

General Business.

Miramichi Advance.

CARD.

R. A. LAWLOR, BARRISTER AT-LAW, Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public Etc CHATHAM, N. B.

NOTICE.

WELDON THE TAILOR Is offering the best Bargains ever offered to the People of Chatham.

Having purchased a large quantity of the famous Humphrey Mill Goods... W. L. T. WELDON, Water St., Chatham, N. B.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

TIMBER LICENSES Crown Land Office, St. John, 1898. The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations...

FOR DISINFECTANT PURPOSES

CARBOLIC - DISINFECTING POWDER, FOR SALE ONLY AT HICKEY'S DRUG STORE.

The Subscriber intends travelling his well known Black Percheron Stallion "PERFECT JUNIOR" weight 1200 lbs. during the coming season...

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

19 Hours BOSTON.

Through Tickets on sale at all Railway Stations of International, Dominion, Atlantic and Prince Edward Island Railways...

EQUITY SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Law Chambers... EQUITY SALE.

15 Positions Filled During the Month of April.

Full particulars relative to above situations will be found in our Illustrated Catalogue to any of the following: THE CURRIE BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, St. John, N. B.

Machine Politics Again. The St. John Sun appears to be very much disturbed because of the non-acceptance by the press and people of New Brunswick of the—to them—new doctrine which the recent Conservative convention at Moncton has dictated in regard to provincial politics.

The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

The ADVANCE stated last week what it believed to be the reason why the people were not disposed to be dictated to respecting their provincial politics by either of the federal parties, and the Sun, instead of discussing the subject from that standpoint, appears to assume that it is necessary to become personal and attribute improper motives to the editor of the ADVANCE.

Prohibition Plebiscite. An Ottawa despatch of Monday says that the last Thursday in September (the 29th) has been definitely fixed for the taking of the prohibition plebiscite throughout Canada.

Partisanship and Mendacity. Under the heading, "What Party Means," the St. John Gazette says: "The Sun is struggling to convince the people of New Brunswick that they should cease to support the Provincial government and link themselves with the opposition because the gentlemen forming that opposition are supporters of the Conservative party of the Dominion."

DOMINION AND LOCAL POLITICS. Death of the Leaders—Premier Emmerston and Provincial Secretary Tweedie interviewed. They make the "Correct View of the Action of the Liberal-Conservative Conference."

Death of Bismarck. On the night of Saturday, July 30, Prince Bismarck, the greatest German of the century, died at his home at Friedrichshagen. A press telegram says: Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck, born April 1, 1815, was descended from a long line of generals of Brandenburg, who passed their lives in soldiering, hunting and farming, and so he came from a sturdy stock.

Why Not a Meeting? There is a good deal of vaporing in some local quarters over the recent action of the Conservatives who met in Moncton and declared against the local government being run on non-party lines, and it would seem an opportune time for the local government party of Northumberland to have a public meeting and give the people their views on the subject.

Spain and the United States are negotiating for peace. M. Cambon, the ambassador of France at Washington, was chosen by Spain as its intermediary. The terms on which President McKinley will consent to a cessation of the war were handed to M. Cambon on Saturday last for transmission to

Madrid and, in substance, are as follows: The President does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity, but requires the relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title of the island of Cuba as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island; the cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies and the like cession of an island in the Ladrones.

testimony, so far, shows that he had no justification for his murderous act. Death of Archbishop Walsh. Catholicism in Ontario has suffered a heavy loss in the death of Archbishop Walsh of Toronto, who died just before 11 o'clock on Sunday night. Three weeks ago, on Saturday, July 9th, the Archbishop, in company with Sir Frank Smith and some other gentlemen, was inspecting a new cemetery, Mount Hope, in Eglinton, when his foot caught in an inequality of the ground and he stumbled, wrenching his knee and straining the ligaments. The Archbishop's advanced years caused the accident to tell heavily upon him, and he was confined to his room, but no danger was anticipated, and he apparently made good progress toward recovery. At 10.30 on Sunday night, however, heart failure suddenly asserted itself and faintness set in. The Archbishop was helped from his armchair to his bed and made as easy as possible, while the physicians were summoned. He recognized, however, that the end was approaching. "I am going to die," he said, and he expressed a wish that the rites of the church be administered to him. At the same time he appointed Very Rev. Vicar-General McCann to be administrator of the diocese until the appointment of his successor. The last rites were then administered to the dying prelate, his nephew, Rev. Father Walsh, officiating, and he passed peacefully away at twenty minutes to 11.

It is safe to say that Archbishop Walsh was one of the most esteemed and respected prelates that has swayed the councils or ruled the members of any denomination in Canada. His caution and moderation on all public or controversial questions and his liberal and enlightened attitude generally caused the affairs of his diocese to run with singular smoothness and harmony. He was emphatically a man of peace, and his whole influence and weight were thrown in the scale against unwise controversy or injudicious action. Weighty words of praise for him were uttered by the Pope. "I like Archbishop Walsh of Toronto," said his Holiness; "he is a man of prudence and moderation." For nine years he administered his important charge with great and recognized ability and endeared himself to all his flock, while outside of his bounds his ability, fairness and moderation caused him to be held in the highest esteem and respect. [Toronto Globe.]

Under the heading, "What Party Means," the St. John Gazette says: "The Sun is struggling to convince the people of New Brunswick that they should cease to support the Provincial government and link themselves with the opposition because the gentlemen forming that opposition are supporters of the Conservative party of the Dominion." The Gazette points out that the Sun "does not condemn the policy of the government and has no criticisms to offer of the successful manner in which the government has exploited agriculture in the province, or of the splendid arrangements effected by Mr. Tweedie in refunding the Provincial debt at 3 per cent. thereby saving the province some \$8,000 annually for interest alone. As a result of the arrangement effected by Mr. Tweedie New Brunswick 3 per cent. bonds are now selling at par. The Sun has no word of commendation for Mr. Tweedie for his excellent services to the Province in this regard, notwithstanding that the re-issuance of New Brunswick bonds is the best financial trade ever made in the Province of New Brunswick or the Dominion of Canada.

The reason the Sun do not commend Mr. Tweedie is not because the editor does not believe that Mr. Tweedie has made a good arrangement, but because he believes it would injure the influence of the opposition by giving credit to the government for doing anything in the interests of the province. It has become the custom of party newspapers to be the exponents of their party to laud every thing the party they support do and to condemn everything their opponents do. It makes no difference to the political editor of these days whether the country suffers by their policy of laudation or criticism, they continue to proceed on the lines laid down. Party newspaper writers do not always tell the truth about their opponents, or correctly state the cause of their opposition to their policy."

The Gazette proceeds to cite instances of the Sun's indulgence in falsehood for political purposes, but it is not probable that any exposure in that line will have a correcting effect on those who are responsible for its statements. While we refrain from republishing the Gazette's arraignment of the Sun, and the particulars it gives respecting its untruthfulness, we are none the less sensible of the demoralizing effect which its mendacity must have upon the minds of its readers, as well as on the reputation of journalism in New Brunswick.

"TOLD YOU SO!"—"The terms of peace which the president of the United States will demand of Spain are the same which the Telegraph suggested a few days ago when it was first announced that Spain was trying to bring the war to an end. What a blessing it was to be president McKinley that he has the inestimable advantage and privilege of the guidance of the Telegraph's diplomat in the present difficulty between the United States and Spain!"

The Amende Honorable. A letter was published in this paper on the 10th July, signed under the non descript name of "The Amende Honorable" and in which Mr. R. A. Lawlor of Chatham in his professional character. The letter was published without the consent or knowledge of the management, and contrary to strict orders relating to anonymous correspondence. The management of the Advocate regrets the publication of such a letter and apologizes for its share in the transaction.

It is now quite well known that Mr. T. W. Butler, who was counsel for Curtis, the slayer of young Astles, was the writer of the letter in question and also of the earlier signed "Ethin" which appeared in the Advocate.

sympathy with the resolutions of the Moncton convention, so far as either applies to purely provincial issues. The convention was not representative of the party, as only some sections of the province were represented. It was made up of gentlemen some of whom are largely responsible for the present condition of the Conservative party in Canada. It is not the interests of the province that these gentlemen have in view. Such interests would be made entirely subservient to federal issues and their own personal ambitions. Personal advancement has been the guiding star of more than one of the gentlemen who now wish to instruct the provincial government should be. The Conservative party in New Brunswick has been ruled too long by men who sought honorary positions and used politics as a stepping stone to the fulfillment of their ambitions. The men who organized the Moncton convention had the same object in view as their predecessors. Their only aim can have no permanent effect on the policy of the Conservative party, because that party was not generally represented at the convention. There had been no proper call issued for such a convention, and therefore only a section of the party was represented."

The other members of the government, both Liberal and Conservative, were unanimous in their expression against any change of policy on the part of the government. All are in hearty accord with the premier and the provincial secretary in conducting the government on the same lines as heretofore and of giving greater prominence to the agricultural development of the province and the development of its other resources than to the consideration of the federal issue in the local legislature.

There is a good deal of vaporing in some local quarters over the recent action of the Conservatives who met in Moncton and declared against the local government being run on non-party lines, and it would seem an opportune time for the local government party of Northumberland to have a public meeting and give the people their views on the subject. Citizens generally would like to listen to Messrs. Emmerston and Tweedie giving the quietus in detail to the Sun wing of the Conservative party and their old enemies, who now want to crawl under their coat tails as friends, in the name of the Liberal party.

Death of Bismarck. On the night of Saturday, July 30, Prince Bismarck, the greatest German of the century, died at his home at Friedrichshagen. A press telegram says: Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck, born April 1, 1815, was descended from a long line of generals of Brandenburg, who passed their lives in soldiering, hunting and farming, and so he came from a sturdy stock. At sixteen he could swim, fence, row, ride like a Centaur, and with his rifle describe a duck at one hundred paces. At Göttingen, in 1832, a tall slim youth of seventeen, "as thin as a knitting-needle," and ostensibly studying law, he was the chief of the rufflers that carried a small cart of tobacco, went to bed as barrels of beer, rose as beer barrels, sported pipes, a yard long and were followed by ferocious mastiffs. In three terms he fought twenty-eight duels. Most of his time was spent in the fencing school and the beer house, and it was the talk of the place when he attended a lecture. Here he met an American lad, John Lotrop Motley, and in 1833, when both migrated to Berlin to continue their studies, the two lived together in the closest intimacy, kept up in after years, when the one became a history-writer and the other a history-maker.

Bismarck did not then fancy the gay society of the capital, which he thought had "plenty of apparent but no real good breeding." At Potsdam, in 1837, he began to be a soldier and in turn as a sated pedant the terrace of Sans Souci at midnight with musket on shoulder. For the next eight years he oscillated between Pomerania and Schonhausen, farming, soldiering, hunting, rowing, and studying. Tedious to him was the life led with his father at Schonhausen—reading, smoking, walking and joining in "a farce called fox hunting." In Pomerania he was the talk and terror of the neighborhood. His wild ways, his dancing, his demon-like rages, his drinking bouts, when he quaffed huge cups of mixed champagne and porter, made him known in the district as "mad Bismarck." As a lieutenant in a Pomeranian regiment of lancers he gained his first decoration for saving his groom from drowning and always has prized from the medal more highly than the proudest orders which he later could cover his coat front. After the death of his father in 1845 he devoted two years to country life. Then he avowed to the "terrible truth" that he must marry, and on July 28, 1847, he wedded Johanna Puttkamer, nine years his junior, and the most unscrupulous enemies of Bismarck have never been affected to find the slightest flaw in his happy union. "At Bismarck" was in his thirty-second year, in full bloom of early manhood; of very tall, stalwart and imposing mien; with blue, penetrating, fearless eyes; of a bright, fresh countenance, with blonde hair and beard—a singular contrast to the appearance of the bald and grizzled eye-browed Chancellor, after the fire of youth had gone out and left his thick mustache in ashes. Then followed his parliamentary experience at Erfurt, and a diplomatic career covering eight years.

It was in September, 1862, that Bismarck was invited by the King of Prussia to take upon his shoulders the whole weight of government under circumstances of almost unprecedented embarrassment. The then King of Prussia had always entertained stubborn notions concerning the royal prerogative, and in spite of the constitution which the revolutionary period of 1848 had wrung from the Prussian King, had never abandoned his belief in the divine right of the Prussian dynasty to govern according to his own notions of what was best for the Prussian people. Amongst these was a conviction that, in the interests of the honor and permanent welfare of the realm, a considerable military expenditure was indispensable. It was found impossible, however, to persuade the Prussian Legislature of the alleged necessity; and appeal after appeal was made to the country without success. It was then that Bismarck came to the scene. The Peers passed the military bill after Count Bismarck acceded to power; but their compliance only produced a rupture with the Prussian Chamber, and the King announced his intention of governing without the aid of the constitution and with the assistance of Count Bismarck. The new Minister

Dr. Allison was Misreported. It appears that Dr. Allison, president of Mount Allison University, was misrepresented by the press reporter who telegraphed to the papers what he stated to be a report of the professor's sermon on the Plebiscite on 24th ult., and which the ADVANCE as well as other papers published.

Canada has lost a poet of some considerable name in Evan MacColl who died in Toronto a few days ago at the age of 90 years. Mr. MacColl was born at Kenmore, Scotland, and early in life became a contributor to the Gaelic Magazine of Glasgow. In 1839 he was appointed a clerk in the Liverpool Custom House and in 1850 he came to Canada, where he soon obtained a position in the Custom House at Kingston. His published works are, "Poems and Songs in Gaelic" (1838), "The Mountain minstrel" (1838), "Poems and Songs" (1883). His poems are all pleasing, original and popular and have made an impression on their readers that will not soon be effaced. His daughter, Mary Jennina, inherits much of her father's genius and has published "Bide a Wee and other poems," (1879), of which four editions have been sold.

A white man is in the hospital for treatment of wounds inflicted on his person by a colored woman with a razor. About 2000 persons attended the grocers' picnic at Waters' Landing last week. A fund is being raised by railway employees for young Ingraham who was run over by an engine a few weeks ago and lost both of his feet in consequence. George McKee, aged 68, an I. C. R.

backed to his task with a calm determination that soon convinced more wary observers that he knew what he was about, and that he was the man for whom Germany had been dreaming since the days of Arminius. The army was perfected in every branch; taxes were collected summarily and without mercy; and the reign of "blood and iron" was commenced in good earnest. The result is in everybody's recollection. In the Austro-Prussian campaign against Denmark it was Prussia that won the brilliant laurels; and when the spoil had to be divided between the conquerors it was Prussia that insisted on having the larger share. It soon became plain that Count Bismarck was bent upon forcing a quarrel upon Austria and redeeming Prussia, if possible, from the stigma of Olmutz. But in working towards this end he had taken care to provide Prussia with an ally that could make a valuable diversion against Austria in the south at the opportune moment. It is pretty certain, however, that so perfect was the military machine which Prussia had organized in the teeth of the Legislature and the constitution that even if Italy, then convulsed with dissension, had not been secured as an ally, despite their gallantry would have been overthrown. Such was not however, the general opinion. The war was an unpopular one in Prussia, for the nation did not believe it would succeed, and it had been declared, without consulting Parliament or the people, by a domineering Bismarck Minister. Bismarck himself was so well aware of the prevailing sentiment that he afterwards declared he would never have returned to Berlin alive if the campaign had terminated disastrously. It would have cost him his Cisarrian uniform in earnest, and got himself shot by an Austrian Jager. Better that than trial, condemnation and death by his irritated countrymen. As it happened, however, everything turned out precisely as the valiant statesman had calculated. A successful war is always a popular war, and Count Bismarck saw himself at a bound elevated in the affections of the very people who had denounced, and who, had he failed, would have willingly hanged him.

For years a comparatively poor man the Chancellor became comfortably fixed. The magnificent seventieth birthday festival of April 1, 1885, contributed in small sums within the Fatherland and by his countrymen to cover the world, amounted to nearly \$700,000. With the greater part of this was redeemed that portion of the ancestral property of Schonhausen, which his father had been forced to part with. And now, with Varnitz, Friedrichshagen and Schonhausen, Bismarck came to rank with the most extensive land proprietors in Prussia. His salary as Imperial Chancellor was \$13,500 a year. From his farms, forests and manufacturing he derived enough to bring his gross annual income up to more than \$100,000. A biographer writing thirteen years ago said:—"In his country home he dresses indoors in black, but rambles over his grounds in a thick, grey jacket and broad-brimmed hat. He is usually a walk by nine in the morning and is accompanied by his dog. Between 10 and 11 o'clock he breakfasts with his family and visitors, he himself taking a glass of milk, one or two cups of coffee, with toast and two boiled eggs. During breakfast his letters and telegrams are brought to him and he instructs his secretary as to their disposal. After breakfast he transacts business with his bailiffs, farmers and woodmen. Between 1 and 2 o'clock he takes a drive out in his carriage. The dinner hour is at 3 o'clock. He is almost invariably supplied from his estate, which furnishes meat, game, fish, vegetables and fruit. After dinner a cup of coffee is taken in the billiard room, where Bismarck usually sits smoking a pipe before the open wood fire, which he occasionally replenishes with a log from the nearby basket. His love for his wife and children, unchanged in the long years, is intense. His domestic life always has been as pure as his public life has been patriotic. He has preserved the simplicity of his youth. She is a perfect specimen of the German housewife. She usually takes her honors as the most natural thing in the world, holds fast by the old fashions of humbler days and has but one object in life—to make her husband and children happy. So fond is Bismarck of his own friends that he never deserts to enjoy the hospitality of others. His own hospitality is unboundedly generous. He is one of the best talkers of our time—an admirable raconteur—and his fund of stories is inexhaustible. One of the great features of his talk is its contents—his conversation has been compared to condensed meat. He speaks French with the purity and fluency of a native; the same may be said of his English, and he reads the Italian journals. Of the arts, music has for him the most attraction, and the classical composers, with Beethoven at their head, are his favorites. This is the man as he is at home. He has few and far between detractors even among his own countrymen, and among these and in his own family Bismarck is seen at his best.

"Bismarck himself believes that he is a soldier by nature and a statesman only by choice. He never allows his countrymen to forget that though he is the highest civil servant of the German empire he is also a Prussian general of cavalry. There are few men of finer physique in the army. He is six feet two in his boots and stands straight as a ramrod; he is broad in proportion, and at his best weighs about two hundred pounds. He always has been a great eater, deep drinker and heavy smoker. His herculean frame and iron constitution have enabled him to stand where weaker men succumb. His favorite mixture is champagne and porter. He believes that beer drinking makes men stupid and lazy and that good brandy is better for them. He sits down hungry, dines heartily and feeds his two favorite dogs with his own hand from his copious table. "If I am to work well" the Chancellor says, "I must be well fed." He loves country life and to be in "well-greased top boots, far away from civilization." His hunting days are over and his taste for bodily feats is spent, but he still delights in a constitutional canter, with a seat in the saddle, too, as firm and straight as the youngest cavalry lieutenant's. He claims to be at once a farmer, forester, manufacturer, soldier, diplomatist, and parliamentarian. He owns and manages breweries, distilleries and sawmills, and he means to turn paper maker as well."

Coming to the question before the country I recognize—how could I fail to do so—a degree of doubt existing in the minds of at least some sincere friends of temperance whether the time is really ripe for parliamentary prohibition. I frankly admitted that my own mind was not entirely free from this doubt, but went on to say that such was my antipathy to the liquor traffic and desire for its destruction that I intended to give "the benefit of the doubt" to prohibition and vote "yes" at the plebiscite poll. The reporter most inexorably reported me as expressing a precisely opposite intention. To close these corrections, though I might extend them, I incidentally referred to the principle of the plebiscite as of novel application in British legislation, but I said nothing by the remotest implication equivalent to the statement that "the measure is calculated to deprive a portion of our people and (one that) would not further the cause of temperance one particle." Everything I said implied a recognition of the perfect bona fides of both the government and parliament of Canada in planning the measure on our statute book. I regard as particularly reprehensible the enclosing in quotation marks what is chiefly the reporter's own language.

I am, respectfully yours, DAVID ALLISON. St. John, N. B., 1898.

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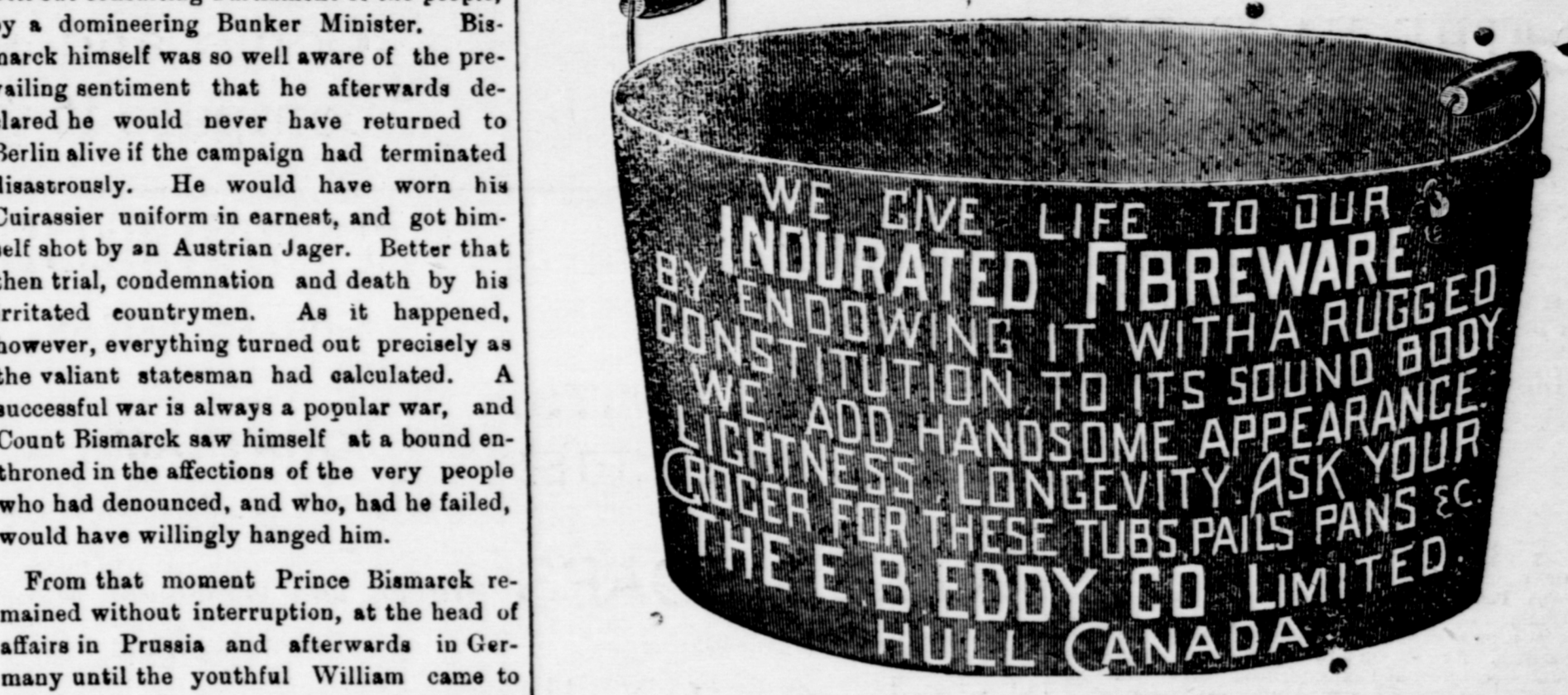
CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY, SUMMER 1898.

Table with columns: FOR CHATHAM, FOR FREDERICTON, EXPRESS MIXED, MIXED EXPRESS, GOING NORTH, GOING SOUTH. Includes train numbers, times, and destinations.

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time. The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop at the following flag stations: Derry Bridge, Upper Nelson, Chatham, Jerny, Upper Blackville, Blimfield, Carleton Place, Little Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zouville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manser's Siding, Pennac.

Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings but not Sunday evenings.

CONNECTIONS. Arrived at Chatham Junction with the I. C. R. RAILWAY. C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St. John and all points west, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houston, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Quebec City and all points west with the C. P. RAILWAY.



International Exhibition, ST. JOHN, N. B. 1898.

SEPT. 13 TO SEPT. 23. \$13000 IN PRIZES. All departments of Prize Lists revised and increased. Large Special Prizes in LIVE STOCK and DAIRY PRODUCTS. Live Stock enters Wednesday, 14th; leaves Wednesday 21st.

Grand Display of the Forest Life of New Brunswick. Collections of Wild Animals, Birds, Insects, Plants and Fungi shown in their natural haunts. Prizes offered for NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS. MACHINERY of all kinds in motion—with many MANUFACTURING NOVELTIES—Prizes offered for best Manufacturers' display.

COUNTY COMPETITIONS. PRIZES GIVEN BY THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, arranged by the Executive Council. \$700.00 given in County Prizes for Wheat, collection of grain, and collections of fruits. \$300.00 given for Competition in FISH of New Brunswick waters, fish products and fishery appliances.

HOLIDAY SEEKERS will find a varying round of Attractions in Amusement Hall and in the wonderful performances upon the Grounds. New Grand Stand. Pyrotechnic Marvels. New Poultry Building. Band Music.

Excursion rates from everywhere. For Prize Lists and full information, Address: W. C. PITFIELD, President. CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager & Secretary.

Dr. Allison has written a letter on the subject to the papers, and it is fair to him that it should have as wide a circulation as the erroneous report. Dr. Allison's letter is as follows:—"Sir:—I wish to disclaim responsibility for much of the language and sentiment on the subject of prohibition attributed to me in a press telegram published in your yesterday's issue. The observations that I did make on the occasion referred to were in my judgment far from sensational and I am at a loss to see how they can settle any one. My chief statement was an inference drawn generally from the history of prohibitory legislation, to the effect that the mere enactment of such legislation had not in itself power to sweep away the saloon, and that the assumption that prohibition and the annihilation of the liquor traffic are convertible terms is not warranted by facts. In support of this statement or inference I referred to two instances coming under my own observation, but I made no such assertion as that prohibition has everywhere been a failure, nor did I ask any such question as "Where on earth has prohibition succeeded?" I made no reference to the Scott Act, directly or indirectly, and drew no inference from "the moral support" or want of moral support, accorded it by the people. I did not mention or refer in any way to Maine, and therefore did not draw the suggested parallel between her experience and that of New Brunswick in the possible future. I did not say that the country "needs no more prohibitive laws." What I did say, and now recall, was that a prohibitory law unsupported by a powerful force of moral sentiment might be a curse rather than a blessing. I did not say that "could not recommend the great body of the Methodist church to vote for prohibition," nor anything that could be reasonably construed to have that meaning.

Coming to the question before the country I recognize—how could I fail to do so—a degree of doubt existing in the minds of at least some sincere friends of temperance whether the time is really ripe for parliamentary prohibition. I frankly admitted that my own mind was not entirely free from this doubt, but went on to say that such was my antipathy to the liquor traffic and desire for its destruction that I intended to give "the benefit of the doubt" to prohibition and vote "yes" at the plebiscite poll. The reporter most inexorably reported me as expressing a precisely opposite intention. To close these corrections, though I might extend them, I incidentally referred to the principle of the plebiscite as of novel application in British legislation, but I said nothing by the remotest implication equivalent to the statement that "the measure is calculated to deprive a portion of our people and (one that) would not further the cause of temperance one particle." Everything I said implied a recognition of the perfect bona fides of both the government and parliament of Canada in planning the measure on our statute book. I regard as particularly reprehensible the enclosing in quotation marks what is chiefly the reporter's own language. I am, respectfully yours, DAVID ALLISON. St. John, N. B., 1898.