

General Business.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - JUNE 30, 1887

Our Ottawa Notes.

Before this sees light the first session of the sixth parliament of Canada will have finished its work...

Had it not been for the bad season of leaving supply and supplementary estimates to the last days of the session, prorogation could have advantageously taken place ten days sooner...

That an era of economy has certainly not set in, may be judged by the votes for railways in the different provinces. Quebec as usual heads the list by almost double the amount granted to Ontario...

The closing hours of the session of 1887 were marked by a parting protest from Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr McMullin against the aggregated policy of subsidies to railways...

Table with columns: Railway, Miles Subsidy, Ottawa District, St. Lawrence & Laurentian, etc.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Table with columns: Nova Scotia Central, Cansu Valley (Kentville), Cumberland Col (Spring Hill), etc.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Table with columns: Tobique Valley, Caracut & Shipigan, Harvey branch, etc.

GRAND TOTAL.

Table with columns: Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Grand Total.

SPRAPHAM Fire Proof Roofing Cement.

BACK WATER OR DRIFT on Shingle Roofs can be stopped and the shingles made FIRE PROOF by cementing with our cement...

JOHN J MILLER, R. B. CALL, Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

PRESERVE YOUR SHINGLE ROOFS.

By using Black Oil Gloss Roofing Composition for Fire Proofing and Painting Shingle Roofs, it is durable and a preservative...

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MONEY SAVED!

You can save money by buying your Pork, Beef, Flour, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Rice, Barley, Dried Apples, Currants, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Beans, etc.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

THE PARISH LIBERAL ASSOCIATION OF NEWCASTLE will hold their regular Monthly Meetings on the FIRST FRIDAY IN EACH MONTH.

LIBERAL LANDING.

Newcastle. Meeting open at 7.30 p.m. Newcastle time. His own residence is invited to attend.

LANDING.

1 Car Granulated Sugar, 2 " refined, 100 Tubs Lard, 40 Boxes Sugar Corn, etc.

Dr. J. S. Benson

DeForest, Harrison & Co. 8 and 8 North Ward, Saint John, N. B.

MEAT STALLS.

THOMAS BUCKLEY begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he intends to re-open his meat stall...

It is a serious mistake to suppose that the opinions and presence of Mr Mitchell are immaterial things to the government of even Sir John A. Macdonald.

THE HONORABLE PETER MITCHELL shows that no matter on which side of the House he sits, the interests of his County never escape his watchful attention...

It may not be improbable that the Sixth Parliament of Canada may reach the summit of ultra party spirit as much from want of money to continue it as through public disgust with practices that are working down into commercial and private life...

It is not the question of the right or wrong so much as where is the party on it? Judgment and reason have left their seat in parliament and they are occupied by party and prejudice...

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Mitchell, as one of the traditional and historic members of the Commons of Canada, can call on the esprit du corps and good fellowship of parliament to support him in justice and fair play...

The closing hours of the session of 1887 were marked by a parting protest from Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr McMullin against the aggregated policy of subsidies to railways...

But the two men who are most responsible for the present state of things have least interest in the future. Sir John A. Macdonald's perspective is narrowed by natural limits to a measurable term and he has attained that time of life when some men turn their backs on what may be ahead and look on the past in which is recorded what most pleases them to review and contemplate...

As a sprat to catch a mackerel the item of an increase of salary for the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery was withdrawn. Mr. Pope's remuneration for his party services during the elections will doubtless be rewarded in some hidden way...

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Ticborneans.

AN EVENT THAT RECALLS A MOST CELEBRATED TRAIL—SKETCHES ON THE TICBORNEAN ESTATE—HOW AN ANCESTRAL CURSE WAS VISITED ON THE FAMILY IN THIS CENTURY.

(By the Commercial Cable to the N.Y. Herald.) The curtain is about to rise again on a new act in the Ticbornean drama...

Twenty years ago the now exiled claimant was rehearsing in this village, three miles from Ticborne Hall, his role of Sir Roger, while the infant baronet, only a year old, was being repudiated by his vindictive grandmother (herself a natural daughter) in favor of the pretender...

Monday next sharp a week of fetes for the young baronet, Sir Henry Alfred Ticborne, just come of age. Meanwhile the claimant is on ticket-of-leave in America, and in their graves are his counsel, the three judges who tried him, two of his jurors and Onslow and Whalley, members of parliament, who financially backed his defence.

Colridge and Hawkins, who, as Queen's counsel, civilly and criminally resisted his claim, are now judges in the same court.

An act of Parliament has confirmed the bright title to the estates of the young baronet who is the twelfth possessor of the baronetage founded the year the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, and the lineal successor of prior Catholic Knights Ticborne, who flourished in the time of Edward I.

This morning I came here—sixty miles from London on the road to Southampton—to obtain particulars of the fetes and revive memories of the greatest law case of the century. From this station I walked through picturesque lanes, under laburnum and hazel-blossoms, past rambles and hedges with wild flowers, and hedges, bushes and trees vocal with bird song, often hearing from the stately beech trees the "Caw! caw" in a basso chorus of rooks.

A VIEW OF TICBORNE PARK. Presently I reached the roadside lodge of Ticborne Park, entered a rustic gate and walked thence over roadway or side paths, bordered by time honored oaks, toward Ticborne Hall.

There were lawns and meadows stretching away, through which meandered sections of the river Itchen, that finally empties into Southampton Water; hence Itchen Bourne, and by changes in the speech of generations, Itchborne, thence Ticborne as the family name.

At the bottom of the roadway I came upon a triumphal arch, decorated with ivy and bearing an inscription arranged by the family motto, "Pugna pro Patria," and the crest—two fierce lions scowling at a dragon. Flags were draped around the arch, and above all were the words "Welcome Home," in floral letters.

The Ticborne house itself is very substantial looking, built of grayish stone, only two stories in height, but of much length and depth.

AN IVY CLAD HALL. The whole, except the portico at the entrance, is covered with ivy creepers and sturdy vines. Five massive steps lead to a landing on the portico, with a miniature terrace above, supported by four massive, ivy-clad stone pillars. The hospitable sized front door and two small side doors seem to invite one to enter. On each side are the flower beds, and at the rear the luxuriant kitchen gardens. Beyond are the preserves, well stocked with pheasants and partridges. I was soon told that shooting was one of young Sir Henry's favorite sports.

OTHER FAMILY RESIDENCES. Besides this seat he owns Upton House, in the neighboring county of Dorset, and a small one in Lincoln, near the North Sea.

The Ticborneans have never owned a London town house, although a street of their name, cut through lands once owned by them, crosses Piccadilly Circus.

Scarcely in my own as the HERALD'S reporter I was immediately and most courteously received by Captain Henry Wickham, the young baronet's step-father, and until recently his trustee and guardian.

A POSTHUMOUS CHILD. This twelfth baronet was a posthumous child, his father having died in 1866, before the claimant entered the courts. The widow became again a bride in 1873, but she never afterward would be called "Lady" and insisted on being only Mrs. Wickham.

I found that she was slightly ill and that the young baronet was spending the week at the Ascot races.

Captain Wickham was formerly in the Rifle and aide-de-camp to two governors in the West Indies. He recognized at once the notoriety that the Ticborne case had in the United States, and the interest there taken in the matter.

AN OLD TIME STORY. He invited me to walk about the grounds. Soon we came to a field called "The Crawls." Here the Captain narrated a remarkable story. It seems that in the time of Henry II. a Sir Roger Ticborne married an heiress named Mabel de Lymerton. She proved to be a Lady Beautiful, always soliciting her knight to give to the poor. These entreaties he constantly refused until, when she became bedridden, he tauntingly offered her for the poor as much ground as she could crawl around. She actually succeeded in covering fifteen acres—hence the name of the field.

THE FAMILY CURSE. Before Lady Mabel died she desired that the rental of these fifteen acres be given annually to the poor every Lady Day, March 25, in the shape of small loaves. She said:—

"If any Ticborne deprives the poor of this dole the family shall be punished by the fulfillment of my curse. May the house then fall, the name change and misfortune come. The fulfillment shall be shadowed by a generation of seven sons and then one of seven daughters."

Toward the end of the last century the baronet of that day was petitioned by the neighboring gentry to stop the dole as a bad precedent. He complied.

IN 1802 this same baronet, the father of seven sons, pulled down the mansion, which he said was inconvenient and decayed. The tower was so solid that gunpowder had to be used to make it fall. He was succeeded by a son who had seven daughters. The title next successively passed to his two brothers. The last of these, father of the drowned Sir Roger and of Sir Alfred, sire of the present baronet—did change the family name by making it the double one of Doughty-Ticborne, for which the royal licence was obtained.

THE MISFORTUNES THAT CAME. Then came the misfortunes—the mysterious death of Sir Roger, the almost ruinous lawsuit, the birth of the present baronet after his father's death and the humiliation of the boy's grandmother, Lady Ticborne, stooping to fraud and perjury in supporting the Orton claimant.

Carefully enough this dole proved a turning point in convicting the claimant. He swore that it was distributed in silver, whereas the jurors decided if he had been the heir he must have known that it was in loaves. The dole has, however, been resumed, substituting sacks of flour for baked bread.

TAKES AFTER HIS MOTHER. I learned in the village that the young baronet inherited, mentally as well as physically, rather from his mother than from his father. She was the daughter of the late Lord Arundel, and her mother was the daughter of Lord Stoughton, of the historically celebrated Mowbray family. It seems that mental ability as well as nobility runs through such family blood.

"Has the young baronet—born amid so much family misfortune and gifted with such fine inheritance of blood—adopted any profession?" I asked.

"No," said his stepfather; "he has been well educated. His tastes have been quiet. He has avoided notoriety. He is a manly, thorough Englishman, fond of stables and do as in managing the estates."

"What is the extent of the estates here in Hants?"

"Eight thousand acres. In Upton and in Lincoln there are smaller ones, but the

most valuable realty from which his income proceeds is in London, around Holborn, such as Bedford row and where the First Avenue Hotel stands."

NOT READY TO MARRY. "Has he any intention of marrying soon?"

"Oh, no!" replied the Captain, merrily laughing; "he is too young for that yet."

"What are all these tents on the front lawn for?"

"For the festivities next week. Monday all the county gentry are invited to an afternoon garden party and evening ball on Tuesday for the tenantry, there will be outdoor sports and a feast. In yonder field some members of the Royal Horse Guards will have a tournament. Then will follow fireworks of set pieces in great profusion, concluding with the tenantry ball, which the young baronet will lead. On Wednesday there will be outdoor feasting and sports for the laboring men and poor of the surrounding hamlets."

THE FAMILY CHAPEL. I was then shown into the family chapel. The family has always been Catholic, and the young baronet has recently renovated the chapel. The altar is from an old chapel and bears date 1683. The antique woodwork of oak was also saved, and the religious pictures, some of which were of historical value.

When we quitted the chapel we entered the house, which is a model of old English comfort and pride in occupation, and is replete of antiques.

FAMILY PICTURES. The drawing and dining rooms contained rare oil paintings, one especially prized painted in 1670 by Miles Tilbury, the subject being Lady Mabel's Dole. The old house that was pulled down is in the background in the center; a Sir Henry Ticborne, surrounded by friends, to the left, and servants bearing baskets of loaves, with the poor facing them, on the right.

Here I saw a portrait of young Sir Henry, recently taken. He is about five feet ten inches in height, and has blue eyes, light hair, a slight mustache, and a frank and fearless yet not bold bearing. He looks as though he could knock the Claimant out in the first round.

A warm invitation was extended to me to return to witness the festivities. Similar ones, however, have been often described in novels, tales and in the HERALD'S despatches.

THE PEOPLE'S OPINION. As toward sunset I turned again in the direction of the village I thought, "How do the neighborhood and the people still treat the Claimant?" For at the time of the trial a great majority hereabouts preferred him. It was made a great point that Doughty Ticborne, together with many aged people, had acknowledged him.

Spending the evening at the public houses—the Coach and Horses, the Volunteer House, &c.—and among the village people, I found the belief in the Claimant preponderated. Yet all are content to submit to the law and recognize the Baronet.

STILL BELIEVED IN. Said an old villager to me:—"Night after night in the village public houses noisy discussions still occur whenever any one dares to express a contrary belief. Although Sir Henry has practically resided at Ticborne House, except when at school, since he was six years old, he is very little known in the neighborhood except by name."

Captain Wickham seems very popular with everybody.

MIGHT DO MUCH GOOD. As the railway port remarked while I was quitting the train on arrival:—"If Sir Henry lives here—as we are told he will—and as like his mother or Captain Wickham, he will do long good for the neighborhood." A few of the common people, however, always accepted the legal decision. Said one shopkeeper, who begged me, after I had won his confidence, not to reveal his name:—"It was, of course, a strong point for the Claimant that Lady Ticborne, his mother, acknowledged him as her son; but then she had her dead husband and all his family, and, perhaps, even desired to help an impostor."

NOT CONSIDERED. "Besides, what unprejudiced villager could doubt that the Claimant was an impostor? He claimed to have been educated at Winchester, when we all know that the drowned Sir Roger was schooled at Stonyhurst. The Claimant admitted a marriage in an Australian Methodist chapel, while Sir Roger was a valid Catholic. Many of us had seen the indelible tattoo marks on the latter which the Claimant lacked. The Claimant swore that he had been a private soldier and only for thirteen days, when Sir Roger was an officer and in barracks for three years."

OTHER DISCREPANCIES. "The Claimant first gave his mother's name as Hannah Frances, when it was Henrietta Felicity. Sir Roger had lived twenty years in Paris and spoke French fluently; the Claimant did not know a word of French nor the streets of Paris. If the Claimant was Sir Roger, why should he forget his confessor, tutor, valet and most intimate chums? Then Sir Roger sent from South America pictures and gifts which the Claimant knew nothing of."

LUCKY FOR THE HEIR. "It was lucky, though, that the heir was a minor. The lawsuits for years ruined the Ticborne estates, and it required twenty years to pay off the immense law costs. Yes, I shall go to the festivities and welcome the young baronet. Even those as don't believe in him will go."

THE SHOPEEKER GRACIOUSLY WINKED, as he interrogatively added:—"Besides, does the Claimant give roast oxen, barrels of beer, fireworks and lots of fun? Then no one can avoid liking the Baronet's mother and the nice Captain."

TRUST FUNDS. AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT BEARING ON THIS SUBJECT. A cablegram from England conveys the intelligence that the Privy Council has given its decision in the important case of Sweeney vs. the Bank of Montreal which was an action instituted by Miss Sweeney, a lady of Montreal, to compel the bank to re-transfer to her thirty shares of the capital stock of the Montreal Rolling Mills Company which had been confined to James Rose for investment and stood in his name in trust, but which he hypothesized to the bank without her knowledge or consent for personal advances to him. The plaintiff contended that the bank had no authority to transfer the stock, as the words "in trust" showed the stock did not belong to Rose personally. The bank on the other hand claimed that Rose had a right to act as he did. The Superior Court here dismissed the plaintiff's action. The court of Queen's Bench confirmed this judgment, but the Supreme Court reversed both judgments and ordered the bank to comply with the plaintiff's demand. The bank then carried

the case to the privy council, which has given judgment confirming the decision of the Supreme court in favor of the plaintiff and ordering the bank to transfer the shares. The judgment is regarded as one with a very important bearing on the investment of trust funds.

Dominion Parliament. OTTAWA, June 29th. In a discussion on the tariff changes today, Hon. Mr. Mitchell brought up the matter of undue protection given by the government to the oil industry, reading a letter which he had addressed to the Finance Minister on the subject and discussing it as follows:—

What I desire is this: That the foreign petroleum business be placed exactly on the same footing with regard to the manner of transport, as the petroleum industry in this country. In other words, while the present Act permits the local oil well proprietors to transport their oil in tanks, it prohibits all foreign importers from transporting foreign oil in tanks. As a very large quantity of foreign oil is used, both in factories and private houses, notwithstanding a question of cheapness and price, because of the superior quality, as the parties in the trade claim, as a matter of only common justice, that they should be permitted to have the same facilities for transporting in the country as have the domestic oil proprietors, I see no reason why this should not be done. I got the answer from the Administration that I expected, namely, that they cannot make the change. Why, I know not; no reason has been given to me, nor can I see any reason that can be given. I, therefore, take this opportunity of bringing this question before the committee. I will read the section of the Petroleum Act:—"All petroleum and naphtha imported into Canada shall be in packages containing not more than fifty gallons each, and shall be inspected, and the packages marked, as herein required, at the port where it enters Canada, and before such petroleum or naphtha is imported which does not conform to the requirements of this Act shall be branded with the word 'rejected,' and shall not be admitted after the inspection, be exported from Canada, and if not so exported within the prescribed time, it and the packages in which it is contained shall be seized and forfeited to Her Majesty and shall be disposed of under regulations made by the Governor in Council for that purpose."

The 10th section reads thus, with reference to domestic petroleum:—"Petroleum may be moved in bulk without inspection from one refinery to another refinery, or other place, for the purpose of completing the packages of manufacture or for other purposes, under a permit in that behalf obtained from the proper officer and subject to such departmental regulations as are made respecting such removal."

I can see no reason why foreign petroleum, for the purpose of being moved in the country, should not be placed on the same footing as domestic petroleum. On the contrary, I see strong reasons why, in the interests of the National Policy, it should be placed on the same footing. The foreign oil comes into extensive use, although the people have to pay a higher price for it, and all we ask is that the Government should place it, with regard to transport, on the same footing as the domestic oil, so that the importers may be allowed to transport it in bulk. With regard to the price, we ask for no consideration, but we claim that the Act makes the foreign oil more costly to the people than the fact that it has to be put into barrels before being imported into this country. If we were allowed to bring in foreign oil in tanks, a large barrel industry would grow up, and a large number of men would be employed barrelling the oil, because it must be put up in barrels for retail and sale. This is a case of injustice against the people. Almost all the better classes of the community use the better class of oil, which is imported from the United States, and I see no reason why, besides the addition of 100 per cent duty, we should also be taxed another large percentage in the way of transport.

Sir Charles Tupper. The hon. gentleman has stated his views very clearly, and I may say the question involved the careful consideration of the Government. It is well known that in this very large and important industry in this country, the petroleum industry, and the hon. gentleman also knows that, owing to the great fall in price of the foreign oil, the petroleum industry of this country has suffered very severely; and, as this is a measure that would tend to give a still greater advantage to the importation of the foreign oil, it would to that extent injure the domestic industry. Those are the grounds upon which I do not feel warranted in bringing before the House the proposal to which the hon. gentleman has referred. The subject is one that, during the recess that it has been possible to give it, in the short time since it has been brought to my notice, the petroleum industry of Canada have also pressed very strongly on the Government the measures which they thought would give them greater advantages. The Government has not seen fit to comply with their proposal, but, on the other hand, they do not feel warranted in making a change of law which would give the foreign manufacturers better means of competing with our industry.

Mr. Mitchell. The hon. gentleman has given no reasons whatever except this, that the petroleum industry in Canada is very much depressed, notwithstanding they have got a protection of 100 per cent upon an article that is used in every family from one end of the country to the other that is in use in every poor man's hut as well as in every rich man's house. Notwithstanding that, industry has a protection to the extent of 100 per cent. The reason he gives, is that the industry is considerably depressed, and in order further still to prevent the people getting oil, which, both for light and safety, is considered superior to the local oil, obstructions are put in the way of the transport of the foreign article. It is a gross case of injustice, both to the people engaged in the foreign oil trade and to the people of this country. The Government had no right, besides imposing a tax of 100 per cent, to saddle the foreign oil with an obstruction such as this. We are told that the local oil producers have asked that further ameliorations, they have asked for some change as regards light and explosive tests. The foreign oil men want to be put on the same footing as the Canadian manufacturers with regard to transport. There are other industries to be encouraged besides the oil industry. People would be engaged in the barrel industry, getting logs out of the wood, making staves, working up the barrel, making the oil, and a very large business would grow up. It is all that to be crushed out, to be made to bear upon the Government? Perhaps promises were made to them in the same way as promises were given to other people. I now call on the

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MEAT STALLS. THOMAS BUCKLEY. begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he intends to re-open his meat stall, in connection with his GROCERY, adjoining his own residence, on the corner of BROADWAY STREET, opposite the Pump Mill.

All Kinds of Cloths, and in which selections may be made for Suits or single Garments, respecting of which is respectfully invited. F. O. PETERSON.