General Business.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

MYER MOSS has just opened a new stock Christmas and Wedding Presents, -CONSISTING OF-Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Necklets Brooches, Earrings. Plated and Fine Gold Sets, Bracelets, Finger Rings; Scarf Pins, Card Cases, Cuff Buttons, Lockets. Waltham and other Watches, Boys' do. Stem Winders; as low as \$6.00, A large variety of Napkin Rings.
Silver Tea and Coffee Pots, Cake
Baskets, Card Receivers, Casters,
Water Pitchers, Pickle Jars,
Mugs, Butter Coolers, Spoons,
Forks, all sizes and kinds,
CHEAP and GOOD, etc. except coons and Forks.

We Engrave all Silver Pieces Free of Charge We are fitted up with the most complete set WATCHMAKERS' TOOLS and are prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, skilltully and at short notice, -We do all kinds of-ENGRAVING-PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

We make all kinds of Jewelry in Gold and Silve on the Premises. We are prepared, in case of emergency, to Tu and put new Wires and Reeds in PIANOS AND ORGANS We are selling American Clocks AT COST to clear eut. A parcel containing a Watch can be sent Registered by Parcel Post to us from any part of the Province, work sent to us will receive prompt attention.

MYER MOSS.

FOR SALE.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

JUST RECEIVED

90 BARRELS

HEAVY MESS PORK.

125 BARRELS



CORNMEAL.

65 BARRELS

Ontario Oatmeal.

150 BOXES

RAISINS,

VALENCIAS,

LONDON LAYERS

-AND-LOSE MUSCATELS.

50 BUSHELS

White BEANS

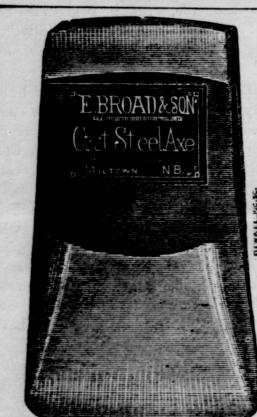
30 PUNCHEONS and TIERCES

MOLASSES

80 BARRELS

Refined Sugars. at Usual Wholesale Rates for CASH.

> JOHN McLACCAN NEW CASTLE.



AXES, OF ALL THE BEST MAKES. CHAIN, CHAIN TRACES and BUNK CHAIN. HORSE-SHOES. HORSE-NA'LS,

LUMBERING SUPPLIES, Send for Prices.

New Year 1883 X'mas 1882 LONDON HOUSE CHATHAM, N. B.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell off the balance of his Stock of FANCY GOODS at greatly reduced prices during

THE HOLIDAYS. ALSO ON HAND GROCERIES, PICKLES, SAUCES, CANNED GOODS, SPICES, CITRON and LEMON

PEEL, EXTRACTS. etc. etc.

IN STORE: FLOUR, CORNMEAL, OAMEAL TEA, SUGAR, LARD, Lowest WHOLESALE and RETAIL Prices; also

That I'm a marciful man to the poor,
An' feel for the sufferior brother. Chatham, N. B., Dec. 13, '82.

Miramichi Advance.

- - DECEMBER 21, 1882

MERRY CHRISTMAS is at hand

CHRISTMAS.

and the glad day will have been enjoyed before we again meet our readers. Those who are affected by special learning in the matter generally make the annual return of the great festival the occasion for proving that there is a mistake in reference to the date and even the year when the Redeemer was born; but whether the decretals of Telesphorus were spurious, or the alleged burning of Christians by Diocletian, while cele brating the birthday of Christ, an exaggeration,-whether the fact that the rainy season prevails in Judea in December so as to prevent sheep from being on the plains to be watch ed by shepherds or not-the blessings of Christianity are so great, and the sanction of usage so sacred as make us all glad and eager to recog nise our time-honored Christmas as the culminating point of all that is good and loving, charitable, glad and oyous in our nature. Few earnest Christians trouble themselves about the wranglings of scientists, legendaries and rationalists over the mat ter of precise date, for they know that "Christ is born in Bethlehem."

and there is so much of joy and hope. and of the consolation of God's love in the great idea of the Redeemer's mission connected with the celebration of the event, that they realise how unimportant these minor points

it unnecessary for us to deal with he season in a homiletic way and, therefore, while expressing the sincere wish that all our readers—as well as those of other papers, together with those who are so unfortunate as not to read papers at all-may enjoy the happiness which the season suggests. we will also hope that they are making every effort to exemplify, in their thoughts, words and conduct towards others, the teachings of Him but for whose coming to earth there would be no CHRISTMAS DAY.

The "Adva: ce" and the "Organs." The Moncton Times appears to be without its ideas savoring of politics. It seldom refers to the ADVANCE with out assuring its readers that we are a

shall not do so, however. vinces there were Liberals and a few the country to fair treatment and of the country will be something like just consideration at the hands of two dollars and a half per head for those charged with the administration every man, woman and child in the of public affairs. When Confedera- Dominion. As the tariff is so framed tion took place the Maritime Liberal as to fall heaviest upon the poorer leaders, having induced the Conser- classes every head of a family (accordvatives of the Upper Provinces to ing to the number of mouths he feeds practically adopt free trade, or a and bodies he clothes) has the disrevenue tariff, formed a coalition couraging fact before him that he with them, because the other differ- pays five, ten, fifteen or twenty dolences between them were not of such lars a year more than he ought to moment as to justify an opposition pay into the Ottawa treasury. That as we have shown, included the The people's provisions should be resigned the Government, and broken | for the quality than they are. the coalition up, the Maritime Liberals, who were not implicated with question is the increase of permanent them in the cause of their downfall. united with the Grits for the purpose of carrying on the Government public offices—always numerous which Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir George Cartier, Mr. Langevin and T. McAVITY & Son, St. John, N. B to retain control of. It pleased Mr. Tilley, at that time, to accept a position of retirement from active politics until 1878, when, learning that Provinces, and a spirit of extravathe Conservative protection cry would gance approaching to recklessness carry the elections in Ontario and pervades the whole ruling official and

dent of the "Grits." Because the of things ought not to be, for the Conservatives have swallowed Mr. civilised world has had five years of Tilley and a contingent of his old commercial prosperity, which followparty in this Province, it does not ed the five preceding years of comfollow that the main Liberal body of mercial depression If Canada's peo-New Brunswick is absorbed by the ple had not been required to place Grits of Ontario. It is true that the millions of dollars of their surplus Grits agree, in the main, with the earnings in the Government trea-Maritime Liberals on the tariff ques- sury-if the stated Government surtion. They also condemned the Pacific scandal, but Maritime Liberals | squandered in the name of the public know little and care less about the which created the distinctive features

of the Grit and Bleu parties. The ADVANCE, theretore, being a New Brunswick paper, established country, however, cannot be permanby an individual journalist, as a commercial undertaking, is not the organ of the Grit party. It believes in the principles we have stated as those which Mr. Tilley professed at the time of Confederation and it has working capital of the people and all supported, and will continue to support the public men who are true to public burdens-is to end. those principles. It does so voluntarily and freely, without fee or reward, preferring a position of independence and freedom from party dictation and control to the more lucrative but less satisfactory one occupied by far too many papers all over the Dominion. If such papers as the Times cannot grasp the idea of a public journal uncontrolled by party politicians, we must attribute it to their inability to comprehend matters beyond their own expe-

Where Will It End? It may be assumed that if th people of Canada were burdened with The abundance of christian teach- a material addition to the present ing in our communities through the high tariff they would manage to medium of the visible church, renders sustain themselves and, in a way maintain their semi-national exist ence; and a large number of our public men would be ready to declare that the country was prospering. I would, under such circumstances, be difficult to make the masses under stand that if their fiscal burdens had been lighter, the condition of the country, generally, would have been better. It is a fact that many people have been misled into believing that a surplus in the Government treasury means about the same thing as balance in the bank to the credit of each individual in the land-a doctrine that is condemned by all wise political economists as being against incapable of dealing with any subject | the teachings of experience in all the most enlightened and truly progressive countries of the world. In a new country, such as this, where im-"Grit organ," no matter what the portant public works are being carpurpose of reference may be, the ried on-works which are to benefit cause of its doing so being, at times, the generations of the future much doubtless, involuntary. It may be more than those who are engaged in that as its editorials are being writ- creating them-it cannot be looked ten the words required present them- upon as a wise policy to cripple the selves too slowly for the pen, which, people in their available commercial from force of habit, writes "Grit" or and industrial resources by taxing lives in seclusion since the widow Mar "Grit organ" without any necessary | them beyond the actual requirements connection between them and the of the public service. If we plan subject being written about. "The and build for the future, should we Northern organ of the Grits," is the be required, in addition, to pay everytitle the Times bestows upon us in thing-principal and interest-and referring to one of our articles on the leave nothing to be done by those for Beaver Brook Railway collision, its whom we labor? Most people will object being, no doubt, to induce us answer in the negative; and, yet, to follow its example by making that | we are being taxed sufficiently to sad affair a political question. We carry out this policy. We maintain the public service and pay everything So far as we understand the term | chargeable against it as we go. We there are very few "Grits" in the pay interest on the public debt Maritime Provinces. At all events, promptly and so maintain Canada's there are no "Grit" organs. The credit abroad as to enable us to "Grit" party is an Ontario institu- obtain advantageous loans. These tion, just as the Bleu party is a loans are expended upon works for Quebec one In the Maritime Pro- the future-not for ourselves-and we pay the interest on them, mean-Conservatives at the time of Confed- time building as we go. Should we eration, but it was the pride of those | not stop here in assessing ourselves. who guided New Brunswick through or rather in allowing ourselves to be the most progressive and orilliant assessed? It seems not, according to period of her history that they were our ralers, for we are officially in-Liberals. That party was led by formed that for the first five months Mr. Tilley, and its cardinal principles of the current fiscal year, the revenue were the lowest possible tariff consis- of the Dominion exceeded the expentent with the revenue requirements diture by \$4,575,310. At that rate of the country, the greatest commer- the excess of taxation imposed upon cial freedom possible and a recogni- us by the Government, over and tion of the right of every citizen of above all the legitimate requirements

which might mar the success of the money would be much better in the Union, The "Grits" were then op- pockets from which it has been imposed to the coalition party, which, properly and unnecessarily taken. Liberals of New Brunswick. The cheaper and their clothing better Conservative leaders having, in 1873, value for the money or less in price An alarming feature of the surplus public burdens that have been created in consequence of it. Unnecessary enough-have been multiplied, superannuations of the most palpably other receivers of Sir Hugh Allan's fraudulant character are made, salamoney, confessed they were unworthy ries to half-employed and half-qualified persons in the civil service are increased; public works of doubtful utility are undertaken in the upper Quebec-swamping the Maritime political body. Whatever may be vote-he abandoned the principles of the buoyancy of feeling among a few his party and threw himself into the over-protected manufacturers and in arms of those who had so well pro- political circles where income from a vided for him during the five years plethoric public purse is a certainty, they were out of office. A large it cannot be said that the people of majority of the Liberal party of New | Canada—and particularly of the

plus and the millions unnecessarily service were distributed among the people from whom it has been taken -they would have much more cause to feel buoyant and hopeful for the future than they have to-day. A ently injured in five or even ten years of fiscal blundering, but we

Westmorland Politics.

will all do well to consider for our

selves where this surplus business-

with its absorption of the living and

The alleged leader of the local Government,-Hon. D. L. Hanington,-the Provinciai Secretary, -Hon. P. A Landry-and Messrs. John A. Humphrey and Dr. C. A. Black-the Government quartette who were declared lows,elected to the House of Assembly for the County of Westmorland last sumner, are no longer members of that body, each having had the prudence to cknowledge bribery and corruption by George McLeod, igents, rather than face the ordeal of a trial in the election court. Messrs. Killam & McQueen-losing candidates -were the petitioners and as their only lesire was to force the Government nen to run a fair election they also con

heir own behalf. Judge King's order vas as follows:-"In view of and by reason of admissions of Counsel, I determine and declare that J. B. Wright the election and return of the respondents | B. H. Foley, Wm. McNairn, P. A. Landry, D. L. Hannington, John A. Humphrey and C. A. Black hereby and is hereby set aside for corrupt practces at such election, committed by the igents of the said respondents. I also delare that said corrupt practices were comm tted without the knowledge and conent of the said respondents or either of

I also determine and declare that in view of and by reason of admissions aforesaid, that corrupt practices were comnitted by the Agents of the unsuccessful andidates, Angus McQueen and A. E. Killam. I also determine and declare hat such corrupt practices last refered to were committed without the knowledge and consent of the said Angus McQueen or A. E. Killam, or either of them. I make no order as to costs." The Government cannot better itself

n a new election, but the probabilities ere that it will lose one, if not two seats

The Perils of Royalty. Who would be a king? Abdul Hamid, ultan of Turkey, has ordered a carriage rmored and bombproof, and his palace is a a state of siege. Queen Victoria, when he holds a review, bids the Guards close mickly behind her coach. Alexander II. Emperor of Russia, has frightened the valties out of their wits by announcing his intention of visiting them. M. Gametta, whose coronation is hourly expected by Parisian newspapers, sleeps with a figures show,— pistol at his bedside, and has shot off a finger in using it. King Milan of Servia kovic fired at him. Queen Margaret of Italy sees Passanantes in every Neapolitan. -N. Y. Herald.

The Herald knows quite well that it is not the fear of harm from her people that induces our Queen to have a military guard near her when she holds a review. A military review be fore the Queen without a military gnard would be laughed at even by the Herald. What the great American journal wishes its readers to believe, no doubt, is that the perils of rulers are great-a fact of which the American people have, however, startling proofs. since two of their most honored and blameless Presidents out of five, within a space of sixteen years, have perished by assassination. No civilized country under monarchic rule has such a scartling record in this respect, and American papers are, therefore, unwise to direct attention to the subject in a way calculated to invite comparison between monarchic and republican rulers in the matter of danger from assassina-

'Hobson's Choice. Last week we had occasion to express regret that many papers, in different parts of the country, had made the mistake of dealing with the Beaver Brook Railway collision as a political question. We claimed that as the safety of the | Figuring profit and gross amount, travelling public was involved, its importance should have divested the sub- Thinks he: "It's a good round sum ect of any political coloring, and that all who interested themselves in it should have done so with the purpose of developing the connected facts. whatever they were, so that the event effect upon the management of a great

Among the papers we mentioned were those published in Moncton-the Transcript and Times-neither of which seems disposed to accept the responsibility of having taken the course in which its columns prove it to be. It is a saying among judges that when disputing parties are dissatisfied with the judgments of the courts, it is good evidence that substantial justice has been done, so we do not feel at all disturbed because the opposing and very bellicose I'll write a let er this very day, journals so near Railway headquarters are not satisfied with the position in which we placed them. From the first, we deprecated political bias in dealing with the collision, but the Times has kept up its allusions to the facts we gave on the subject as those emanating from the "Northern organ of the Grits," "Chatham Grit organ," etc., so that our sympathy with its early suggestion of an enquiry as to the drinking habits of certain railway employees, has given way before its evident capitulation to the official dictation that preventel it from publishing what it knew. and 1:d it to inform its readers that the facts we gave only emanated from a "Grit organ." Of course, its purpose in publishing our statements, was to refute the denial of the truth which the Transcript indulged in, solely with the object in view of making political capital against the Times. We take this

age to publish the facts concerning the immediate cause of the collision, which proves its disposition to serve the railway authorities rather than the public. The Times is a most palpable example of a muzzled newspaper. It knows the facts -knew them from the first-hinted at them before the railway management had time to put its hand over its nouth and, now, it dare not speak until the management gives it leave. The public, we assume, prefer to have papers investigate for themselves and 'speak right out" without asking anybody's leave-especially that of the parties presumed to be in fault. It is matter of regret that the Transcript so underrated public intelligence as to keep up the pretence of doubt as to the mmediate cause of the fatal collision. and the readers of both the Times and Transcript are in the unfortunate position of those who have to choose between a paper which commenced to tell the truth and permitted an official hand to stop its mouth, and one which inferits extravagances and its increases of entially denied the truth for political reasons and endeavored to keep up the

to more than constructive falsehood. Trade of Kent.

deception after its doing so amounted

The exports from Richibucto and the outports of Buctouche and Cocagne during the season of 1882 were as fol-

RICHIBUCTO -- To United Kingdom. Tons.

1,162 1,209 1,274 R. A. & J. Stewart, Wm. Bowser, 21 10,727 To Newfoundland. Shippers. Vsls. Tons. Oswald Smith, 1 371 431 Cords Bark. Joseph Westcott, 1 86 46,000 Boards and planks sented to admit bribery by agents in OUT PORT OF BUCTOUCHE-To United Kingaom

Deals, etc Vsls. Tons. 1,424 G. & J. Robertson, 3,007 petitioned against is void and should be OUT PORT OF COCAGNE-To United King Vsls.

4 1,721 Smith & Barns. To St. Pierre. To United States. Vsl. Tons. Cords Wood. S.F. Boards EXPORTS OF CANNED LOBSTERS. ichibucto-Henry O'Leary 7822 cases

.11917 The principal shipments of 5sh were made via Halifax, which port receives credit for all, in place of Richibuctyconsequently the above statement should read at least 10,000 cases more. were the entries passed at the Richi-

bucto Custom House. The value of the shipments of Kent per customs returns are as follows,-

Comparing the lumber shipments of Richibucto and outports to the United Kingdom for 1882 with those of 1881 there is a falling off, as the following

Vsls. Tons. Deals, etc. 1881.......44 17.276 15.541,053 1882.......35 15,455 13,829,650 Decrease in 1832...... 9 1,521 1,711,403 The above decrease is in keepin; with the tendency of the lumber export business on the Miramichi as well as in St. John and the other important centres

of the trade. The Richibucto Savings Bank returns are as follows .-

Bal. due depositors 1st July, 1882,. Deposited to 30th Nov., 1882,

Due depositors 30th Nov., 1882...... 74,213.59 The Savings Bank balance is, therefore, \$7.012.68 in favor of depositors as compared with last year. Widow Brown's Christmas.

[Harper for January.] His window is over the factory flume: And Elkanah there, in his counting-room, Sits hugging a lit ered table.

Is weather-be iten and withered and b'eak As the old brown factory gable. Christmas is near; and he, it is clear, Is squaring accoun s with the parting year; Setting forth, in column and low.

Whatever a penny of gain can show-Mortga es, dividends, and rents, City bonds and go er me ts, A factory here and a tannery there, Good bank stock and railroad share-As fast as his busy brain can count, Or his busy pen indite 'em, And adding item to item.

Don't seem much like I was goin' And he looked again, as he poi ed his

To fillip the drop of ink off. But just as he gave the pen a shake, might exercise its proper and necessary | He said "Ho! ho!" at a strange mistake He found himse f on the brink of He said "Ha! ha!" and his lips drew in With a hard, dry, leathery kind of grin, As much like the smile of a crocodile As anything you can think of.

> "I dec'are! there's Widder Brown In the cottage over in Tannery Town! The family had the house rent free As long as her husband worked for me. A good, smart, faithful chap was Jim-Wish I had forty as good as him! But he died one day, and left her there; And I put the place in the parson's care-For the only man in the town I dare To trust is Parson Emery-To see that the house don't run away,

And co lect the rent she agre d to pay. To jog the old man's memory." The letter was straightway penned and And it preached hard times to a dreary

'For money is t ght at ten per cent.;

Often no sooner g t than spent;

The poor man finds it a heavy stent

To earn his mess of pettage; And so," concluded the argument, "You may, if you please, remit the rent Jim's widder owes for the cottage. In two days' time the answer came. "The parson is prompt. But-what He cried, as he opened and read the same:

How extremely odd it sounded! "Dear, noble, generals, honored friend-" Were terms he couldn't well comprehend; And when he had struggled on to the end, He was utterly astounded. He gasped and gurg'ed, and then burst He's crazy, without a shadder o' doubt!

An' feel for the sufferin brother, R. HOCKEN 1867 when it was entirely independ were five years ago. This condition act truth at its command) had the cour- An' stay the widder whose staff is gone;

A-witin' to me as if I was a saint!

And so he continners a-lavin it on, An' he ain't sarca tical, nuther.

"B'amed ol' blunderhea!! couldn' he see "I the poor I was mirciful tu meant me? But here he goes on, in a gus in' mood, To tell o' the wom n's gratitude, Because I've been so exceedingly good As to pity her sail condition, An give him the blessed authority tu Remit - REMIT - the rent that is due.

Why don't he remit, then? wish I knew 'Stid o' that, here s more of his hullabalew, To thank me for the remission!

'Remission-remit. Oh, drat the dunce!" And he rushed for a dict onary; It having occurr d to him all at once That the meanings sometimes vary Of even the simplest words we write; And that a prosy old parson might Use one, and a man of business quite Another, vocabulary.

Finger and eye ran down the page: 'RA, RE"-he was flushed with rage: REMEMBER-REMIND-REMIT!"-at last The terrible talon had it fas . With the definition against it set : "Send back," he read; but, lower yet, To release, to forgive, as a sin or a debt! Ah, through that mesh in the treacherous

Had slipped the widow's pittance 'Twas so ! 'twas strange ! 'twas very ab-That thus from a phrase, or a single word, With equal reason could be inferred Collecti n of debt, or quit nce! Words have their forks, like highways, To left and right run the roads of sense; And, taking the wrong derivative, The heedles old person had come to give

Elkanah glared for a moment, and then With a snort at the book, and a scoff at Who invented the language, seized his pen, | meant a life belt, such as are used in all Tore one letter, and wrote again, Protruding his chan, while the hard dry

Remission instead of Remittance.

Grew terribly savage and sinister; Till, too impatient to brook delay, He quite forgot it was Christmas-day. Swung on his Ulster, and swooped away Toward Tannery Town and the Widow

And the good o'd blundering minis-As out by the forenoon train he went, He had amp e time to consider:

To be soft-soaped to sich an extent-Cracked up like a spavined hoss that's To be sold to the highest bi 'der-It's pooty dumbed rough on a plain old That never was known to give a cent,

Say nothin' o' seventy dollars' rent. To anybody's widder! An' I ain't one o' the kind that cares 1,520,550 To be boosted up in a woman's prayers For a tayor I never did her.

> 'Yet she might pray for me all her days, Au' I wouldn't object to the parson's sea before is shameful beyond expression.

But though he believes it himself, and though Other folks may think it's all jes' so, The plague is, I know better! He'll wonder what sore of a beast I be, When I tell him square out how it seemed

What a blame i, ridick-lous, fool's idee That I should forgive a debtor !' Quick moist flushes, strange hot streaks.

shot down to his shins and up to his He loosened his collar, and wondered what In time made 'em keep the cars so hot. Still, as he thought of the interview He was going to seek, the warmer he grew. And he said to himself, with a leer,

" Must be I'm fond of parsons' s'ciety For what else under the canopy (Continued on 4th page.)

The Cedar Grove Disaster.

The official enquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the steamship Cedar Grove of St. John closed last week. It was conducted by Capt. Scott, R. N. who first obtained all the information available at Halifax and then proceeded to St. John where the end of his investigations was reached. In reality, there does not appear to have been any new light thrown upon the cause of the vessel having been upwards | While in the life-boat he saw no rope of thirty miles out of her proper course, cut, and he did not see Miss Fairall. beyond that published before the official enquiry commenced. It is probable that magnetic and tidal influences which vere not guarded against led to the dis-

the public were shocked by some stateall of St. John -a cousin of the drowned lady passenger-was permitted to having been the cause of the young Collector of Customs heard him say so. lady taking passage in the ill-fated | Capt. Scott here said to Pearson that steamer, by advising his relatives in England to that effect. He went from St. John to the scene of the wreck where (owing to an explosion on board and the breaking up of liquor cases) some empty liquor cases were found and where also several bottles of rum or other liquors were brought ashore in one of the boats. It was shown that the liquor was placed in the boat, because those in charge thought that such a precaution was necessary and that it was subsequently given in charge of the for information he certainly refused to thirty men, some of whom I knew personcollector of Customs at Canso, near the tell him anything about the ship on the ally, and are well known in this communscene of the wreck. The empty cases Mr. Farall then said he had an interest in hold his character and memory in the and this liquor, however, appear to the ship and represented the owners, Mr. highest possible respect). Very well; have been the subject of surmise among Troop wanting all the information to be what more natural (as the only relative of the people living along the shore in that part of No:a Scoti and in ming- Fairall then stated as a christian man, city that, will not hear me out in saying ling with and listening to the gossip of these people, Mr. Fairall's mind was filled with strange and unpleasant surmises as to the cause of the wreck and the real fate of his cousin. The principal statements read and given orally and cons quently could not tell the cip. I a mit that I had not the slightest before the court of enquiry were as

follows .-In talking with one and another (at Canso) during the day, I was struck with the reticence and caution shown in answer- Reed, the engineer, got possession of the heard on all sides, namely, that the men ing any cirect question that I put to them. bottle and gave it to witness. Never told were so drunk and stupid that on coming An unaccountable feeling came over my mind that there was something untold, and Never observed the second officer to be could be got out of them with clearness; I resolved, if possible, to find out what it

told me that he had told me a falsehood, not reasonable that a man who would he Canso. about such a serious matter would also think little of denying that he cut the rope. The second officer was in this boat Should not this matter be looked into for life was cut off by this man? On Sun day morning I made up my mind that if any one should be free to speak the truth it should be Mr. McAvity, [Mr. McAvity was a passenger], and calling him aside from the first engineer and second officer Union Telegraph building, where, unable to keep back my feelings, I appealed most earnestly to him to tell me everything he of the ship, and he retused to do so. This confirmed my conviction that there What'n thunder sthe ol' fool ravin about? was something untold, and I appealed to his feeling again, and he replied that he Mr. Fairall being sworn reiterated cou'd not and begged that I would not Wa'al, mabby I be, and then mabby I press him to do so, saying that it would ground in view of the fact that the lat- An' what's his argyment? why, to be murder. After some further talk Mr. place between them at Canso. McAvity used these words: "We'l, that damned opium eater was asleep and stupid, that is why the ship is lost." I aid,-

and myselt.' I then said, "Did you not Wednesday last, and therefore was not was 'No, they would have shot him on the gave evidence in reply to it. As he has spot." I then asked him how he knew accused sie of making false statements the second officer used opium, and he told | and withholding the truth, I deem it me he had often seen him put somethin, necessary, in order to remove any false in his mouth, and had afterwards seen him impression he may have created, to make with a small silver case, and that it was the following statement the first engineer who had taken the case what occurred between a Canso: from him after the wieck. I thenr quest- [We omit some prints of misor impor ed Mr. McAvity to show me the case, tance. I next saw him that evening in which he did, and I finally persuaded him the Western Union Office when I went to let me have it, and from this out Mr. there with Reid and Pearson. He asked McAvity has been constantly asking me | them some questions relative to the disasto say nothing about it. Before we left ter, which they refused to answer. He Canso, and since we came to the city he has urged me to give it back to him, which I refused to do, as I could not understand His first questions of such a nature why Mr. McAvity should want to keep | that I do not wish back the truth from the public, and furth- If cted on persons now itead, whom Mc. er, I felt it to be my duty to tell what he | Fanall should have respected. I ming h s told me. This evidence is very im- | nantly repelled the institution. He then porta it to the memory of poor Capt. Fritz. | begged me not to mention what he had as it sets forth very clearly that from 12 intimated to me. I promised and keep my o'clock midnight, (the time the captain word. He then asked me my opinion of would turn in) until 3 a m . (three hours). | the cause of the acc d nt. I refused to say, the ship running 12 knots an hour, express any opinion, because as a passenwould make thirty-six miles, which is the | ger, my knowledge of the management of distance the ship was known to be off her

so aid that Pearson had not been drink

ing like the rest. but that he acted

and that they had to arouse him. Mr.

Pearson, the second officer, told me that

during the three hours he was on duty

proper course.

to know her course." I also said when a while I intimated to him that I had susthe scramble for life came, did you feel | picions, but could not say anything about any responsibility as an officer of the ship them, because I had nothing definite, to try and save Miss Fairall? He replied He then b came very excited and raising that he ran for his own life and did not his hands above his head he said, "May s e her. I asked him why he or the rest God be my judge as a Christian man and did not put a life belt on her. He wanted a member of the Young Men's Christian to know if I meant a life bnoy. I said I Association, I swear I will never breathe steamers carrying passingers, and were am now surprised to find that Mr. Fairail there not any on board? He replied he Lever saw any, and doubted if there were. I asked him if there were any printed regulations who, in case of accident. should man the different boats. He replied, he knew of none. I also put these ou stions to the other survivors and they When I made this statement I showed the all said they knew of no life belts or regu | silver cased smelling bottle produced at lations. The testimony of the officers and the investigation, and which had been enall goes to show that they encouraged tru-ted to me by the chief engineer. He M ss Fairall and led her to believe that | took it (the bottle), opened it, smelled its there was no danger. which was both ab | contents, and, as he handed it back to me, surd and false, and should never have said he believed it contained opium. He been done. The very calmness, and com asked me if any one else knew about the posure, to which they all refer, only shows how confidently she depended upon what I got it from him. they told her, and no doubt in her simple trust she felt that if there was any dange they would tell her so; and had she known the true state of things the poor girl might have tried to save her own life; but being assured there was no danger is it not reasonable that she did not want to get in the boat? The bare idea of a lot of experienced seafaring men, under such circumstances listening to the timid request of a child who had never been to The chief officer (Mr. Masters) tells how Which he spreads so thick in his he give her a life buoy and showed her how to use it Any one who knows what ther I may say I never had the slightest a life buoy is will laugh at such an absurd ity. Had he told us that he tried to tior fasten the same under her arms, it would have been well said : but to talk of showing a timid girl how to use the cambrous life buoy proves, on his part, a want of forethought and a loss of precions time. How long was this before the ship sank, and does such action on the part of

the officers show that they thought there was no danger? Another proof that they knew there was danger, was in launching a boat at once after the ship struck, and leaving it alongside till the crisis came. This boat referred to was lowered on the slander? Why should I blast a man's weather side of the ship, and was kept off | character on what might, after all, be by one man during the whole time. (name ly second steward, who is a light man and claims to be in delicate health). fact also proves that the sea could regard to its contents. not have been running very high or the boat could not have lived, which she did, and was the one which is said to have heen cut away from under the poor girl's feet, and in which the second officer. Pear son, was saved. Against the company i is clear that they are responsible for the loss of life, until they show that the ship was properly provided, as required b

Merchant's Shipping Act. Against the second officer, if Mr. McAvity's statement is true, it is clear he was the direct cause of the ship's loss. Second Officer Pearson was recalled, and denied most emphatically that he was under the influence of liquor or any drug. The bottle produced was, he said, used by him as a smelling bottle.

He further stated that a written document and asked him to sign it. The purport of it was of such a was. There were four bottles of liquor, I During the latter part of the enquiry very incorrect It was therein stated that Mr. Young's, and place I in his charge by ments and conjectures which Mr. Fair- during the voyage, He stated that he while at Canso. It is to be regretted that wanted this document to send to Miss Mr. Fairall has so needlessly dragged this place in writing before the court. It her life. He refused to sign it, and Fair- and all concerned, and have nothing furappears that he blamed himself with all then said witness wou'd be sorry for it ther to offer in the matter." as he would expose him in St. John. The

the bottle which was supposed to contain aromatic salts had been handed to experts who had stated that the contents were a compound of opium and

Pearson solemnly declared that he never used it except filled with perfume or aromatic vinegar or salts.

Mr. McAvity, having been made acquainted with a portion of Mr. Fairall's statements, testified,-

'damned opium eater of a second officer," but oid say that he feared it was opium. He had no suspicion while on the voyage Mr. Fairall to say nothing about it. ashore, and for the first day, nothing The man, Dickers, told me that he saw his duty. I certainly, after seeing the fishermen talking, and saying that there some one bring Miss Fairall down the lad- silver case, thought there might be cause had been mutiny on board that ship. der, and as he stood in the boat he caught for suspecting that the second mate took Who, I ask, under such circumstances, her round the waist, but he subsequently opium. I certainly did think it better and with such reports, would not feel like and that he had never touched her. Is it | Fairall not to mention it, excepting in

Mr. McAvity handed the Court the following despatch referring to Mr. and should know something about it. Fairall's statement about drinking :-"Dunham, Canso. Evidence was given statement says, that more thoroughly as it is clear, if the state- by Fairall that Reed, crew and myself Troop & S. n, and could get nothing from ment be true, that the girl's last chance were drunk when in Canso; is that so, them. Should I be likely to say such a answer, S. S. McAvity. The answer reads:

hour during your stay here; observed no Irvine, -- is a member? drinking at all. Neither saw or heard of any of crew being drunk. Told Mr. liquor being hidden in Young's barn. I we went into a room alone in the Western | Farrall this while here. C. B. Dunham." | did not say it was hidden; I said that the Mr. Fairall here asked Mr. McAvity why he did not make the same statehad upon his mind touching upon the loss | ment here that he did at Canso. Mr. McAvity replied that because he thought he had better not.

his previous statements and flatly concost the man his life, and it would be like tradicted Pearson as to what had taken

ply was 'No one but the first engineer his statment before Captain Scott on tell the captain or first officer? His reply aware of a portion of its contents when I

the vessel was necessarily limited. Mr. Fairall then pressed very hard for an opinion and appealed strongly with tears Mr. Young, the Customs officer at Can- in his eyes entreating me "for the love of Gid" t help him to get at the cause of the disaster. Just here I wish to posistrangely, and seemed dull and stupid, rively reiterate my statement on oath that Mr. Fairall did tell me that he had interest in her (implying the steamer) and that Mr. Troop wanted all the information he before she struck, he did not east the lead. (Fairall) could get. When Mr. Fairall I a ked him what her course was when says he did not use Mr. Troop's name to she struck, he said, "I am not supposed me he utters a deliberate falsehood. After enies using these words.) With this assurance, and believing Mr. Fairall to be in honest and truthful man, whose word could be depended upon, I told him I suspected the second officer of being an opium eater, but I did not know for certain. bottle, and I said Mr. Reed did, and that

Mr. Fairall's statement that I used the words "Well that d-d opium eater was asleep and stupid; that is why the ship is lest," is incorrect. The only time during the interview that I used the word "d-d" was in answer to the base insinuation intimated in the first question addressed to me by Mr. Fairall on entering the room. Again Mr. Fairall's statement that in answer to a question put by hum, I said that I had "otten se n him (Pearson) put something in his mouth" is entirely imaginary on his part, both as regurds the question and the answer. Fursuspicion of the second officer until I saw the case in his hand in the life boat going from Andrews Island to Canso. I knew nothing of Pearson until I saw him on board the "Cedar Grove," and did I know that Mr. Pearson or any one else was criminally responsible for the loss of the steamer, I would unhesitatingly give the information to the company, the public and the authorities. It is unreasonable for Mr. Fa rall to charge me with a suppression of truth when how light was the information I was possessed of. Why hould I make myself liable for libel or groundless suspicions? B sides this Mr. Fairall knows well that I was not aware that the bottle did actually contain opium and he has expressed a similar opinion in

On the afternoon of the day previous to leaving, I learned that Mr. Fairall had een gathering a lot of ridiculous and alse stories and taking opinions respecting he wreck from any one who would talk to im. The second officer also informed me that Mr. Fairall had asked him to sign a paper respecting the loss of the ship, to end to Miss F.'s friends in England that they might sue the company for damages. After learning these facts I commenced to lose confidence in Mr. Fairall.

Before closing this statement 1 wish to say that, in my opinion, they did their luty well and behaved like courageous men at all times after the accident. It is also my opinion that the captain lost his life by r-maining too long on the vessel l oking for Miss Fairall. During our stay at Canso I never heard of any liquor being "Mr. Fairall, while at Canso, produced hidden in Mr. Young's barn, and I ve y much doubt if Mr. Young ever said there nature that he did not feel justified in so think, brought ashore in the life boat. doing, as the statements it contained were These were taken, with the provisions, to the master, most of the officers and crew | the second officer. I know of no drunkwere drunk and in a mutinous condition enness on the part of any of the crew Fairall's people in London, in order that | matter before the public. I feel forced to they might claim damages for the loss of make these statements in justice to myself

> Mr. Fairall returned to the charge and published another statement. His points were as follows,-

The first point that I feel it is needful to explain is this : Mr. McAvity says the first question I put to him in the room, with closed doors, was of such a nature that he will not repeat it. Are the public not aware that that ship came to sea without a stewardess,' with a lady passenger on board (shame be it said to her owners and managers)? At the time I entered the room to speak with Mr. McAvity, I knew the girl was dead, and that I could never speak to her; and be it further said that I also knew that she had been alone on that steamer for ten days without the "With respect to Mr. Fairall's appeals | companionship of a woman, and with ground that he (witness) was a passenger. ity (not referring to Captain Fritz, as I had. When he again appealed to witness | the lady) than for me to put the question he told him it might cost a man his hife. I did ? Is there a man or woman in this and a member of the Y. M. C. A. he it is reasonable? My question was, "Did would not divulge anything, With re. Miss Fairall receive proper and gentle. spect to Fairall's statement about his manly treatment from those on board duropinion of the second officer he never sa d | ing the passage?" implying that I f lt uncomfortable at the thought of her being alone without a steward ss. Who in my position would not have asked the same ? tain. He first saw the bottle after the grounds for thinking that she had not accident in the hands of the second officer. been treated with the respect due unto He never said he saw the second officer a lone woman under such circumstances, putting opium in his mouth, and only as but the very thought of the lady being he said before, saw the silver case. Mr. alone, following the reports that I had rowsy aboard the ship while at his post. and it must further be remembered that He always seemed to be very attentive to before this I had overheard a group of not to mention it, but did not request Mr. asking just such a question? If, however, the simple asking of that question was unwise (which perhaps it was), I willingly apologiz for asking it, and leave the matter with the public.

The other point which it is needful for me to explain is this thing about a house of their standing, and of which my most intimate friend of four-"Saw yourself and Reed nearly every teen years' stan ing -- namely, John E.

Mr. McAvity says he never heard of Youngs said it was there, and that they were drinking. I also said that a little three year old child be my Mrs. Young's statement to me, and is any up 'n'o Mrs. Young's face said-"yes, ma, they have it

Mr. Fairall's closing paragraph indicates that he had grown sensible of the fact that public opinion was against

him, as he said, -In a later statement Mr. McAvity Let others do as they may be advised or think best, the responsibility is theirs. The whole affair from its b ginning be-

said to him, "Who knows it?" and his re- I was not present when Mr. Fairall read longs to others. I have simply told the