, the 2nd inst. The stormy weather which prevailed prevented some of the clergy from attending, but, notwithstanding, there were present the Rectors of Derby, Newcastle, Chatham, Bathurst, Dalhousie, and Weldford. It had been intended by the Rector of Derby to have held a series of daily services during the week of the Chapter, but the violence of the storms so interfered with this plan that the services were in part abandoned. In addition, however, to the usual routine business of the meeting, Public services were held in St. Peter's church on Monday evening the 2nd inst., and on Tuesday morning and evening. On Monday evening the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Rural Dean Forsyth, in the absence of Rev. E. P. Flewelling, who arrived in time to preach on Tuesday evening.

On Tuesday morning there was a celebration of the Holy Communion at 9 o'clock, the Dean being Celebrant, Rev. E.P. Flewelling, Epistoler, and Rev. W. H. Street, Gospeller, the latter being also the preacher.

On Wednesday evening a highly interesting and enjoyable anniversary service of the Choir Union of the Deanery of Chatham was held. The church was filled with an attentive and appreciative congregation, and the choir was composed of representatives from choirs of Derby, Chatham and Newcastle. Other choirs in the Deanery would have been represented had not the snow blockade prevented several intending visitors from being present. However, notwithstanding the almost impassable state of the roads, the Chatham and Newcastle contingents were present, and with the Derby choir, rendered the musical parts of the service in a most creditable manner. A hearty processional Hymn was sung as the clergy entered the church from the western door and proceeded to the Sanctuary. The Prayers were said to the end of the 3rd Collect by the Rev. E. P. Flewelling, and concluded by the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. The 1st Lesson was read by the Rural Dean, and the 2nd by the Rev. W. H. Street. The Sermon, a highly interesting and instructive one, was delivered by the Rev. H. Holloway. The Canticles, Psalms, Hymns, and the Anthem—"O Zion that bringeth good tidings," &c were well rendered by the choir, and the whole service was such that it will not soon be forgotten by any who were present.

The offertories at this service and the other services before mentioned, were in aid of the "Incapacitated Clergy Fund," and the Choir Union. The hard-working Rector of Derby and his Parishioners were greatly cheered by presence and help of their brethren and the successful services in which they took part, while the visiting clergy and choirs can never forget the surpassing kindness and hospitality of the Rector and his estimable wife and the good people of Derby, who seemed to vie with each other in rendering the reunion full of the most pleasant recollections notwithstanding the difficulties attending the state of the travelling.

After the service on Wednesday evening, a sumptuous repast was provided in the Temperance Hall near the Church, and after the good things of well laden tables had been fully enjoyed, the Rector of Derby in a few suitable words thanked the choirs of Chatham and Newcastle for their kind attendance and help and complimented them upon their commendable zeal in being present, under such difficult circumstances, in order to further the good cause which the Choir Union has in hand.

The Rev. gentleman was followed by the Reverends the Rural Dean and J. H. S. Sweet, who in behalf of their respective choirs thanked the kind people of Derby for their exceeding hospitality, and expressed their pleasure in being present upon such a profitable and enjoyable occasion, notwithstanding the inclement weather.

The remarks of the speakers were received with applause, and after the singing of the Doxology the company dispersed, hoping that the pleasures of such a reunion might be soon repeated.

Correspondence.

The Council and The Scott Act.

No. 2.

Dear Advance,—It will be remembered that the resolution that passed the Municipal Council in favor of a repeal of the Scott Act and a return to the license system runs thus,—

"Resolved that this Council is of opinion that a repeal of the said Scott Act, &c. and a return to the former system of license is highly desirable in the interests of the ratepayers of this County."

One of the principal, if not the principal arguments advanced in favor of this resolution is that under the Scott Act "the County is deprived of some $2,000 per annum revenue formerly obtained from the sale of liquor in the County."

Those who read my former article will remember that I took the position that the framer of the resolution had started out upon a false conclusion, and that for reasons assigned and others that could be given, looking at it from even the *money* stand point a return to the license system could not be in the interests of the County.

But I said this was a great *moral* question and must be argued mainly from the standpoint of *right* and *wrong*. Now looking at it from the higher standpoint, let us take a glance at the 'havoc of rum.'

We said it was the most prolific of all causes of the poverty existing in our land. This I believe is an admitted fact. Rum-drinking and idleness are fast friends, and they go hand in hand to the poor house. Hence we find our alms houses all over the land are crowded with men, women and children who have been brought there directly or indirectly through rum. And can it be right, I would ask, in the sight of God or man to license men to sell that which only impoverishes the country, makes beggars of men, women and children, and brings them at last to the poor house, a burden to themselves and to society.

We said also that rum was at the bottom of a very large proportion of the crime that was committed. Upon this also the best and most reliable authorities are agreed.

Here is what one has said in an indictment of the baneful effects of strong drink, before an American jury.

"It covers the land with misery, idleness and crime. It engenders controversaries, fosters quarrels, and cherishes riots. It crowds your penitentiaries and furnishes victims for the scaffold. It is the blood of the burglar, the prop of the highwayman, and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, esteems blasphemy. It violates obligations, reverences fraud, honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, and scorns virtue and innocence. It incites the father to butcher his helpless offspring, and the child to grind the paternal axe. It burns up men, consumes women, detests life, curses God and despises heaven. It is the sum of all villianies, the father of all crimes, the mother of all abomenations. The devil's best friend and God's worst enemy."

It will be said this is strong language. But let it be noticed this is not the language of a minister of the gospel; if it were some one might say 'he only said this *professionally*;' nor is this the language of some temperance fanatic; if it were some one might say, O, of course he makes it as hideous as possible. No, it is the great infedel, Rob Ingersoll, who used this language—A man who is not known as a reformer and who does not even believe the Bible.

But, after all, who is there who has given this subject the slightest study who does not know that this is all true. And if so, I would appeal to every man who has a conscience and ask, how can it be right to license men to sell rum.

If we visit our insane asylums we find a very large percentage of the unhappy inmates of those places of refuge have been brought there as the result of intoxicants, and can it be right to license men to sell that which dethrones reason and helps to crowd an asylum with insane men and women? It is estimated that about one hundred and fifty thousand annually find a drunkard's grave through strong drink. What a mighty procession! and where do they all come from? We answer, from hotel bars, from gin palaces, from low grog shops and from every place in city and country where rum is sold. And when we find it written in the good old Book that "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom," can we still say it is right to license men to keep open these places from which such a mighty multitude of our fellow men go forth every year to a drunkard's grave, a drunkard's doom and a drunkard's eternity?

Oh, let us stop and think before we give our vote in favour of the step suggested by our Council. The highest dignitary in the Roman Catholic Church in England, Cardinal Manning, in speaking upon this subject makes use of the following language, "I admit," he said, "that a Maine Law may be called an extreme remedy, but have I not already proved that there is an extreme evil? then let us have an extreme remedy. What has brought things to their present pass? Is it not that the domestic life of our people has been wrecked by drink? and these are the homes to which those who have squandered their wages in drink are compelled to go. I charge, then, upon this great traffic nine-tenths of the misery and distress and wretched homes of our people. Well, now, the Government, and that for centuries, has raised an enormous revenue from the drink trade, and, therefore, I may call the Government a sleeping partner in that trade, and a guilty partaker of its consequences. So long as the revenue is raised upon intoxicating drinks, I hold that we are partakers of the crime and misery, and the disease and cruelty, and the evils of body and soul for time and eternity which are caused in such prolific abundance by the trade in strong drink."

And who is there that can gainsay what this learned and venerable prelate has said? And if the principle holds good in England, will it not hold good anywhere and everywhere?

In conclusion, let me again urge the importance of a very careful consideration of this matter before deciding, if even it comes to that, to vote in favor of a return to the license system. Let us look at it in connection with all the poverty, all the crime, all the insanity, all the sorrow and desolation and premature death that rum is causing in our land. Let us look at it in the light of eternity and in view of the great judgment, at which law makers and law breakers, temperance reformer and liquor dealer will all appear, and see then if we can lift our hand in favour of a return to that system which virtually says, "Give us the license fee and go on with your awful work of scattering poverty and crime and disease and shame and sorrow and death all around. And we will defend you while you are doing it by the strong arm of the law."

No, if men will carry on this business let us make use of every lawful and good means to prevent them, but if all our efforts should prove unavailing, which I do not believe, then let all the weight of responsibility and all the burden of guilt be upon them, but let us keep ourselves clear of the partnership, lest we should find ourselves partakers of the curse pronounced upon him "who gives drink to his neighbor."

In writing as I have done I want to say I have not done so out of any ill will to those who are engaged in the liquor trade. I have no ill will towards them though I am an enemy to their business, and for their own sake, as well as for the sake of our common humanity, I want to see them out of it.

I thank you very kindly for the space you have given me.

Feb. 6, 1885. I. E. BILL, JR.

The Municipal Council and the Scott Act.

LETTER FROM COUNCILLOR WHELAN.

To the Editor of the Advance:

SIR,—In your last issue I observe two lengthy communications *in re* the above subject, from the pens of Revs. Messrs. Bill and McCurdy. Now, Mr. Editor, while I do not wish to have any controversy with these reverend gentlemen on this "burning subject," I desire, with you permission, to enter my indignant protest against the tirade of insolence poured forth upon the Council coupled with my name. Referring briefly to that resolution: Can these rev. scribes deny that the "said Acts" have hitherto proven practically inoperative in this County? Can they deny that these Acts have been a fraud, or that they have been the means of defrauding the public revenue without materially lessening the sale of liquor? And in view of the above undeniable facts, are they prepared to censure the Council for expressing the opinion that a repeal of the said humbug is very desirable? Ah, but there is another count in the indictment against the Council, viz., that it refused to appropriate any portion of the funds of the people to be squandered in useless litigation in the Courts. This is the head and front of our offending! And for this, the simple statement of a few plain facts, the expression of opinion thereon, and the refusal to squander the public funds, the Council have been condemned by these fiery and fanatical apostles of Temperance!

So much in defence of the Council's action. And, now, for a brief review of these communications:

The Rev. Mr. Bill thinks we are not ready for a repeal of the Scott Act, but I would remind him that the said Act has virtually been repealed by the Courts. While I deplore, as much as he, the lamentable effects of intemperance, I beg him to remember that the Council dealt only with existing facts, and did not touch on the *moral* aspect of the question at all, The Rev. Mr. Bill is evidently a prohibitionist.

And now for a few remarks on the letter of the Rev. Mr. McCurdy which, I cannot but observe, is couched in a spirit of great bitterness. I have not time nor patience, nor have you space, Mr. Editor, to allow me to enter fully into the subject of Dr. McCurdy's letter. He charges the Councillors with "levity" and "ill-trained sense of humor," with violation of the "law," etc. etc., He evidently has a great reverence for the "law" and, like Coun. Adams, is no doubt prepared to uphold the "law" "*just or unjust.*" He asks (mournfully, oh! so mournfully) if the Councillors desire to place themselves on record as opponents of the "law." Oh no, good Dr. McCurdy, the Councillors merely wish to record their names as oppenents of *humbug*. He next charges the Councillors with ignorance, with helping to make criminals, etc. Truly, this man's insolence is sublime! Really, his bigotry would render him terrible were he not so largely endowed with stupidity. The assiduity of his nature is plainly apparent, and his ignorance and *insolence* have been amply illustrated by his letter. I will not insult my colleagues of the Council by repudiating on their behalf the vulgar charges of the Rev. McCurdy, but I would say to the reverend firebrand that better men, and better informed men, than he, have been and are now in doubt as to the legality of the Scott Act. Why, does not Dr. McCurdy know that the Scott Act was superseded by the License Law of 1883, and that the Supreme Courts have decided that the provisions of the License Act, have been substituted for those of the Scott Act, at least as regards the penalties and that therefore convictions under the Canada Temperance Act are null and must be set aside and I beg to refer him to the late decision of the Supreme Courts of Canada and New Brunswick and the admission of the Premier on the floor of the House of Commons. More anon. In haste, Mr. Editor, yours very truly,

MICHAEL WHELAN.

Sacred Concert.

The Sacred Concert held in Saint Andrew's Church last Friday evening was largely attended. Rev. E. W. Waits occupied the chair, announcing the pieces and giving short sketches from the lives of Haydn and Handel.

The vocal part of the programme was as follows:—

100th Psalm.
Chorus "Heavens are Telling."
Anthem—"I will love Thee O Lord."
Quartette—"Hark! the Song", Miss Loggie, Mrs Nicol, J. Nicol, Dr. Thomson.
Solo—"Nearer my God to thee" - Miss Burns.
Anthem "And it Shall Come to Pass.
Hymn-Anthem—"Dying Christian"
"Hallelujah Chorus."
Doxology—"Praise God."

Voluntaries, played with much taste, and showing no little control of the instrument, were introduced at intervals during the evening, by Miss Johnson, the organist of the church. Miss Burns sang her solo very sweetly. The solo parts in the anthem were taken by Miss Loggie, displaying a very clear voice, rich in tone. The classical choruses were faithfully rendered, showing that Chatham is not behind other places in musical talent. Especial delight was expressed with the quartet, many of the audience considering this the piece of the evening. The collection amounted to $42.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst. at St. John, at the Cathedral by the Rt. Rev. His Lordship the Bishop of St. John, assisted by the Rev. J. J. O'Donovan and the Rev. John Walsh, Warren C. Winslow, barrister-at-law, of Chatham Miramichi, to Mary J. daughter of the late George Carvill.

DIED.

At his residence, North of Douglastown, on Saturday, the 24th inst., Jeremiah Hagarty, aged 74 years. A native of the parish of Arifield, Cork Co., Ireland.

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Tuesday Evn'g Feb. 17th,

—IN THE—

CHATHAM SKATING RINK.

From the preparations which have been made for this Carnival, we fully expect this will be the event of the Skating season.

Cash prizes will be awarded by ballot of spectators for each best male and female character or costume.

—MUSIC—

**The