Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

ST. JOHN BUSINESS COLLEGE:—see new advt.

BIG BLUEBERRY PACKING:—A. H. Myrick, of Tignish, P. E. I. has already put up 80 tons of blueberries at Young's Shore, Tracadie, this season.

I. O. G. T.:—The quarterly meeting of the District Lodge, will be held with "Ever Onward" Lodge on Tuesday Sept. 4th. The afternoon session will open at 2 o'clock.

WAS IT A SQUIRREL? Tuesday's Sun says:—"A 'Sun' man met a red squirrel running along the sidewalk on King street about five o'clock yesterday morning." Is he sure it wasn't a centipede, a lizard or a snake?

FOR BAY DU VIN:—On Thursday next, 30th inst., the Bay du Vin picnic and apron sale is to take place at the steamboat landing and the occasion will furnish a fine opportunity for a pleasant run down-river on either the Miramichi or Rustler.

MRS. HARRISON'S FAREWELL:—We learn that Mrs. Harrison will give a farewell concert about the 10th of September. She will be assisted by Miss Edith Troy. It is rumored that this talented young alto may become a resident of our town, she being an applicant for the position of organist at the Wesley Memorial church. She will prove a valuable acquisition to our musical circle.—Times.

THE PICNIC, on Tuesday, on the grounds of the new convent, Newcastle, under the auspices of St. Mary's (Rev. Father Dixon's) congregation was a well managed and enjoyable one. There were games of all the usual kinds, tempting refreshments, excellent dinner and tea and plenty of people to enjoy all that was so well provided by the efficient committee in charge. The receipts were about one thousand dollars.

ST. LUKE'S ANNUAL OUTING, has been decided on for Wednesday 5th September The grounds selected are those at Woodburn, one of the finest farms on the Miramichi for such an event. The general reputation of this church for affording to its annual picnic patrons an enjoyable day can be relied on, and every arrangement for transporting them from the surrounding towns will be amply provided. Don't forget the date, but keep it in view when arranging for a holiday.

A CREDITABLE JOB has just been completed by the street and fire commissioners on Foundry Lane, where they have rebuilt the upper stone tank in a most substantial manner with quarried stone and Portland cement, finishing the inside of the tank with a cement lining which makes it perfectly tight. The capacity of the new tank is about ten thousand gallons, and it will, eventually, be connected with the reservoir to be built on the site of No. 1 engine house as well as with that at the foot of Foundry Lane. The work has been done principally under the direction of Commissioner Alex. Robinson and it is the best fire service tank yet built in Chatham.

ST LUKE'S CHURCH:—On Sabbath morning a children's service was conducted by the pastor. Miss D'Orsay of St. John gave an excellent temperance black board lesson. There was a very large congregation at the Sabbath school. Miss Perley of New York gave a most interesting account of her mission work among the different nationalities to be found in that city, There were over two hundred at the school in the evening. The pastor preached the first of a series of sermons to young men. Many strangers were present.

NEARLY DROWNED:—Two young ladies had a narrow escape from drowning on Wednesday afternoon, near Bayfield. Miss McCoy, daughter of Rev. Joseph McCoy, Chatham, N B., formerly of Egmondville, and Miss Peters were in bathing, when they got beyond their depth, although close to shore, and one pulled the other under. A couple of young men noticed the mishap and came to their rescue. Miss McCoy was rescued first and Miss Peters had gone down for the third time before she was rescued. It took some time to bring her to, but they were able to return home seemingly none the worse of their narrow escape. The rev. gentleman was out on the lake at the time of the accident. [Stratford, Ont, Herald

THE BARGE, "MONKLAND", which lay at the Union wharf yesterday is the largest and most substantial craft of its class on the North Shore. It is a little more than 106 feet long, 28 ft. 7 in. wide, 6 ft. 7 in. deep and measures 148 tons. Its carrying capacity is great, being equal to nearly a half million feet of deals, the larger part of which will be carried on deck. The vessel has been undergoing reconstruction by Mr. Jas. Desmond for some time past and is practically a new one, having been reclassed, and given a new register at the custom house.

The "Monkland" is intended by her owner, Hon. J. B. Snowball, for carrying freight—principally deals—between his Tracadie Mill and Chatham. She was loaded with a partial cargo of assorted goods for Tracadie yesterday, and is being towed down by the Steamer St George, one of the Snowball fleet.

PERSONAL:—Rev. Geo. E. Lloyd, Rector of Rothsay, spent last Sunday in Chatham. He assisted at all the services in S. Mary's and S. Paul's churches and delivered two excellent sermons at the former and one at the latter. His stay was much shorter than those who had the pleasure of meeting him wished it to be.

T. G. Marquis, of the Collegiate Institute, has been elected vice-president of the Historical Association, an organization formed in Toronto on Monday night, and which, it is expected will form a union with the Ontario Educational Association. [Stratford Herald.

Dr. R. F. Qurgley, of St John, is visiting his family in Newcastle, and is heartily welcomed by a host of old friends.

Geo Gilbert, Esq, Q: C. was amongst the barristers at the County Court, Newcastle, on Tuesday.

L. S. Dickson Esq and Mrs. Dickson, of Brooklyn N. Y. are visiting Chatham and are the guests of Hon. Senator Snowball, Mrs. Dickson's brother.

Miramichi Financial District Meeting.

This met in the neat new church at Derby on the 21st inst., with the Rev. Joseph Seller M. A. in the chair. There were present Revs. James Crisp, George Steel, Henry Penna, Jas. W. McConnell B. A. W. A. Thomson and E. Ramsay. In addition to the clergy, there were present Messrs Geo. N. Clarke. John R. Ford, H. A. Atkinson and Dr. Wilson. After reading of scriptures by Rev. James Crisp, the Rev. G. Steel and H. A. Atkinson led in prayer. In the morning session the condition and prospects of the missions of the district were fully discussed. The estimated receipts were about the same as last year. It was agreed to raise the full amount required for the supernuerary fund. This will require each circuit be raise about the same as last year. It was also agreed to raise $30 in the district for the contingent fund. This will require each circuit to advance on last year. But it is necessary to raise this amount if the fund is to be able to meet its regular expenditures. In the afternoon session arrangements were made for making the regular appeals to the church on behalf of the Missionary, Educational and Sustentation Funds. At the close of the regular business all the members indulged in a conversation on the spiritual interests of the church. The synod adjourned at 5.30. In the evening the Rev. Joseph Seller preached a sermon on "Zeal" to a good congregation. It must have been helpful to all.

Eight Drowned!

By the capsizing and sinking of a yacht in the vicinity of Partridge Island, St. John, during a race for the Corporation Cup, on Tuesday, Samuel Hutton, one of the famous Paris Crew, and seven others, out of twelve on board were drowned. It was a case similar to that of the Fedora on the Miramichi, three or four years ago, with the difference that the latter was in water sufficiently shoal to have the mast and rigging above the surface for those on board to cling to until they were rescued.

AT DEATH'S DOOR from nervous prostration, Cured by Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic.

A Collision.

The woodboat-schooner, Duke of Newcastle, in leaving Ritchie's wharf on Friday forenoon, accidentally backed into the dock between that and the government wharf and her main beam came in contact with and broke the mast and gaff of the outing-boat Vis-a-Vis and otherwise damaged that craft. The World, with its characteristic taste, intimated on Saturday that the outing craft had no right to be there and that it had been in the way of the commercial craft entering the port all summer, etc; also that its owner had claimed $10 damages from Mr. W, S. Loggie, the owner of the vessel which had caused the damage. It is hardly necessary to say that no such claim was made. Mr. Loggie, after understanding the situation, offered to make good the damage, which was more than the owner, at first, asked him to do, but the latter, subsequently, decided not to ask Mr. Loggie to go to any expense or trouble whatever in the matter. This was done before the World appeared, and had Mr. Loggie or the gentleman suffering the loss been consulted by that paper, it might have been correctly informed. Perhaps it knew the facts, but preferred to get as far from them as possible, as it usually does when the owner of the wrecked boat is concerned.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is the best, handiest, safest, surest, cleanest, most economical and satisfactory dye ever invented. It is the gentlemen's favorite,

A "Valuable" Work of Art.

The Merchants' Bank of Halifax has just put before the public a new issue of five dollar notes which besides being most satisfactory things to have in one's possession, are admirable in their design and artistic execution. Tints of green and tones of black are blended with fine effect in the centre, where the promissory bond is engraved upon a large V, which is of a green pretty and bright enough to excite the admiration of the fairest colleen of the Emereld Isle. The upper right and left corners are ornamented with the denomination of the note in figures, and lettering, which are shaded in black and stand out boldly, while blending harmoniously in the general effect. A very correct and life-like vignette of Hon. T. E. Kenny, M. P. president of the bank adorns the right hand lower corner and, in the opposite corner, is a similar picture of D. H. Duncan, the well known cashier of the bank. The note is signed by president Kenny in the right centre and countersigned by the popular agent at Newcastle, John McKane, in the left centre. The handsome are not always good, but this is a case in which beauty and good value are handsomely blended and we congratulate the "Merchants" on having sent out a really artistic thing in its new $5 issue.

A Murderous Attack.

Two Chatham men who had been spending a few holidays at Point Escuminac and returned home on Saturday, report that a most determined attempt to rob and murder a resident of that locality was made on Sunday night, 11th inst., on the Escuminac plain road. A Frenchman named John Voture, who worked for Messrs. A. & R. Loggie, was on his way to the Point and was carrying a bottle of medicine in his hand, when he was accosted by a rough looking man—a stranger—who was without a coat, and who demanded money from him. On being told by Voture that he had none, the fellow made a lunge at him with a knife, cutting his clothing through to the skin, but fortunately doing no greater damage. Voture hurled the bottle he had in his hand at his assailant and ran, whereupon the latter fired several shots after him with a revolver, one of which passed through the rim of his hat and another through the inside of one of his coatsleeves. Voture reached the Point greatly frightened, but fortunately unharmed. The Chatham men—Messrs. Robert Murray and Charles Gunn—saw and examined the hat and clothing of the man assailed and are convinced that he passed through the ordeal stated. So far as we can learn the scoundrel committing the outrage has not been seen by anyone, and has probably made good his escape from that part of the country.

Headache, costiveness, and piles are thoroughly cured by a judicious use of Ayer's Pills.

The Chatham Post Office.

Postmaster Adams reappears in print, in last Saturday's World, with another of his characteristic letters which is weak in all things save the language he employs. The Chatham post office scandal has, however, reached a stage in which public discussion of it is not necessary, any more than it would be contributory to the pride which our people justly feel in the morality and good name of those in charge of our public institutions. The administration of the office is especially a delicate subject to handle publicly, because the postmaster holds up between his scandalous conduct and himself, in the guise of an assistant, a shield in the form of an alleged assistant, which deservedly has the respect of every man in Chatham save, perhaps, himself, and we are sure that the poorest deal-carrier or laborer in the town—were he half as well paid as Mr. Adams is—would have more respect for a person holding the relationship to him that the assistant he parades in print and at the post office window does to the postmaster, than to make such use of her. That, however, is the postmaster's affair. We hope for such an official investigation of his neglect of his duties as will lead to a cessation of the existing disabilities from which the business community especially suffers on account of it. Mr. Adams appears to be incapable of appreciating the difference to the public between the service he gives them and that they are entitled to for the money he receives—nearly $2,000—by virtue of his holding the office. His indulgence in abuse and his customary vulgarisms will not deter us from asisting to secure needed reforms at the Chatham post office. When those reforms are effected, either voluntarily by him, or by official pressure upon him, he shall hear no more from us, for there is no cleanly person or paper that would care to handle such a man, save from necessity, and then only with tongs.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

Provincial secretary Marshall is having his vacation. He has gone to New York to consult an oculist.

The men's meeting last Sunday was well attended the meeting was an interesting and helpful one.

Professor McCardy will give a popular talk on "Bible Lands and Ancient Peoples" in the Y. M. C. A. hall on next Monday inight. Hon. Senator Snowball will preside.

Moncton Association is making a thorough and systematic canvass of the city in an effort to raise sufficient funds fo reduce, or pay off, the heavy debt on its building.

W. S. Fisher Esq., President of the St. John Y. M. C. A. visited the association when here on Saturday, and attended and addressed the members' meeting on Monday evening.

Several girls have been very busy for two weeks past, making articles, and perfecting arrangements for a bazaar, The bazaar will be held in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium this afternoon and evening. Besides a few useful and fancy articles there will be a special and tempting display of home-made candy, home-prepared pop corn, and ice cream. We hope that the girls may receive a well merited share of patronage and encouragement in their efforts for the Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. Anderson, of Yarmouth, N. S., is expected to again visit Chatham next week. Believing that the public would appreciate an opportunity to again hear her sing, the Y. M. C. A. have already engaged her to assist in an entertainment to be given shortly. Mrs. Anderson will also assist in singing at the Sunday afternoon meetings while here.

The regular meeting of the members of the Y. M. C. A. was held last Monday evening. The meeting was largely attended, and was made a very enjoyable and profitable one by a happy combination of business and entertainment. Full reports accurately placed before the members the condition and prospects of the work along its various lines. Papers on interesting topics provoked helpful discussion. The meeting was so good a one in every respect that the next one will be anticipated with pleasure.

Work for boys has been undertaken in connection with the association, The present plan includes a boys' meeting on Saturday morning, followed by a gymnasium class. Another gymnasium class in the middle of the week will be added later on. Any boys wishing to join may apply to Mr. Payson.

County Court.

The special session of the Northumberland County Court for the trial of the young men accused of incendiarism in the town of Newcastle began on Tuesday, His Hon. Mr. Justice Wilkinson presiding. The case of Robert Murray, charged with setting fire to the Mitchell warehouse on 23rd October 1892, was referred to the grand jury and that body found a true bill. Thos. Ashton, accused of a similar crime, and indicted by the grand jury of the July court, was arraigned and a jury to try him was secured and sworn during the afternoon, which being done, the court adjourned until Wednesday morning.

The trial of Ashton was progressing yesterday.

Geo. W. Allen, Esq., of Fredericton, conducts the cases for the Crown, the County Clerk being not sufficiently recovered from his illness to do, so. R. A. Lawlor Esq. defends Ashton, and Murray is defended by Messrs. Tweedie & Bennett. The trials will probably last the whole of the week.

Complaint Against a Policeman.

A good deal of interest has been manifested in Chatham, in an alleged assault by policeman Ransbottom upon Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick, the affair happening on Saturday evening 11th inst. It has been the subject of an investigation by the police Committee of the Town, who appear to have gone very fully into its merits and from the observations with which they accompanied their decision, which was given on Monday evening at the police court, it seems that the committee, at least, believe that there was "more cry than wool" over the matter. The complaint was as follows:—

To the Chairman of the Police Committee of the Police District of the Town of Chatham.

SIR:—About eight o'clock on the evening of Saturday the 11th day of August instant James Ransbottom a member of the police force of the said Town of Chatham, being then and there on duty as a policeman, without excuse or justification struck me the undersigned with his clenched fist knocking me down, and I believe that at the time of assaulting me as aforesaid the said James Ransbottom was under the influence of liquor.

I therefore demand that the conduct of the said James Ransbottom on that occasion be investigated, when at the time and place by you appointed I will furnish the necessary proof in substantiation of the charge by me, made.

Dated at Chatham the 14th day of August A. D. 1894.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

As the decision of the committee goes quite fully into the statements made by the different witnesses who appeared at the investigation, the merits of the whole matter may be fairly understood therefrom. The decision was as follows:—

An examination of the statements made by the witnesses who appeared in behalf of Mr. Fitzpatrick and policeman Ransbottom, respectively, makes it clear to the committee that the element of prejudice materially tended to a distortion of the facts connected with the alleged assault, as well as with the subsidiary, but, to the committee, important charge that, at the time, the policeman was under the influence of liquor.

None of the statements made were under oath, a fact which, perhaps, may account for the divergence between those of the parties principally interested and those whose prejudices had been enlisted either at the time of the alleged assault or before it.

The statement of Mr. Fitzpatrick, respecting the assault is that policeman Ransbottom solicited a conversation with him, on the street when he (Mr. F.) was conversing with a lady, that the conversation thereupon introduced by the policeman was a provocative personal one—good natured on his part but aggressive on that of the policeman—and that the latter, without warning, or having been even touched in any way by the other, struck him a blow on the jaw with his clenched fist which knocked him down "in the alley."

The statement of the affair by the accused policeman is that as he was passing along the street he "bade Mr. Fitzpatrick the time of night," that the latter made over towards him, seized hold of his coat "like some wild animal coming out of a cage," as the policeman expresses it, and although requested three times to release his hold and told that he was an old man and ought to have more sense, he, Fitzpatrick, would not let go, whereupon the policeman shoved him, placing his hand against his breast, when that shove "and the stagger" caused him to go about 10 feet, when he fell. The policeman also says he did not intend to knock Fitzpatrick down.

With two statements so conflicting as these of the principals in the affair, before it, the committee turns to those of the other parties who were present at the time the alleged assault took place, for the purpose of determining which or how much of either or both they should believe.

Mr. R. Flanagan, the only witness called by Mr. Fitzpatrick says he was engaged in taking goods from his store door into the store, when he heard Fitzpatrick and the policeman talking; that the first word he heard was from Fitzpatrick, who was saying, "Jimmy, when I was a young man you couldn't handle me"— that he drew back to put some goods in, and just as he did so he saw Fitzpatrick fall, the policeman having struck or shoved him; that it was a pretty good push; not a heavy blow; that he, Flanagan, rushed out to stop any further trouble, but there was none; that he remonstrated with Ransbottom; was afraid he would follow Fitzpatrick up; that he seemed to be going after Fitzpatrick and he (Flanagan) admonished him that he should remember he was a policeman etc.

Turning to the statements of the parties called by the policeman, respecting the circumstances of the alleged assault, the committee find the following:—

Harry Eagle who was passing down the street on the opposite side had his attention attracted by Fitzpatrick's voice. He stopped and saw the policeman standing against the telephone pole in front of the Central House alley; Fitzpatrick was talking to him. He saw Fitzpatrick fall on his side on the sidewalk in an up-street direction; could not say whether he fell from a blow or not; saw him go into the Central yard and return with—as he thought—something in his hand. Eagle also states that he saw Flanagan come out but did not see him interpose between Ransbottom and Fitzpatrick, and that "Jimmy did not step towards Fitzpatrick," nor did he hear Flanagan say anything although he might have done so.

Wm. Jardine, who was talking to another man in front of Flanagan's store at the time of the alleged assault states that he saw Fitzpatrick and the policeman talking at the telephone pole and saw Fitzpatrick fall towards Flanagan's door; that the policeman said to him "you've seen this," and that he said "yes;" could'nt say whether Fitzpatrick had hold of policeman's coat or not; that Flanagan ran down his own steps at the time Fitzpatrick fell and said "That'll do now;" thinks Flanagan picked up Fitzpatrick's hat and gave it to him; that Flanagan made no effort to keep Ransbottom back, "as he was in no way to be kept back," Fitzpatrick having gone into the Central House Alley.

The statement of policeman Ransbottom respecting that of Mr. Flanagan is that Flanagan did not go to him after he shoved Fitzpatrick; that he, the policeman, did not speak to Flanagan; that he did not hear Flanagan speak to him; that most of Flanagan's statements are untrue and that he—the policeman—made no attempt to follow Fitzpatrick.

These appear to the committee to be the main and essential statements bearing upon the alleged assault. The first question therefore, which the committee conceives it to be its duty to determine is whether the policemen without provocation, struck the complainant a blow with his clenched fist, which sent him a distance of ten or twelve feet and felled him to the ground; or shoved him with what he thought was, under the circumstances, only the force necessary to make him let go the hold the policeman alleges he had of him, in order to get clear of being annoyed by the complainant.

The Committee is of opinion that the balance of testimony is strongly against the allegation of the complainant in this regard. If a knock-down blow with his clenched fist had been given by the policemen upon the jaw of the complainant, of sufficient force to send the latter ten feet away and fell him to the ground, it would, naturally, have left some mark, abrasion or discoloration, but there is not a word of evidence to show that any such effect followed the alleged blow. A blow of that kind would probably also have prevented its receiver from getting immediately upon his feet and going into the adjoining alley as quickly as the complainant did, and returning at once to tell the policemen that he would make it a dear job for him, etc.

While the committee is of opinion that the policeman might have used other and milder means or, perhaps, got away from the complainant by the exercise of less muscular force, it believes that no such blow as that alleged by the complainant was struck, but whether it was a blow or shove, it was what the policeman thought at the time was necessary to rid him of the annoyance the complainant was giving him, and not with the intention of assaulting or hurting him, for he says he did not intend to knock him down, only wanted to shove him clear of him; that he had no feeling against him, but always respected and liked him, Men under such circumstances, cannot always exactly guage the force they exert, but the distance the complainant went before falling may be more fairly attributed, as the policemen states, to a shove and "the stagger", then to an alleged blow with the clenched fist upon the jaw.

The committee, therefore, for these reasons, find that policeman Ransbottom did not, while on duty as such policeman without excuse or justification strike the complainant with his clenched fist, knocking him down and, therefore, that charge is not sustained.

Respecting the belief expressed by the complainant, that policeman Ransbottom was, at the time of the alleged assault, under the influence of liquor—meaning, doubtless, intoxicating liquor—the committee find the following statements by the several witnesses:—

Wm. Fitzpatrick, the complainant says:—I took Ransbottom to be under the influence of drink. I don't know of my personal knowledge that he was drunk. I judge by what he did and the way he acted.

Mr. R. Flanagan, called by the complainant, says:—

I thought he was taking something; he made no observation to me; did not stagger; I did not smell his breath; I never said he was drunk.

Policeman Ransbottom states in his own behalf:—

I had been taking no liquor that day, nor even a thimbleful since Christmas. I had two or three drinks of hop beer (home made) up to five o'clock that day, but none after that." [To Mr. Connors] I was sober and walking straight when I went to tea.

Statements of witnesses called by policeman Ransbottom are:

H. A. Muirhead:—"I met Ransbottom at Nealis' corner about 8.15 that night, and having heard that he had struck Fitzpatrick, I asked him about it. To my knwledge he was sober. I talked five or ten minutes with him, I state that so far as I observed he was not under the influence of liquor."

Patrick Keoughan:—"Was talking on the street that evening about 8.30 for five minutes to policeman Ransbottom. He was sober and had no sign of drink about him.

Harry Eagle:—Was talking to Ransbottom five minutes after the affair. "He seemed to be perfectly sober, as far as I could see."

Wm. Jardine:—Was present when the alleged assault took place. I can't say that Ransbottom was in any way intoxicated."

S. U. McCulley, police magistrate:—About 8 o'clock policemen Forrest and Ransbottom came into my place of business * * * Ransbottom appeared quite sober, walked straight up and down the floor, talked intelligently and intelligibly. I heard he had been drinking—was drunk and had assaulted Mr. Fitzpatrick—so I took pains to get near him to ascertain if I could detect the smell of liquor. I could detect no smell of liquor; so, then, I asked him had he been drinking; he said he had had a few glasses of beer that afternoon."

Policeman Forrest:—It was about 6 o'clock Saturday night when I saw policeman Ransbottom; again a little after 8; Was talking and walking with him; he appeared quite sober.

These statements, taken as a whole, furnish convincing testimony which in the judgment of the committee disproves the implied charge of the complainant that policeman Ransbottom was under the influence of liquor at the time of the alleged assault, and the committee, therefore, exonerates the policeman from that imputation.

It is not strictly a part of the matter immediately under investigation at this time, but during the progress of the committee's enquiry it was stated by policeman Ransbottom and also by policeman Forrest that they on the afternoon of the day that the alleged assault took place, drank several glasses of hop beer, and Mr. Bennett, who appeared as attorney for the complainant, Mr. Fitzpatrick, intimated that it had been decided, in the Chatham police court, that hop beer was intoxicating within the meaning of the Scott Act, although he subsequently corrected that statement. The committee, by due enquiry, has learned that the hop beer referred to was procurred and drunk in a place in the town where it is regularly sold. The committee, while not expressing any opinion as to whether hop beer is or is not intoxicating, considers it its duty to mark its disapproval of policemen entering places where hop beer or any other drinks are sold at any time, save in the discharge of their duty. The committee takes occasion, at this time, to warn the policemen as well as the vendors of hop beer and other drinks that respect for the law and police regulations in this regard must hereafter be observed. No. 35 of the rules governing the Chatham police force says:

Policemen should remember that they are *always on duty*, although only required to patrol their beat a portion of the time, and are liable to be called upon to perform police duties at any time, etc.

Rule 6 says;

"During a policeman's time of duty he must not enter any public or private house, except in the immediate discharge of his duty, nor accept any alcholic beverages, although offered by his most intimate friends.

Section 6 of the Portland Police Act, which applies also to the town of Chatham, says:

"If any tavern-keeper, victualler, or keeper of any house, shop, room, or other place for the sale of any liquors, *whether spirituous or otherwise* shall knowingly harbor or entertain any man belonging to the said police force or permit any such man to abide or remain in his house, shop, room or other place during *any part of the time* appointed for his being on duty, every such tavern-keeper, victualler, or keeper as aforesaid, being convicted thereof before the said police magistrate, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay such sum, not exceeding five pounds, as the said magistrate shall think meet.

These are wholesome restrictions and they seem to enjoin upon policemen the duty of avoiding "even the appearance of evil," It is not improbable that there are even in Chatham, persons who would be glad to see the policemen intoxicated; and if they were to become frequenters of certain places where hop beer only is professedly sold, it is possible that, in some of them, they might be made to think they were drinking hop beer when they were getting something which would intoxicate them and lead to their disgrace in the estimation of the great body of law-abiding citizens for whose protection they are employed and whose good opinion is their safeguard in the positions they now honorably fill.

In concluding its observations upon the subject of this enquiry, the committee cannot too strongly urge upon all citizens the desirability of strengthening the hands of the police in the performance of their duties. It is apparent that the encounter out of which arose the complaint of Mr. Fitzpatrick would not have occurred but for the fact that policeman Ransbottom, some time ago, incurred the displeasure of the complainant in performing certain duties connected with the enforcement of the law, He was blamed and held up to public obloquy because he had been seen in a yard near a house in which violations of the law had taken place, and such terms as "pimp" and "spy" were afterwards applied to him by the complainant in speaking to others in connection with that matter. The yard in question was practically, at the time, an open one, and partially used as a thoroughfare from one public street to another, and it was a part of the duty of the police to enter, be in and pass through that yard and exercise a serveillance over the place at any and all times. Those who employ offensive language towards and otherwise persecute officers because they perform their duties fearlessly—as the committee is glad to believe policeman Ransbottom does—will only thereby strengthen the general public support and sympathy which the policeman have and will continue to enjoy as long as they perform their duties fearlessly and well. No good citizen whose premises are well ordered, can reasonably object to a policeman entering thereupon or passing over them when they are open to the public. The law-respecting citizen has nothing to fear or be ashamed of, and is protected by such surveillance, for which he should thank rather than abuse the police. The committee, therefore, hopes that some good and a better understanding of the duties of the police, as well as of the general public towards them may have come out of the investigation which is now closed.

Chatham Police Committee. { E. A. STRANG, Chairman. JAS. F. CONNORS, D. G. SMITH, Sec'y.

They Couldn't Work Chatham, but They did Other Places.

The tight rein held over the Cook & Whitby circus swindlers by the police authorities of Chatham prevented the robbery of all visitors to the big show save the class who knew so much that they accepted invitations into the private rooms of the fakirs and insisted on believing that it was a shame that the police committee would not permit the pea and shell and 3 card monte business to be openly worked in the sideshow tent. While nobody can have much sympathy for the two or three unfortunates who thus insisted on being swindled in Chatham, the following account of the doings of the fakirs in the smart town of Truro, N. S., will perhaps be consoling to them:

TRURO, Aug. 16.—"Five brings you ten and ten brings you twenty." These were the words that greeted Mr George A. Hall as he entered one of Cook & Whitby's side shows in Truro on Thursday last. Mr, Hall is head of the firm of J. H. Croscup & Co, secretary of the liberal-conservative association of Colchester County, and otherwise prominently connected. As the fakir's words struck George's ears his curiosity was deeply aroused. He had read of the nutshell fake time and again and was loud in his condemnation of those who patronized such a game and allowed themselves to be victimized. George, however, had never seen the game played and was anxious to know how the slick-fingered combination worked their victims. He elbowed his way through the crowd and was soon alongside the fakir's barrel. He had not watched the movement of the shells very long before he saw just how it was, and could not understand why so many people lost their money by the game when it was such an easy matter to keep track of the pea. The gambling spirit took possession of him. He saw chances to make some money and at the same time square matters with the fakirs for the way they robbed the innocent farmer; but how was this to be accomplished? When he left his store he had no idea of running across such a "dead sure thing" and had put but a couple of dollars in his pockets. Would the nutshell man accept his cheque for say $20 or $25. Why of course he would, the nutshell man seeing in an instant by George's business like appearance that his cheque was as good as specie. George was about to write out a cheque for a small amount when Mr. Shaw, a visitor in town, kindly offered to loan him $20. This offer George graciously accepted and the fun began. His first attempt to "pick it up" for a tenner was a failure Two more unsuccessful attempts to locate the wily pea and George was broke. He felt his loss quite keenly and turning to Mr. Shaw who kindly advanced him the $20 he soundly abused that gentleman and accused him of being a party to the swindle. He refused to pay Mr. Shaw back his money but offered to give him a dollar and call it square. This of course Mr. Shaw would not listen to. George was now worked up to a terrible degree of excitement. He had a cheque for six hundred dollars on his person and the craze for gambling had taken full possession of him. He backed out of the crowd and wandered around the tent in a bewildered manner. He was afraid to trust himself. Meeting a Mr. Hennessey, an old time tory, who had voted the straight ticket for years, he handed him the six hundred dollar cheque and asked him to keep it for a few hours. George then took a walk around town and after recovering his senses came back and got his cheque from Mr. Hennessey and returned to his place of business a sadder and wiser man. Mr. Shaw threatened to bring action against Hall for the recovery of the money he (Shaw) loaned him, but Hall settled and the matter did not go into court.

Mr. Hall, however, was not the only prominent person that was taken in by the game. Leander J. Crowe, sheriff for the county of Colchester, and a methodist Sunday school superintendent, who has been escorting prisoners to the penitentiary and running down criminals for the past twenty years, spent $14 trying to find the pea. When he saw that there was no chance of getting square with the game by "doubling up," he threatened the fakir with arrest. Visions of Dorchester penitentiary came up before the nutshell man and he handed the sheriff back his $14 sooner than run the risk of getting a free ride to Dorchester. The Sheriff was not at his place in Sunday school yesterday and, strange to say, the Sunday school lesson was on gambling.

Gardner Clish took $7 worth of stock in the nutshell enterprise but failed to realize on the investment. He threatened, backed up by the sheriff. to have the fakir arrested, and was handed back his money

Editor Putnam, of the Weekly Times, had only a five dollar bill in his possession but thought he saw a chance of making $25. His expectations were not realized however, as he failed to find the pea the first time, and none of his friends were willing to advance him a "V" to get even with the game.

W. A. Aston, the popular Inglis street jeweller, thought he could make more money turning over nutshells then selling jewelery, but what little he learned about the game cost him $20.

Bert Bales, a dry goods clerk, had more money then he knew what to do with and contributed $20 towards the fakir's fund.

John Alex. McKenzie, a well-to-do butcher, sold the circus people fifty dollars' worth of meat. He looked in to see the side show on his way home after collecting his money and could not resist the temptation to try his luck. He lost all the money the circus people paid him and became infuriated. He attempted to get his money back by force but was jumped upon by three of the fakirs and severely pounded.

Our Doaktown correspondent writes as follows of the visit of the circus to that place:—

Cook & Whitby's circus struck Doaktown like a withering cyclone. The ticket-sellers kept people's money without giving change back. In many cases $5 bills were handed in for tickets, and the tickets given, but no change. Doaktown magistrates were presented with free tickets, and so were the constables, and refreshments were offered free. Thieves, gamblers, highbinders and bullies were introduced to our principal men, who deemed it an honor to show them every respect and point out the constables that they might be honored by shaking hands and get free tickets and, in some cases, money given with the tickets.

The tent called the museum was the gambling den, into which decoys worked people by various devices, into where people were fleeced of every cent they possessed. Some of the decoys were citizens of the place, namely [We omit the names sent by our correspondent, but are surprised to see them] and others who made a show of winning to prompt others to try their luck. Some lost all they had, others had their pocket books snatched from them. Others had their pockets picked. A Mr. Lyons lost $86, Mr. Price, $40, and others lost valuable papers which were stolen from them.

To say the thieves were not connected with the circus would not be correct; they were with them, mixed with them, were patronized by them, were under their protection and worked with them and for them. The blight of their presence will not be forgotton for a long time. All honor to the police authorities of Chatham, whose dealings with the circus and its thieves and fakirs was in such marked contrast to some of the authorities of Doaktown, who took them to their bosems and held fellowship with them, and, on that particular day, made large their shirt fronts with an extra starching for the occasion. Warrants for arrest were hard to be got that day, and when they were procured the thieves, or many of them, had ample time to change their attire and disguise themselves to evade detection, and were not to be had. People felt relieved when they left and their nefarious visit will not soon be forgotten.

When the next circus or Wild West show visits Chatham it is to be hoped that the three losers by the last circus will have profitted by their experience and be then ready to assist the police in detecting the fakirs and making them contribute fines to the town revenues for their criminal conduct, instead of retiring with them to their private rooms to evade the police and be swindled.

[Advocate.]

Newcastle Field Battery.

The Camp of Instruction at Camp Cruden came to a close on Saturday last. Colonel Montizambert, of Quebec, arrived on Wednesday and spent part of the day in camp, but not officially. He arranged to inspect the Battery on Thursday and to carry out the range-finding practice and firing competition on Friday.

This arrangement was carried out, but the first part under very unfavorable circumstances. Thursday proved a very wet day and the Battery was inspected under a pouring rain. The men were obliged to appear on parade in their great coats, and by the time Colonel Montizambert reached the field, both horses and men were drenched and in poor shape to pass under the eye of an inspecting officer.

We are pleased to learn however that the Battery passed a satisfactory inspection and made a most creditable showing. It must have been no easy matter to keep horses steady under the blinding rain and to go through the different manoeuvres in anything like as good form as could have been done under fair conditions, and the men deserve great credit for their promptness and accuracy. To have passed the inspection as well as they did under the circumstances speaks well for the whole Battery, and perhaps showed the good effects of their drill and the high state of discipline better than more favorable conditions and easier work could have done.

The wet day was a great disappointment to many others than the members of the Battery. A large number of our citizens had arranged to spend the day in camp, but the rain made this impossible, and inspection day brought no visitors to the camp.

On Friday the Battery was marched to the firing point on the Fortune property, near Strawberry Marsh, for range-finding and firing competition. The first part of the exercise was to find the range of the targets placed at an unknown distance on the middle ground near the upper end of Beaubear's Island. This practice depends entirely upon the officer commanding the Battery and is a practical test of the qualifications as an artillery man as well as commanding officer. The result on Friday was most creditable to Colonel Call and could only have been reached by good judgement, steadiness and with a corps well in hand. The range of each target was found with fewer than the usual number of rounds, one target being found to be distant 1640 yards and the other 1675 yards.

The next was the officers' competition. They were given four rounds each and scored as follows:—

Lt. Colonel Call	14	points.
Capt. Maltby	10	"
Lieut. A. A. Davidson	14	"
" Johnstone	16	"

After this came the firing competition by eight members of the Battery against teams chosen from the different Batteries of the Dominion. The following were the team from our Battery with their scores:—

Sgt. Major Tuchie	27	points.
Q. M. Sgt. Russell	24	"
Sgt. Gremley	0	"
" Kethro	22	"
" Copp	34	"
" Kitchen	27	"
Corp. Fred Jones	22	"
" Mont Jones	31	"

In the afternoon the Battery was paraded before Major Armstrong of St. John, the district paymaster, and this brought to a close the official inspection.

A pleasant feature at Camp Cruden has been the Camp fires and Camp songs. Friday evening, the last night in camp, was one of the cheeriest and best, it was Capt. Pelletier's last night with the Battery and he received a right royal send off. When it came time for him to leave for town to catch the Quebec train the whole Battery formed up and gave him such a farewell as must be still ringing in his ears. Capt. Pelletier carries with him the high esteem and hearty good will of the whole corps. On parade he is a thorough officer, sparing no trouble or effort to improve the corps under his instruction, and in camp he is a thorough good companion, genial, frank, and whole-souled. Such of our citizens as have had the pleasure of meeting Capt. Pelletier will join with the members of the Battery in their good wishes for his prosperity and advancement, and their hope that this may not be the last time he will be in camp with our Battery.

On Saturday morning the Battery struck tents and marched off, reaching the Armory about one o'clock where they were paid off and dismissed.

Too much credit cannot be given Colonel Call for the successful conduct of Camp Cruden.

In the matter of discipline alone there is fair work for one man. In a body of seventy or eighty men, many of whom have newly joined, there cannot fail to be some with little idea of discipline or order, yet during the whole camp, there was not a case of insubordination. The reason of this is that Colonel Call, in addition to his long experience as commanding officer, has the advantage of understanding men and of making them understand him. He insists upon strict discipline and enforces his orders with a firm hand, but does not nag nor worry men. By his frank manly line of conduct he has secured the respect and esteem of all who serve under him, and officers and men alike willingly and cheerfully yield him the obedience and support which they know he deserves and which they feel, if needs be, he would claim. A man himself, he demands that these serving under his command shall at least bear themselves in a manly way.

Colonel Call also thoroughly understands the volunteer system and knows how to get the best out of every man in his Battery. Demanding strict discipline he yet remembers the corps is a volunteer one and has shown his tact and good judgment by his success in keeping the corps together without relaxing any principle necessary to make it efficient and well disciplined. The result is that he ranks among our very best Volunteer Commanding officers and as such is fully appreciated by those in authority and kindly remembered by the large number of our citizens who have from time to time been members of the

NEWCASTLE FIELD BATTERY.

DIED

At Napan, on the 31st of July, Joseph Thompson, in the