

German Syrup

We have selected two or three lines from letters freshly received from parents who have given German Syrup to their children in the emergencies of Croup. You will credit these because they come from good, substantial people, happy in finding what so many families lack—a medicine containing no evil drug, which mother can administer with confidence to the little ones in their most critical hours, safe and sure that it will carry them through.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES, AND THE GRAND STATE LOTTERY INSTITUTION, IN 1879, BY AN UNPRECEDENTED POPULAR VOTE.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

On continuing until January 1st 1895. Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place semi-annually, in June and December, and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY

of its DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES. "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and that the person who draws the balls and draws the prizes, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith towards all parties, and that the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Commissioners. We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. Walmesley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bank. Pierre Lemaux, Pres. State Nat. Bank. A. Babin, Pres. New Orleans Nat. Bank. Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING.

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, October 11, 1892.

Capital Prize, \$75,000.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and number of prizes. Includes 1st Prize of \$75,000 (1), 2nd Prize of \$10,000 (2), 3rd Prize of \$5,000 (3), 4th Prize of \$2,500 (4), 5th Prize of \$1,000 (5), 100 Prizes of \$500 (100), 100 Prizes of \$200 (100), 100 Prizes of \$100 (100), 500 Prizes of \$50 (500).

PRIZE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets at \$5. Two-Fifths \$2. One-Fifth \$1. One-Tenth \$0.50. One-Fortieth \$0.25.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for \$50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

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 all remittances. Prizes forwarded to addresses.

ATTENTION.

The present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, and the Supreme Court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company which shall remain in force until the year 1900.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For it may not only become consumptive, but may also lead to the most fatal of all diseases, General Debility and Wasting Disease, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

ROAD TAX NOTICE

All persons who have not paid amount of road tax assessed upon them in the Middle District, Parish of Chatham, are hereby notified to have the same paid to John Robertson, J. P., at New Orleans, before the 31st day of August, 1892, otherwise execution will be issued for enforcement of the same.

McLEAH'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP

Safe Pleasant Efficacious

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., SEPTEMBER 15, 1892.

The Scott Act Ballot.

The ballot to be used on 29th inst., in Northumberland, in the election for the revocation of the Scott Act, is on the same principle as that used in elections of members of the House of Commons. It contains spaces for marking with a cross by the voter, against or for the act, the upper space in this election to be marked by those who oppose and wish the repeal of the act. The words "against the act" will be printed in red, and every voter who desires the stamping out of the dens where Scott Act poison is now sold night and day, where young and old men, and even boys are permitted to drink in secret at all hours of the night and practice even worse vices, should place a cross in the space at the end of the words "against the act."

Death of the Bishop of Fredericton-Metropolitan of Canada.

The death of Rt. Rev. Dr. John Medley, Bishop of Fredericton and Metropolitan Bishop of Canada, took place at his residence, Bishopscote, Fredericton, on Friday last. News of the event, though expected for several weeks, was received with unreserved expressions of regret by all classes, but especially by members of the Church of England, by whom the deceased prelate was greatly beloved and esteemed. An admirable sketch of the late Bishop's history appeared in last Friday's St. John Globe from the pen of one who is entirely familiar with the subject and we therefore reproduce it almost in its entirety.

A long and useful life has ceased. On the 19th of December next Rt. Rev. John Medley, Bishop of Fredericton and Metropolitan of Canada, would enter his eighty-eighth year. His Lordship ceased to exist at 8.30 o'clock this morning. He was born in 1804, the son of George Medley, Esq., of Grosvenor Place, London. His early education was obtained at Bristol, Hammersmith, Chobham schools, and his bachelor's degree was obtained at Wadham College, Oxford, after a course of three years, in 1826. He was graduated with honors, and his reputation as a classical scholar remained in the institution long after he left it. In 1830 he took his M. A. degree, but two years before he was made a deacon and the next year was ordained a priest. For three years he was curate of Southleigh, a small town in Devon; and for seven years he was incumbent at St. John's Chapel, Turo, Cornwall. Near the close of 1838 he became vicar of St. Thomas's, Exeter (where Rev. Marice Seabey now is), and a prebendary of the Cathedral there. In 1845 the Diocese of Fredericton was set apart from that of Nova Scotia and Rev. Mr. Medley was selected as Bishop of the new Diocese. The nomination was in the hands of the Colonial office, and Lord Stanley, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, made the appointment. He was consecrated on 4th May at Lambeth Palace, and sailed almost immediately from England to end in point of years Dr. Austin was three years younger than the Metropolitan.

When Bishop Medley entered upon his Episcopal career he was in the prime and vigor of life, forty-one years of age, full of energy, self-reliant, hopeful, conscious of his own powers, and determined to adhere to the work which he had undertaken to do and with the full scope of which he was not even acquainted. The formal induction into the Episcopal See of New Brunswick took place on 11th June, 1845. On 15th of October, of the same year, the corner stone of the Cathedral was laid. When the Churchmen in New Brunswick determined to have a diocese of their own they created an endowment fund for its support. But the money for the Cathedral came from many sources, and a great deal of it from the Bishop's personal friends and well-wishers. * * * Dr. Medley was an architect and a musician. The cathedral which he erected was in its day a great undertaking, and was one of the most beautiful church edifices erected up to its time in America. Greater wealth has since produced greater work, but there is none more pleasing to the eye, more responsive to the sense of beauty in the mind and soul, than this cathedral. It has served as a stimulus, as an educator, to other church builders and to other denominations of Christians, and its influence has been felt in the hearts of many pious worshippers. In music, too, Dr. Medley's influence has been felt. His own feelings were ever responsive to the compositions of the great composers, and he gave all through his life personal attention to, and for many years personal attendance upon, the choir of his church. It was not until 1853 that the Cathedral was finished and ready for consecration. But the construction of the Cathedral and the raising of funds for it was a very small part of his work. He travelled over the Province constantly, awakening, arousing and endeavoring to inspire the people. A great many of the descendants of the Loyalists were Churchmen by origin; they were scattered hither and thither in New Brunswick, but through one cause or another—principally for lack of church accommodation—had drifted into other denominations. Bishop Medley made a special effort to get them back, but as a matter of fact, he had, except in a few places, to plant the Episcopal Church anew. Travel was not then nearly so rapid nor so easy as it is now, and it was no pleasant task to traverse New Brunswick, east, west, north and south, as the Bishop constantly did in the discharge of his duties.

While doing the hardest work—work that involved physical labor, financial skill, the vigorous exercise of the mental faculties, the study of religious questions for home purposes—Dr. Medley kept himself quite abreast of the current and active thought and feeling of the church in England; and

he maintained pleasant relations with many men who were his classmates, acquaintances and friends in youth. Almost all of them in some way became tributary to his labors for the church in New Brunswick. The activities of his life were really wonderful. His labors to extend and enlarge the work of the church in the remote corners of the Province were unending; in addition to which he had in the centre to overcome views of church matters considerably different from his own. For a long time after he first came here he was involved in a seminary and intellectual body of his own denomination, who considered him a High Churchman and feared that he displayed a tendency to what was then called Puseyism. These are now things of the past, but no estimate of Bishop Medley's work can overlook the co-operation with the members of the Bishop's labors. So far as a material way is concerned, the fifty church edifices which the Bishop founded when he came here were increased to nearly one hundred and fifty; the twenty-eight clergymen have increased to over seventy, and the mission work of the church is well, if not thoroughly supplied. The care of all these churches, to visit them, to counsel, encourage and support the clergy has involved constant labor, and that labor has been given unceasingly and cheerfully, and not only has there been intellectual and religious comfort, but with a liberal hand, whenever he had a dollar to spare, he has been most generous. Indeed the younger clergy fairly idolized the Bishop because of the deep personal interest he took in their welfare, and on account of his readiness to help them, and to make their lives comfortable. Hardly a church in the diocese but contains some memorial of his interest in it—a door, a window, a font, an altar cloth. As a part of the work of consolidating and managing the Diocese, the Diocesan Church Society and the Diocesan Synod have been created, and while the latter has a considerable extent, because the governing authority, Dr. Medley never forgot that he was a Bishop endowed with a power and authority which, according to his judgment, no tribunal could ever impair. Indeed this feeling seems to have inspired his life. Consecrated Bishop of Fredericton, his path of duty was here. He might have taken up a life of ease long ago; he might have sought congenial retirement in England, but here was his work, and here he did it so long as he was able to do it. His intellectual society of England might have had a great charm for him, and that it had was evident from the keen relish with which he held of his visits to the mother country; but from the work to which his life was consecrated there was no release. Dr. Medley's classical scholarship is shown in his translation of the book of Job; his English scholarship was displayed in his sermons and in his addresses to the clergy. These were models of terse, clear and forcible composition; as clear and simple as a running stream. His language was both strong and flexible. He never used a word unnecessary and every word that he used fitted exactly the place for which it was intended. He was a man of simple life, animated ever by a high sense of duty. No thought of double dealing, of concealing his ideas, of covering his thoughts, ever entered his mind. With many phases of reform he had no sympathy; for many modern organizations or moral purposes he had little respect. The church of Christ, as he understood it, was all-sufficient to carry out the work of improving man's condition. In public he took no any active part. His patent of creation as Bishop gave him a seat as Ex officio Councillor, but he never exercised his right. He made few speeches on public affairs. When the troops went through here at the time of the "Trent" affair, he made a speech to the soldiers, which was a model address to the soundness of the advice he gave the men. But he could make popular speeches, for he had a fine command of language, a good sense of humor, and a mind well adapted to the conventional arrangement and easy presentation of his views. At the retirement of Bishop Orendel, of Montreal, who was elected to the Metropolitan of Canada, but he was practically the first Metropolitan under the existing government of the church in Canada, and he has presided over the Provincial Synod and directed the affairs of that body with skill and judgment. As the Bishop advanced in years the idea became impressed upon him that in order to have the work of the Diocese effectively carried on, he should have an assistant, and he agreed to give half of his own salary—five hundred pounds a year—for his maintenance. After much correspondence with friends in England, he was enabled to secure the services of Rev. Dr. Kingston who was approved by Dr. Medley and he was selected by the Synod. In July, 1881, Dr. Kingston was consecrated in the Cathedral at Fredericton. It was a part of the arrangement that Dr. Kingston should succeed to the Bishopric on Dr. Medley's death. Before he came to Canada Dr. Medley was married, but his wife had died by accident. He brought with him a family of four sons and one daughter. The oldest son, John, is a minister in a parish near Bristol, England; Spencer, who was a captain in the Royal Navy, is retired and is now in England; Charles, who was vicar of Saxeux, in this Province, died a few years ago, and Edward, who was at one time Rector of St. Stephen, is a Canon in Norwich Cathedral. Miss Christina Medley married Captain Lencaster, an officer in the British army; and died about fifteen years ago. His Lordship married again about 1863 his present wife, and she has been a most efficient aid to him in his work and in the performance of many of his duties.

Funeral of Metropolitan

(Special correspondence of the Advance.)

The funeral of the venerable Metropolitan of Canada took place at Fredericton, on Tuesday last at 12 o'clock noon, having been preceded by celebrations of the Holy Eucharist at 8 and 11 o'clock. On Monday afternoon the body was removed from the late Bishop's residence to the Cathedral at 4.30 p. m., after a short service in the presence of the mourners and a number of clergymen. Sentences of Holy Scripture and Prayers were said by sub-dean Alexander, and the 1st Lesson was read by the Rev. W. J. Wilkinson and the 2nd by Canon Roberts. Hymns 197, the 5th part of 463, and 438 were sung, the latter as a Processional as the body was borne to the cathedral by 6 of the junior clergymen followed by Bishop Kingston, the other clergy and the choir of the cathedral. The coffin was placed in the choir on a catafalque and was surrounded with many beautiful floral tributes, including a magnificent cross from the cathedral choir. Evensong followed as usual at 5 o'clock, the prayers being said by the sub-dean. The 1st Lesson was read by Canon Forsyth, and the 2nd by Canon Ketchum. Afterward relays of 6 clergymen and sidesmen of the cathedral kept watch by the body through the night until 8 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, when the 1st celebration began. From 6 to 9 o'clock on Monday evening the public were admitted to view the body, and during the whole intervening time a throng of persons of all classes passed through the cathedral to take a last look at the departed Bishop. The scene was not soon to be forgotten. The beautiful cathedral, the effect of the lights shining upon the magnificent floral tributes surrounding the coffin, the mellow light of the three large wax candles on either side gave a beautiful peacefulness to the Bishop's features, and as he intended, to indicate the bright glory awaiting the faithful departed. Viewed from the outside the aspect of the cathedral lighted in the stillness of the night among the surrounding trees was very beautiful. During the hours of watching, some of the clergy read selections appropriate to the occasion.

At 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 1st celebration of the Holy Eucharist began and was attended by a large number. The sub-dean was the celebrant, and the Epistle and Gospel were read by the Revs. H. Dibble and R. Simonds respectively. Part of Psalm CXVI was sung as the clergy entered the sanctuary. A special collect for the burial service was used. I Thess. IV, 13 was read as the Epistle, and St. John VI, 37-40 as the Gospel. The communion service was chanted followed at the end by "Nunc Dimittis." Hymns 197 and 318 were also sung.

The 2nd celebration began at 11 o'clock. The Introit, and the Collect, Epistle and Gospel, were the same as at the 8 o'clock celebration. Bishop Kingston was the celebrant, Canon Forsyth, Epistolar and Canon Ketchum, Gospels. Hymns 178 and 320 were sung, with "Nunc Dimittis" at the end of the service.

Immediately after the 2nd communion service the clergy were arranged in order for the burial service in the vestry and passing round the cathedral entered the sanctuary. The opening sentence of the burial office was said by Rev. Canon Ketchum, the lesson being read by Rev. Canon Devereux. After the lesson, hymns 428 was sung and some special prayers were said by Rev. Canon Brigstock. The "Nunc Dimittis" was then chanted, and during the singing of hymn 464 the procession slowly moved towards the western door of the cathedral. The sacred body was carried by the six canons who were relieved by the sidesmen of the cathedral, and was preceded by a deacon bearing the Bishop's pastoral staff. As the procession slowly moved around the cathedral to the last resting place of the deceased prelate, it was a scene never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The scarlet coats of the military band followed by the white surplices of the clergy, and the immense number of people present, either walking in regular order four deep in the procession or among those who lined the street on both sides, unable to get a place in the procession, while the whole was made more impressive by the solemn strains of the great bell of the cathedral. The service at the grave was said by the sub-dean of the cathedral. Hymns 234 and 140 being sung, the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Kingston.

The grave was lined with moss and flowers by loving hands, and before it was filled in by the sidesmen of the cathedral. The S. S. children and their teachers passed around and, one by one, deposited a flower on the coffin; and when the grave was filled it was covered over with crosses and wreaths of the most beautiful flowers that could be obtained. Immediately after the funeral the clergy passed the memorial cross at the grave, and a meeting of the representative men of the Diocese was held at the church hall to appoint a committee to decide upon the most fitting form of memorial to erect or establish in memory of him who was so universally beloved and to take immediate steps to obtain whatever that committee should decide upon.

Somebody ought to put an extinguisher on the constant blasphemy of certain Scott Act advocates who persist in comparing that act with the divine law against theft. It is the fashion with them to argue that people get drunk and peepal, notwithstanding the Scott Act and the divine and statute law against stealing. They thus place the faulty and ineffective Ottawa enactment on a par with the law handed down from Sinai, and, in that way, seek to make the former respectable by bringing the other into contempt. All the same, however, fanaticism will thus continue to mix good and evil together to the confusion of the one with the other, until the standards of divine truth are confounded in the rubbish and sophistries of people who imagine they have a mission to reform the world according to their own crude notions.

Our neighbors who seem to believe that the world revolves around the Scott Act appear to have sent out the Macedonian cry and secured the aid of that wonderfully funny little paper, the Fredericton Reporter, which announces an election in Northumberland on 29th to decide for or against legalizing the rum traffic. A good deal of the same kind of talk is indulged in at the Sunday evening meetings in opposition to the Salvation Army, but those who thus shout their halalaahs seem not to have learned that if the Scott Act is repealed, the law that will guide the Municipal Council does not any more authorize it to grant licenses than it does to withhold them. That law provides that the Council may make a bye-law against the issuing of licenses. It makes it imperative upon the Council to obtain such bye-law under certain conditions. The talk about the vote to repeal the Scott Act being one to legalize the rum traffic, is, therefore, on a par with other trifling Scott Act people are making of their want of correct information on the subject of the provincial local option law for the suppression and better regulation of the traffic which so flagrantly flourishes under the Scott Act. Besides, while the Dominion parliament legalises, fosters and protects the rum traffic for revenue purposes, why should these misguided people stand in the way of the New Brunswick enactment which is designed to suppress the late hours, gambling and debauchery which are promoted by their pet Scott Act?

The Reporter is about as absurd in its utterances on this subject as our own Advance of Newcastle. The Reporter classifies the Northumberland advocates of repeal as "rum soakers" and, no doubt, imagines that it is "a settler" for them. It is like some of our own volatile adherents of the discredited act, who imagine that by applying coarse epithets and hurling uncharitable denunciations upon its opponents, they will intimidate them from doing their duty. That game doesn't work in Northumberland, however. The language of the tongue and the tactics of the lung fail here, however, as they do elsewhere, for they employ and sympathize with them, whether they stand in pulpits, on platform or hold counsel on the streets. This is an age of decency and temperance in conduct and discussion and while the mark is being torn from the hideous features of the Scott Act in the interest of the young and old who are being ruined and debauched by it, its few remaining friends will be compelled by a sober and self-respecting public sentiment to keep their protestations as nearly within the limits of propriety as their chagrin and peculiar notions of temperance will admit of.

The ADVANCE'S criticism of last week on some of the canvasses used by local clergymen and others to bolster up the Scott Act, appears to have stirred them up to an unanticipated degree. So desperate was the emergency that they decided upon a monster meeting in Temperance Hall on Sunday evening, which put the Salvation Army's regular kick drill's nose completely out of joint. The usual crowd who look somewhere for entertainment during the regular Sunday services were there in force. On Monday, citizens, generally, learned that the meeting had been held and that it had been addressed by Mr. Wm. Robinson—the gentleman who stated before the prohibition commission at St. John that it took four regular policemen to keep order in Newcastle under the old license law—Rev. Neil McKay and others. Mr. McKay understood to say that there was something wrong or inaccurate about the statistics bearing upon the Scott Act question published in the ADVANCE last week, and while he admitted that he wasn't prepared to prove his assertions, he intimated that he would do so at some future time. There is a mastery ambiguity about the reverend gentleman's method of handling the subject, which gives evidence of a metaphysical mind. Scotland's revered poet, in dealing with Willie Nicol, one of the wise gentlemen of his time, who seemed to think his mission was to keep all the world, and especially Burns, in the path of his own "right lined rectitude," referred to the range of Willie's mathematical knowledge as extending from "the simple copulation of units up to the hidden mysteries of fluxions." When our reverend critic's statistics in correction or condemnation of the ADVANCE'S plain statement of the contingent assessment of Northumberland for the last twenty years is brought down at the next Sunday evening meeting, we shall, no doubt, have something quite as profound and complicated as the immortal Willie Nicol's mathematics, or even the diaphanous analysis of the differential calculus. We assure him, however, that he cannot get any other set of figures that will accurately represent the assessment referred to. Last he and our other friends who continue to believe in the Scott Act may need to have the statement we made kept before them, and also to prevent any forgetfulness or unintentional changing of the figures, we reproduce them and challenge anyone, lay or clerical, to successfully dispute their accuracy. We said last week:—

We understand that a portion of the remarkable paper addressed referred to was on the financial aspect of the Scott Act question, and that the preacher attempted to show that the increase of taxation upon the ratepayers of the county which followed the advent of the act was a mere bagatelle, etc. In reference to that branch of the subject, it is right to say that we have been so informed, and know that their increase of taxation, after the Scott Act came in force, was about sixty cents per head per year. This is demonstrated by a statement furnished by the Secretary-Treasurer of the County, showing the amount of County contingent assessment for ten years previous to

The Scott Act Question

the Scott Act being in force and for ten years after, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. 10 YEARS BEFORE SCOTT ACT WAS IN FORCE. 1873: \$1,320.00; 1874: \$1,544.55; 1875: \$1,782.25; 1876: \$2,041.75; 1877: \$2,314.75; 1878: \$2,607.25; 1879: \$2,924.75; 1880: \$3,268.25; 1881: \$3,638.75; 1882: \$4,035.25. 10 YEARS AFTER SCOTT ACT WAS IN FORCE. 1883: \$4,384.50; 1884: \$4,848.75; 1885: \$5,329.25; 1886: \$5,825.75; 1887: \$6,339.25; 1888: \$6,872.75; 1889: \$7,427.25; 1890: \$8,002.75; 1891: \$8,599.25; 1892: \$9,217.75.

On the subject of license revenue we said:—

The revenue of the County from license for six years, from 1876 to 1881 inclusive, was as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. 1876: \$7,350.00; 1877: \$6,280.00; 1878: \$5,260.00; 1879: \$4,290.00; 1880: \$3,290.00; 1881: \$2,250.00. Total: \$27,850.00.

The average receipts per year for the six years immediately preceding the Scott Act being brought into force were therefore \$4,641.66.

It is thus seen that the average yearly increase of taxation under the Scott Act during the last ten years has been \$3,042.11 and that the average loss of revenue for the ten years, compared with the six years under license immediately preceding the coming into force of the Scott Act, has been \$2,230.89. If Rev. Mr. McKay or any other person quotes figures other than these they will not be from the official County records, and, therefore, unreliable. Our quotations are from those records and all the sophistries and prejudices that may be thrown around them cannot successfully impeach their accuracy.

We would not have referred at all to this branch of the subject last week but for its being dealt with very inadequately in a Chatham paper the Sunday before, because as we stated last week:—

"We do not believe that the money which the county would receive for licenses would be returned to the county fund as ratepayers if it were placed in the scale against the prohibition of the liquor traffic, but ten years' experience of the Scott act has proved that instead of giving the traffic out, it has preserved it in its most objectionable and degrading forms. Those who continue to believe in the act assert that the custom returns showed that the strong liquors ordered for consumption there were within a mere trifle as large under the Scott act as under absolute freedom. The leading prohibitionist of the Island was asked by the Prohibition Commission how he could square these facts with the claim that the traffic was much reduced under the Scott act, but he made no explanation to offer. The reason was that the facts were altogether in contradiction of his professed belief."

While on the subject of finance it may not be amiss to ask our critics to deal with the contingent fund of the Scott Act account at the present time. We pointed out last week that the Council failed to order an assessment this year to pay the Scott act interest, which will have to be assessed next year. If the Act is not repealed and the services of the inspector are continued, the two years' assessments for his salary, \$1000, will have to be added to next year's taxes.

We showed that the salary of the inspector represents only a fraction of the expense of the prosecutions that are going on. We said that some of those fined had been in jail and they had those bills to pay, but that they did not appear in the account; and that at the meeting of Council \$25,000 was ordered to be paid to Hon. A. G. Blair for argument in the Ericsson Scott Act case. There was also a bill of \$176.74 for witnesses and constables' fees in Scott Act cases. Then, as we showed, Councillor Robert Murray's bill of \$274.97 was presented to the Council and passed. That was for himself, principally, for conducting prosecutions, although it included \$30 for another lawyer. Councillor Murray explained that the \$274.97 included only his fees in cases that had been settled, and when he was questioned as to how much he would make out of the business, he said his arrangement with Mr. Menzies, the inspector, was that he should have \$10 for first day and \$10 for second and \$5 for third at trials under the act and nothing for further adjournments.

Then came the inspector's bill of \$4.24 for expenses and \$250 for his half year's salary. When the other side of the account was called the official report says:— "Mr. Murray explained that Police Magistrate MacCulley had paid in \$588 and there was much more not settled, but represented by pending cases, notes, etc., so there were two sides to the account to be shown and one of them, precisely balance the other."

As Mr. McCalliey is the Scott Act magistrate, no other being in favor with the inspector, Mr. Murray and the gentlemen who, like Dick Daley in Pinafore, furnish them with "important information" the \$588 represented the total payments to the Council for that time, so the account at that time stood:— Mr. Blair's bill..... \$25 00 Witnesses and constables..... 176 74 Mr. Murray's bill..... 274 97 Inspector's expenses..... 34 24 1 year's salary..... 250 00 Total expenses..... \$580 95 Total receipts..... 588 00 Balance to debit of account..... \$79 95

In closing this part of the subject last week we said: "There is much more to be known about the Scott Act. It will be seen that out of the \$588 collected Mr. Murray's law expenses alone absorbed a great part of one half the full amount, and it is not difficult to understand how much more than the receipts will be required to pay witnesses, constables, prisoners' board, magistrates' expenses, etc. \$25,000 which the County's next year's assessment will more fully develop. If as the Advocate says, only \$1,050 out of \$2,000 of fines imposed since the present inspector was appointed, have been collected, the assessment for the deficiency will be a 'startler.' We give official figures and official statements from the County records, and they will be found much more reliable than the crooked and 'propheetic' statistics of the party who are using their funds in the 'hired' 'squib' department of our esteemed but very credulous contemporary."

At last Sunday evening's phlo-Scott Act and anti-Salvationist meeting in Temperance Hall, Chatham, one of the speakers, Rev. Mr. McKay, endeavored to convey the impression to the audience that the great increase in the contingent assessment of the County under the Scott Act, in comparison with what it was under the license law, was owing to the cost of the new jail, the drain connected therewith and the windmill and gear for pumping

water for it, being charged to the contingent account.

This is a subject upon which our reverend critic evidently needs correct information and in order that he may understand it with an accuracy that is lacking in the information generally laid before these Sunday evening clatterer meetings, we may say that when the proposal to build the new jail was made it was opposed by a majority of the municipal council, led by one of the councillors representing Chatham, until an understanding was arrived at that no part of the cost of the work should be charged to the County contingent fund. Pursuant to that understanding the Chatham councillor referred to then moved the resolutions under which the work was subsequently entered upon, the bills incurred to be paid out of the County Lands and Buildings Fund, to the credit of which, if we remember rightly, there was at that time about five or six thousand dollars. A part of the understanding was that when the money was expended the jail, further amounts necessary should be borrowed and remain in the County Lands and Buildings Fund until repaid with interest out of the annual receipts of that fund. While the work of construction of the new jail was going on, the so-called temperance party of Chatham became dissatisfied with the councillor referred to, although he had successfully presented their petitions for the appointment of the first Scott Act Inspector they had been able to secure, and he—becoming trifier of their anger—felt that say ungratefully opposition—retired and his candidates favored by them take his place. The former strict watch upon the interests of the County at large, and of Chatham as the largest contributor to the contingent assessment, in the matter of the new jail expenditure was relaxed to the extent that instead of borrowing money necessary to meet the bills, a part of it was slipped into the estimate for contingent assessment. The ADVANCE found fault with this breach of good faith at the time, and it was subsequently made as near right as possible by an order of the council that the money assessed in connection with jail construction should be repaid into the contingent fund as it accumulated in the Public Lands and Buildings Fund. It is thus apparent that the blame of having even a portion of the cost of the new jail assessed upon the County, is chargeable to the "temperance ticks" makers.

But apart altogether from the blame attaching to our unreasonable neighbors in the matter of the assessment for the new jail, it is not true, as intimated by the reverend speaker at Sunday night's campaign meeting, that the whole cost of that building has been a part of the contingent assessment of the last ten years. Less than one half of the cost has been so assessed, and, as we have stated, the money is to be returned to the contingent fund as it accumulates in the County Lands and Buildings Fund. If we deduct the \$5,000 that have been taken for the jail, drain, artesian well, wind-mill, etc., out of the contingent fund from the total assessment of the ten Scott Act years and then compare results with the ten preceding license years the result will be as follows:— Taxation for the 10 years before the Scott act was in force..... \$26,647 42 Taxation for the 10 years during which the Scott Act has been in force..... 51,979 55 Increase of Taxation during the 10 Scott Act years..... \$25,332 07

In the last after offsets against the extra taxation under the Scott Act, Mr. McKay may also find about \$96 a year for registration fees of marriages, etc., but these will be fairly balanced by the extra expenditure of \$503.70 in 1876 and 1877 on the county court house before the Scott Act came in force.

Since the foregoing was in type the Advocate has come to hand containing a sermon preached on Sunday last in St. John's church by Rev. Neil McKay, in which the following occurs in reference to the Scott Act:—

"(a) It has not increased taxation. Statistics of the most extraordinary character have been published in this town during the week, making the Scott Act responsible for a net revenue of some thirty thousand dollars. At the same time, places prevent me from characterizing this monstrous misrepresentation as it deserves. No hint is given of the important fact of which the writer could not have been ignorant, that during the latter decade a new jail has been built and other necessary improvements upon municipal properties of various kinds to the extent of more than Twenty thousand dollars. The eagerness of the writer referred to to betray into the dishonesty of charging the whole sum to the Scott Act."

If the editor of the ADVANCE were to so far forget what is due from one gentleman to another as to apply such language to Mr. McKay as Mr. McKay does to the editor, there would be a holding up of hands in holy horror all along the lines, denunciations of the vulgarity manifested and weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth over the fact that the veracity of the Scott Act is so righteous a man had been impeached. Moreover, if "the writer referred to" were as ignorant of the subject of municipal taxation as Mr. McKay's sermon proclaims Mr. McKay to be, and had ventured to criticize another with at least fair claims of accurate knowledge of the subject, he would feel that he was taxing the toleration and charity of his auditors very far. As to our honesty in publishing the statistics of municipal taxation, we have no more to say than that we would have more intelligence in saying nothing of gentlemen's names than to assail it. We have already in this number of the ADVANCE dealt with the figures questioned by Mr. McKay, and people who have not such a bias in their bonnet over the Scott Act craze as to make them reckless in their statements as well as beliefs, will realize how absurd that gentleman's "twenty thousand dollars" assertion is. It is not creditable to his intelligence or appropriate matter to conclude from a paper which should be devoted to all truth—especially when the truth could be so readily ascertained.

The remainder of Mr. McKay's sermon is chiefly directed against the sin of intemperance and the existence of the places carrying on the liquor traffic, where people are kept in a state of moral and physical misery, and where the law is made a mockery. We wish to see the Scott Act repealed. The intelligent people of Ontario found, as we here are finding, that the Scott Act fostered drunkenness and debauchery in that province, just as it does here, and they rose as one man and sought it, just as Northumberland ought to do.

Mr. McKay also mistook the object of the pending election. He said:—"The precise question before us is not the necessity of personal abstinence from strong drink, however desirable it may be; it is a question of law, and it is the duty of the hour as to the proposed repeal of our present local option law, and the licensing of the liquor traffic under the existing provincial statute."

It is a pity that Mr. McKay had not been fair enough to state that the provincial act, while called "The Liquor License Act," is a measure as strong in its optional clauses as in those relating to license. If Mr. McKay reads the act that is to supersede the Scott Act, he will find that a majority of the ratepayers in any par-

ish may, by petition, prevent the granting of licenses in that parish. What better option does anyone want? We have no doubt that a good many of our ratepayers will take advantage of that section of the law, and we shall be heartily glad to see them do so, for wherever a majority of the people are opposed to having liquors sold in their community, they should have their wishes respected. We publish the main provisions of the act in this number of the ADVANCE, so that people may judge it on its merits, rather than by the distorted ideas of it conveyed by those who seem to have allowed the Scott Act to supersede even their better lights. Let us repeal the Scott Act, and get the County under a law that will enable us to control the liquor traffic in all parts of the County and rid it as far as possible of its present objectionable and degrading features.

The Advocate of yesterday says:—"The editor of the Advance charges against the Scott Act all the cost of the new jail, providing the necessary drainage, boring, artesian well and purchasing and erecting the windmill pump and other expenditures, and extra expenses caused by the Scott Act."

If the editor of the ADVANCE did what is stated he would be as ignorant of the affairs of