August Flower"

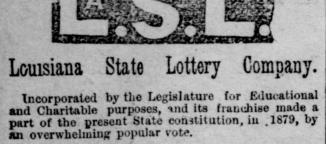
For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a day to convey the impression that the physician. He finally, after trying | ADVANCE had introduced the question everything, said stomach was about worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food for a time at least. I was so weak that I could not work. Finally on the recommendation of a friend who had used your preparations

A worn-out with beneficial results. I procured a bottle of August Stomach.

Flower, and commenced using it. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained in strength and flesh rapidly; my appetite became good, and I suffered no bad effects from what I ate. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has entirely cured me of Dyspepsia in its worst form. JAMES E. DEDURICK, Saugerties, New York.

W. B. Utsey, St. George's, S. C., writes: I have used your August Flower for Dyspepsia and find it an excellent remedy.

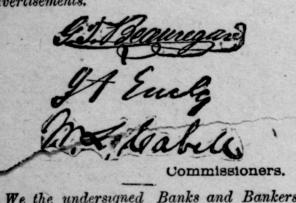
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!



To Continue Until January 1st 1895. Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually. (June and December,) and its

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 control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with factimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.



will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at Pierre Lanaux. Pres. State Nat'l Bank. A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING,

WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, October 11, 1892. Capital Prize, \$75,000

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel,

LIST OF PRIZES \$75,000 is..... 1.000 are..... 200 are..... 200 PRIZES OF 100 are..... 60 are..... 300 PRIZES OF 40 are..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. \$100 are.... TERMINAL PRIZES.

PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at \$5; Two-Fitths \$2; One-Fitth \$1; One-Tenth 50 c; One-Twentieth 25 c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent i SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT. SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. oress Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prize Address PAUL CONRAD.

Give full address and make signature plain. Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on applica-ATTENTION .-- The present charter of The

Louisians State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will condition of mind. emain in force until 1895,

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President: that BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, nav ing also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters. There are so many inferior and dishonest scheme

and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and

I took Cold. I took Sick.

I take My Meals. I take My Rest. AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON: Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING FLESH ON MY BONES

AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK. Scott's Emulsion is put up only in Salmon SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

to John Fotheringham, J. P., at his office, on or

before the 31st day of August, 1892, otherwise executions will be issued for same without further BOARD OF STREET& FIRE COMMISSIONERS Chatham, N. B., 13th August, 1892.



Miramichi Advance.

The Scott Act Question.

The Advocate endeavored, by labored editorial, in its issue of yesterof the probable income the County would receive from licenses, into the present Scott Act campaign. This is in keeping with the regard for accuracy usually displayed by the gentlemen who do the writing for that paper. It

was the Advocate that brought the in come and taxation question up, and placing the fee to be charged at \$50 proceeded to argue, by inference, that if it were greater it would be an object to the ratenavers to repeal the Scott Act, but, if not, then it were better to retain the Act. All we did was to express the view that public sentiment was in favor of exacting the maximum license fee in the event of the Scott Act being repealed. In the last issue of the ADVANCE we merely published the provisions of the Act that would be in operation when the Scott Act was revoked, and pointed out its local option provisions. We did this to correct some misrepresentations of the law which have been made by certain newspapers, clergymen and others, who seem to think it is not improper to attempt to mislead and deceive the people as to the issues involved in the question that they are to decide on 29th. The Advocate now intimates that there will be only a dozen licenses in the Countyand these in Chatham and Newcastle-GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place | because the other parishes will take in each of the other ten months of the year, and are advantage of the optional provisions of i) that at the great feast given by the king the Act. While we do not venture to FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY hope that we shall get so near to prohibition as that, we are pleased to think that our resume of the Act in last week's paper has given our contemporary a more enlightened view of it. A dozen licensed places in the two

towns would be preferable to the fifty

unlicensed ones they now have.

Whether the facts we publish operate in favor or against the Scott Act, is not so much a matter of concern to us as the Advocate appears to believe. We realise that a number of excited people are being misled in reference to the question at issue. The element of fakirism is being introduced to herd them together, in order that the issues involved may not be clearly put before them, but mixed up with a kind of punch and judy business, and denuncia-R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. tions of intemperance and other sinsthe very things which have been and Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank, are fostered by the Scott Act itself, even in the towns of Chatham and Newcastle. Certain clergymen have, apparently, taken the ground that they themselves, in their particular churches, are failures in the work of teaching the divine and moral law to their people, and they shorten their services order that they and their flocks may run away and participate in the privilege of being instructed in their duty as citizens and christians by strange people whom they never saw before and will probably never see again, until some new excitement is got up, in which those worthy itinerents will perceive opportunity to make a little money. By and bye, when the excitement wears off and the people get down again to their normal condition of mind, when the peripatetic performers have pocketed their shekels and gone to new fields, and the ministers have, perhaps, worn out their popularity by straining the credulity and losing the respect of their people, the ratepayers generally will realise that on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Ex- these exceedingly busy and self-righteous shall rejoice in the Lord." moral leaders have played a very un-New Orleans, La., dignified part, and induced many otherwise sensible people to do the same. Express Companies in answering correspondents and simply present facts as they are, and we believe that, in the end, our course tion to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST will be commended even by those who may differ from and denounce us in

It seems a pity that gentlemen who consider themselves "war-horses" in the alleged cause of temperance should either directly or indirectly seek to perveit the subject. They labor to create false ideas in the minds of those, who may have confidence in their teaching by declaring that the drinking of wine, or even strong none others, if they want the advertsed chance for drink, is of itself a sin. They thus seek to set up a doctrine of their own which has no warrant of Scripture and instead of impressing their hearers with the sin of drunkenness, impress their minds with the false notion that there is no such thing as temperance in the use of wine. We cannot imagine a more dangerous course than this for the future of the class of boys who have little opportunity to learn what is false and what is true in these matters until they are thrown upon the world on their own responsibility. There are, unfortunately, pastors and parents who, as we noted last week, represent the drinking of wine or other strong drink as a sin. Some go so far as to imply that it is a crime, for it is represented in the same catagory with stealing. bearing false witness and other offences which are forbidden by God, Himself. Imagine a young man who has been the subject of such teaching, going away from home amongst more enlightened surroundings! What would be the effect of his being convinced that his pastor and parents had misled him? Would it not be to shake his belief also in the verity of ments of God? Logically, that must be does it not occur to the latter that if the the result and, therefore, these fanatical proper, decent and temperate use of wine people, who make a sin of that which is had been considered a sin by our Saviour, assessed upon them in the Middle District, Parish of not a sin, and which God has never for-Chatham, are hereby notified to have the same paid bidden, assume a responsibility much

> As a few of our pulpits are getting into disrepute over their misrepresentations of the financial aspects of the drink question, we believe we do them a service in directing the attention of their occupants to a few of the passages in the Old and New Testaments which they ought to be more familiar with than they appear to be. Let it be remembered that we do

greater than they realise.

cants. We think that those who drink the least drink the best, but we hold that while there are many denunciations of the sin of drunkenness in the Scripture there are none directed against the temperate use of even strong drink. have, for instance, the following :-

heavy hearts. Let him drink and forget his poverty and remember his misery no more.' Prov. XXI, 6 & 7. When Ziba the servant of Mephibosheth met David near Jerusalem after Absalom's estrangement, he presented him with bread; raisins, fruit and wine, telling the king that

to perish and wine unto those that

the wine was "that such as be faint in the wilderness may drink." II Sam., XVI, 2. When Abram was returning from Hobah after having slain Chedorlaomer and other kings and was in the Valley of Shaveh, we learn (Genesis XIV. 18)" and Melchizedek, king of Salem brought forth bread and wine;

and he was the priest of the most high God.' According to Judges IX, when Jotham was delivering his parable on the top of Mount Gerizim he made the vine to say 'should I leave my wine which cheereth God and man?" (ver. 13.)

When the Levite was journeying in Gibeah to Mount Ephriam with his wife and servant going "to the house of the Lord" and was invited to accept the hospitality of the old Ephriamite, he sought to be excused saying (Judges XIX, 19) "There is both straw and provender for our asses : and there is bread and wine also for me and for thine hand maid, and for the young man who is with thy servant; there is no want of anything." When David brought the Ark from Kirjath Jearim to Zion and had "blessed the people in the name of the Lord of Hosts," he gave" to all the people—the whole multitude of Israel-as well to the women as men, to

of flesh and a flagon of wine," II Sam. VI, 19. Esther, through the just king Ahasaerus, obtained great advancement for the Jews, and we may reasonably suppose that such king would not follow practices which were displeasing to God, or contrary to the morality of the times. We are told (Esther to the people in the palace Shushan, that (ver. 7 & 8) "They gave them drink in vessels of gold, the royal wine in abundance,'

etc. "The drinking was according to the law, none did compel, for so the king had appointed to all the officers of his house, that they should do according to every man's pleasure."

We are told of the good man, Job, that (Job I, 13) "his sons and his daughte's were eating and drinking wine in their eldest brother's house"-yet we do not read that either their heavenly Father or their earthly parent reproved them therefor.

The Psalmist cal's upon his soul to bless the Lord because (Ps. civ. 14 & 15) he makes man to bring food out of the earth "and wine that maketh glad the heart of

Wisdom is represented by Solomon as Prov. IX, 2.

In the Song of Solomon, which is interpreted as mainly an address to the church by Christ himself, the Redeemer is represented as saving to the church (chap. VII, 9) "and the roof of thy mouth, like the best wine for my beloved, that goeth down sweetly, causing the lips of those that are asleep to

upon the land, Isaiah (XIV, 9 & 11) says "They shall drink no wine with a song, strong drink shall be bitter to them that drink it. There is a crying for wine in the streets; all joy is darkened, the mirth of the land is gone." One of God's punishments was thus the witholding of wine. Amongst the judgments of God upon

In enumerating the judgments of Goo

Moab, this is declared by Jeremiah (XI.VIII, 33) 'Joy and gladness is taken from the plentiful field and from the land of Moab and I have caused wine to fail from the wine presses; none shall tread with shouting; their shouting shall be no shouting."

In enumerating the greatnesses of Tyre, (Ezekiel XVII 19) the prophet says "Damas cus was thy merchant in the multitude of the wares of thy making, for the multitude of all riches; in the wine of Helbon, and white wool." There does not appear to be any difference in the prophet's mind between wine and the other "multitude of wares."

Zechariah refers to the rejoicing of Ephriam on its reconciliation with the Lord as follows (x, 7) "And they of Ephriam shall be like a mighty man and their heart shall rejoice as through wine, yea their children shall see it and be glad, their heart | couraging, as next year's tax bills will prove

When Jesse, the father of David, sent his son to Saul, king of Israel, the young man (I Sam. XVI, 20) "took an ass laden with bread, and a bottle of wine and a kid" to the For our part we deem it a duty to king. There was no prohibition in this, no does the Bible indicate that there was anything wrong in David, who was "a mar after God's own heart" being the bearer o the wine to the king of Israel, while, we may reasonably suppose, king Saul drank the wine and the Lord was quite well pleased

that he should do so. Christ, himself, gave very direct testimony as to the kind of wine which he considered best. He said (Luke v 39) "No man also having drunk old wine desireth new : for h saith the old is better." If the Lord had evident teaching of the Smiptures on the thought old wine ought not to be drunk at all he would have said so, but he didn't.

Ecclesiastes preached of men's duties and said "a feast is made for laughter and wine maketh merry" * * * (x, 17) Blessed art thou, O Land, when thy king is the son o nobles and thy princes eat in due season, for strength and not for drunkenness.

"Go thy way" said the preacher (Eccles. IX 7) eat thy bread with joy and drink thy wine with a merry heart, for God now ac-

or in drink" (Colossians II, 16.) The first miracle that Christ wrought was the turning of water into wine at the marriage of Cana in Galilee, at which, we may suppose the very best people of the country were guests. Some poorly informed persons. who insist on making everything in the Scriptures and elsewhere correspond with their narrow prejudices, claim that the wine thus created by the Lord wasn't wine at all. but a sham and fraud-an imitation of real wine. We have, however, the governor of the feast, on tasting the wine that Jesus had made and sent to him, calling the bridegroom and saying: (John II, 10) "Every man at the beginning, doth set forth good wine; and when men have well drunk, then that which is worse : but thou hast kept the good wind until now." We may, therefore, assume that the wine made on that occasion by the Lord was good wine and not the worthless stuff which many of our prohibitionist the real prohibitions and other command- friends would have us believe it was. And He would not only have refrained from opening His record as a miracle-worker by manufacturing it and ordering it to be taken to the governor of a marriage-feast honored by His

presence, but have taken occasion to com-

mend the bridegroom for doing what the tee-

totalers do-viz.: "have no wine." He

didn't commend the absence of wine, but at

once supplied the deficiency with a good

article. It is clearly, therefore, the abuse,

not the use-intemperance and not temper-

ance which the Lord condemns. Those who

admit that there is any virtue in temperance. Virtue and temperance, according to their peculiar, modern notions, consist in having no temptation to resist and no opportunity

St. Paul, who counselled that members of the Ephesian church should "not be drunk with wine, wherein is excess" (Eph. v. 18) "Give strong drink unto him that is ready counselled Timothy (I Tim. v, 23) "Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's safe and thine often infirmities." These two utterances of the great apostle clearly set forth the destinction between the improper and the proper use of wine.

> These are a few scriptural references, which show the absurdity of those who make a sin of the use of wine and strong drink. When they are cornered on the subject, however, they ignorantly declare that the wipe which the Scriptures do not forbid is an unfermented article. And there are some who are so ignorant as to believe them.

It is evidence that arcadian simplicity and rural sentimentality have not been entirely swept away before the advancing agencies of modern civilization, to read the gushing declaration of rev. Mr. Bell at Boiestown in the parish of Ludlow on 5th inst., when he stood in the puissant presence of our "twenty thousand dollar" friend, the rev. Neil McKay, on the ocpersonage to the rev. Bell's locality. and, like Simeon of old, he almost delivered himself of a new nunc dimittis. His rapturous utterance, as reported in the Advocate that rev. Mr. McKay was 'an old war horse and one of the wishes of his life was to hear him" was such a rhapsodical invocation, as to induce the reverend object of the reverend and every one, a cake of bread and a good piece admiring Mr. Bell's adoration and longing, to be carried away by the inflation of his environment. That is why-according to the faithful report of the Advocate -rev. Mr. McKay said "he had been well called an old war horse; he had been engaged in many similar campaigns and more than that, had never lost a battle. may be beaten in this one, but do not

sound of the reverend gentleman's voice, here in Chatham, were aware of his prowess in the temperance battlefield, and that he was particularly distinguished as a war horse. We always regarded him as a rather sensible equine in the prohibition pasture, instead of a fiery steed amid the carnage of the blood and thunder of the frothy and amusingly excited colts that prance in the tee-total arena. As, however, "he, himself, has said it" we must accept him as the great "war horse" of the campaign, even if, at the same time, we sympathise with sundry of his flock at home, who seem to think that they ought not to be called mingling her wine and furnishing her table. upon to pay their hard earned dollars to provide a salary for the self declared chief steed in the Scott Act circus. We were under the impression that a rev. gentleman away up the Northwest river, who is as effective as he is modest in the work of temperance reform, and withal not a bad judge of horses, was really the leading clerical bucephalus in the work in Northumberland, but as the rev. pastor of St. John's, Chatham, is going to do it all, the smaller ponies must keep out of the way. The old war horse gets a little mixed on figures sometimes, but there's nothing horsy about statistics, so his antics over them ought not to be wondered at. He ought to go along more accustomed paths, however, for it is not seemly that the bars of the pulpit should be let down in order that the cloven hoof of

> According to the accounts submitted to the Municpal Council and passed at the July session the expense of realising Scott Act fines to the amount of \$588 was \$760.95 leaving a balance to the debit of the account. standing against the County, of \$172.95 The friends of the Act made the best show ing possible for that meeting of Councilevery cent that could be collected from delinquents being scurried after, and the Act lawyer and Councillor Murray to report that Magistrate McCulley had paid in \$588 up to date. The showing of the last half

campaign pervarication may defile its

ment that fines to the amount of \$2,000 have been imposed under the present Scott Act inspector, and that \$1050 is all that has been collected. Something is said about a good deal of the balance being represented by notes and suits pending. We venture the prediction that very little will be realised from either the notes or the pending suits. Not only so, but the County will have a fine bill of costs to pay for the "suits pending," as some of them are in the supreme court-a very luxurious place for the lawyers, but rather hard on the taxpayers of the County. We do not believe that this record is what those who voted for the Scott Act some ten years ago expected. We all hoped it would be so effectively carried out that violations of it would have practically ceased much earlier in the history of our experience with it. It was, certainly, never expected that its attempted enforcement, in Northumberland, after ten years would cost about twice as much as could be collected in fines and costs in prosecuted cases. Yet that is about the condiion of its administration at the present time. There is no authentic means of learning whether the statement that \$1050 have been collected is true or not. It comes "Let no man judge you, therefore, in meat from the Advocate, which so scandalously misstated the matter of charges upon the contingent assessment last week that people can have no more confidence in its announcements of that kind than they have in those of Rev. Neil McKay, who had the hardihood to state from the pulpit of his church while falsely charging the ADVANCE with dishonesty that as charges against the contingent assessment-

"During the last decade a new gaol has "been built and other necessary outlays "made upon municipal properties of various "kinds to the extent of more than twenty

"thousand dollars." The law expenses of the present year alone will be about \$1000 -perhaps moreand when to these are added the inspector's salary of \$500 and his expenses, together with those of witnesses, constables, etc., there will be a very large balance on the wrong side of the account, which will be taxed upon the ratepayers. As to the \$950 which the Advocate endeavors to make people be lieve will be realised and which is in notes. suits pending, etc., little reliance need be placed upon it, as the cost of getting it will. probably, "eat it up." Of the reported \$1050 the treasurer of the County has received only \$588 up to date. He has not received a cent since July. If any more has been collected, it is not in the hands of the Treasurer. It is supposed that there is, now, not much in anybody's hands, such funds being, doubtless, used in paying expenses of prosecutions that are unsuccessful.

"I will give you pastors according to mine heart, which shall feed you with knowledge and understanding." Jeremiah III. 15. have set the Scott Act up against the Bible "It has not increased taxation * * have the same condemnation for temperance During the last decade a new gaol has been

municipal properties of various kinds to the extent of more than twenty thousand dollars.' From sermon of Rev. Neil McKay, pastor of t. John's Church, Chatham, Sept. 11, 1892 published by him and not yet corrected.]

"Taxation upon the County, during the last ten years, on account of gaol and other necessary outlays upon municipal properties, less than six thousand dollars. [From the

The revenue of the County from license fees for six years, from 1876 to ISSI inclusive, was as follows:-1881...... 1,975 00

The average receipts per year for the six

years immediately preceding the Scott Act

being brought into force were therefore \$2,230. [Statement from the County Records made by the Secretary-Treasurer.] As the Scott Act entirely wiped out the receipts from licenses, and as no new of revenue has been available since licenses ceased to be issued it ought to be clear to even pastor McKay that the average increase of yearly taxation on account of the Scott Act, would be, as we stated last week about \$3,042.11. He may not know it-for little knowleege and utter recklessness of statement in such matters characterise him-but casion of the recent visit of that august well-informed people are aware that the average of \$2,230 a year received in spot Mr. Bell had heard of the reverend au- cash for licenses, was about as good as \$3. thority on contingent and jail assessments | 000 in the form of contingent assessment, for if the \$2,230 were required, ten per cent would have to be added for assessing and collecting, as is usually done, and delinquent ratepayers' shortages would about make up the balance. If Mr. McKay had either known, or been sufficiently fair to think of these facts he might have hesitated before making use of his pulpit to discredit the ADVANCE.

A friend of St. John's church has asked us to allow Rev. Neil McKay's pulpit attempt to discredit the ADVANCE to pass without further notice, as our exposure of the use he has made of his position is doing that church no good, We have to say that the ADVANCE is of more importance to us than the interests of St. John's church. cannot permit any man, in pulpit or elsewhere, to assail us falsely. It is Mr. Mc. Now, few people who live within the Kay's affair if his misdirected zeal hurts his church. He must adhere to the truth and not make misstatements for the purpose of placing others in a false position. He went into his pulpit and, as pastor of St. John's church, preached a sermon in which he made an unjust attack upon the honesty of the ADVANCE and sought to fortify his assault by grossly exaggerating and misrepresenting municipal matters of official record in the County. It is a question of honesty between Mr. McKay and the ADVANCE and one that Mr. McKay, himself deliberately raised in his own pulpit and published in a County newspaper. If he does not reap the glory he anticipated when he went out of way to assail the ADVANCE it will be "no fault of ours."

In examining the License Law we observe | noteworthy because we met that in unincorporated towns and parishes the maximum license fee is fixed at \$200. We were under the impression, before reading the Act, that the council had power to increase the fee and, therefore, intimated in the ADVANCE of 1st inst., that it would probably be as high as \$500, in the event of the Scott Act being repealed and licenses being granted in any part of the county. Even a two hundred dollar fee is quite a different thing compared with \$50, which was the Advocate's figure. We make the foregoing correction with pleasure. because we would not knowingly make a misstatement or seek to convey an erroneous impression upon the mind of any reader of the ADVANCE in discussing the question of the revocation of the Scott Act. We leave that kind of thing to the gentlemen whose chief capital in combating our views and statements consists of misrepresentation and the uncharitable imputation of improper and interested motives

been greviously imposed upon. It has been induced to publish, in vesterday's Advocate, a statement that the Inspector's salary and only a trifle over \$800. Adding the Inspector's salary for the two months, between 1st July and 30th August, to the half year's salary yoted to him at the July council meeting, his salary and legal expenses, without taking anything into the account for legal expenses since July 1st would be

Inspector's salary (8 mos.)..... \$333 Accounts rendered to July session and passed as follows :-

Lawyer Murray's bill 274 97 Inspector's expenses 34 24

Now, we ask these good Newcastle ladies to be reasonable, and say whether they believe there were no legal expenses incurred but not presented at the July session? If they so say they cannot believe lawyer Murray, who in his place in the council stated that his bill for \$274 97 was only a part of his Scott Act account—only his charges in the cases that had been settled. It is understood that the Scott Act law expenses of the present year, to date, are more than \$1,000, to say nothing, whatever, of the Inspector's salary, and we ask the ratepayers to watch the accounts submitted to the next meeting of the Municipal Council and, then, judge as whether the ADVANCE tells them the truth or not. These people who are bolstering up the Scott Act because they are making money out of it, for which the ratepayers will be taxed, may mislead the Newcastle W. C. T. U. and cause the ladies belonging to it to commit themselves to inaccurate financial statements, but exposure of their deceptions must come by and bye.

A writer who takes up the cudgels for Chatham clergyman" in this week's Advocate, but, as usual with those who know they are making misstatments, conceals his

As for the cost of the new gaol it is simply throwing dust to say that it was not taken from the contingent assessment but from the proceeds of land sales. The monies required for building were taken from the municipal revenues, largely reducing the general income and rendering it necessary in 1885 to very nearly double the amount of the previous year's assessment in order to make

Not a cent was taken from the municipal revenues-either the contingent or laud fund -tor the new jail, up to or in 1885. No money for the new jail has yet been realised from land sales. Why do clergymen or others think it necessary to bolster themselves up by such ignorant misstatments? It is poor cause that leans upon such support.

A Dismissal.

The action of the local government in dismissing Mr. David W. Brown from his position as inspector of the Woodstock bridge is not calculated to improve the government's chances in Kent, where Mr. Brown is well known and has many friends. that will not be accepted by the people of this vicinity. He has the reputation of being a painstaking engineer, and one who duct charged against him. It is probable the fault lay in the selection of the site of Safe Pleasant Effectual | not wish to encourage the use of intoxi- | that they have for intemperance. They do not | built and other necessary outlays made upon | Brown's advantage can come of discuss- | ond Thursday in October—an election of | the rich man's child and characterised it as | color, and beauty. It will please you.

ing it on its merits. Mr. Brown was greater importance than that of members engaged by the Government to see that a of the Assembly or Commons. He rebridge at Woodstock, which is to cost ferred to the election of School Trustees. from \$75,000 to \$100,000 was built by and believed it was of paramount imporhis duty we may mention that the pier those elections and select the best and County records -furnished by the Secretary- foundations were to be of piling driven most intelligent men, available for the with concrete. Instead of seeing that upon the importance of intelligent trusthis was done he allowed the contractors and concrete foundations specified. He teachers, whose experience was worth also allowed them to slight the work on the piers above the foundations by filling | valuable through acquaintance with their the centres with loose stones off the shore, instead of building the masonry required by the specification. It is quite in keep- | cheaper. Business principles should preing with the usual course of Mr. Phinney | vail in this as in other matters and no and his Richibucto organ to defend such | intelligent merchant would part with a doings as Mr. Brown permitted himself to be a party to, but honest people in | quainted with the particular requirements Kent and elsewhere will commend the of his business because he could procure government for its action. Personally, another at a cheaper rate. Why not purwe regret that Mr. Brown made it necessarv for the government to remove him. but he has only himself to blame.

Pulpit and Press.

When the Rev. Neil McKay, pastor last Sunday evening's performance in be given. A new teacher, however good, Temperance Hall, and addressed the audience, persons present expected that with any particular school. he would return to that part of his previous Sunday's sermon and address of the same evening in which he assailed the honesty of the ADVANCE, in publishthis paper in another journal. His course tained the hope, however, that self, had been imposed upon by some designing person and that on learning the truth he would have the fairness and moral courage to do what a christian and gentleman ought to do under the circumdetail at another meeting, and ing his former statements. statement squarely in last VANCE, and it was due position in the matter referred to.

own honor and the position he holds in the community and his church, demanded, he simply indulged in a sneer at the ADVANCE, by intimating that it was throwing "dirty water" in the interest of Act. We have only to say, in reply to this further attack by the reverend gentleman, that he is not in a position to charge anyone with throwing "dirty water" or with being engaged in any other dirty work, until he either substantiates or apologises for his attempt to discredit this paper. He is angry and spiteful because we have exposed his disregard for truth, and hence his characteristic The Newcastle W. C. T. U. has evidently reference to "dirty water." He seems obliged, in self-defence, to prove the truth of our official figures, concerning which legal expenses up to August 30th amounted to he was guilty of making palpable mis- the path towards better citizenship. He statements in his pulpit, he talk about "dirty water." If there was any "dirty water" thrown it was not by do not propose that those interested shall

Educational Meeting.

The Chief Superintendent of Education, Dr. Inch, visited Chatham last week, in connection with the annual session of the Northumberland Teachers' in Temperance Hall, the chair being occupied by Councillor Robert Murray, who introduced Dr. Inch in appropriate terms. Several other gentlemen occupied the platform, including Mr. Mersereau, Inspector of Schools, Rev. Thos. Marshall and Mr. J. L. Stewart.

In opening his address Dr. Inch said he would have preferred to see a larger and more representative audience, sex on being foremost in all good work and said of the trustees, business men plause. and other absentees that, wherever they were, they could not be in any place where matters of greater importance than educational affairs were being discussed. He briefly referred to the great improvement that had taken place in late years in the methods and facilities of education and to the importance of primary education over any other. In a pleasant and touching manner he gave a realistic picschool and the intelligent teacher's the little one's confidence and cultivating | Premier. He closed by an eloquent tribute its mind by natural and methods, which resulted in it pleasure, rather than task for it to go to school. In the cities the little ones loved to go to school and he hoped the same was true of Chatham. Referring to the fact that lady teachers largely predominated he said it was well that it should be so, for men were not as well adapted to the work of teaching the young children

The province owed a debt of gratitude o Judge King, who had given it the present school law, which, although not perfect -for no human law was perfectwould be incapable of resorting to the con- ministrators of the law and great responsibility therefore rests upon them. He the bridge and not in any misconduct on the observed that the Hon. Surveyor General part of the inspector. - Richibucto Review. | had not yet come in, but if he were here Several weeks have passed since Mr. he, Principal Inch, would doubtless sur-Brown was dismissed and it would be prise him with the positive announcement much better for him if his friends would | that there was to be a general election in let the matter rest, for nothing to Mr. | New Brunswick in October-on the sec-

plan and tance to the success of the administration of the law that the ratepavers attend filled in office of School Trustees. After dwelling teeship, he said it was a mistake too often much to the children and had become particular requirements, simply because they could get other teachers a little taithful and efficient clerk who was acsue the best business method in this most important matter of training the future men and women of the country? A good salary as he or she gained in experience and efficiency and it was right and in the St. John's Church, Chatham, appeared at | district's interest that the advance should cannot be as efficient as one of experience

Parents should encourage teachers as well as their children by manifesting interest in the schools. It too often happens that after a child has been sent to ing the figures representing the County | school and the parent has become accuscontingent assessment of the last two | tomed to its going and returning for a decades, especially as he had published | few days, its school interests are gradualthe sermon, with its glaring misstatement | ly abandoned to the teacher, entirely. of fact and offensive imputations against | The teacher should be considered as a co-worker with the parent in the child's in using his pulpit and the paper referred | education and this leaving of the matter | to for the purpose of discrediting the entirely in the teacher's hands is unfair ADVANCE, which had always preserved a to both teacher and child. There is enfriendly attitude towards him, seemed to couragement for both in the interest and us a very singular one, even if the state. sympathy of the parents, and indifference ment with which he sought to accomplish on the latter's part is a great mistake. Too often, because of want of a good understanding between parents and teachers perhaps because the teacher may punish a child and the parent resent it as unnecessary or unjust-wrong is done by the parent to both. The child, seeing the parent's antagonism towards the teacher, shares it, and thus a want of cast upon sympathy springs up which defeats the He had, in the Temperance Hall, | teacher's best efforts for the child's advancement. Parents should think of the mated that the figures on which his | many things teachers have to think about. charge against the ADVANCE was based of the many little minds they have to public in direct, of the many annoyances they must that was | meet as best they can. They are but why people wondered when he refrained human and, perhaps, they may at times at last Sunday evening's entertainment, be unjust to some child. But are parents. from either substantiating or withdraw- themselves, never unjust to their chil-His failure | dren? And if they are—as all are at times to keep his promise was all the more | -why not make allowance for the teachweek's Ap- then. Let there be a mutual recognition of the fact that parents and teachers are respect and co-workers in the education of the chilwish to retain that he should improve his dren and when there are real or apparent there ought to be no difficulty in providing Instead, however, of doing what his them be talked over under a friendly which due allowance would be made to the sense of mutual responsibility and com-

mon interest and the results will be most Appoint the best men trustees and don't choose them simply because their those who wished to repeal the Scott forte is the mere cutting down of expenses, which is too often done at the expense of efficiency. Trustees are not only the custodians of the ratepayers' inwhole people of the country, the interests not only the children of those who work with and are in sympathy with them in their duties but of those who are unwilling or indifferent in regard to having their little ones educated. They are the trustees also of the vicious, who must be gathered into the schools and directed in believed the compulsory attendance of all children at school to be the correct system, but it would entail largely increased expense and was perhaps not expedient, just now, but much could be accomplished by moral suasion on the part of trustees with careless and indifferent parents have their eyes blinded to the facts by it. in the way of inducing them to send their children to school.

The teacher's soul should work. If he did not find pleasure in it he should seek more congenial employment. After all, the only real happiness of life was in the present, for even the Institute, and addressed a public meeting joy of anticipation was a present one and what higher and nobler enjoyment could there be than that of directing the expanding human mind through the channels of its capabilities to its possible attainments? This should be the teacher's happiness and greatest reward. Edward Everett Hale had concentrated life's duties in the lines, - "Look up-not the audience might wish to hear, they might down : Look forward-not behind : Look | be called upon. outward-not in, and lend a hand." Dr. though he observed that the hall contain- Inch dwelt eloquently on these words as a ed many ladies. He complimented the peroration, closing an admirably practical address amid genuine and deserved ap- by the managers of the Institute to address:

Rev. Thos. Marshall was the next speaker called upon by the chairman, and he spoke of the great importance of teachers' work and of the sympathy of parents therewith. He referred at some length to the efficiency of methods of teaching now, as compared with former unmethodical systems and said it was a great advantage to the province that a gentleman of Dr. Inch's attainments as a scholar and experience in educational work had been induced to accept the positure of a timid child's first experience at | tion of Chief Superintendent for the Province. For his part we would rather be motherly solicitude and tact in gaining Chief Superintendent of Education than to the work of training the young of the land, in whose hands were its future des-

Inspector Mersereau was next called upon

and although he said he was not going to

make a speech, he made a very good one.

He said he wanted to mention the fact that a Teachers' Institute was holding meetings in Chatham-meetings which were ignored by the public. The best teachers of the County, to the number of seventy or eighty were here, the poorest having remained at nome, not thinking it worth while to come. As the teachers were really here to compare experiences and consider the best methods of efficiently in discharging the duty of eduwas equitable and workable. If that law, cating the youth of the country, he thought enabled to take advantage of the provisions as the old Greek said, was best which was the public should more fully recognise the of the school law and bring it into operation. best administered, our school law, ad- duty of encouraging them. After referring to the benefits to be derived from such practical addresses as that of Dr. Inch and to the meanness of some country districts in injuring the future interests of their children under the sun. He would say that the by employing only the cheapest teachers, he incorporated towns, which had prevented the said Chatham should have a more adequate | change now advocated. He closed by man. Unless the means for securing the higher education were better conserved in Chatham, much harm would be done, by reflex action, to the interests of the primary schools. He combated the notion prevailing in some quarters that the poor man,

"all bosh" and said that if anyone had cause for complaint, it was the rich man. He referred to the different and conflicting notions prevailing as to changes in and eliminations necessary to be made from the curriculi of the schools and to the indifference of parents and others in school work and said that if parents would only manifest greater sympathy with the work of teachers and in the progress made by their children it would be of great advantage in promoting educational interests in every district of the country.

The Chairman next called upon Hon.L. J. Tweedie, as one of the speakers on the evening's programme, Mr. Tweedie having entered the hall while Inspector Mersereau was speaking. On taking the platform Hon. Mr. Tweedie.

after introductory remarks, proceeded to

deal with the indifference of parents gener-

ally to the progress of their children at school. Many of them, he said, seemed to think their parental duty ended when the child grew to school age. It was then sent off to school and made a free gift to the teacher who was thereafter, apparently, expected by the parents to be solely responsible for its future. This he characterised as a teacher naturally required an advance of false idea and one which to a great extent was a drawback to the child's progress and to the teacher's work in its behalf. Such parents evaded their responsibility and by witholding their aid and sympathy from the teacher fell far short of their duty. Trustees, too, were too often incompetent and incapable of intelligently aiding the teacher; and here the speaker cited some facts that were developed in a Gloucester court case against a teacher, who, it turned out, had been the victim of the ignorance of trustees. who had no adequate appreciation of their own duties or the respect due to or the privileges of the teacher. Neglect of duty on the part of teachers was frequently charged, in cases where trustees and parents were mostly in fault, and it sometimes happened that teachers' neglect followed upon trustees' and parents' inditference. If a teacher had the benefit of the sympathy and co-operation of trustees and parents they would be incentives to effort and beget enthusiasm in school work. Such a condition of things was better than any mere law. People talked about the Scott Act, but it was never half as effective in Chathom as the Dutcher temperance movement of a few years ago, simply because the Scott Act was merely a law without sufficient public sympathy with it. while the Dutcher movement had a hold upon the enthusiasm of the people and, therefore, became a potent agent of reform. So it was with educational matters. The teacher and the child must have the interest, sympathy and co-operation of trustees and parents and then the best possible results will be realised. He agreed with the inspector in his views

respecting the want of a better arrangement

respecting Chatham high school. The town

should all be in one district, instead of three (applause) and there ought to be little or no difficulty in making the change. He believed that the principal objection to amalgamation was caused by the districts which owned school properties objecting to a union with the middle district, which was not so well off in that respect. In any arrangement that might be made, however, acts of injustice and other difficulties, let for an equitable adjustment of taxation in districts owning school buildings. He bore testimony to the intelligence, faithfulness and efficiency of the teachers of Northumberland, but said they were not sufficiently well paid. It was a drawback to the teaching profession that the best teachers were not adequately compensated. A girl that could barely spell, could after a few months' instruction, become a type-writer and command a larger salary than one who was terests, but they are also trustees for the obliged to devote years to acquiring a good education which had to be completed by atof whose future citizens are largely in tendance at the normal school. The effect their hands. Their trusteeship is over of this state of things was to drive talented men and women out of the teaching profession, because they could not look forward to advancement in it and the lady teacher was. therefore, obliged to get married as soon as: possible (laughter) As the world progresses the teaching profession will be more appreciated and better paid and, as in other professions, teachers will be remunerated according to their merits. He remembered hearing Rev. Dr. Wild eulogise William Prince of Orange one twelfth of July in Toronto. He said "had it not been for him "you would not be now enjoying civil and "religious liberty; had it not been for him "you would not now be listening to my "voice and I would not be preaching the "gospel at a salary of \$5,000 a year. I "thank God that William Prince of Orange (Laughter.) It would be a long time, he feared, before any teacher would be in receipt of so good a salary as that, although the teacher's work was next in importance to that of the pulpit. Mr. Tweedie closed with an appeal for greater sympathy and co-operation between all interested in the work of the schools, in order that the future of the country, which would be in the hands of the young of to-day, might be best

The chairman here said that this closed the addresses of the regular speakers, but as there were several gentlemon present, whom

In response to calls and at the request of the chairman, Mr. D.G. Smith spoke briefly. saying that as those who had been invited the meeting had done so and the evening: was well advanced, others ought not to beexpected to say much. He thought, however, that the seeming indifference of the public to the present meetings of the Institute, which had been referred to by the Inspector, was largely blameable upon those conducting the affairs of the organization. they had not utilised the local press as they might have done in conveying information respecting the object, scope, etc., of the meetings to the people. He then briefly referred to the anomalous position of the town of Chatham in being divided into three school districts and thought steps should be taken to remedy it, so that the High and other schools might thereby be made more efficient.

Mr. W. J. Loggie, Secretary of the Institute said he had prepared two adverments of the Institute meetings-one for the Advocate, in Newcastle, and the other for the World, in Chatham, which he thought was sufficient notice to the public of the

Institute's meetings. Daniel Ferguson, Esq., in response to calls and on invitation of the chairman referred to the fact that the division of the town of Chatham into three districts was necessary in the early days of the school law because it was only by those divisions being made that the people of the middle district were He had taken a personal interest in thus bringing the law in operation and had no reason to regret it. The Board of Education had always refused to place the schools high school than it possessed and not put all | urging the importance of ratepayers attendthe work of such an institution on one small | ing the annual school meetings and electing

the best available trustees. God save the Queen was sung and the

As the name indicates, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is a renewer of the under our system, was compelled to educate hair, including its growth, health, youthful