medium of unloading one or two who have

proved Jonahs of the first magnitude to

the L b ral party of Northumberland. After

that, the old party might possibly be put

on its feet again It can never be done,

however, so long as the Jonahs are retain-

ed, for efficient and experienced politicians

know that party success is impossible while

such persons occupy places in the party

which should be filled by its best and

Time Works Changes.

castle offices savs:-

the best men for the positions.'

And, now, it is "A Club

There appears to be a good deal

individuals calling themselves the Liberal

party of Northumberlandand. It is said

that brotherly love has not continued

done. The Mitchell element is accused

of wanting all the spoils, and as the

quantity of the latter has not come up to

Balthasars are biting their thumbs at one

if not create patronage, and that body is

said to have met at times, in sections.

Even the leaders divided into knots of

right, and lefts, and planned concerning

the offices, and when the whole body had

formal meetings it was found that matters

in relation to the offices were pretty well

a ranged beforehand, the Mitchell faction

being ahead of the Liberals every time.

The Chacham postmastership was

gentlemen. The President of the County

Association wanted it, but he had the dis-

ability of being one of the old Liberal

stock that had fought and beaten Mr.

Mitchell when the latter was a Tory, so

he had to take a back seat to make room

for Mr. Watt-Mr. Mitchell's nephew-

who joined the Liberals some nine years

who was shoved aside for Mr. Watt by 'the

executive," was, however, not to be left

comfortless, so one of the gentlemen who

arrangements" intim ted that another

Chatham postmastership would, no doubt,

a good chance to be

soon be vacant and Mr. Kerr would stand

the puddle" sturdily asserted that he in-

It can be readily understood that

unity and fraternity could not prevail in

spoils, and it is not, therefore, to be

cing forces by which patronage is suppos-

ed to be controlled. The word, "Associ-

would present an idea of newness to the

rank and fyle, who have attended the

meetings as lay figures and helped to

in vital strength and, at the same time.

appear to the powers at Ottawa as an

evidence of party virility and vigor. New

names were wanted to take the place of

those who had found that long service in

citadel was to be successfully stormed

and power and patronage captured. To

realise these ends, the old organization

and its more troublesome members were

were in the secret, together with more

understood that some of them, like the

great Achilles, are sulking in their tents.

repeated doses of defeat with these active

patronage-seekers remarked on Saturday

that it was refreshing to hear the town

leaders talk to their country cousins of

"the great victory we have won" and

newards at the hands of our Ottawa

reminded that they had invariably

party rewards were to be distributed.

tended to take that office himself.

General Business.

A BOTTLE,

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND FOR

CROUP, COUGHS & COLDS. YEARS - IN - USE PRICE 25 CENTS ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS ST. JOHN, N. B.

WARMUNDE IS OFFERING BARGAINS SPECIAL

___IN___ JEWELLRY. WTCHES, Silverware & Novelties,

We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all. WARMUNDE. EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER Pallen Corner, Chatham, N. B.

PICKED UP AT SEA One Lobster Fishing Boat (X) Teaser the owner can have the same by proving property and paying HUGH McLAUGHLAN, Ferguson's Point July 8th, 1896.

HARRIS has just received a lot of

TABLE MOLASSES TRY IT.

Going out of the Business. Offering great Bargains in
Ready made clothing,
Dry goods Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc, etc,
All must be sold regardless of cost
Suits of Clothes at Prices within the reach of

W. T. HARRIS.

MURDOCH'S NEW AND HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

The Best in 5 frame Brussels Carpet at 85c to \$1.75 c
The finest Tapestry at 30c to 65c
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The Best Made Unions at 30c to 75c The newest in Dutch Carpet
"Hemp Carpet
Floor Oil Cloth in Handsome at 20e to at 12c to 25c Patterns and 4-4

6.4 8.4 and 16.4 at 28c to 45c per sq. yd.

Lace Curtains at 25c to \$5.00 per pair.

F'cy Fish Net Curtains (the latest) \$1.75 to \$10 00 per pair.

Fancy Muslin Curtains.

Curtain Lace, 15c per yd. and upwards. Paper
Blinds, Curtain Poles, Counterpanes, Table Covers
and a complete line of New House Furnishings,

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GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC. VIA THE

Canada Eastern and Fredericton,

Leave	Loggieville	600 a.
"	Chatham	6.12 a.
- "	Chatham Jc.	6.45 a.
"	Doaktown	8.50 a.1
"	Boiestown	9.35 a.1
"	Cross Creek	10.47 a.1
Arrive	Fredericton	12.15 p.
Leave	"	4.20 p.
Arrive	Bangor	11.10 p.
· · ·	Portland	3.50 a.i
"	Boston	7.25 a.i
Pullm	an Sleeper ru	ins through
	Fredericton J	
Boston.		

NOW



SUMMER STUDY with as at any other time. We are situated on one of the highest points in St. John, and are favored with sea breezes from Bay and Harbor Besides, we have the best summer No better time than now for learning Isaac Pitman's Shorthand, or for training in the most thorough and practical business course obtainable in Canada. Send name and address for catalogue. No vacations. Students can enter at any time. S. KERR & SON.

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Exhibits of Machinery and Manufactures, Farm and Dairy Products, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c. Products of the Forest, Mines and Waters, Paintings, Sculpture. &c., Fancy Work. The Provincial Government herd of Live Stock. ust purchased, will be exhibited and sold on the Large Prizes in all the Usual Departments.

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PRIZE LISTS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AFTER
JULY 15th ENTRY FORMS AND ALL DESIRED INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Sec'y. Miramichi Advance.

OHATHAM, N. B., . . AUGUST 20, 1896. Hon. A. G. Blair in Queens and Sun-

the new Minister of Railways, on their and freedom from prejudice with own responsibility, but quote the ded for their candor. The Gleaner, as whole of it would occupy about all the has employed every method of attack begins on the first page. and stopped at no bar of misrepresentation or malicious invention. To quote it against him and assume that its statements in reference to him are true, stabbing. Party warfrare becomes disreputable when carried on by such tactics and no cleanly-conducted journal will engage in it. We read the following the other day in a local paper:--"G. G. King pledged himself, at a "meeting of Liberal candidates in St. "John not to resign in favor of Mr. "Liberal Association of Queens pro-"tested against the elevation of Mr. "Blair to the Cabinet, and that some "stituency were opposed to Mr. King's

'resigning.' Those who know Mr. G. G. King age" as the Herald calls it—was a will not believe that he made any such pledge as that stated, in view of the fact that he has vacated his seat in Mr. Blair's favor; nor is there any evidence | The idea of the leaders of those days that the Liberal Association of Queens against the elevation of Mr. Blair to the Dominion Cabinet. The Liberal Association of Queens probably expressed its desire to see Mr. Blair retained as Premier of the Province and one of the local representatives of the County, rather than have him leave them and run for Albert as a Dominion minister, as it was once would do. The Liberals counties of Queens and Sunbury, however, are quite in accord with Mr. King's action in making a Blake, induced us to accept Mr. Mitvacancy in that constituency, so that chell as a candidate, and that gentle-Mr. Blair, as Minister of Railways and Canals, may represent it, which all loyal New Brunswickers, regardless of party, hope he will do, notwithstanding the efforts being made by Mr. Foster and his friends to defeat which Mr. Foster belonged, has been beaten at the polls and, in the nature of things, the party it represented cannot hope to regain power for some time to come. It should, therefore, be the aim of the people interested to secure the services in order to prevent the choice thereof their ablest men in the new government, and they should sturdily refuse to be parties to weakening the new ministry merely to gratify a desire for revenge on the part of gentlemen, however able, who have lost their offices, as Mr. Foster has done his. It is no disparagement of Mr. Foster to say that Mr. Blair is recognized as the bers of the party to hold aloof from itablest public man in New Brunswick, and as his party is to rule Canada for some time to come, the interests of the country are clearly not the motive that inspires Mr. Foster in opposing him as a member of the new cabinet. The opposition that Mr. Foster and his special organ, the Gleaner, are giving to Mr. Blair, being based on selfish and to partizan considerations, and against

Blair is running for, as well as those of the country at large, it ought not to succeed. It will, we believe, fail, defeats made by it since it came under and in its failure cause thoughtful Mitchell domination. people to analyse Mr. Foster's motives in promoting it, while such analysis cannot but demonstrate the fact that even an ex-finance minister may be capable of doing very small things. At Ottawa.

The Governor-General who was fishing the Restigouche Salmon Club's big pool just above the railway bridge on Saturday last, was expected to arrive in Ottawa on Tuesday. The preliminary proceedings at the opening of Parliament yesterday did not, as is usual on such occasions, call for his presence. The deputy governor, Sir H. Strong, was to preside. The Speaker, being August 11th, elected, will present himself to the Governor-General to-day and Parliament will be opened with the customary speech from the throne this afternoon.

the interests of the constituency Mr.

The Silver Candidate Mr. Bryan, the democratic candidate for President of the United States. made a journey to New York last week for the purpose of formally accepting the nomination of his party. He took the unusual course of stopping at railway stations all along the route and making little speeches to the as-At New York, where the ratification took place, the absence of the strongest and safest men of the party from participation in the proceedings was a noticeable teature. There was, however, a very large attendance at Madison Square Garden, where the great public meeting was held, but Mr. Bryan, who had gained a great reputation as an orator, and was expected to sustain it by his ratification speech, simply read a treatise giving the alleged views of his party and himself on the questions involved in the campaign, and rendered his clusion that he will lead his party to

The Charges Against Police Magistrate McCulley

The interest manifested in the investigation of the charges preferred last year against Police Magistrate McCulley of Chatham, and the general public desire to know what the report

has induced us to obtain a copy of the document as soon as it could be procured for publication. It is a very voluminious paper, and when those who are interested in the subject have read it, with a desire to form an un-Papers in New Brunswick which do biased judgment, we think they will not care to attack Hon. A. G. Blair, be impressed with the absolute fairness which Mr. Gilbert has dealt with the Fredericton Gleaner as authority whole matter. We print only about against him, are hardly to be commen- one half of the report this week, as the every newspaper man in New Bruns- space in the paper that is usually dewick knows. has, for years, pursued voted to reading matter; the other half Mr. Blair with a vindictiveness that being deferred until next week. It

Northumberland's "Liberal" Jonahs The Liberal Herald appears to think that the object of party organization is to resort to the meanest kind of consists in "a judicious dispensation of the patronage." It has also made the wonderfully sapient discovery that the Liberals of Northumberland need a leader. It puts the matter very plainly, saying :- "The Liberals of North-"It is stated by the Gleaner that Mr. | "umberland County should take "immediate steps to secure a local "leader, a man who may be relied upon "to cooperate with the Liberals of the "Blair in case of that gentleman's "County to build up the party by a "selection by Mr. Laurier; that the | "judicious dispensation of the patron-

A number of years ago, the Liberals

of the County had the good fortune to "of the strongest Liberals in the con- be under efficient leadership, through a regular organization, and the class with whom greed for office-"patronparamount consideration, were kept in order in the ranks, instead of being permitted to dominate the party. Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. was not that they held their positions for the purpose of "dispensing the patronage," or squabbling over a few offices, but that they might keep the organization in touch with the leaders of the party in other parts of the country, and assist in maintaining good government in Canada, as well as such control of Dominion matters locally as would meet with the approval and command the confidence and respect of the people of the County. Unfortunately, in 1887, the leader of the party, Mr. man brought with him into the County organization a number of his old followers who, after being long accustomed to defeat, appeared to have become intoxi cated by the success in which the Liberals permitted them to participate on that occasion. With Mr. Mitchell once more elected, they imagined they could do without the men who had infused into the campaign the vitality and prestige by which the election was won. These outsiders, therefore, after by the party of any candidate other than Mr. Mitchell, immediately undertook to control it by means o their peculiar methods, ignoring the rules which had formerly governed it, and, in the end, broke up the Liberal Association of Northumberland, after they had caused many of the best mema course which self-respect compelled

> The history of the Liberal party, so called, in Northumberland, since that time has been that of an organization dominated and bound hand and foot by these henchmen of Peter Mitchell, and to them and their schemes for keeping him afloat as a Do minion candidate. to be attributed the fact that the party which was once potent and victorious, now noted only for the wretched series of blunders which have characterised its management, and the record of unbroken

It is, therefore, not a matter of sur ise that the organ of these gentlemen found confessing, at last, that they want a leader. Everybody else has known that all along. The trouble with them that no leader worthy of the name wil consent to put himself at their head simply because it is manifest to experienced observers that followers who can be depended on are few indeed in party, which also lacks the elements success. The men of the County who as accustomed to win elections, and wh once helped to achieve success for it, now hold aloof and will continue to do so a long as the party is a mere machine to b turned to the advantage of Mr. Mitchell and the little coterie, who know no poli tics but Mitchellism and will recognise me

candidate who is not of their choosing. The Herald, after giving the cold shoulder to Mr. Burchill, turns to Mr. Hutchison, with whom, it appears, the inner circle or "Club" has been negotiating for the leadership, but it is not at all likely that Mr. Hutchison, should he who were not, assembled in Chatham on consent to accept the position, will allow Wednesday evening of last week the childs play that has characterised the formed "A Liberal Club," composed of party to continue. He will probably in- forty-two gentlemen headed by Mr. sist on taking the control absolutely out W. C. Winslow, who is understood to of hands that have proved themselves too have been, for some time, chafing over weak for it and, then, it will be his turn the fact that others had been placed Punic faith as others have been who have party's affairs in the County. It is ob learned to avoid those who would make served that several prominent converts him ruler over them for their own pur- from the conservative ranks are enrolled Besides, what have these gentle- in Mr. Winslow's new organization, and men to offer? What acquisitions have it is also noticed that names of very promthey secured to their ranks and what guar- inent liberals who have heretofore acted antee can they give that any candidate with that gentleman in party matters are they put up will not get the usual beating not on the published roll, while it is at the hands of those they have flouted and insulted? To compensate for recent losses, they can, we believe, point to one A cynical Liberal, who has taken his styled themselves independants in the recent Dominion election, but the policy of encouraging the admission of such material at the present juncture goes far to demonstrate what the Herald admits, that the party needs a leader. carried the Liberal banner to victory in the County, and when that time comes he childish factions had driven those who used that Mr. McCollay did refuse to enter- that he would be discharged if so, shall be held to be a sale, and I know drank 4 bottles within the space of an hour will learn that those who have wrecked to lead them to victory in the County out the party must be thrown overboard. of their ranks, they consoled themselves cite, but I must also find from the testi- Culley goes to Newcastle to the jail and defendant was convicted without the slight-It is said some of them are now busily with the idea that if they could not win mony of witnesses set out in record that takes his affidavit, Cassidy is discharged, est evidence to ground such conviction on. got so much intexicated that he staggered, engaged in looking for office and have elections, the smaller they could make the the Magistrate was fully justified in re- and Rigley arrested. This looks like two There is no doubt it was entirely in the and had to go to bed. thrown the party to the dogs, because local party now, the surer those who bethey depend on Mr. Mitchell securing a longed to the new Club would be of the "judicious dispensation of the patronage" offices soon to be distributed. The to that extent. It would be a pity to situation is certainly a most interesting weaken public confidence in the new one, and our seasoned politicians of both

Liberals of the County would, no doubt, of joint by the new flank movement, have be willing to sacrifice a fishery-wardenship not yet learned to understand and laugh or some other position of that class as a heartily at the performances of their late associates and the peculiar converts they have admitted to their "Club."

(Continued from 1st page.)

charges Against Police Magistrate McCulley of Chatham.

Report Thereon of Commissioner G. G. Gilbert.

When the ADVANCE was engaged, two There was abundant evidence to show years ago, in the work of effecting reconclusively that Mr. Menzes the Inform 17 the Chatham Post Office service. spector for the county had on several its efforts were discouraged by the World, occasions obtained from convicted persons the columns of which were occupied with in jail, by having them discharged from custody, before they had served their full elaborate defences of the neglectful postterm, evidence by which he was enabled master and his doings. Subsequent to convict other parties of violating the events of a personal kind having dissolv- Canada Temperance Act. Mr. Menzies, ed the alliance between the editor of the although he was subpoensed by the World and the late postmaster, that complainants and attended, was not called as a witness, and Mr. McCulley paper, referring to the vacancies now was not called by the complainants and existing in both the Chatham and Newdid not give evidence on his own behalf. and there was no direct testimony on "We hope fitness for performing the this point. It appeared however, by the warrant put in evidence (exhibit No. 9) duties will be kept in view. Anybody that on the 7th June, 1894, one John will be an improvement on what the public has had to put up with in the Cassidy of Chatham was convicted by Mr. McCulley of violating the Canada post offices, but we hope the appointing Temperance Act, and fined \$50 and power will not be content with less than \$10.10 costs, and on the same day was sent to the jail at Newcastle for the term If the World had been as candid two of sixty days, unless the fine and costs years ago as it is now, the ADVANCE were sooner paid. It appeared by the would have had less difficulty than it evidence of Cassidy (page 13 of evidence) that after he had been in jul some three then experienced in recovering for the weeks, Mr. Menzes the Inspector Chatham public rights which the late (having apparently made some arrangewell-paid postmister undertook to dement with Cassidy's father) went to prive them of The World appears to the jail at Newcastle, taking with have become honest "in a moment of him a note signed by prisoner's father for \$60.10 and saw the prisoner Cassidy in jail, and told him that his father had given his note for the amount, and he was When the hair begins to fall out or turn to sign i', and that he did sign the note, gray, the scalp needs doctoring, and we know of no better specific than Hall's friction just now amongst the more ac ive

came to him a day or two before he tween 1st March and 31st May released from prison by the Deputy Sheriff, the day he signed the note or the day after. By the evidence of William Irving, the jailor (page 21 of evidence) t appeared that Cassidy was committed to jail on 7th June, 1894, and released on July 3rd, after he had served only 33 days. It also appeared from Irving's evidence that before Cassidy was released. Mr. Menzies and Mr. McCulley came to expectations all around, hunger and dis- the jail and Menzies told jailor's wife appointment have led to hostilities, and that Mr. McCulley wanted to see the the Sampsons, Gregories, Abrams and prisoner Cassity, she took the keys and let the prisoner out, and that Mr. McCultey and the prisoner Cassidy went another. They had an "executive com- into the office in the jail. There was mittee," which was supposed to control, also put in evidence (exhibit No. 12) an affidavit of John Cassidy sworn before Mr. McCulley, at Newcastle, on the 27th June, 1894.

By the evidence of Thomas Murphy (page 19 of evidence) it appeared, that he Murphy, had been convicted of violating the Scott Act, and sent to iail, and after being there 14 or 15 days, he was released on giving Menzies his rote for the fine and costs, payable in 2, 4, 6 and 8 months By the warrant of commitment put in evidence (exhibit No. 10) it appeared that Murphy was committed for sixty great bone of contention amongst these days, unless the fine and costs were soon-

By the evidence of Thomas Coughlan, who was in prison for drunkenness (evidence page 8) it appeared, that by agreement between him and Menzies, it was agreed that if he would inform against the person who sold the liquor, Menzies would pay the fine. By the evidence of Menzies given in trial against James Thompson, (exhibit No. 13) this agreeago, when Mr. Mitchell was accepted as ment is admitted, but he did not pay the the candidate of the party. The president, fine, or have Coughlan released, until after Coughlan had given evidence against Thompson. It appeared by the record in Thompson case, that the trial was commenced on 26th May, 1894, and always has a finger in "arranging the by the affidavit of Coughlan put in evidence in that case, and sworn before Mr. McCulley, it would appear this affidavit was taken in the prison where Coughlan was confined by Mr. McCufley who went there for that purpose.

By the returns of Mr. Menzies to County Council put in evidence (exhibit No. 8,) it appears that no fine was received from either Murphy or John Cassidy. This return was certified to by Mr McCulley as being correct. So far as this return goes, it was urged by counsel for complainants, that it tends to show that absolute perfection where such manifest Mr. McCulley knew of the arcangement between these parties and Menzies, and divergences existed in relation to the was party to them. It was contended by counsel for Mr. McCulley that the statements in the return as to non payment organization has been abandoned and a of fines were in "remarks" column, and resort had to new machinery for influen- might naturally escape Mr. McCulley's McCulley's counsel, that Mr. Menzies might have had authority from the ation," appears to have become a mock- County Council to have prisoners under ery, in view of the divergent elements the Scott Act discharged, but there was no evidence offered to show that the and interests that were developed by the County Council ever gave him any machinations of the practically defunct authori y to release prisoners, or that executive. Something more forcible and the County Council had any right to effective was required-something that

make any such order if they did. Taking the evidence given as referred to above, and considering that Mr McCulley could by going on the stand have proved that he was not aware o make up in numbers for what was lacking these bargains between Menzies and prisoners. I think the inference is irresistable, and I therefore find that Mr. Menzies the Scott Act Inspector did make agreements whereby convicted offenders got their discharge without serving out their full time, and that Mr. McCulley was aware of such bargains, and consented thereto, whether the obtaining of evidence in this way should new title, too, must be had if the Ottawa be assented to and approved of by a Magistrate as proper, I make no com ment, it is a fact charged and proved. The seventh charge is, "That your oeticioners are informed and verily "believe, that the said Samuel U. M "Culley on or about the month of July 'last past refused to entertain or hear an 'application made by counsel for one

Boyle, and further refused to permit 'counsel to cite authorities in support "of application, said Boyle being then

the testimony of Mr. R. B. Ben ett the impression on me, that the offences were (pages 1 and 2 evidence) Mr. Bennett says :- "I stated I wished to make a "motion for the release of Boyle on the 'ground that he was not legally arrested, 'the magistrate refused to entertain the "motion." "The court refused to enter-"tain the motion, when I proposed citing "authorities in support of motion, he 'would not hear the authorities, (I had "reports") I then said, if you will not admitted that he got the liquor for these record, this the magistrate first refused 'to do, but after my insisting he did put "it on record, that he refused the motion 'and to hear the authorities I proposed

The record was put in evidence (exhibit No. 14.) There is not in the record, any minute of such a motion being made. or of the magistrate refusing to hear anthorities, or of Mr. Bennett desiring "the duty of demanding its legitimate to cite authorities. All the record shews is to my mind that under the evidence Boyle was very properly convicted. Mr. Bennett having given the evidence

leaders." When these "remnants" were he did and this evidence not being condefeated since their now warring and tradicted, by Mr. McCulley, I must find administration by incurring the risk which | parties are viewing the squabble as a pass-

"commission of offences, when there is "absolutely no evidence to warrant such

The ninth charge is :- "Your petitioners "allege and charge that the said Samuel "U. McCulley is grossly partial in ad-"ministering the laws: that he fradulent-"ly and colusively acts with certain indi-"viduals for his and their pecuniary 'advantage; that he charges excessive "costs, that he has placed a premium on "perjury, and given credit to the pur-"chased testimony of convicted criminals, "spitefully and maliciously rejecting the "testimony of good citizens, that he de-"cides cases brought before him without "regard to the nature of the evidence "adduced, but in accordance with his "personal feelings; that the court over "which he presides has not the respect or "confidence of the community, and that "the said Samuel U. McCulley for these "and other reasons is wholly incompetent "to administer the laws, or perform the "duties and functions of his office."

These two charges are so connected, and the evidence offered to sustain is mainly the same, I have thought it better to consider them together as one charge. As presented to me in the course of taking the evidence these charges would be tantamount to, that Mr. Menzies the Inspector, Mr. Murray the prosecuting barrister, and Mr. McCulley the magistrate, were working together with a view to their recuniary advantage in cases under the Canada Temperance Act, and in order to make it more profitable were resorting to improper methods to increase the number of cases and the consequent emoluments, and for such purpose the magistiate would decide against the defendants charged with violiting the Act in some cases, without any evidence to warrant the convictions, in other cases, against the preponderating weight of evidence, and in others, on the mere scintilla of evidence. The case of a charge of violating the

Canada Temperance Act against one Bernard McCormick was brought to my attention by the complainants from the records put in evidence, (exhibits No. 20 and 21.) information was laid by Mr. Menzies on 31st May 1893 against Bernard McC rmick for selling intoxicat Menzies telling him that if he would tell 31st May 1893. On the same day inforing liquors, between the 1st March and where he got the liquor he would get out, mation was laid against Mary McCormick afterwards Cassidy said that Menzies for the sale of intoxicating liquors beday 8th Jule 1893, the case against Mary McCormick being tried first, and she was convicted and fined. The evidence o sustain the conviction was ample.

The case against Bernard McCormick was commenced the same day 8th June. The first witness for prosecution was John Brown, he testified that within the dates mentioned, he was at the house of Bernard McCormick and while there, he purchased a flask of liquor from Mary McCornick a sister of Bernard, and paid her for it. On cross examination he said he did not see Bernard McCormick there, and that to the best of his knowledge i was his sister Mary McCormick that runs the busines there. The next witness for prosecution was James McDonald, he testified he was at Bernard McCormick's house between the dates mentioned, and bought liquor from Mary McCormick personally. In his cross-examination he said "she runs the shop, I never saw Bernard McCormick in the shop, purchased from Mary McCormick straight, not as agent of defendant Bernard McCormick, it is generally 'known Mary does the business." On

"that she is not the agent of Bernard McCormick, but it is rumored, that she 'is doing the business for herself.' The next witness for prosecution was Benjamin Underhill, he testified that within the dates, at the house of Bernard McCormick he got liquor from Mary McCormick, and paid for it to her. Or cross-examination he said "I dont't know "hardly who owns the liquor business and "shop, I guess it is Mary, I never bought 'any other thing from her, she is report-'ed to be doing the business, I believed 'I purchased it from Mary McCormick, not from Bernard, I got credit from 'Mary, I pay her." To the court he said I never treated Bernard McCormick at this house. I never saw him drunk, he 'never treated me, I have seen him there 'lots of times. I never saw him in the 'room when buying liquor there.'

re-examination he said "I car't swear

The magistrate having put him on his defence. Bernard McCormick was sworn and testified as follow :- "I am defendant in "the suit, I reside at Blackville in the 'county of Northumberland, I am farmer and lumberman, I own the house I live in, my mother and two sisters and two there is a shop in the house kept by Mary McCormick my sister, she keeps shop by 'my permission, I am not interested in the shop business, she deals in tea, sugar, soap, cigars and things like that, I derive interested or implicated in the sale of any

for her, it is a shop close to the house, not fixed to the house, she can sell any place she wishes. I have got some liquor from her 'did not pay her anything for it, I never "made any proviso as to the sale of liquor, "I could not say I did not see her sell hiquor, but I have got it. I have heard 'them ask for liquor and have seen her 'serve it, she keeps canned goods, I am 'satisfied that I got liquor myself from her, but have no idea what other people got, "she has had the privilege for over two 'years, she pays rent just as she wishes, she has paid me \$30.00, she gave it to me without asking, she lives in my house, and eats at my table and pays me no board. I have not sold any liquor within that time. I might have sold some at the time of the riot at Blackville, it is more than two years since I sold liquor, have sold none since making the arrangement with

is judgment as follows :-"Magistrate finds the defendant case guilty of the offence as charged, hold "ing that as the sale of liquor has been prov-'ed to have taken place in his house, he is responsible as proprietor for the sale of intoxicating liquoi" There was no positive proof that sale

iquor for which Mary McCormick was convicted was not the same sale as Bernard McCormick was convicted for, but the fact of both complaints being laid on the same before the said magistrate taking his day and for offence within the same period, the case tried the same day and of Benjamin The evidence to support this charge is Underhill being witness in both cases, left one and the same, but this is merely an In the Cassidy case, Cassidy was tried

7th June 1884 for selling liquor in violation

of the Canada Temperance Act, between 6th

March and 6th June, on the trial a number of witnesses testified that they had given Cassidy money to go and buy liquor fo them, and that he went away and after a time came back and brought them the them with me) a case in first Hannay's liquor, Cassidy when put on his defence hear authorities you must put it on the (parties, but also swore that he bought the liquor from another party, did not sell himself, and had no interest in the sale. this evidence Mr. McCully found Cassidy guilty, and fined him \$50 and \$10.10 costs. and in default 60 days imprisonment in common jail unless sooner paid, and giving judgment (as appears by record "judgment says he believes that the unlawful "sale or disposal of intoxicating liquor has "been clearly proved that the court must "consider defendant as the principal in the "matter and from the previous knowledge hear any further evidence, and fined defend-'of defendant the court at aches no weight ant \$50, and costs \$10.10. "to his testimony on oath and the prisoner "is sent to jail." After the prisoner had drink in a man's own place of business, served a few days, over half his term, without taking pay, however improper it Menzies made an arrangement with Cassidy may be considered for a liquor vender to do tain the motion, and did refuse to hear he would tell where he got the liquor of no decision to that effect, I must, the authorities, Mr. Bennett proposed to from, He informs on one Rigley, Mr. Mc- under the evidence given, find that the would intoxicate him, that it had the fusing the motion for Boyle's discharge, cases on the one offence. How Mr. Mc- discretion of the magistrate under the The defendant having been put on his

COOK BOO

For shortening never use more than wo-thirds as much Cottoas you would of lard. Vhen frying with Cottolene always put it in a cold pan, heating with the pan. Cottolene produces the best results when very out as it reaches the cooking cately brown a bit of bread in half a minute. Follow these directions in using Cottolene and lard will never again be permitted in your itchen or in your food. Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks-"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath on every tin. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington & Ann Sts., Montreal.

DANGERS OF SPRING

Children die in the spring. Blotches bloom in the spring. Boils break out in the spring. Women weaken in the spring. Men lose energy in the spring. Pimples protrude in the spring. Old people suffer in the spring. Malaria is deadly in the spring. La Grippe spreads in the spring. Doctors' bills grow in the spring. Undertakers thrive in the spring. All diseases germinate in the spring. Scott's Sarsaparilla sells in the spring.

"Scott's Sarsaparilla is the most popular and successful spring medicine we sell. Everybody uses it."-J. D. Todd, druggist, Queen St. W., Toronto. Write Mr. Todd, or any other druggist for particulars.

Contt'e Careanarilla USE SCOTT'S SKIN SOAP FOR THE COMPLEXION!

the Canada Temperance Act, was put in Indian (Michael Pombell) stated in his evidence by the complainants, in this case, evidence that he got a bottle of whiskey Coughlan who had been convicted for being from Mrs. Conway and paid her sixty cents drunk and was in prison, gave information for it. On cross-examination he stated that to Mr. Menzes, on which, information was he was only in Mrs. Conway's house once laid, and Thompson arrested, Coughlan | that day, at about four o'clock and that he testified that he went to Thompson's house had no drink that day before he went to and asked him for a glass of liquor, that Mrs. Conway's, and on re-examination he Thompson told him to wait awhile, that said it was the liquor he got from Mrs. after his waiting a few minutes, Thompson Conway made him drunk. On being came down stairs and went into the kitchen and brought out a glass of gin without any in twice, that first time he sold some bottle, just the liquor in the glass, that he oysters to a girl and went for them and drank it, and put ten cents on the table and he saw Thompson pick it up, Thompson when put on his defence swore that Coughlan | went away with the whiskey. came to his house and asked him for a glass of liquor, that he told Coughlan he had stated that she saw the Indian at her no liquor for sale, that Coughlan told him house, a little after five in the evening, that he was all broke up, and sick, that he told | the Indian asked her for a bottle of whiskey, him he had no liquor for sale but if he felt That she told him she did not have that bad he would give him a mouthful, and it, and he then asked her to try and get he gave him a taste of rye whiskey, that he him a bottle, that she gave him a bottle did not charge Coughlan anything for it, of lemon sour and he drank it, that the that Coughlan did not pay for it, and that lemon sour is not intoxicating, that he Coughlan did not put ten cents on the table, appeared to have plenty of drink when he and that he did not get any pay directly or | came in, she also said that she did not sell indirectly from Coughlan, he also swore the Indian whiskey on that day, and that that he did not keep liquor for sale, and she had no whiskey in the house that day. that he had not sold liquor to any one be- and that she did not know of any liquor tween the dates mentioned in the in- being in her house that day, nor of any one formation. Archibald Thompson, a 14 year in the house selling liquor that day. old son of Thompson's test fied-that he was Isabella Reynolds, a servant with Mrs. in the room all the time Coughlan was in, Conway stated that the Indian (who was and that Coughlan did not put 10 cents on | in court when she gave her evidence) came

the table, but he said it was gin not rye to Mrs. Conway's about 10 o'clock in the whiskey his father gave Coughlan. There morning and sold a basket of oysters to was a conversation between Coughlan and Mr. Patrick McInnes who was in the house Thompson in the lock up. On the stand when the Indian came, that the Indian Coughlan swore one way about this con- stayed in the house that time about 15 versation, and Thompson directly contrary. | minutes, that he did not ask for drink at A policeman was called, and his testimony that time and that he was sober when he correporated Coughlan's evidence about this came and sober when he went away, she conversation and directly contradicted also stated that the Indian came back Thompson. The Magistrate Mr. McCulley | about five o'clock in the evening, that she convicted Thompson and fined him, giving was in the hall and heard the Indian ask as his reason, that as Thompson had been | Mrs. Conway for a bottle of whiskey, that shown by the evidence of the policeman to Mrs. Conway told him she had none, nor have testfied falsely he gave no credit to his kept none, and that he was half drunk The record in a case under 'C. T. A.,

against Mary Murphy (exhibit No. 13) was put in. It appeared that one Boyle went to her house with some others, he testified that he bought liquor from Mrs. Murphy and paid her for it, the evidence given for defence, given by one Frederick Chambers went to show that Boyle brought liquor to the house and also said he did not see Boyle pay Mrs. Murphy for it, similar testimony was given by Miss Crafft who was visiting 'no profit from it at all, I have not sold Mrs. Murphy and in the house at the time, "any liquor by myself, servant or agent | Ellen Lovely a daughter of Mrs. Murphy "within the past four months, I am not also gave similar testimony, but went further on being cross-examined by counsel 'liquor spoken of by witnesses here to-day, for prosecution, she said "I swear positive "my sister asked me for permission to do that my mother had no liquor in the "house." he was at Mrs. Conway's nearly all day, that Mrs. Murphy herself did not go on the the Indian came back between 5 and 6 cros examination he said "Mary stand and give evidence. From the record o'clock in the evening, and that he was three McCormick buys the goods for the shop, it appeared she tried her case herself and have not bought any for it, I never had no counsel. The impression left on bought anything for her nor carried any my mind from reading the evidence is, that Boyle took the liquor there, but as he swere positively he bought the l quor from Mrs. Murphy and she did not go on the stand 'myself, I got it in the shop and house, I and deny it, I cannot find that the magistrate was not justified in convicting her. Canada Temperadce Act (exhibit No. 16)

against Robert Armstrong for unlawfully selling intoxicating liquor was put in evidence. Mr. Armstrong the defendant is one

the complainants in this investigation, and is a I quor vendor at Newcastle. In this case three witnesses William A. James Mitchell and William W. McLellan he came about 10 o'clock and this witness were called as witnesses for the prosecution, each and every one of these witnesses testi- but both agreed that it was before Mrs. fied that within the times mentioned in the information, they had been several times in the place of business of defendant in Newcastle, and on each occasion they had one or more drinks of intoxicating liquor, they all swore that they never paid for any of the liquor that they drank, and never saw any one else pay for it, that the defendant always treated, and received no pay and one of them Mr. McLeilan said that he once offered to pay Mr. Armstron, but he refused to take any pay. After this evidence had been given the counsel for defendant Mr. Lawlor moved to dismiss the case. The magistrate Mr. McCullev upon the

motion of the prosecuting counsel Mr. Murray, refused to dismiss the case, and directed the defendant to be put on defence, then counsel applied for adjournment to enable him to get defendant (who appears not to have been present) to put him on his defence, after much contention the case was adjourned. when the court again met counsel for de fence brought up a number of legal questions which were discussed, after this discussion the magistrate called on counsel for defence to call his witnesses, who said he had no witnesses to call, the magistrate then adjourned the case for several days to consider. When the court met after adjournment, the counsel for the defence made other legal objectons, after discussion on these objections, the case was again adjourned several days. The court met on day appointed, and after some discussion the court adjourned for gation. another day. When the court again met. counsel for defence applied to have the defendant placed on his defence. The entry at Chatham, between the 1st day of March on record is as follows :- "Mr. Lawlor 'applies to have defeudant now placed upon ans defence, admitting that he had formerly 'declined to call witnesses at a former hearing of the case, but asking it as a matter "of privilege." This application being,

defendant to be called, and declined to Unless the giving to a person liquor to

opposed. The magistrate refused to allow

questioned by Mr. Lawlor he said, he was brought them back. and that it was about 10 minutes after he delivered the oysters he

The defendant, Mrs. Conway being sworn

when he came to the house in the evening. that Mrs. Conway did not come down stairs until after the Indian had been there the first time and gone away, and that there was not to her knowledge any liquor in the house on that day and that she had charge when Mrs. Conway was not down stairs and she thought if there had been any liquor in the house she would have known

Patrick McInnes swore that he was at Mrs. Conway's that day, that the first time he saw the Indian at Mrs. Conway's he bought a basket of oysters from him, that at that time the Indian stayed about 15 minutes and then went away, that at that time the Indian was sober, the witness said when he list came to the house, for the Indian came in the kitchen where he was sitting and went through to the front hail. and that he was sitting in such a position that he could not see the Indian after he left the kitchen, but he did not know whether Mrs. Conway did or did not sell liquor to the Indian, but he did swear that he himself asked Mrs. Conway for liquor, and that she refused him saving she had none, that this was about ten minutes

before the Indian came in the last time. There was a discrepancy between the testimony of this withess and that given by Isabella Reynolds, as to the time the Indian came to the house the first time, she stating stating it was between one and two o'clock, Conway came down stairs. Anthony Forrest the policeman who

arrested the Indian for being drunk in the street, swore that he first saw him about 12 o'clock of that day and that he was half drunk then.

If the evidence of the policeman is true, it must be clear that the Indian swore falsely, for he could not be half drunk at 12 o'clock on liquor he bought from Mrs. Conway 4 or 5 hours afterwards.

The Indian having sworn that he got drunk on liquor got from Mrs. Conway, at as late as 4 o'clock, Mrs. Conway, Miss Reynolds and Mr. McInnes having stated that the Indian was half drunk when he came back in the evening, and Mrs. Conway having sworn that she did not sell him the whiskey, and that she had no liquor in the house that day, and being largely corroborated in that particular by Miss Reynolds, I think and find, that the weight of evidence was so largely in favor of the defendant, that the magistrate should not have convicted her.

There were records of two cases brought against Zenas Tingley before Mr. McCulley for selling intoxicating liquor in violation of Canada Temperance Act, put in evidence by complainants (exhibits 18 & 19) Mr. Tingles lives in Chatham keeps a barber shop and also a billiard saloon, and sells cigars. tobacco, beer, candy and cigarettes. He is also one of the complainants in this investi-

The first case brought against him was, for the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor and 31st day of May 1894. It appeared by the evidence that in the month of May one George Thompson bought from defendant a case of what was called "Salvador" beer, and that he sold the larger part of this beer to Mr. Menzies the County Inspector, Mr. Menzies testified that he gave bottles of this beer to Mr. McKenzie, a druggist to have it tested for alcohel. Mr. McKenzie testified that he tested these bottles and found four and one tenth per

Mr. Menzies also testified, that one night after he had bought this "Salvador" beer he and did so for the purpose of trying if it

The eighth charge is :- "That your Culley could on the affidavit of a party circumstences, at that stage of the case defence, admitted that he sold this "Sal-"petitioners are informed and verily be- whom he had convicted of a crime on the either to allow or refuse to permit Mr. vador" beer to Thompson, that he had kept "leve that the said Samuel U. McCulley ground that he attached no weight to his Lawlor to call the defendant. Whether it for sale for about 10 months, he said "well knowing that he is under the de"cisions of the Supreme Court, the sole
"judge of the sufficiency of the evidence"

"testimony on oath", arrest another party for apparently the same offence, I do not understand, and Mr. McCulley did not come forward to explain, I can only set forth

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The record (exhibit No. 17) of a case and midnight, that he had sold it to many party for the desire was to obtain full knowledge of all the facts.

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"The record (exhibit No. 17) of a case and midnight, that he had sold it to many party for the desire was to obtain full knowledge of the sufficiency of the evidence come forward to explain, I can only set forth "testimony on oath", arrest another party such discretion was judicially exercised or however, that he did not think it was "to convict the person charged with an the facts as they came out in evidence, tried against one Margaret Conway for the persons, who drank several bottles at a time, of Commissioner Gilbert thereon was, such quarters would involve, but the real Liberals whose noses have been put out "victs persons charged before him with the "the desired to know what the report the bestowal of any important office in ling local amusement, although certain of the deals as they came out in evidence, spitefully and maliciously considered in a case against James and that they did not show any appearance of interest as they came out in evidence, spitefully and maliciously considered in a case against James and that they did not show any appearance of it having had any intoxicating effect on