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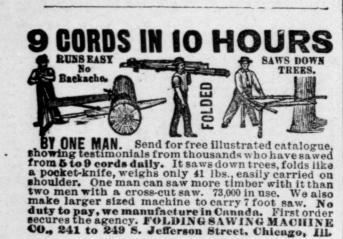
CROUP WHOOPING COUCH COUCHS AND COLDS. OVER 40 YEARS IN USE. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. & CO., PROPRIETORS

NOTICE.

T JOH N. B

Any person having any claims against the estate attested within one month from date, and any persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay the same immediately to the undersigned. W. C. WINSLOW, Proctor.

Chatham, N. B , Jan. 24, 1891.



PETTERSON

Merchant Tailor

CHATHAM All Kinds of Cloths,

pection of which is respectfully invited. F. O.PETTERSON.

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES

Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn. Norwich Union, of England. Roya! Canadian, of Montreal London and Lancashire Life Assurance Com pany, of London, England and Montreal, Que. OFFICE-CUNARD STREET OPPOSITE E. A. STRANC CHATHAM, N. B

Five Thousand Hides

Wanted. I will pay cash on delivery for all the hides I ca procure; also, I will buy one thousand calf skins

Parties in any part of the County needing plastering hair can be supplied by sending in their orders Chatham, May 15th, 1893.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

Piano and Pipe Organ.

Miss Carter, organist of St. Luke's Church, Ghat-ham (Graduate of the Toronto College of Music is above, in primary and advanced grades. Terms on application at the residence Strang, Esq., Duke Street, Chatham.

The house at present' occupied by Mr. Wm

JAS. NICOL

NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next session o the Legislature of New Brunswick for an act to authorise the issue of debentures for a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, payable in twenty years, for the purpose of building and maintaining a Fire Engine House in the Town of Chatham an otherwise improving the facilities of said town for protection against fire, the site of said engine house, plan and other particulars of same to be subject of the approval of the Municipal Council of Northumberland as a condition of the issue of

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale that valuable lot of land situate on the east side of the Station Road, and known as the Sadler field, containing If not sold by the first May next it will on that Post Office, Chatham, at 12 o'clock noon. For furthur particulars apply to the subscriber Chatham, 28th March 1894.

Works Sale.

The Chatham Gas Light Co'y offer for sale their whole plant, including ground, dwelling-house and buildings. If not previously disposed of, will be sold by auction, on Tuesday 3rd July in front of the Also a quantity of 1 to 4 inch iron pipes, brass For further particulars apply to JOHN FOTHERINGHAM. Sec'y Chatham Gas Light Co

RAILWAY TO BLACK BROOK.

Parties who intend bringing grist to Russell & McDougall's mill will do well to rush it in, as the mill will close down for a while unless fully RUSSELL & McDOUGALL. Black Brook, March 21, 1894

Miramichi Advance.

The Tea Duty.

The adjustment of the tea duty under the revised tariff bill does not commend itself. As the clause now stands cargoes for the English market, but has taken place of late in the channels promotion of public improvements, but through which the great bulk of our teas reach Canada, the new provision will be a source of considerable revenue, for, after all, London may be called the great tea emporium of the world. The greater part of the tea crops from eastern Asia are exported to London and there on this side of the Atlantic depend on London grading and prefer buying in | for the Assembly, or had enquired of direct from Ceylon, China or Japan. The duty of ten per cent. on teas from bond in England may, therefore, be viewed chiefly as a means to influence direct tea importations by the big Canada Pacific liners.

Dominion Parliament.

Last Wednesday was a day of great interest in parliament, inasmuch as it brought the general debate on the tariff to a close, and also the vote which defined the strength of the respective parties in the House. Mr. Laurier made one of his excellent speeches early in the afternoon, in which he eloquently denounced and argued against the protective tariff, but of course failed to make any converts because he, at the same time, was forced to admit that the principle of protection must characterise our tariff for a good many years to come. It was an hour after midnight when the division bells rang, and when the vote was taken two hundred of the two hundred and fifteen members were present. The division was on an amendment by Sir Richard Cartwright, which received 72 votes, while 128 voted against it. There were four pairs, while three members were absent, unpaired on the government and two on the opposition side. The Speaker, of course, did not vote, and Gloucester had no representative present, owing to the vacancy existing there. There was, thus, an actual majority for the government of 56 on this division, whereas, with a full house and counting the Speaker the government majority would be 59. Not Encouraging.

Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine's Liverpool Timber circular of 2nd instant presents the deal market in a rather discouraging light. Referring to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals it says:

"The arrivals for the month have been 1,174 standards against 317 standards last year and 933 standards the preceding year; the deliveries have B. Snowball, Esq been 2,600 standards against 3,019 standards same month last year; prices have been very disappointing, some of the retail sales being at under the cost of the contract purchases for the Suits or single Garments. coming season; the stock, 10,487 standards against 10,045 standards last year, is quite ample."

"All Honorable Gentlemen"

A despatch has been received at Ottawa from the Colonial Office, stating that Her Majesty has been pleased to grant the title of honorable for life to those gentlemen who have acted as Speaker of any Legislative Council or Assembly in Canada for a period of

----Gloucester County.

The writ for the election of a member of the House of Commons for the County of Gloucester to fill the vacency caused by the resignation of Hon. K. F. Burns, appointed to the Senate, was issued on Saturday last. Nomination day will be Saturday, 28th inst., polling day Saturday 5th May, and declar-

ation day, Thursday 10th May. Tuesday's date are as follows:-There are two candidates in field, viz :- Theotime Blanchard, Esq. our present M. P. P., and Laman R Doucett, ex-Sheriff of the County. Both aspirants are actively engaged in the canvass of the electors, but if we prepared to receive pupils for instruction in the are to judge by the expressions which

come to us from all parts of the electorate, Mr. Blanchard is by long odds the favorite. In the lower end of the County, where he is best known, he is very popular and even his enemies will agree that he will have a majority. That he will take in the northern portion a fair vote is readily conceded. With these admissions in view, it is not to be wondered at that his friends consider his election reasonably sure. When we add to this the fact that he

is supported (and when I say supported I mean it in its full sense) by all the prominent persons who for a number of years, have stood to each other and been eminently successful against all comrs for the past twenty years, we majority will be so great as to result in columns of that otherwise excellent his opponent's losing his deposit,

Since his return from Fredericton Mr. Blanchard has held meetings in St. Therese, Belledune, and Green Point and was heartily greeted by his Acadian friends. At St. Therese the defeated local candidate sought to prevent a good hearing for Mr. Blanchard and his friends, but that was frustrated and there is no doubt Blanchard will receive a majority of votes in that district. At Belledune and Green Point yesterday there was a very large attendance of electors and no Doucet

opposition was heard of. Mr. N. A. Landry is taking no part. up to this time, having been cast off. not by his friends, but by some those he has ably assisted in the pastthose whose ingratitude to him will be 5th May. Mr. Blanchard is still the parish of Beresford and will hold meetings there to-night.

A self-appointed Instructor.

We observe that the World worrying itself over the bill sent the legislature authorising the issue importation can be made via England by the Municipality of Northumberon through bills of lading as part of land of bonds to provide improved fire facilities for the Town of Chatham. purchases cannot be made from bond Like even more reputable agencies in England. Unless a great change which never attempt to assist in the exhaust their powers in carping at the work of those charged with public management, the World sets up imaginary difficulties and proceeds to knock them down again, thus showing activity, if not intelligence. If World, had taken the trouble to apply sampled and sorted, and tea merchants for information to the Warden of the County, who prepared the billin question bond in that market to importing the gentleman who introduced it in the Assembly at Fredericton, he would have found that it contains a much better provision for the economical redemption of the debentures than is proposed by that paper. As to the advice so impertinently tendered to "our four representatives", they will probably think the World would be better employed in imparting instruction nearer nor their constituents have heretofore upon advice from the quarter indicated, nor are our municipal affairs conducted in such a primitive way as to make them susceptible if betterment by any process which the editor of the World's experience would enable him to propose. It seems ridiculous for one to undertake the role of teacher before he has himself became even a learner.

What Next?

Mr. Pitts, Mr. Powell and other opposition leaders at Fredericton now propose to do away with the publication of banns of marriage, thus compelling everybody to buy licenses. There are two most serious objections to this proposition. It is not surprising that Mr. Pitts wishes to abolish the publication of banns, for it is in the general line of his policy, and the fact that no other oppositionist repudiated his proposition shows that he is the virtual leader of that thoroughly reckless

Their Inconsistency.

Mr. Blair caught the opposition very neatly last Friday afternoon when the resolution relating to the consolidation of the statutes was under consideration in the Assembly. He showed were now admitting that the legislation promised in the speech from the throne was of the greatest importance, whereas they had claimed, during the discussion of the address, that it was of no importance at all. Mr. Pitts made no reply, nor did any of his followers.

The Place for Pitts.

Many of Mr. Pitts' admirers seem to think that he is too good for this worldthat heaven is his home. We incline to the belief, however, that he is better adapted to Newfoundland, where talents in journalism and politics would have full play. Our view of the matter is founded on what we see in a paper of

premier Whiteway. It is as follows :-"Money-bag Whiteway; the knight of political shreds and patches; the knight of the rueful countenance; the man of founder shares notoriety; the man of mining, dock and railway bribes; the man, above all others in the colony, who has not hesitated to wade through slaughter to political prominence and to shut the gates of mercy on the people of his adopt-

It couldn't be more Pittsonian if Pitts himself had written or spoken it.

A New Horror in the Province.

People connected with the public life of the province are brought face to face with a new discouragement, the effects of which are more manifest, perhaps, at on the government side they can endure the results of midnight opposition prowlings and hunts with scavenger-hooks about private dwellings of the celestial city for scandals to be set affeat; and Our advices from the County under they can sustain with equanimity the cyclone verbosity and fakirism of leader Pitts; if they are on the opposition side they can find comfort in the fact that, although they have exhausted the patience of the country and scared spectators from the Assembly galleries with the dulness, insipidity and ineffectiveness of their

session's campaign, they can still

Love to wind their mouths up

And love to let them go, but both government and opposition sides, and society leaders as well, fethat an insidious monster is abroad, ready to fall upon them without warning and with an effect worse than a nightmare and more nerve-shattering than the horrors of the D. Ts. The proverbial pestilence that walketh abroad in the noonday, and th grippe, which leaves its victim a semi paralytic, are not more to be dreaded than this insidious enemy. The fall the sword of Damocles was not greater terror, a Malay running amuch not to be less depended upon for the lacation of his deadly attentions. There fore, it should be proposed that the churches pray and the Assembly enact, that, hereafter, no person other than criminals or insane persons shall be the victims of illustration by the St. John are led to the conclusion that his Telegraph's engraving bureau in the

The Governor's Ball.

Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Fraser success of the ball given by them in the Thursday night last. There was a notice-

adapted to the purposes of a grand ball be dealt with later and fully. have, perhaps, the last dance of their In the years immediately before lifetime under such inspiring auspices.

had, occupied a part of the rotunda, The large supper table in the library was rich, brilliant, and inviting, as the first party Neither our representatives of guests entered that room at one o'clook, and the variety and quality of the menu. service on the part of the waiters were very creditable to Mrs. John A. Edwards | now. of the Queen Hotel, who prepared and supervised this important feature of the biography before us, and much added The premier set ofdancers, in the official

quadrille included the following: Governor Fraser and Mrs. Tuck. Judge Tuck and Mrs. Fraser. Judge Hanington and Mrs. Landry. Judge Barker and Mrs. Blair. Judge Landry and Mrs. Hanington Attorney General Blair and Mrs. Mitchell, Prov. Secretary Mitchell and Mrs. Gordon. Sur. Gen Tweedie and Mrs. T. B. Winslow. Mayor Peters and Mrs. Beckwith. Mayor Beckwith and Mrs. Peters. Speaker Burchill and Mrs. Maunsell Judge Wilkinson and Mrs. Carman. Sheriff Sterling and Mrs. G. W. Allen. Col Domville and Miss Ida Allen. Col Call and Mrs. Loggie. Hon Mr. Emmerson and Mrs. Baird. Hon. A. S. White and Mrs. Parker. Col. Maunsell and Mrs. Street. Col. Tucker and Mrs. Bailey. Col. Marsh and Mrs. A. G. Beckwith. C. W. Weldon, Q. C., and Miss Parker.

Frederictonians and others who were at the ball, were amusingly interested on Friday, in reading the lists of guests, as they appeared in the different newspapers. All of the papers, excepting the Telegraph we think, contented themselves with giving what purported to be a list of those, invited, but even that was incomplete. The Telegraph, however, published "a list of those present" in which appeared the names of fifty or sixty persons who were not there (including its own editor). and some of whom have been dead for years, and omitted the names of an equal number who were present. Then, as if to cap the climax of absurdity, the Telegraph published an alleged picture of the distinguished hostess which was a miserable caricature which ought forever to shut society's doors against the person who committed the offence.

The "belle of the ball" had many adherents and she was embodied in the individuality of a dozen different ladies. Mrs. Peters, wife of Mayor Peters of St. John, however, seemed to be the general "The Ancient Colony" respecting ex- favorite. Youth, beauty, an elegant toilette and graceful dancing entitled her to the award.

Of the Miramichi guests, Lt. Col. Call was a prominent figure in his artillery uniform. He is every inch a soldier, and the other North Shore men present were congratulated on having, in him as good as the best in the military line in the room. ed country; an embezzler of the public | The other Miramichi guests were Hon. L money; this glaring beacon of consummate J. Tweedie, Hon. John Burchill, John O'Brien M. P. P. and Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Winslow, Judge Wilkinson, Hon. Allan Ritchie, W. A. Park, R. A. Lawlor and D. G. Smith

Bishop Medley's Life Work.

This review of the life work of Bishop Medley is from the London Guardian and was written by Mr. Geo. R. Parkin, an old Churchmen whose memory runs back half a century can recall a period in the erred by an excess of reverence. history of the Church of England when, in the new lands beyond the seas. That it will, not to say obstinacy, with which demand for the ablest administration as the Church occupies new ground and indentifies itself with new interests, make work of completing the structure.

that exceptional men were sent out in ated. It was seen in the career of Bishop to his short figure by the episcopal attire, Selwyn in New Zealand; it will now again which drew upon him in his travels in spacious legislative council chamber, no small addition to the noble annals of the sleeping and neglectful coachman with where about five hundred guests had the Church. Regret will be felt by many "Jump, Bill, here's the little Euglish presented themselves by the time the that little use has been made of the Bishop cussin' and swearin' all round the official quadrille was called, two round Bishop's correspondence, which, from his yard." Or the open-mouthed wonder of dances having preceded it. So large close connection with leaders of thought the Somersetshire lad, fresh from home was the number attending that dancing in England, would doubtless have thrown | conceptions of dignitaries, at finding himwould have been comparatively out of the interesting light on Church movements. self riding along to church in an old farm question, even in this large room, were it The material for a much fuller biography | wagon, over a rough country road, side and its galleries were conveniently avail- volume something is to be said for the confirm him.

Landry when they cast their ballots on found interest and pleasure in quiet tete to actual work and teaching. It is to be in manner and effect singularly impressive, a tetes with old friends, or new. It would hoped that the Bishop's contact with and be hard to find a place anywhere better influence upon the Church at large may prayer (many will remember the Collect for around him all the assoications of a happy than the parliament buildings, for while It is no mere tribute of personal de-

ther eseemed to be ample room-after the votion which connects John Medley with Assembly chamber was taken possession the great names of the church and desof by dancers- for all who wished to cribes him as an exceptional man. Workdance to do so, and the corriders, rotunda ing on quiet lines in a distant diocese, and gallery fully accommodated those with no ambition that his doings should less activily engaged in the enjoyment of stir the echoes of the outer world, Bishop the occasion, the library made an excel- Medley was little known to the younger lent supper room. The music in the big generation of Churchmen in England. dancing room, by the Hanlon orchestra, Most of his English contemporaries he was all that could be desired, while more | had outlived, but a few survive who knew artistic strains attracted many to the his weight and worth. Lord Coleridge, Assembly room, below, where another in a letter quoted in this volume, mentions orchestra, the name of which was repre- Mr. Gladstone's opinion that "his was sented by the letters F. O. M. W. per- | the wisest head that wore a mitre," and formed. It was here that many of the adds for himself, "his goodness, his best round dancers seemed to enjoy the accomplishments, his noble simplicity, occasion from midnight on, for between I have seldom known approached in the the great ceiling, forty feet above, and experience of what is now a long life. the floor, there were space and elements John Keble admitted him to the inner which absorbed the heat from the great circle of his friendship, and proposed to chandeliers and rendered the atmosphere devote the profits of an edition of the below delightfully cool. Inviting music "Lyra" to the work of his friend's diocese. and the lovely partners available did the Twenty years ago at Oxford Dr. Pusey rest, for some who might almost be said that, before the call to Fredericton, classed as anchorites were in the mazes of he "had often wondered for what great the dance, and it would have been a matter | work God was preparing Medley by his of wonder had they not taken occasion to long discipline of thought and suffering." acceptance of the bishopric his mother had A well served refreshment table, where been killed by his side in an accident. ice cream, light drinks etc., were to be and the deaths of a son, of his first wife, and his eldest daughter had previously followed each other in rapid succession. Such were the friends and such the out look which Bishop Medley gave up to go to New Brunswick, then from lack of shown either need or disposition to act | together with the prompt and satisfactory | communication much more of a land of exile than any colony could be considered

Something is taken from the form of the its value as a diocesan record, by the fact that the first five chapters are devoted to the Church in New Brunswick prior to the Bishop's arrival. That study is necessary to an unders anding of what was accomplished afterwards. The diocese had just been separated from that of Nova Scotia; its missionaries, though zealous, were totally inadequate in number; it had received little Episcopal supervision; there was no cathedral, church architecture was unknown, music neglected, few joined in the responses at the public worship, and the church depended almost entirely for support upon money grants from England. To change all this came the Bishop, his heart full of the revival of Church life and thought at home. But that very fact exposed him to vehement opposition and deep distrust. Extreme Low Church views prevailed in parts of the province, and the party which held them were strangely suspicious: their case at the moment was strengthened by the shadow thrown over the High Church movement by secessions to Rome. "Pusevite" was the term of reproach and full at the time of passionate meanings that seem strange enough now in the light of later knowledge and calmer judgment-- with which every strong expression of Church truth, every reform in church architecture or music, every attempt to foster reverence in worship, was met and denounced.

How the Bishop used the diet of holy living and teaching and zealous work to effect his remedies instead of the physic of religious controversy; how he suffered misrepresentation in silence till at last his bitterest opponents became his loyal sup porters; how he completed his cathedral (the first undertaken in the colonies or in America), and after years of anxious effort, making it an example of architectural excellence which has radically changed the ideals of church construction within and far without the borders of his diocese, and among other religious bodies as well as his own, how the building of the spiritual temple on the lines of almost Apostolic prudence went hand-in-hand with the rearing of the physical structure; how he lavished his own means for the service of the Church and trained his people to the habit of giving; how he saw his clergy and churches multiply; how in his later years he found himself surrounded by a love and loyalty such as few Bishops have won, and which of itself held party feeling in singular restraint-all this and more may be gleaned by the careful reader from the pages of this volume.

One feature in the book as a biography is wanting. By confining himself chiefly Fredericton than elsewsere. If they are friend of the Bishop, who knew him well: to picturing the Bishop as the wise ruler of the Church the author seems to have that remembers him will not wish that a the selection of missionary Bishops, the special attempt had been made to give a best that England had to give was not | vivid picture of the curiously interesting deeined too good for the wants of the in- personal ty of the man? who that recalls fant colonial Church. With the deepen- the Bishop's own delight in personal reing of spiritual life and earnestness at miniscences, and descriptions even of the home had come a deepened sense of re- foibles and peculiarities in his heroes-a sponsibility in respect of the new founda- | Wellington, or a Johnston, or a Hookertions which was being laid abroad, and | would doubt his own approval of such a men practically assured of a great career memorial? The contrast between his gruff- though scarce one had been quite free when if they remained in the mother land, men ness and curt replies in moments of such as the Church in England would abstraction and the exquisite gentleness hesitate to spare to-day, were freely given and courtesy of his manner at times to the work of building up the Church in when his mind was free; the firmness of was a wise liberality is proved not only by carried out any plan, however slight, the striking expansion of the Church in | that he had once determined on; his childthe colonies, but still more by the pre- ish simplicity in the smaller affairs of life; vailing allegiance in these new fields of his extraordinary interest in military hisaccivity to the best traditions of the tory and accurate knowledge of the Napo-Church at home. The vast growth of leonic wars especially; his keen sense of population which has taken place in humor; his fund of amusing anecdote English centres, necessitating the enlarge- drawn from the actual experiences of life; ment of the Episcopate, and the increased | these and other characteristics of the man might furnish abundant material for a more complete portrait without detracting in the least from the primary impression of greatness and goodness. Of his spare men of this type now. Fortunately, personal appearance, too, some graphic remembrance would not be amiss: the tions have been firmly laid and average stern features and often cold expression, which had yet such a wonderful facility of lighting up into a glow of sympathy The importance, however, of the fact and benevolence; the slight limbs surmounted by a sturdy chest and massive those early days can scarcely be exagger- head; the alert steps; the quaintness given be made clear to those who read Dr. out-of-the-way places notice or remarks Ketchum's record of the life and work of which he would narrate with appreciative the late Metropolitan of Canada and first humor. Sometimes his anecdotes were Bishop of Fredericton, which has lately | the best of all comments on his own deserves to become widely known through- the carriage ordered half-an-hour before was evidence of everything being well out our Anglican communion, and it as- had not appeared, springing up into the dear personal friend, Bishop Selwyn, had not appeared, springing up into the

but not easy to describe. The preliminary the Seventh Sunday after Trinity as an especial favorite with him) seemed of itself by the tone and manner of utterance to rivet at once the attention and arouse the expectation of hearers. But when a crowded congregation had listened with rapt the last, it probably never occured to a single listener to think of him as an accomplished orator. Scarce a gesture reneved his delivery; from time to time his eyes were raised from his manuscrip with a strangely solemn and searching look, but that was absorbed and unconscious earnestness of the sincerity which instantly appealed to common sense and reason, and partly to a fulness of knowledge, a breadth of view and variety of terse expression which never failed him and never failed to instruct and edify Men went away feeling not that they had listened to a splendid sermon, but that had got a new grip of living truth. "Your sermons are as easy as an old shoe, sir." the comment of a peasant among his Devonyears later it was quoted with apocryphal connection in his presence among a distinguished partly (I think at Cuddesdon), when he was delighted to establish his right to be considered the original of the "old shoe." The preaching of forty years had only con irmed his claim to it. It would be well if his instructions to his own clergy on the art of preaching and the duty of doing it well, given by Canon Ketchum in extracts from the Bishop's primary Charge, could in these days be widely read and intelligently carriedont. They lend themselves t quotation:-

"'Preach the Word,' is the eternal command; and what must be done in obedience to God ought to be done in the best possible manner. One of the great faults commonly found with sermons is that they are dull a study of the condition and history of Preachers do not snufficiently study variety and copiousness of information. They bring' not 'forth out of their treasure things new and old.' Either they dwell on single points of doctrine in every sermon, in almost the selfsame words, or confine themselves to the same round of moral duties, or preach about nothing but the Church, or else they never mention it. If we take the Scripture for our guide we shall find in otherwise, Continual variety is found in the Word God. History and exhortation, precept and parable, sententious proverbs, simple narratives, holy and comforting doctrines, supported by weighty arguments, and followed by practical exhortations, are interspersed in rapid sucession in its sacred pages. I would advise my younger brethren not to confine themselves to single trite texts, divided into three regular parts, with the same kind of conclusion for all. It is useful often to expound a longer passage of Scripture, as, for instance, a parable, a Psalm, or one Gospels or Epistles of the day; and by following in the work of the Church throughout the year we are sure to obtain a variety useful and interesting subjects. Thus the lives of the saints, the sayings of our Saviour, the Christian application of the Jewish Psalms, the principal events in our Lord's life, the prophecies of His first, the signs of His second advent, the doctrines and duties contained in the Creed and the Commandments, prayer and the sacraments, the nature, constitution, and progress of the Church, will all in their turn furnish matter for instruction. Decies repetita placebit." In his visits to England, to the United

States, and to the remoter provinces of Canada he was much sought after as preacher, but it may be doubted if his sermons ever produced the profound impression abroad which they never failed to do a home. There the character of the man, his single-mindedness, sincerity, transparent honesty of purpose, his simple nobleness of life, seemed to be behind every sentence and every argument, giving them multiplied force and meaning. His cathedral town was the legislative, judicial, educational, and military centre of the province, and the congregations which gathered to hear him usuall included numbers of able or cultured not-seldom heard in the cathedral pulpit. but his people, whom he had instructed so long, often confessed to a feeling of disappointment when any other took his wonted place. For keeping alive a sustained interest through a long series of years few men in the Church bave surpassed literature, maintained till the latest year of

and views should be referred to. He aimed at having every seat in every church in his diocese absolutely free and unappropriated, setting the example in his cathedral, and in the parish church built at his own expense for Fredericton, and urging it wherever church-buiding was undertaken. To him the Church of England failed wherever it did not make itself the Church of the people. and especially the Church of the poor. In property in church seats as "alike forbidden by Scripture and unsanctioned by the custom of the purest ages of the Church. He lived to see his ideal carried out in fully 80 per cent, of the churches of his diocese. he came. To the development of synodical government for the colonial church he gave his hearty support. While feeling struck its roots too deeply into the soil to be uprooted without the gravest danhe yet regarded the absence any Establishment as an unqualified advantage to the Church in the colonies. He used to speak of the curse of respectability which the Church in his diocese had inherited from the exclusiveness of the Crown Colony days, and by word and example he did the best to break it down. While slow to judge any man or any individual case, he held very strong views

about the harm done to the Church by the too ready acceptance of colonial sees, followed by an easy and early resignation. No claims of wife, or children, or friends. nothing but absolute incapacity for work seemed to him to justify such a course. A translation might occasionally serve to mark the unity of the Church, but such cases were rare and exceptional. A Bishop going to a colonial see was as an officer going on a campaign—rarely justified in withdrawing from the post of difficulty by any personal consideration. In his own diocese. Not merely in later life, when he expressed it amid tumultuous applause in a great London missionary gathering, but from parliament buildings at Fredericton on appeared in Canada. As a simple record peculiarities of temper or habit, as, for the very first the thought of his heart about of devoted work and far-sighted wisdom in instance, his account of the stable boy, his diocese was "The Lord do so to me, able absence of all unnecessary "fuss and Church government, the Bishop's Life asked, with an abrupt impatience, why and more also, if ought but death part ordered. The reception was in the suredly will yet come to be recognized as loft and, in the Bishop's hearing, rousing always questioned, at least in private, the wisdom of the change from New Zealand Lichfield, thinking that there might well be a higher command than that of a Bishop to have died under the southern Cross at the post which he had so adorned might, he thought, have consecrated missionary effort as it had seldom been before. It was with no little warmth that not for the fact that the Assembly chamber must exist, but in a comparatively small by side with the Bishop who was about to he himself contradicted in the Times, about ten years before his death, some remembered by the true friends of Mr. able for promenaders and the many who reserve which directs its attention chiefly His preaching had about it a peculiarity reports that he intended to resign. Yet no been presented for payment. Bank notes, commissioner should report his conclu-

one loved England better than he, or had more reason to do so. There he had gathered childhood. There he had mingled freely in one ofthemost cultured, as well as the most spiritually minded, circles of his time, or of any time. There he had won affection such as falls to the lot of few. A distinafter nearly fifty years, recalls the fact that, led by chance to attend the service at which he parted from his people at Exeter in 1845, he saw no dry eye of young or old in that crowded congregation. To an old Oxford friend he once said that he never landed on the shores of England without all. The power seemed to lie partly in the feeling an inclination to kneel down and kiss the ground. It is no wonder that, preacher, partly in a singular intellectual when offered the see at Fredericton, he asked for a month in which to consider the proposal. But it was with an equally deep and sincere affection that he told his own people, on parting from them to attend the last Lambeth Conference, that the happiest day of his visit to England would be that on which he started to return to them. His natural resting place is where he lies, under the shadow of the cathedral which he built, and near the altar where he shire congregation in early curate days. served so long. There his grave will The remark naturally passed into currency | become a place of pilgrimage to thousands to as a test of effective preaching, and forty whom his teaching made clearer the vision of a higher life.

[Continued from last week.] [Popular Science Monthly.] Abolish all Prohibitive Liquor Laws.

BY APPLETON MORGAN.

So much for the visitor's stomach ow for his self-respect! As a native the State most strendous in its policy of prohibiting the sales of liquor, I have been now and again a curious collector of the divers and sundry ruses resorted to in evasion of the statutes by its best citizens, and I am able to note the latest as experienced during the present summer. At a certain watering-place hote within its paternal jurisdiction, guests who desired wine at dinner, or stimulants at other times, were invited to purchase a keg of an interesting compound known as root beer. A price for this alleged keg and they were at liberty to visit the wine coom, or to order from the waiters any quors desired, until this price was exhausted, when another keg of roo peer was charged to them, and so on This, of course, is only one of hundreds of such devices, which are the rule and not the exception in the liquor-prohibiting States. And I beg to ask, wha respect a State can expect its citizens to have for its laws, or for themselves, when which deceives nobody, in

orced to hibitually resort to a deceit live as they see have an inalienable right to live? Liquor has always properly been, an always properly will be, a subject evenue, or, as it is called, excise, and this excise is most conveniently levied in the shape of licenses. Of licenses, high and low, high license is doubtless the best for all concerned, as providing cleaner and more sumptuously appointed drinking places, with that modulation and betterment of manners and of speech to which elegance of surroundings will always conduce. But prohibitive 1 quo. laws should be discontinued, because sixty years of certainly faithful trial have shown them to be failures, dangerous to the public peace, the public health and the public morals; against publi policy as tending to bring all reasonable aws into bad repute, and against absolute ight as an interference of the law merchant with the jurisdiction of the criminal law; enacted, as criminal laws are enacted, by those who are not supposed to ome under their operation.

Much of what has been said of pro ibitory liquor laws in this paper might also be said of the usury laws,* which are of the family of crime-creating statutes, which are always readily evaded and which interfere with the market value of the commodity protected. But there is this difference, that usury laws are emanded by the protected class, whil prohibitive liquor laws are not and neve

Admitting freely all that can be said about the horrors which liquor can work, iologists as well as Samaritans know that no public evil can be dealt with abstractlydragged up by the roots and exterminated in a single swoop of virtue. Sinful as the quor industry may be, its absolute and sudden annihilation would throw millions out of employment, and put starvation into the room of competence in countless homes, men and women. Distinguished visitors were to remain until, by the slow labor of economists and publicists, capital and labor had readjusted themselves to the new condition. And the literal interpretation of statutes at present upon the statute books of certain American States would send fathers sentences which more than cover the natural lives of men. Fortunately, however, the equalled him. This was partly due to his drinking of liquor does not destroy either own perernial interest in fresh thought and the body or the soul. The best evidence obtainable by medical industry intimates that, while, as everybody knows, th temperate outlive all other classes, even the Two or three special features of his work | habitually intoxicated man may, and does, outlive the rigid and inexorable total ab tainer who refuses to his organism the

stimulant which overworked or overstrung human systems sometimes insist upon.+ I do not know what evidence can be abpoenaed as to the loss of souls. But admitting the occasional loss of a soul, the question might arise as to whether a soul could not be saved at too high a price. Should an entire community like the State of Vermont, or of Maine, or of Kansas, or like Boscon, or the city of New York, example, imperil its sanitary existence to one of his charges he speaks of exclusive save any one given human soul? Or how large or how small a community should be allotted to peril per soul? It requires a strong stomach and a tranquil nervous system to absorb ice water, and dyspeptics and excitable persons are not always deserving of death at the hands of the State. I know that the easy-going humanitarian answer to this is, that all prohibitive liquor of their own dissolution, since they are the reference was justifiable. A great many only agitated in sparsely settled localities. from which, as populations thicken there. they gently disappear. + But, meantime, if the traffic in liquor is dangerous, these policies are working an enormous harm to the communities where they are tolerated. All history proves that there is no institution or system in the world which it has eve been attempted to stifle by legislation which is not to-day as fixed and immutable as the hills. The efforts of the English Puritans to abolish the theater made theatrical performances parcel of English civilization The attempts of the middle ages, the Inquisition, and the Index, to destroy the printing press made the printing press a necessity of life everywhere. If liquor is dangerous to the United States of America, philanthropists and patriots should be careful how they pass laws against it! *In Queen Elizabeth's time the analogy was still for perfect, for the price of liquor was regulated as the price of money now is sought to be, by usury laws-by statute.

†I believe the figures are claimed to be as follows:

The little town of Westfield, N. J., has two or hree active prohibition societies, and I am told that all the Churches (except the Roman Catholic and the Episcopal) preach prohibition from their pulpits. Ten years ago, with a population of two housand, the town cast three hundred prohibition votes; last year, with a population of thirty-seven hundred, as I am informed, it cast just fourteen!

News and Notes. The Executive Board of the Patrons of

Industry, which met in Toronto last week, has determined to make representations to the Government with reference to the proposed subsidy to an Atlantic steamship ine. They will urge that the bonus be only granted on condition of sufficient accommodation for freight and reasonable rates therefor.

A few days ago the Bank of England pre-

like other slips of paper, occasionally get destroyed by accident. The Bank of England has always proudly declined to take advantage of any accidents befalling their notes. provided they can be assured of the good faith of those who appeal to them. Among the curiosities of Threadneedle street they have, or they had, not a great while ago, in a little glazed frame displayed on the wall, the charred remains of a note that had been taken out of the fire of Chicago. As a note t had been completely burned, but the material of which Bank of England notes are made is of such a character that it was still possible to establish the facts that it really had been a bond, and the number and value were still discernible. It was therefore cashed.

The recent celebration of "Forefathers'

day" at Medfield, Mass., was an event of

more than local interest, says the Boston

Journal. Mr. Hezekiah Butttrworth, talk-

ng about it, spoke of that old town, its

andmarks and what it stood for. Then ne said he had learned that one of the funniest things he ever heard of. "As a case of absent-mindedness it was very, very funny," he said. "Hannah Adams was the first female writer to receive recognition in this count Her home was in Medford, and her body was the first to be buried at Mount Auburn. "It was customary then to ride horseback to church. Hannah used to ride with her father, on a pillion behind him, on the same horse. It happened one Sunday on the way to church she fell off, pillion and all. He did not notice it, nor, indeed, miss her until at the church steps he would have helped her alight. Alarmed, he rode rapidly back, afraid she must have been seriously hurt rot to have called to him when she fell. And do you know," went on Mr. Butterworth. aughing heartily, "do you know he found her seared on the pillion in the middle of the dusty path, and until he came up to her she vas totally oblivious to the fact that she vas not seated as usua! behind her father on the old horse on the way to church. That's

NEW BSUNSWICK LEGISLATURE In the legislature on Wednesday afternoon,

sitting there on the pillion in the dust."

one of the worst instances of absent-minded-

ness I ever heard. I suppose Hannah was

busy writing another book in her mind while

11th, Mr. Pitts, in moving that the report of Judge Fraser and the evidence in the Bathurst investigation be referred to the committee of the whole, said he had every respect for the opinion of Judge Fraser, but he thought his honor was astray in finding that there was no truth in the complaints made by the Protestant minority. He (Pitts) wished to say that he was fully satisfied with the way in which the evidence was taken at the inquiry. It had been a nost full and exhaustive inquiry, and the Protestant minority could find no fault with t in that respect. Mr. Pitts then proceeded to show that the allegations in the complaint had been proved, and said the Protestants of this country would never be satisfied as long as the public money went to maintain sectarian schools, as long as public schools were maintained in religious buildings and ander ecclesiastical control. They would never be satisfied while sisters of charity were allowed to teach in the public schools wearing their peculiar garb. It was the nterference of the Catholic clergy with the schools that was producing such organizations as the Protestant protective association and the American protective association, and unless they stopped this policy serious results would follow. The present agitation in this province would continue until some government obtained the reins of power that would have the stamina to stand by the school law as it had been passed by the will of the people. He moved, seconded by Mr. Pinder, that the evidence taken at the investigation, and the report of Judge Fraser be referred to the committee of the whole

The house then resolved itself into comnittee, Mr. O'Brien of Charlotte in the chair, and Mr. Pitts moved the following Resolved, Whereas by a resolution of this legisppointed to visit Bathurst to take evidence and with the carrying out of the school law in Bathurst

Whereas, In pursuance of such resolution, the he difficulties and infractions upon the school law as alleged by the Protestants of that town and Therefore resolved, in the opinion of this com-

Further resolved, That in the opinion of this schools law of this province all classes and creeds should stand equal before the law.

Hon. Mr. White, solicitor general, said he had hoped he might not feel it necessary to address the house, and certainly if the matter had been left where the hon, member for York intended to leave it, he would not have addressed the house. The hon. member was evidently fulfilling a promise that he had made at the opening when he said he was "loaded for bear." But when he had fired the load it had proved to be an empty cartridge. After the mountain had labored all the afternoon, this resolution was the mouse that had been brought forth. The house had already expressed itself in favor the first proposal of the resolution. When last session it carried a resolution for an investigation against the wishes of the hon gentlemen opposite, it was rather a work of supererogation to take up the time of the committee for a whole afternoon in policies carry within themselves the seeds order that it might reach the conclusion that charges, Mr. White said, had been first heard of before the investigation. In view of the misapprehension existing in the country it had been thought well by the house that an enquiry should be held to show just how much or rather how little there was in these charges. Considering the great number of school districts in the rovince it would be marvellous if there were no infractions of the law. Though no complaints had been made to the board o education the government authorized of their own free will and accord the commission to investigate all such alleged infractions in Gloucester county. No application had been made to induce the government to extend the enquiry outside of Batherst town and village, but the government had extended it to all points in Gloucester, in order that all possible grievances might be ventilated. The house had intended that the inquiry should apply to the present time, but the legal gentleman representing complainants had been instrumental in going back to ten or fifteen years ago. The object of this evidently was to cover up the existing state of things with the dust and rubbish of the past. Two thirds of the evidence he believed was directed to a state of things which had years ago cease 1 to exist.

The government had been fortunate enough to secure a most

EXPERIENCED, COMPETENT AND IMPARTIAL COMMISSIONER,

and their selection was approved by the house and country as the best that could possibly have been made. In selecting him the government had in mind the charge that was made that the school law was being violated in letter as well as in spirit, and they had chosen a gentleman who had been a prominent member of the King government and a most enthusiastic advocate of the law at the time of its sented a return to the House of Commons adoption, A vast mass of testimony had showing that there were notes of theirs to the been adduced at that inquiry. So much amount of nearly \$10,000 that were issued so that no ordinary citizen could digest it, more than forty years ago and had never and therefore it was desirable that the