Picnic and Apron Fair AT BAY DU VIN.

The Ladies of the church of St. John the Evangelist Annual Picnic and Sale

-ATTHE-

Steamboat Landing, Bay du Vin. **THURSDAY AUGUST 4**

DINNER, 35 CENTS. The steamboat Miramichi will carry passengers and from Bay du Vin.

Estate Sale of Farm Stock and Crop by Auction. I will offer at the farm of the late Lawerence Gav-

On Wednesday, 17 August, next,

commencing at 10 a. m., the following :-2 sets dbl truck wagon harness driving harness 1 dbl truck wagon, I driving wagon, 1 mowing machine. 2 heavy bcb-sleds, 1 horse rake, 6 milch cows. 1 set iron harrows. 2 heifers, 2 steers. 6 sheep, 2 calves. 8 tons upland hay. 2 pigs, 2 tons cow hay, 8 acres oats, 11 acre potatoes

TERMS:-Sums of \$5.00 and under, cash; over that amount 12 months credit with approved joint notes. Chatham, 25th July, 1892.

I HAVE THE BIGGEST STOCK OF

Ever offered for sale in this country.

HAYING TOOLS

Brantford, Massey, Toronto, Patterson & New Model Buckeye. -ALSO-

SIX DIFFERENT KINDS OF RAKES, HAY FORKS, ETC. Prices and terms best ever effered.

A large stock of my own make of Carriages on hand which will be sold cheap and on easy terms. ALEX. ROBINSON. Chatham Carriage & Sleigh Works. Chatham, N.

for of every description, Joiners lools, Disston's Celebrated Saws, ALL. merican Tools of the finest qual

How MAKE MONEY by Saving

hains, Nails, Spikes, Bolts of all inds, Pumps, Glass, Paints in all ours, Ready Mixed and Dry mbers, Sienicas, Carriage Pain est English Boiled and Raw Oil, Machine Oil, Harness Oil, bes uality, Varnishes, Turpentine, Vaggon Axles and Springs, Cart Axles, Horseshoes, Dry and Tarred Paper, Grindstone Fix tures, English chain Traces, Hay Wire, London and Paris Whiting Buy Paint and Whitewash Brushe all BRANDRAM'S CELEBRATED ONDON WHITE LEAD.

y, Builders' Materials, Farmer

MAGNETIC

Your Hardwar at the GOGGIN BEST ROOF PAINT IN THE WORLD. Building Other goods too numerous YOU

WILL CALL EARLY AND GET MAKE ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

Motels.

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Corner Water and St. John treets.

CHATHAM. LARGEST HOTEL IN CHATHAM.

Every attention paid to THE COMFORT OF GUESTS Located in the business centre of the town. Stabling and S ble Attendance first rate. WM. JOHNSTON.

Near Railway Station,

Campbellton, N. B. formerly the Union Hotel, kept by Mrs. Grogan Comfortable accommodation for permanent and transient guests. Commercial Travellers also be provided with

Sample Rooms. GOOD STABLING on the premises. Daniel Desmond,

ADAMS HOUSE ADJOINING BANK OF MONTREAL,

WELLINGTON ST, - . . CHATHAM, N. B

This Hotel has been entirely Refurnished throughout and every possible arrangement is made to ensure the Comfoit of Guests Sample Rooms on the premises. TEAMS will be in attendance on the arrivals of all trains.

GOOD STABLING, &c. THOMAS FLANAGAN.

EARLE'S

Cor. Canal & Centre Streets, NEAR BROADWAY. WEW YORK:

The best Hotel in the lower part of the City for Tourists, Professional and Business Men, Commercial Travellers. Agents, Etc., Substantial in appointments, centrally located and most economical in PRICES

This Hotel has been Newly and Hand omely Furnished and Decorated. ontains a grand Exchange, Passenger Elevator, Railroad and Steamboat Ticket, Telegraph office and Billiard Room.

The House can be reached by Horse Cars, Stage, and Elevated Railroad, and is conveniently located and acessible to places of amusement and businesss luding Concy Island, Rockaway, Manhattan and Brighton Beach, Central Park, High Bridge, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklin Bridge, Starin's Glen Island, Bartholdi Statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World," etc. We have first-class accommodation for 400 guests, and our building being four storeys high, and with numerous stairways, is considered the safest Hotel in the city in case of fire.

Branch Office, SEYMOUR, BARKER & CO., members N. Y. Stock and Produce Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade. Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Petroleum, bought and sold for Cash on margins

DIRECT WIRE TO CHICAGO. Sanitary and Fire Arrangements Perfect.

Location the Most Healthy in the City. Ferdinand P. Earle.

Owner & Proprietor try:-EARLE'S NEW PALATIAL HOTEL

The Normandie, BROADWAY & 38TH STREET. European Plan; Restaurant Unsurpassed. Esterbrook, Inspector of Buildings, says, "Every room is a place of security for its occu-pant, as the house is ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF" Steam heat, speaking tubes, electric bells, fire and burgiar alarms attached to all rooms.

FERDINAND P. EARLE, Resident Proprietor.

For children a medicine should be absoand Croup mother must be able to pin her faith to it as to Medicine.

contain nothing violent, uncertain, in material and manufacture. It must be plain and simple to administer; easy and pleasant to take. The child must like it. It must be ate relief, as childrens' troubles come quick, grow fast, and end fatally or otherwise in a very short time. It must not only relieve quick children chafe and fret and spoil their constitutions under long confinement. It must do its work in moderate doses. A large quantity of medicine in a child is not desirable. It must not interfere with the child's spirits, appetite or general health. These things suit old as well as young folks, and make Bofamily medicine.

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS are new discovery that re-VERVE cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Fail the weakness of body of BEANS mind caused by overexcesses of youth. This

have failed even to relieve. They do not, like other preparations advertised for Lost Manhood, etc., in terfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculiar 5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address The James Medicine CO., Canadian Agency, St. John, N. B. Write for pamphlet. And sold in Chatham by J. B. F. MACKENZIE.

IINPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

State Lottery Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational

n overwhelming popular vote. To Continue Until January 1st 1895. tts GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are the all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New

part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAY-

Attested as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings them. selves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith soward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with fac-IRON ROOFING PAINT. timiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.

ierre Lanaux, Pres, State Nat'l Bank. A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk. Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank. THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING,

t the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, August 9, 1892. Canital Priza \$75,000

	Capital	Frize,	\$10,000
	100,000	Numbers in t	he Wheel,
		LIST OF PRIZES	
	1 PRIZE OF	\$75,000 is	\$75,000
	1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
	1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10.000
	1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is	5,000
	2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5.000
	5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	5,000
	25 PRIZES OF	300 are	7.500
-8	100 PRIZES OF	200 are	20,000
	200 PRIZES OF	100 are	20,000
	300 PRIZES OF	60 are	
	500 PRIZES OF	40 are	
	API	PROXIMATION PRIZ	
	100 Prizes of \$100 are		\$10,000
9	100 do	60 are	
1	100 do	40 are	
		TERMINAL PRIZES.	
	900 Prizes of \$20	are	
		are	
RESECTION.	DOU TITEOD OF TO	**************	

3,434 Prizes, amounting to \$265,460 PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at \$5; Two-Fifths \$2; One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50 c; One-Twentieth 25 c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for \$50. PECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT. SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents. Address PAUL CONRAD.

New Orleans, La. Give full address and make signature plain. Congress baving lately passed laws prohibitin use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and ending Lists of Prizes The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any ATTENTION .. - The present charter of The a State Lottery Company which is part of ne Constitution of the State, and by decision of the

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertsed chance for

preme con.t of U. S. is an inviolable contrac

between the State and the Lottery Company will

emain in force until 1895.



Northumberland Agricultural Society has placed the Percheron horse, Zephyr, purchased by it from the New Brunswick government, under the sole control and management of Mr. Geo. P. Searle. Said horse will make the season in charge

Newcastle, Derby, Southesk, Blackville, and Chatham Ferry, every Monday morning and remain at Mr. Wm. Vye's, Upper Newcastle Monday nights-going alternate weeks up the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers, and being at Mr. George P. Searle's Lay members of the community appear to Esq., Defts. Atty. This was an action on a farm, Chatham, every Saturday. TERMS; - For season, with foal, \$8; foal, half price. Following is Zephyr's certificate of regis-

SOCIETY OF THE AGRICULTURISTS OF FRANCE, AVENUE DE L'OPERA 21, PARIS. The Stud Book Commission for horses of France, certify that after careful examination and verification 1886, the French Percheron horse ZEPHYR, foaled in

that sire and dam shall be pure blooded French Signed by the President of the Commission. EUG. GUYOT. This certifies that the above registered horse has been sold to D. McLellan,

Miramichi Advance.

The Liberal Party The papers supporting the Dominion liberals published a telegram a short time ago stating that Hon, Mr. lutely reliable. A Laurier had intimated his wish to retire from the leadership of their party, and almost everybody took it for granted that the statement was true or dangerous. It must be standard The same papers are now publishing telegrams and editorials intended to convey a contrary impression and, with their usual inconsistency—not to prompt in action, giving immedi- dishonesty-are attributing the rumor which they, themselves, originated to the wicked conservative press. Almost "everybody who is anybody" now-a but bring them around quick, as days reads and remembers what the papers say on such subjects, and when professedly leading journals give currency to statements like that in referspecial and exclusive despatches, and

ence to Mr. Laurier, in the form of within two or three days turn about and pronounce them lies and attribute schee's German Syrup the favorite them to papers on the other side of o politics, it is evident that they either assume their readers to be simpletons or are themselves, editorially, in the hands of people of that class. Tactics of that kind on the part of would-be leaders have placed the liberal party where it is to-day in Canada. Men in the ranks of the party realised that they were not babies, nor would they put up with being dominated by wouldbe leaders who knew no better than to seems to be a race just now between the party and Mr. Laurier, to settle the question as to which will "leave" the other. So far the party seems to

Criminals at Large. The people of New Brunswick are we think, particularly order-loving and honest; hence there is comparatively little crime in our communities. As nd Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a | if to bring the record up to the average of less favored places, the province seems to have been invaded, by way of the North Shore, by a number of desperate characters from the direction of upper provinces. Some of the gang have committed burglaries and thefts of greater or less degree as they have come along, their work being done in Charlo, at Chatham, in Kent County and at Moncton, where one of them has murdered a policeman. Such sumvisitors are undesirable, and as the authorities, both here and in Kent, are reported to have neglected their duty in the way of assisting in their

detection, it may have the wholesome effect of causing citizens generally to be more prompt and effective in dealing with any suspicious characters who come under their notice. The ease with which the thieves and cuthroats who have been in Chatham were permicted to go away, and the fact that even a team with which to reach one of the suspects was not furnished when it ought to have been yesterday, may have an encouraging effect upon others of their class, and it is well, therefore, that

everybody should be on the alert to make up for the deficiencies, in that respect, of the constituted authorities. and to prove, if necessary, that the Miramichi is not always as, sleepy in that respect as Chatham was after the Wilson robbery of Friday night last.

Visit of the Minister of Railways. Hon. John Haggart, Minister of Rail ways, made his first official trip over the Intercolonial Railway last week, reaching Newcastle on Friday. He was accompapied by Mr. Collingwood, Schreiber, General Manager, D. Pottinger, Chie Superintendent, P. S. Archibald, Chief Engineer, H. A. Whitney, Mechanical Supt. Messrs. J. E. Price, divisional superintendent and W. W. McLellan. trackmaster also came over the northern

division of the road with the Minister. Hon. M. Adams, M. P., Baron Vor Hugel and other gentlemen paid their respects to the Minister at Newcastle station, after which the official train was run to Newcastle deep water terminus. where the party was met by Hon. Senator Snowball and Messrs. F. E. Winslow and D. G. Smith, of Chatham who went up

on the St. Nicholas. On their arrival the train left for Indiantown, returning thence to Chatham junction, where the Chatham gentlemen left by special for home, the Minister and his party proceeding to Moncton.

Minister Haggart appears to be practical, man and makes a very favorable impression upon those who meet him, by his directness of manner and affability. He had with him, as guest, Dr. Montague. M. P., of Haldimand, one of the younger members of the House of Commons, who has won his spurs as a campaigner of

more than ordinary prowess. This is the first trip Mr. Haggart has made over the Intercolonial since he was appointed Minister of Railways, but it is understood that he is to make another at some time during the season, in which he will include a visit to Chatham and a run on the river.

County Court. A PECULIAR CASE.

A case of considerable interest, par ticularly to the gentlemen of the law, was tried at the County Court of Northumberland last week, the parties to the suit being Hon. J. B. Snowball and Mr. Charles A. Palmer, Q. C. of St. John of Mr. James Conway, groom, in Chatham, Mr. Snowball being the plaintiff and the proceedings being instituted to compel Mr. Palmer to pay over moneys received by him out of the Vice Admiralty Court. St. John, in a case in which he had been acting as the legal adviser of the plaintiff. believe that whatever may be the merits of cases taken in hand by lawyers for their clients, the former are generally found faithful to the interests of the latter, but those acquainted with Mr Palmer's methods as developed in the suit under notice, will hereafter understand that a client is a client as long as a 1882, sired by Bayard, dam Julie, color iron grey with white spot on forehead, bred by Monsieur O. suit is pending, but when it is settled Perier, said Zephyr's number in the stud book being 373. Conditions of admission to this register are for his patron, the relationships then for his patron, the relationships then

change, the lawyer becoming simply

custodian of more or less dollars which he

struggles to put in his own pocket, leav-

his first legal adviser.

It appears that the Nordcap-a Norwegian barque-went ashore near the mouth of the Miramichi in September 1888 and was got off by the plaintiff's tugs and men, out of which service a salvage claim arose, which the captain for the time resisted. Thereupon Mr. Snowball libelled the vessel in the court of Vice Admiralty, Mr. Palmer being his legal adviser in the proceedings. While these latter were pending the captain and owners decided that they would abandon their interest and consent that Mr. Snowball should become the owner of the vessel if he would, in addition to the expense already incurred by him in saving her, advance \$210 to pay off the crew He decided to accept this proposition. provided he could come out of it without loss, and to this end was advised by Mr. Palmer that it would be necessary, in order to secure to him a proper title to the vessel that the proceedings in the which proceedings, Mr. Palmer assured him, could-under the circumstancesbe brought to a successful issue at a cost of about \$100, which would include the so long as the contract was fulfilled. court and other fees. The proceedings were, therefore, con-

tinued by consent of all parties, Mr. W. C. Winslow appearing on behalf of the captain and owners to consent to the decree being made, which was that the Nordcap be sold, and, out of the proceeds, Mr. Snowball be paid \$400 for salvage that \$210 be reserved for the payment of crew (who had meantime been paid with money advanced by Mr. Snowball) and that the balance, after costs of court were deducted be handed over to the captain. Mr. Winslow, attorney for master and owners, authorizing Mr. Snowball to receive all moneys arising from the sale of the vessel that might be payable to them.

After the case was thus settled and the the hands of the Registrar of the court of vice Admiralty \$248.93 which was paid over by the registrar to Mr. Palmer, Mr. Showball's legal adviser in the proceed-

This seems to be the point at which Mr. Palmer ceased to act for his client and began to act for himself. The County Court proceedings of last week show that he attempted to account to Mr. Snowball for the \$248.93 by sending him a bill for \$196.98 for counsel and 'solicitor's fees, accompanied by a check for \$51.94. Mr. Snowball disputed the account rendered by Mr. Palmer and returned the check, and failing to get, within a reasonable time, a more satisfactory settlement brought suit in the County Court through W. C. Winslow, Esq., as attorney, Geo. Gregory, Esq., Q. C., appearing as counsel, while Mr. Palmer appeared for himself, assisted by R. A. Lawlor, Esq. In justification of Mr. Palmers's charge for fees for both counsel after all, a formal one, that gentleman gave men. some explanations which will, no doubt, interest ordinary business men.

The Vice Admiralty court has a large number of rules, some of which seem be intended expressly to prevent lawyers from piling up costs upon those who may be obliged to avail themselves of their services in that expensive institution. One of these reads:-Rule 205: If the same practitioner acts as both

counsel and solicitor in an action he shall not for any proceeding be allowed to recover fees in both capacities, nor to receive a fee as counsel where the act of a solicitor only is necessary.

The plaintiff in this case was surprised to learn from Mr. Palmer last week had become the client a gentleman named Martin G. B. Henderson, to whom, according to Mr. Palmer's account, he was indebted to the tune of \$91.14 for services as solicitor. The plaintiff swore that he did not know Mr. Henderson, had never employed him and heard of him now for the first time in connection with the case. His attention was however, directed to a paper in the proceedings on which Mr. Henderson's name was endorsed as solicitor, but ting him in any way to a person he had ot employed, especially as he had employed Mr. Palmer and believed him to be quite capable of doing the business himself. Mr. Henderson's standing and the purpose for which he was brought into from the following testimony given

Mr. Palmer under examination by Mr. Mr. Palmer: I did not represent any party to the In the receipt of the money from the Vice Admiralty court I represented Mr. Henderson, myself and

Mr. Gregory: Had you a distinct authority from Mr. Palmer: I had a distinct but not a special authority from Mr. Henderson. That authority rose out of the business relationship between Mr. Henderson and myself. Mr. Gregory: I regret, Mr. Palmer, to have to pry ing the object of high licenses. He was usiness relationships with Mr. Henderson, but the exigencies of the case and my duty re- always willing to help the cause of true license law is working satisfactorily. He quire it. Will you please state to the court and jury Objected to by Mr. Lawlor.

Mr. Palmer: Mr. Henderson is, practically, alaried partner of mine in a part of my business, Mr. Gregory: Does his name appear? Mr. Palmer: It does not. Mr. Gregory: To what part of your business Mr. Palmer: Law business, as distinguished from

ny mercantile business. Mr. Henderson's name is sed when advisable in the practice of the law. He gets a salary; the proceeds of his work do not always belong to me In this case the fees chargeable in his case would belong to me. Mr. Henderson's name was used as solicitor order to tax between party and party items which ould not all have been taxed if the same pers ere solicitor and counsel under rule 205. It, therefore, appears that rule 205 stood in the way to some extent, but was not equal to the ingenuity of the

learned counsel who had the "salaried The matter having been fought out fo nearly three days it was finally agreed between the parties that His Honor should say for what amount a verdict should be entered for the plaintiff and what leave should be reserved for either party to move, this is no way to interfere with the right of either party to appeal.

The Judge thereupon directed the jury to bring in a verdict for plaintiff for \$248-93, reserving leave to move to reduce the amount to whatever sum might found to be due under the evidence

Other cases before the court were Alfred H. Pallen vs. W. H. Russell. M. S. Benson. Esq. Plffs. Atty, Charles J. Thompson, Wm. Fitzpatrick vs. James Foley and Margaret Foley, his wife. Chas.

Thompson, Esq, Plffs Atty, and R. A. Lawlor, Esq., Defs. Atty. This was an action for slander and was postponed. The Prohibition Commission.

In our last week's report of the testimony witness was MR. ROBEET PICKFORD

and was confident it could not be enforced if enacted. He did not think the legalized traffic retarded the reform sought to be effected by moral suasion. His private desire was for a high license law. He had no doubt the labor now employed by the trade being females. He read from his annual would find employment elsewhere in the reports to show the causes of the convicevent of the traffic being delegalized. His tions of the prisoners sent to Rockhead. firm would not employ a drunkard. They had not had occasion during the past

HERMAN M. HIRSCHBERG. commercial traveller, was next called, but his taking the oath was deferred until the commission considered an objection made by Rev. Com'r. McLeod that the witness was not a resident of Halifax.

minntes' retirement and directed the wit-

court fees, etc., paid, there remained in in purchasing all the liquor he wanted when a \$2 poll tax for a man, can get him a vote compunctions because he deprecated a man among the temperance people. He had been in Fredericton. The Scott Act was not enat one time in jail for violation of the act.

forced there. There had been efforts made to enforce it there. Nearly everybody was Dr. McLeod expressed his surprise at the witness representing six liquor dealers as "everybody" and protested against the acceptance of the witness's evidence on the ground of its inaccuracy. Subsequently he declared the reason for his protest was that the witness was a non-resident of Nova Scotia, and consequently not in a position to form a general idea of the operation of the The objection was noted and the exami-

nation proceeded with. The witness was a drinker but not in the sense of the word as defined by the temperand solicitor in a case which was only, ance people but by the definition of sane

in Nova Scotia four years. He had been in been all over the province he had a good people towards temperance. The Scott Act is notoriously known not to be observed. The Scott Act was working we'll in Yar-He deprecated a law that was not in accord with the conscience of the people. Such a condition could not fail to weaken the answer to Judge McDonald he explained the majesty of the law and conduce to a want of | nature of his mission work. Often visit jai's United States was the reduction of the number of licenses. Legal prohibition the witness said in a very decisive tone could not be enforced in the present condition of public sentiment. It might be in individual cases but by no means generally. He did not know in what particulars the law of Canada | who in reply to a question said he did not differed from the law of the United States in | place stealing and taking a glass of liquor in regard to the liquor traffic. When in Bos- the same category. While the license act ton a league had been organized not to pro- worked like a charm in Dartmouth, the cure prohibition but the enforcement of the Scott Act did not do so in Yarmouth. prohibitory provisions in the license law Dartmouth has no licensed houses, and was, then in force, and to give the monopoly of therefore, virtually under prohibition. the trade as much as possible to reputable There is no open sale in either place. persons. He was familiar with the church | Thought a prohibitory law for the whole of England temperance association. He Dominion would work well. Mr. Longard likened the liquor question to a Gordian knot | was subject to a cross fire of questions by which the prohibitionists as a rule would cut the members of the commission on minor by a prohibition measure, whereas moderate points. He considered the drink traffic a people favored the proper course-slow untying. The majority of people he thought were neither total abstainers nor yet friends of intemperance. He had received a circular the matter, however, will be understood from the commission and answered it briefly. by He thought a time would come when prohibition would be desirable. The conscience of the people would have to be educated in the meantime. He had not the slightest doubt a great deal of adulteration was going on. If the prohibitionists approached the

conscience of the community with assertions that the traffic was of the devil, concentration of the license in the hards of a few of

DR. A. P. REID, supt. of the hospital for the insane, was the next witness called. Thousands of people might be predisposed to insanity but not become insane. In answer to a question from the chairman what was meant by the term 'exciting causes" appearing in a report submitted by him, the witness said these were recent causes such as injuries, ill health, etc. There were numbers of patients whose his tory was not known. Nearly all coming into asylum are classified. Not in 20 per cent. of the cases is the cause of insanity known. Intemperance is rather the effect than the cause of insanity. Quite frequently men come to the institution who had been drinking all their maturity but were known as abstainers. The returns are very unreliable. The first and largest class of causes of insanity is the unknown; second ill-health. Religion is a greater cause of insanity than intemperance; in fact religious causes were very far ahead of any other, outside the first two, as the exciting cause of insanity. In reply to a question whether the farming community contributes the greatest proportion of the insane, he said it was not farming as a work but an accidental state of affairs. For instance, through inter-marriage a farming community might send a great proportion to a lunatic asylum, but it would not be farming as a work that was the cause. The exciting cause means the immediate cause of the person becoming insane and not the predisposition to insanity. With promisory note and went in favor of the hibition in force and carried out, the use for hospitals, would be largely abolished for indirectly liquor drinking was the cause of the patients being in the hospitals. If it were possible to stop entirely the use of

ing. But that was an absolute impossibilbility so long as it is manufactured; there- work well. fore it is best to try and control it instead of taken by the prohibition commission, sitting trying impossibilities. He did not think financial obligations possible, taking away the | the city of Halifax.

courts and other lawyers in securing that agents and president of the board of trade. Alcohol was the best chemical and drug in is not a member of any temperauce society, which he hoped to obtain with the help of He had always lived in Halifax. He had no the world and it should only be used for and is not a total abstainer. He believed idea of the amount of capital invested in the such purposes, and there was nothing that the total loss of wages to parties engaged in liquor trade, in its various branches in could take its place. For many years wit- the liquor business in connection with the Halifax, nor did he have any idea of the ness had been a total abstainer. He had city hotels would amount to \$83,000. labor employed in the trade. He firmly be- obtained books and studied the ingredients value of hotel property would depreciate at lieved, in fact knew, that drunkenness had and manufacture of all kinds of liquor, and least one-third under prohibition. Does not decreased in the city during the last six he could honestly say that in all the agencies | think the present license law a good one, as years; the credit of which was due to moral used in the manufacture of all the liquors | the people are not in sympathy with it. sussion more than other agencies. The there was nothing to more, nothing to pro- He thought there was a good deal of illicit revenue derived from the liquor industry in duce poison sufficient to injure, beyond the selling. Considers the inspector an efficient Halifax was a very material proportion of spirit in the liquor, and he did not think officer. There has been more drunkenness the whole assessment. He was of the de- physiologically that the raw spirit, right under the present law than any other. The cided opinion that an absolute prohibitory from the still, was any more injurious than measure was not at all desirable in Canada | the refined whiskey, though it might taste | terated. The purpose of the society is to

THE GOVERNOR OF ROCKHEAD PRISON.

Mr. Wm. Murray, governor of Rockhead

During his 12 years experience he never sign license petitions. Is in favor of a proknew a case of vagrancy or disorderly contwenty-five years to discharge an employe duct or assault that was caused otherwise sympathy of the people. It would prove for drunkenness. He was not a total than by liquor. In fact liquor was the beneficial, as it might do away with some of abstainer and did not expect total abstinence | cause of about every prisoner being sent to Vice Admiralty court should be continued, of his employees. As far as the work was the prison. This was almost without exconcerned, or in other words the contract | ception. In all his experience in his work, between man and man, he did not care in his official capacity and in his labor in the much what the habits of his employees were temperance cause, there would be poor's asylum, no prison or any such institutions. It was the principal cause of evils. Mr. Murray grew quite eloquent and city. It is not enforced, on account of a arising from his chair rather relieved the monotony of the meeting by launching out The commission returned after a few into a strong temperance speech. After he had spoken for a few minutes, Sir Joseph requested him to sit down and asked him only | did not exist in Halifax as in Dartmouth He had during his travels in Nova Scotia | to answer questions. The witness did not an opportunity of observing the success or | think the liquor law was carried out in the | existing. He thinks a prohibitory law rather the failure of the Scott Act. There city, because efforts were not made to carry | would work better than the present law. was sale of liquor in all towns under Scott | it out. The remedy was the removal of the | The statement of the inspector that to pro Act legislation. The prohibitory clauses of appointment of the officers who are to carry perly enforce the act an inspector would A paper was then fyled by the master and the Scott Act are without exception non-en- out the law from the body who now appoint forced. Prohibition would not adapt itself | them to an independent commission. The to society in its present condition. He ap- | council make the officers and the people who

peared voluntarily as a witness. With the are interested in having such officers apexception of once about two years ago in pointed make the council hence the law is Annapolis, he had never found any difficulty | violated. A would-be alderman, by paying and get elected by such votes. He thought prohibition desirable and that it could be carried out in Nova Scotia, except in Halifax. The reason it could not be carried out having to go around a back way to get a in the city of Halifax was because Halifax drink if he so desired. There were as many was the Gibraltar of rum. He believed in cranks among the liquor people as limiting the number of licenses, but not in C. H. LONGARD. Charles H. Longard was called out said

he has been a resident of the city for over 40 years, and is manager of the Nova Scotia Building society. He explained the workings of the society and said it was not necessary for a man to be a total abstainer before he became a member. Difficuities in collections are generally traceable to drunkenness. Have about \$900,000 on mortgage, with only about five or six failures annually. This is attributed to care taken in selecting temperance men as members. He is member of any temperance society, but is a total abstainer. Mr. Longard is a member of the Jost mission and takes an active part in the work, which leads him to visit jails. etc. His business takes him all over the provinces. He has watched the liquor traffic in the city and his opinion is that RT. REV. DR. COURTNEY, BISHOP OF NOVA drunkenness has increased, particularly among the poorer classes, caused by the The Right Rev. Dr. Courtney, Bishop of freer sale of liquor. He does not think the Nova Scotia, took the stand. He had been liquor law in the city is enforced. Does not think an effort is made to enforce it by Boston, Chicago and New York. Having the proper officers. He has had no experience of the working of the Canada temperopportunity of gauging the feelings of the ance act. Dartmouth is a model temperance town; the act is well enforced there.

mouth, but some liquor is sold there. Liquor is sold in Amherst, but not openly. respect of all laws. The object sought to be | throughout the province. In answer to the accomplished by the high license law in the question put to prisoners at to what brought them there the answer invariably was liquor. In answer to Dr. McLeod he said liquor sellers were generally good risks; liquor sellers were not liquor drinkers as a Judge McDonald again took the witness,

THE INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS.

The next witness was J. B. Ryan, in spector of weights and measures. duties are to inspect all the weights and measures in four counties in the province once every two years. His headquarters have been in Halifax for the past six years. Before coming to Halifax he lived in Truro, Colchester Co. While there the Scott Act was supposed to have been in force. He lived there while the old license act was in force. Thought there was more than a natural increase of the sale of liquors in good repute would be prevented from effect- Truro since the old license law was repealed. As regards Halifax, he could not say the has seen liquor sold by the glass. He would say that drunkenness has not decreased during the last six years. It was his opinion that bad liquor was sold. Has found liquor sold in hotels in Lunenburg and Kings counties. He could not say that a prohibition law would be desirable. To hi

> ing in the counties he travels in as there was 25 years ago. To his knowledge the Scott Act has not checked the sale of liquors. Mr. Gigault asked Mr. Ryan if he found any difficulty in securing liquors in the State of Maine. The witness answered that he found no difficulty in securing all he wanted, Dr. McLeod and Judge McDonald took exception to the taking of evidence in reference to the liquor traffic outside of the Dominion. Judge McDonald stated reasons for objecting and asked for the opinion of the commission. The chairman took note of the objection and Mr. Gigaul proceeded to cross-examine the witness. Mr. Ryan said he found liquor drank quite freely in several parts of Maine. He travel. led through Maine as late as 14 years ago.

practical knowledge there is as much drink

Saw liquor sold freely in other states. AN IRON MANUFACTURER. Roderick Macdonald, of Macdonald Co., iron manufacturers, was the first after noon witness called. His firm employ from 80 to 110 men. He is decidedly in favor o employing sober men. The man who drink is not so valuable as an employe as one wh does not. Loss is experienced by mer drinking and leaving their work. This has been checked somewhat by changing the pay day Saturday to Tuesday and weeding out the intemperate workmen. As student of political economy he thought the cap:tal put into the liquor business wasted. liquor as a beverage it would improve the That business employs the least labor of any morals of the people and their physical be- industry in comparison with a capital. Mr. Macdonald thought a prohibitory law would

A LICENSED TRADER'S TESTIMONY. L. S. Briand, secretary of the Licensed at Halifax, we closed with that of the police | high license would fill the bill. He believed | Traders' association, said his business is that magistrate, Mr. Robert Motton. The next the best scheme yet devised was the Nor- of licensed liquor seller- He gave the wegian plan, which put on all the moral and amount of capital invested in the business in ing his client to seek the help of the of the firm of Pickford & Black, steamship great money making profit of the trade. In answer to Judge McDonald he said he Hall's Hair Renewer.

liquor sold in illicit places is strongly adulprotect the trade from temperance cranks and others. The cranks are those whe are continually writing up the liquor dealers as prison, was the next witness: To-day there reptiles. Witness has a shop license, and in are 38 prisoners in his charge, 18 of them answer to Dr. McLeod refused to answer the question as to whether he sold less than a pint or not. He denied the statement that the criminal class were called upon to hibitory law when brought about with the the hangers-on around the government.

W. S. Sanders, secretary of the Grand Division, S. of T., Amalgamated Trades union, Bricklayers' union and Plasterers' union, was sworn. He has resided in Halifax for 45 years. Has considerable knowledge of the working of the liquor law in the want of attention on the part of the officers. Some of the members of the Union lose time through drunkenness. Mr. Sanders thought the reason why the same results have to be stationed in every saloon is a nonsensical one. He believes the inspector can enforce the act if he wants to. He had heard persons say that the inspector was a liquor seller before he took the office.

Howard Bligh was next called. He is shipping master for the port. Drunkenness has decreased among the seamen. He thinks the liquor laws are fairly well enforced in the city. The majority of the people would like to see the law enforced. Does not think seaport town like Halifax. Thinks moral suasion and Christian teaching have changed the minds of the sailors for good. "THIRD PARTY" BULMER.

J. T. Bulmer, barrister, followed. drafted the license act of 1886, and also the important points of the act 1869. The reasons for the failure of the old act were given. The drastic nature of the act and the general expectation of its enforcement almost had the effect of enforcing it for the first year. Mr. Mackasey, the Halifax inspector, was appointed by the liquor sellers to nonenforce the act and to tight it means to down the whole civic machinery. The inspector has the concurrence of the majority of the

council. There is no one in the council with any soul for its enforcement. No license ent state of affairs. A general prohibitory law could be enforced. Backed by the Dominion government, a prohibitory law would kill nine-tenths of the liquor traffic the first year. The present license act is the McCarthy act with all the radical features of the Australian and American acts incorporated. It is his opinion that any liquor law enforced by the Dominion government could be successfully carried out in Halifax. Does not think any man who takes a decided stand on the liquor question could get into the city council. Out of the 120 men hold. ing licenses in the city he could only name 8 who are keeping within the bounds of the law. The Scott Act has cleared the liquor out of one-half of the counties in the provinces. Taking the province as a whole the act had been a magnificent effect. It has been almost prohibitory in Yarmouth, An napolis and Shelburne. A prohibitory act would have the overwhelming support of the | the suit of McDonald

community. That finished the evidence. The commission adjourned to meet in LITTELL'S LIVING AGE: -The numbers of

The Living Age for July 23d and 30th contain Ulster and Home Rule, and Some Great Jewish Rabbis, Nineteenth Century Lacedomon, by Walter Pater, Contempor ary; The Dutch Peasantry, National; English-women in India, New Review; Egypt 1882-1892, Fortnightly; French Schools, Macmillan's; A Concord of the Steppe, Temple Bar; East Ferrers, Belgravia; A Visit to Count Tolstoi, Cornhill Reminiscences of St. Petersburg Society, by Lady Eastlake, Longman's; Statesmen of Europe, and The Submarine Eruption at Pantellaria, Leisure Hour; Curious American Old-time Gleanings, Chambers' Journal The Plague of Voles in Scotland, and The Animal View of Man, Spectator; The Last Duke of York, Speaker; with instalments of

"Aunt Anne" and poetry. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4.00 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the pub-

Worth Ten Dollars a Bottle Any person who has used Polsep's Nerviline, the great pain cure, would not be without it if it cost ten dollars a bottle. A good thing is worth its weight in gold, and Nerviline is the best remedy in the world for all kinds of pain. It cures neuralgia in five minutes; toothache in one minute; lame back at one application; headache in a few moments; and all pains just as rapidly. Why not try it to-day? Large bottles 25 cents, sold by all druggists and country dealers. Use Polson's nerve pain cure-Nerviline,

The "Hello" Girls.

AN ELECTRICIAN'S SCHEME FOR DOING AWAY WITH THEM ENTIRELY. New York, July 27.-Electrician Strowger believes he has discovered the secret of doing away entirely with the "hello" girls in the central telephone offices. Yesterday his automatic switchboard, which is intended to supersede them, was tested in this city. A temporary telephone exchange was constructed at 458 Broadway, where a private exhibition was given for the benefit of a number of conspicuous people. The automatic switchboard does not require a different telephone instrument from those now in use. It is merely an automatic attachment which does away with an operator in the central office to connect the wire of one subscriber to that of another. The switchboard is in the central office. On the shelf of every telephone is a row of keys, five in number. They are marked units, tens, hundreds and thousands; the fifth key being the release key. This is the way Electrician Strowger's plan works: The subscriber wishing to place his telephone in connection of another, successively presses the keys. If the man at telephone 288 wishes to place himself in conection with telephone 315 he presses the key marked hundred three times, the key marked tens once, and the key marked units tive times. When the conversation is ended he hangs up his receiver and presses the release key. This disconnects the telephone.

To restore gray hair to its natural color as in youth, cause it to grow abundant and strong, there is no better preparation than Wegal Notices.

NO he sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 3rd day of March, next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham, tetween the hours of 12 noon. All the right, title and interest of Malcolm Taylor n and to all those several pieces or parcels of land n the County of Nothumberland and Province of New Brunswick, abuted and bounded as follows. ing in the Parish of Hardwick in the County and in Taylor, or intended so to be by Alexander Tay-

Also, al! that other piece or parcel of land situate John G. Williston and on the lower side by land wned by William W. Williston, and being in traight lines from the Highway Road, back (or nveyed to the said Malcolm Taylor by James aylor, or intended so to be, by Deed dated the th day of March, A. D. 1886, being the lands ar emises on which the said Malcolm Taylor late The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of Northumber land County Court at the suit of Robert Taylor against the said Malcolm Taylor.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 16th November JOHN SHIRREFF. The above sale is hereby postponed to Thursday, the 5th day of May next, then to take place in front

Dated this 3rd day of March, A. D., 1892. JOHN SHIRREFF, The above sale is hereby further postponed to

Thursday the 4th day of August next, then to take lace in front of the post office, Chatham, at the our above named. Dated this 5th day of May, A. D., 1892.

To John Jardine, of the Parish of Newcastle n the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, hotel keeper and all others whom ontained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the seventeenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety and made between the said John Jardine of the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of North hotel keeper, of the one part and Margaret Stewart ame 67 of the Records of the said county, pages me: there will for the purpose of satisfying the he said town of Newcastle, on Thursday the

eleventh day of August, next, at eleven o'clock, All and singular that certain lot or parcel of land premises situate lying and being in the said town of Newcestle and bounded as follows, to wit - Begining northerly by Water Street, easterly, or in front, w Henry Street, southerly by the property of Alexander Atchison, westerly by the property now owned d distinguished as the "Waverly Hotel and prenises" and presently occupied by the said John lardine, which said property was conveyed to the said Alexander Stewart by James Wilbur and wife "Waverly Hotel premises" said Alexander Stewart and Margaret Stewart Together with all and singular the buildidgs and rovements theron and the rights, members rivileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the uid premises belonging Dated this twentieth day of April, A. D. 1892.

MARGARET STEWART, (L. S.)

apreme and County Courts at the suit of Hollis Shorey et al, at the suit of James Robinson, and at the suit of James Hodge against the said John A.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 15th July. A. D. 1892



The Government of the Dominion of Canada has United States to take part in the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago from 1st May to 31st October, 1893. As it is important that a very full display of Canadian products be mad sion, a general invitation is extended to Canadian producers and manufacturers in agriculture, hortialture, products of forests, fisheries, minerals, maery, manufactures, arts, &c., to assist in bringing gether such a display of the natural resources and istrial products of Canada as will be a credit to

pointed, who will have the general charge of the exhibits and the allotment of space, and the several incial Governments have been invited to cooperate with the view of making the exhibition as plete and satisfactory as possible. The Dominion Government will pay the transport f exhibits going and returning, and for the placing Entries must be made not later than 31st July The reception of articles at the Exposition buildings excepting Live Stock, must be in place by 1st April,

Forms of application for space and general information can be obtained on applying by letter, post free, to the undersigned. WM. SAUNDERS Executive Commissioner for Canada Department of Agriculture,

MIRAMICHI STEAM NAVIGATION CO'Y.

Ottawa, 26th April, 1892.



STR. "NELSON,"

CAPT. THOMAS PETERSON. ---WILL LEAVE Chatham Nelson. Neweastle. for Douglastown. Newcastle, (Call's Wharf's Kerr's Mill, for Kerr's, Mil Newcastle & Douglastow and Chatham SOLAR TIME. SOLAR TIME SOLAR TIME

3 15 p m 4 30 p m 5 45 p m 7 00 p m or on arrival of Mir-Carrying freight and passengers between the points The "Nelson" will call regularly at the Bushville

RATES OF PASSAGE:

9 40 a m

11 40 a m

10 15 a m

12 15 a m

Single fare between Chatham and Newcastle, or Nelson or vice versa, 20 cents. Return Tickets issued on board at 30 cents. Card Tickets good for 20 or 25 trips issued at the rate of 121 cents a trip. STR. 'MIRAMICHI."

CAPT. DEGRACE. Black Brook, Lapham's, Oak Point, Burnt Church, eguac and Point aux Carr, DAILY, at 9 a. m., call ng at Escuminac on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and Bay du Vin on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, carrying Passengers and Freight between all points named, and the "MIRAMICHI's" passengers for points up-river will be sent thereto by the "NELSON" free of charge. Meals served on board the "MIRAMICHI" at regular hours and at reason-

EXCURSION DAYS. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays will be ex-

cursion days. Excursion tickets from all points, 50 cents. Parties having Freight to ship to any points lown-river must have it on the wharf in the evening. All Freight charges must be prepaid.
T. DesBRISAY, Manager.