General Business.

# cott's arsaparilla

TATARRH OF THE HEAD

. OF THE EARS .. OF THE KIDNEYS

. . BRONCHIAL SCOTT'S SARSAPARILLA

. OF THE STOMACH

You may relieve a cold in the head ms, but all the snuffs, powders, sprays, salves and balms on earth won't cure catarrh. cott's Sarsaparilla will, because it acts conutionally with pure blood, reaching every part of the system, searching out the fount f mucous accumulations, removing the cause of their being. The reason it cures catarrh is on account of the newly discovered properties

SCOTT'S SKIN SOAP Prevents Rough Skis CLIFPORD HICKEY

For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but dur-ing all this time.....

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUNI

Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and Grocerymen sell it. 25 Cents a Bettle.

& CO., PROPRIETOR



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Hot Water Heating aratus, Tracadie, N. B." will be received unti sday, 3rd October, for the construction of Hot Water Heating Apparatus at the Tracadie, A. this department, at the onice of Clerk Tracadie, N. B., after Thursday, 19th September Persons are notified that tenders will not be con red unless made on the printed form supplied. and signed with their accompanied by an accepte ed with their actual signatures hoe per cent of amount of the tender, which ve be forfeited if the party decline to enter into lete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, E. F. E. ROY, Secrety

Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, 16th Sept., 1895.

## WANTED

A good man in your district to represent the "Fonthill Nurseries of Canada,"—over 700 acres.

The largest in the Dominion. Position permanent. amission to right man. With the increasing demand for fruit, a position with us as salesman will pay you better than engaging in farm-work. Send us your application and we will show you how to earn good money. during the summer. Write for particulars. STONE & WELLINGTON,



TIMBER LICENSES CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894. The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations. which reads as follows;—
"19 No Spruce or Pire trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be torfeited"

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for th future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly

L J TWEEDIE,

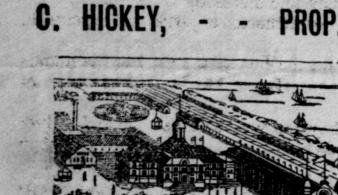
# JUST ARRIVED

THE MOST DELICATE PERFUMES AND SACHETS.

TOILET, BATH AND WAGGON SPONGES

SPONGE BAGS, SPLENDID VALUES IN HAIR, TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSH ES. COMBS AND WHISKS CHAMOIS, SKINS, LADIES' AND GENTS' SHOUL-DER BRACES.

CENTURY CREAM. HIND'S, HONEY AND ALMOND CREAM. Apothecaries' Hall, Adjoining R. A. Murdoch's store, Chathan.



# **EXHIBITION** 1895, SEPT. 24 TO OCT. 4

The exhibition Association of the city and county ST. JOHN, N. B. Will open their fair, on their largely extended fair grounds south of Sheffield Street on

EMBER 24, 1895.

ngs are in course of construction, for modation of live stock and the ex-

Farm and Dairy Products. Our exhibits will include :

LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICUL-TURAL PRODUCTS, MACHINERY AND MAN-UFACTURES, FINE ARTS, ETC., ETC. Cash prizes are offered in the

LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURA ---AND---

Horticultural Departments Special fares will be arranged with railways and steamers for freight and passengers.

Intending exhibitors should apply at once for forms of entry.

Applications or letters of inquiry should be ad-CHAS. A. EVERETT, Managing Director. | successfully

Miramichi Advance.

grounds on which the Government and

its supporters will appeal to the peo-

ple for their approval, are well set forth

Government have displayed wisdom and

prudence in their management of pro-

parties may assert to the contrary

those who are well informed know that

the controllable expenditure has been

administration, the government and

legislative machinery simplified, and

many improvements and reforms in the

general laws effected. They abolished

lumber lands of the Province to wealthy

private speculators, that had prevailed

handicapped with exorbitant rates of

stumpage on those, as well as the lands

remaining to the crown, and which

were mainly located in the North

Shore counties. By lowering the rates

of stumpage and extending the ten

years license term to one of twenty

five years, they took a wise step in the

governments of Ontario and Quebec.

This step conserved our forests and

secured to those having large invest-

ments in milling properties, and on

whose successful operations thousands

of our people are dependent for work,

an element of stability, the lack of

which, together with the high rate of

stumpage formerly prevailing, was fast

driving lumber merchants into bank-

ruptcy, stopping mill-machinery and

obliging the best people of the country

to go elsewhere seeking for means by

which to make a living. New life

under an improved system of manage-

ment has been infused into the mining

industry, the development of which has

record of the present government

has been one of improvement all along

the lines of legislation and administra-

tion, and it is no wonder that there

is little encouragement of opposition to

We had occasion, last week, to refer

to the record of the Opposition, which

Mr. Blair, and efforts to promote sec-

tarian rancor were the almost sole

features. We look in vain for any

useful measure of legislation attempted

by them, while they have failed to rise to

the level of even respectable criticism

of the government's acts. The Opposi-

tion has from the first, been composed of

an ever lessening number-small but

virulent-of malcontents, most of whom

are gentlemen who, having once been

hangers-on of the Government, have

been lured from it in the hope of

ran their merits as to cause Mr.

political community, who

the country at large. While a few of

them may succeed, as usual, in finding

their way back to the Assembly, and

the loss to the faction of those who fall

by the wayside, be partially compensated

for by such mistakes as that by which

York fell from its high estate in 1895,

it is encouraging to know that there is

a prospect of the Government being

sustained in the next House by even a

larger majority than it had in that now

The card of the four gentlemen who

have so well and efficiently represented

Northumberland in the Legislature

during the past two years is published

in another column. If ever representa-

tives earned the loyal support of their

so. They have seemed to act at all

times for good general administration

throughout the province and have

missed no legitimate opportunity to

public wharves and other works so

fully attest. It cannot be truthfully

denied that they have done more dur-

ing their membership in the last two

houses for Northumberland than any

other of its representatives ever did

while, with an important departmental

head in the Government and also hold

ing the speakership, it will be conceded

portance are fairly well recognised.

No friend of Northumberland or the

North Shore will, therefore, seek to

effect any change in our representation

To do so by offering opposition would

be to practically declare that we do not

want to retain the legitimate influence

we now have in the Legislature and

Government, that we set no value on

one of our representatives holding an

important portfolio, that we despise

the honor of the speakership; that we

do not appreciate the partial measure

of justice conceded to us, by our stum-

position, and going into obscurity and

helplessness with representatives of the

party who have ever denied justice to the

North Shore-the party led by Messrs.

Stockton and Pitts and, like them, be

unable to either serve friends or

In

page-tax having been reduced.

that the County's influence and

it among the people.

been very marked. In fact,

the system of selling large blocks

vincial affairs. Whatever interested

- - OCTOBER 3, 1895. Restigouche county, where the Govern ment candidates are Hon. C. H. La-Billois, of Dalhousie, and W. Albert Assembly Elections. Mott, M. P. P., of Campbellton. Re The dissolution of the House of quisitions in their favor are being so Assembly of the Province is announced numerously signed in every parish and the reasons therefor, as well as the

much hesitation in deciding that the without opposition.

thet change yet.

in the admirable a address of Premier increased its prestige in the Assembly. Blair, which we publish to-day. No elector who desires to approach Messrs. Sivewright and Veniot, and the question of his duty to the Prowhoever they may have associated with vince in the pending election without them on the Government ticket bias and in a spirit of candor, can have Gloucester, will probably be returned

The Meaning of it. Tae result of Tuesday's municipal election in Chatham, although a minor affair n many respects, has some features which are not encouraging to those who cut down under the rule of the Blair hold that the cleanly and self-respecting performance of public duty is of primary importance. Some of the duties of municipal councillors require judicial independence and disregard of the prejudices of interested parties in their performance, and the present councillors, appear to have endeavored, with no little success, to discharge their duties of that class under former governments, and finally blamelessly. They have been obliged, on resulted in the lumber industry being the one hand, to resist efforts of interested parties to secure the dismissal of policeman who, they were given to understand, were over zealous in assisting in the enforcement of a certain law; they refused to promise to make a change in the membership of the Police Committee, or tc commit themselves to any other thing that would hamper the due and decent mantainence and enforcement of the law direction of the policy pursued by the referred to. They, were on the other equally firm, in refusing to guarantee that there would be no change police force, should continue as councillors for another term, and they would not make any promises respecting the Scott Act inspectorship, further than to say that their past record ought to be a sufficient guarantee of what their furture conduct respecting that matter would be.

The result was that over-zealous Scott

Act adherents, acting with a number of persons who had some little revenges to gratify, made a combination with the anti-Scott Act party. It was charged by one side of the combine that the councillors were in league with "the rum party." while the other side claimed that they were in collusion with the "temperance cranks." It is a tribute to the integrity of the councillors, and their vindication, that both of these prejudiced bodies extremists opposed them for these diametrically opposite reasons, and combined to punish them because they would accept the dictation of neither, preferring to respect themselves and their positions. while they held them, and to part with them rather than virtually yield up their right to freedom of action in what they might decide was best for the public may be summed up as one in which the interest. The election of their opponen invention of personal scandals against may favor the too-prevalent tendency of men who seek public positions to cater to cliques and sinister interests, in order achieve what they conceive to be success but Messrs. Smith and Connors will esteemed by the more thoughtful in community for the course they has maintained in quiet'y and firmly doing their duty and accepting defeat rather than surrender their independence, and thus bring discredit upon themselves.

gratifying ambitions which so far out-Elections for the Legislature on 16th October. Blair to tire of them. They have been

aptly termed the "waifs and strays" of MR. BLAIR'S MANIFESTO. trusted neither in the legislature nor

> He Vindicates the Policy of the Government and Gives Facts and Figures to Prove that it is Worthy of Public Confidence.

To the Electors of New Brunswick :-Gentlemen: The statement has been made with such persistency for weeks past, in the newspaper press, that a general election for the provincial legislature will take place this fall that the official announcement of a dissolution of the Assembly, which his honor the lieutenant governor, on the advice of his ministers, now permits me to make will occasion no surprise,

The reasons which have influenced the Government in shortening the ordinary legislative term, and making an appeal to the country at the present time, rather than six months hence, cannot be far to seek; and must have not only suggested, constituency MESSRS. TWEEDIE, BURbut commended themselves already to the CHILL, ROBINSON and O'BRIEN have done public judgment, otherwise the Government's intention as to the dissolution would not have been predicted with such confidence and so considerable an approach to accuracy, almost, I may say, being true, the charges of extravagance before members of the executive themconserve the interests of Northumberselves had begun seriously to consider the land, as its improved roads and bridges,

It will occur to anyone whose attention is directed to the study of political movements that a government which has nothing to fear but everything to gain from an examination of its record upon merits of that record alone, would greatly prefer that the people should be enabled to express their opinion upon conduct of affairs unembarrassed by the pendency of the greater issues involved in an election for the federal parliament. Such an opportunity seems to offer now, and we fear might not be afforded the electors of the province later, if should defer our appeal to you until the country was either in the midst of, or had

just passed through a federal contest. I shall gladly allow my name to be offered to the convention shortly to called together for nomination as a candidate, with my colleague, Mr. Farris, for the representation of the county

of the confidence which I have enjoyed short, to go into opposition would for the past 13 years as the leader of the mean that Northumberland is desirous provincial government, it will not be of throwing away its present influential deemed unfitting that I should take hasty glance at the manner in which my colleagues and myself have managed your affairs during that period, and at a portion, at least, of the work, both legislative and administrative, we have been able to accomplish.

Northumberland isn't quite ready for ing and businesslike administration. Our sessions of the legislature have been also shortened, while the public measures we The very best news reaches us from have promoted and placed upon statute book have been at least equal in quality and greatly superior in volume to those of any preceding government. The following list of government measures. although by no means an exhaustive one. will convey some idea of the varlety and extent to which we have directed attenthe County that any serious opposition tion to legislation of a useful character, is out of the question. The people of although it takes no account of the vast number of acts passed during that period Restigouche are proud of the two which, if not due entirely to our initiative. young men who have so successfully could not have been enacted without government countenance and assistance:-An act protecting the lumber lands of the

An act to secure and prevent fishery rights in the waters running through the crown lands from being disposed of without value : and for the protection of the fisheries in non-tidal waters.

The liquor license act. An act introducing the general system o law stamps in legal proceedings. Providing shorthand reporting in the Incorporation of joint stock companies letters of patent act. An act in aid of the construction

An act for the extension of the franchis women in municipal elections. New highway act. An act relating to agriculture.

Public health act. New game laws. An act relating to limited partnerships. New franchise act and election law. An act to encourage dairying and estab ish butter and cheese factories.

An act to promote the education of the Controverted elections act. New equity act.

An act in aid of the education of the deaf and dumb and the establishment of a school An act abolishing the legislative council the office of private secretary of the lieutenant governor, the office of clerk of the crown, queen's printer, etc.

The general mining act. An act establishing of boys' industria New registry of deeds act. New probate act.

Succession duties act.

Bills of sales registry act. Act to prevent fraudulent preferences Act amending and altering the practice the law. Mechanics' lien law.

New ejectment act. Law establishing liens on logs and lum-Act to facilitate the stream driving o

Wage earners and laborers protection An act to secure to widows and children the benefit of life insurance. An act to protect married woman in their property and rights.

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE. l'assing to what may be more proper ly called administrative work, we claim to have giving you prudent and economical government. It has not escaped your observation that during recent years there have been such changes introduced in the methods of transacting business, and in all matters of clerical and official detail that the cost of almost all civic, municipal and corporate government has in creased. An examination of the public accounts of the dominion, as of those of our sister provinces, will almost without exception show a considerable, and in some instances an immense, increase in this class of governmental expenditure. It would not therefore have justified complaint if our expenditure in this direction had also grown, but we take pride in the fact that that class of expenditure which may be designated as controllable, is not only not greater, but is less by thousands of dollars annually than it was when we took office. Do not misunderstand what I mean when I speak of control able expenditure. Every expenditure is not in a limited sense controllable, even that upon education and the reads and bridges, but I wish to be understood as referring to that portion of the public expenditure connected with the maintaining and operation of the executive government and government, contingencies and legislature have always embraced what in the main

egislature, and which is annual and recurrent. The items classified in the public accounts under the head of executive has been called controllable expenditure. and an examination of the blue books of the province exhibits the following

In 1882, the last year of the old goverument, the charges in respect to these several services were as follows :-

In 1893, the last full year of the present government, the figures are as follows: (I do not compare 1894, which term was for only 10 months, and which for the purposes of comparison, would be unduly favorable to us) :-

.\$59,080 42 This comparison could be followed up for all the intervening years between 1882 and 1893, and for the years preceding 1882, but the result would not be materially varied, and the comparative figures would be much the same. It thus appears that while an increase in these charges would not have justified complaint, we are maintaining the services mentioned, with at least equal efficiency and saving the large total of \$12,000 per year. Anyone who has in his possession the auditor general's report for

the years referred to, can himself easily verify the accuracy of this statement, and, which slip so glibly from the tongues of our opponents, I venture to say, are thereby completely and totally dispelled. THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Let me now turn to the subject of th public debt. This, I regret to acknowledge, has grown so that the annual interest s now \$120,000, as against \$45,000 in 1882, the last year of the former government. It will be remembered that it was in the session of 1882 that the second largest railway subsidy act ever enacted was passed, and it is not too much to say that it has been in carrying out the engagements volved in that enactment that a very large curred. Almost all of it, I may say, has been so incurred, if I may except the cost of a few important public works and bridges, the construction of which could not in the public interest be deferred, and being manent and costly works could not be progovernment has so managed the finances the province during its term that we are not only now paying \$80,000 per year more Queens, which county did me the honor for interest on the public debt than in 1882; of returning me in 1892 as one of its rep- from \$20,000 to \$30,000 more out of current resentatives by an almost unprecedented | revenue upon the roads and bridges; \$20,000 to \$24,000 more than in 1882 in aid of In soliciting at your hands a renewal education; \$10,000 more for lunatic asylum, not to mention aid to the deaf and dumb institution, boys' industrial home, school for the blind, public hospitals fisheries,

ANNUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

which, let me say, we have steadily kept needed and this gives a new vitality to the in view. I concede that, owing to ex- whole system. It is a tonic, an incomceptional causes, such as an occasional shortage in our territorial receipts from make every year's income fully balance bottles, half case \$4.00 or 75 cts. per bottle. that year's expenditure; but, total surplus for the past ten years be deducted from the total deficits of the same period, and an allowance is made upon the balance for the sum actually paid out of revenue into the sinking fund, it will be years is less than \$40,000, a sum which would be entirely met by single good year's receipts from stumpage The one disturbing, and, I may say, the only disturbing influence in provincial finances, is the bridge expenditure of the province. The demands upon the chief commissioner in this direction have been so pressing for many years past that he has found it wholly impossible to meet the needs of the country and at the same time keep strictly within the limits of the annual appropriation for roads and bridges. The building of many new railways throughout the country necessarily led to the opening up of innumerable new highways in all directions, so that the people might reach the stations located upon the lines of these railways, and with the opening up of new highways the building of multitudes of new bridges thereupon fo:lowed as a necessary consequence. The public works department adopted the policy of building bridges of iron and stone. preference to wood, in as many suitable places as possible, and the government is convinced that while the present outlay, consequent upon the construction of public works of this character, is much greater, its policy will prove in the end to be much more in the interest of true economy. The government, being fully sensible of the great importance of exercising the utmost economy, will continue to direct its best energies in the future, as it has in the past, to a careful husbanding of the resources of the province; and to a reduction of expenditure whenever and wherever such

maintaining the efficiency of the public In forming your judgment as to whether the government has not established a title to your continued confidence I would ask you to recall the distinctive features of the reforms we advocated in opposition, and which, in 1882, you gave us your mandate to execute. I would also ask you to compare performance with promise. Let me mention a few of these reforms briefly. We have shortened the sessions of the

legislature and dispatched the business more promptly. We have discontinued the use of a govern-

ment house as an official residence. We have abolished the legislative council. We have caused the crown lands, which were being depleted, to be conserved, and the fisheries, which were being wasted, to be retained by the crown.

We reduced the number of members the executive, the salaries of members of government, the speaker and other officials. We abolished the office of clerk of the crown, the governor's private secretary, and reduced the official staff in various

We have practically abolished the office of queen's printer, attaching the duties of that office to the deputy provincial secretary of the province.

I mention these reforms, although they by no means exhaust the list, but they will be accepted as evidence of our sincerity in executing the policy we laid down, and will justify the confident belief that when ever the occasion arises, we will be found as true reformers, ready, willing and able to promote all measures of a like character which will be conducive to the public

The dissolution of the assembly not only offers the opportunity, but imposes upon you the duty of deciding as to which of the two parties in the legislature, government or opposition, you deem it in your interests | Grecian soldier felt his country's honor to to entrust with the administration of affairs for another legislative term. The return of a sufficient majority of supporters or the present government is the only form in which you can constitutionally declare your preference for us over our opponents. I have no desire to press unduly a comparison sonal grounds, although individual fitness and capacity to discharge the responsible He toiled, but others enjoyed the fruits duties of an executive government must judgment upon its acts. Happily, as I physically to his Greeci in enemy. always declined to examine the conduct of of the ennobling influence of patriotism government by the light of a federal national character, and right beside it candle, or to dismiss the local administration | no less convincing proof of the deteriorating because they approve or disapprove the effects of the absence of love of country. policy of the party dominant for the time

> being at Ottawa. The policy of the government is b fore nature. you, and the record of its administration for a period of 13 years. The opposition, on the other hand, cannot be said to have any defined policy, unless a persistent and indiscriminate criticism of the acts of the administration may be dignified by that name. This criticism has, moreover, been most pronounced and violent, and the charges of extravagance have been preferred against us most vehemently when applied to such items of expenditure as their leader, during the considerable period he supported us himself, heartily commended and approved. Having apparently recognized that the conduct of public affairs by honest, whatsoever things are of good us, has been such as to render criticism and attack ineffective, they have on more than one occasion during the past three years sought to weaken public confidence in the administration by making against some of its members accusations of corruption and misconduct in office, which have been on investigation utterly disproved. The effect of this method of public procedure, I venture to think, has been to discredit with a fair-minded public those who sought to obtain office by such means, and cannot have failed, I think, to react upon those who have resorted to these methods. There would appear to be no sufficient ground for believing that the men who compose the opposition would give you any more honest or capable government than that you are now enjoying. Doubtless you have taken occasion to observe somewhat closely and compare the conduct generally of the two parties during successive sessions of the legislature, and as events were transpiring have formed an opinion as to the relative capabilities and fitness of each to be charged with the management of the affairs of the province. If you have done so I feel that I can with confidence in the result ask you to give effect at the polls to the opinion

thus formed I have the honor to subscribe myself, Yours very respectfully, ANDREW G. BLAIR.

## A Glad Heart Makes Work Light.

game protection and various other charges supervenes when the body is enfeebled. To haustible source of supply. Take British Dodge our excursion fleet. Be a described piece being one hundred unknown to previous governments, aggregat- have the body in a strong, healthy, buoy- history for example. What a never failing sportsman always. Beat us—if you from front to rear on the East side and one hundred and order to rear on the East side and is forty feet in ing over \$10,000 more, but we have done all this, I may say, substantially within the all this, I may say, substantially within the and the same and loss of appetite, and general weakness, the pupils' young minds. No other country will continue to ponder over the idea, should be regularly taken. And then it is can boast of such a wonderful history. It "Was it such a beating, after all? Couldn't This result has been accomplished a fine old wine, desirable for its own sake as is a record of an almost unbroken series we have beaten the Englishman without without seriously disturbing the equiwithout seriously disturbing the equiwe beaten him in the good old-fashioned

This result has been accomplished a fine old wine, desirable for its own sake as is a record of an almost unbroken series bringing a taint upon the victory? Have in anywise appertaining we beaten him in the good old-fashioned

Dated this 20th day of August, A. D. 1895.

The property of an almost unbroken series bringing a taint upon the victory? Have in anywise appertaining we beaten him in the good old-fashioned appertaining the property of the prope We claim to have given you during librium between annual income and ex
| Without seriously disturbing the equi| a develage, being pleasant, stringly disturbing the equi| a develage combat opponents. our tenure of office a vigorous, painstak- penditure, an object, the attainment of is that it makes blood which is so sadly a people in whom love of country predomin. Commander and the only flag raised was

parable bracer, and it is at the same time a rare old wine of exquisite bouquet. Sold by a'l dealers at \$7.50 per case of 12 quart Address-Bordeaux Claret Co., 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.

## Patriotism

The paper on Pat-iotism read by Mr. D. L. Mitchell, B. A., before the Teacher's Institute at Newcastle, being an excellent one, we have procured a copy of it for publication. It is as follows :-

In proceeding to the consideration of any subject of importance, it is highly necessary that we have a clear and comprehensive definition of our subject -- something that will assist us in forming correct ideas, and, as a consequence, enable us to talk intelligently concerning the matter under discussion. This, then, being the case let us define our subject .- Patriotism, in its ordinary signification means love of country But, let us go a little further. Let us find out if possible, what is involved in that phrase "love of country." It is well, sometimes to look beneath the surface, to discover the underlying principles, the causes that have resulted in that something known as love of country, that phrase that contains so much in so small a compass.

We have said that patriotism means love of country. But what produces love of colonists. Truly the old Land has a woncountry? Is it inspired by those principles | derful history, and if Canadians are not that lead mankind to a higher plane of existence? Does it make men more manly? Can it be shown that the absence of sentiment produces the opposite effect on national character? If these questions can be answered in the affirmative, surely patriotism | state will no longer be considered a subject suitable only for cranks and enthusiasts, but all who have to do with the education of children will feel it to be a duty on all suitable occasions to inspire their young minds with a love for this Canada of ours. If we go back to the foundation of social order we find that society had its origin in be drawn, which, if impressed upon the reduction may be found consistent with the natural affection or loyalty that the plastic mind of youth are capable of guidmembers of the family had for each other. ing the young Canadian in the way that This affection or loyalty gradually extended leads to fame, and of inspiring him to write itself until it included a whole tribe. The loyalty of the members of the to each other enabled them to pel their enemies and thus acquire freedom within the tribal bounds. It was found that freedom was preserved only by standing loyally shoulder to shoulder. So the one was the price of the other. These causes

It is difficult to get beyond one's environment. Early impressions are lasting. Few of us realize how greatly the course of our lives has been influenced by early impressions. The trend of our lives is largely acting and reacting upon the people made received during the school years. Everythem courageous and self-reliant and thing depends on the quality of the mental soon produced a national sentiment, and food, on the kind of aspirations and ambias attack, after attack was repelled the tions that are awakened during these early very soil which they defended became dear to those who fought. Men were willing to confront danger and undergo hardship in general of his time if he had lived in some defence of home. And as the pure metal other country surrounded by a different set is only obtained by passing the ore through the furnace fire, so men and women are then to be the military wonder of the age made noble and self reliant in proportion Simply because, from his earliest childhood to the sacrifices they are called upon to he had set before him a grand ideal-the endure for the continuance of the pational

existence. Patriotism, then, is the main-

spring of national greatness. This is clearly shown by the history of the Punic war had greatly limited the influence Greecian states. These states were small, yet of Carthage. Hamilcar's ambition was to they played a most important part in history. Nothing could be more intense that this could only be done by a great than the love of the Greek for his city. Patriotism was part of his religion. Liberty From his earliest childhood Hanibal was was dearer to him than life. No misfortune was so dreadful as the disgrace of defeat. The national character is brought out strong. and coloured the aspirations of the growing ly in those parting words of the Spartan boy. When he had reached a suitable age mother to her son when he was going forth to battle. Pointing to his shield, she sternly commanded him to return either with it or on it from the fight. When a mother could command her son to either die or return victorious can we wonder at the heroism Greecian armies. When such a spirit pervaded the nation is it surprising that a few thousand Greeks were superior to the most countless hordes of Asiatics at Marathon, Thermopylae, and Salamis. Eich be his own and he fought as though defend-

ing his own doorway. The Persian on the other hand had no such manly sentiments. Centuries of tyrancy and boudage had produced their natural effects. Patriotism and high souled courage had given place to cowardice and of the two parties now before you on per- indifference. Why should he fight bravely? The land he lived in was not his own. his labours. Cowardice and indifference always enter quite largely into the question had in turn manifested their effects upon of confidence in a government which is the stature of the Persian and we find him appealing to you for an expression of your not only effeminate in mind but far inferior

And history all down through the ages is teeming with illustrations of a like What is it that makes the British soldier

fight so bravely? Is it not a sense of l country's honor? Is it not that he feels that generations of Britons have fought bravely before him and he would sooner die than disgrace his forefathers? In this sense of personal obligation is to be found the true source of Britain's widespread

And, further, the national honor can only sharply for without intelligent criticism shine brightly when the people individually there can be no good government, let them are true to those principles of morality inculcated by christianity. Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are report, let these be the guiding atars of the individual life and the national honor will have nothing to tarnish its brightness. True | Some patriotism is only consistent with the principles of an exalted morality. How beautifully Scott has expressed his

sentiments on this subject when he says : "Breathes there a man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said. This is my owa, my native land If such there be go mark him well."

And I have often thought .- Can it possible that there lives a teacher in th fair Canada of ours who never to pupils hath said, -this is our own, our native land. If such there be go mank him well, for he is not performing his whole duty to his country or to the pupils under

In the United States, so strong is the feeling on this subject that they teach patriotism even to the falsefying of history. heen generous enough to give it to And are we to allow Canadian children Valkyrie. Canada forms part of the grandest the settled portions bound firmly together by that sense of loyalty to a common language, institutions and laws, by that sense of kinship which eventually may bring together all the races of mankind in one universal

Again, while patriotism may not be on bodily health is good, because the body to teach the subject. The history lessons, reacts upon the mind, and a mental inertia | both English and Canadian form an inexHas Upset the old ideas, and revolutionized cooking-What? COTTOLENE. Why? Because it is clean, pure, healthful, economical, and makes the most delicate and delicious food. 5 lbs. of Cottolene equals 7 1/2 lbs. of lard, saving 1/3 the cost. Get the genuine, with trade mark-steer's head in cotton-plant wreath-

on every tin. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

political reformers. These

We are all the creatures of circumstances.

Would Hanibal have been the greatest

conquest of Rome. His father, Hamilcar,

undying hatred towards Rome. The 1st

restore his country's prestige. He knew

leader and he set about to mould one.

made familiar with the thought of this

struggle with Rome, and the thought shaped

he was taken to the temple and solemnly

swore to begin the struggle when his train-

ing was completed and not to cease until

tion was carefully looked after. He !

excelled in all gymnastic exercises and he

was made familiar with the best military

science of the age. His ambition rose and his

military genius was called forth at a prospect

so glorious and at the age of twenty-six

he was ready to enter upon a career that

ing. How careful we should be in impress-

ing upon children a sense of the obligations

they owe to themselves and to their

of politicians

growth of national sentiment.

And now in conclusion I desire to speak

which may be found newspapers and mem-

bers of parliament continually belittling the

country has a tendency to make people

resless and discontented and is fatal to the

Now I do not mean to say that one

political party is more liable to this vice than

especially indulged in by a grade of poli-

ticians who are usually found among the

party that happens to be in opposition.

Men who will decry their country for the

and this would be a proper subject for a

newspapers and public men criticise the

acts of the government and criticise them

speak as severely as possible concerning

each questionable act of government but

let all be ready to say a good word for

(Baltimere American )

(Washington Star.)

(Chicago Record.)

retain it by questionable methods, or even

Americans can't afford to keep the cup

by a flake. It was bad enough for Corne!l

ownership of the America's cup should not

(Chicago Record.)

Richard Sutton and Genesta, and as long

(Boston Transcript.)

New York Times.)

However, we've got the cup on exhibition

somewhere uptown, and we're going to

land. Build another two hundred thou-

cup is ours. We have

to the Valkyrie and her fortune

we can navigate all around

notion that Dunraven is a noisy

Bull, if we're obliged to throw

Mr. Iselin should have remembered Sir

to take an unearned race at Henley. The

turn on accidents.

by the lesser sin of discourtesy to a guest.

(Syracuse Post.

We have no use for a trophy won

seems to have been a grave blunder.

The decision regarding the second race

United States papers on the Defender-Valkyrie Race.

another, but I do say that it is a

sake of political gain are not good

among

been the admiration of all succeeding

How important then is early train-

man of strong personalty, cherished

country's history.

ates every other love, where under the that of Victory or Surrender?" The New restraining influence of a conservative York Yacht Club, the custodian of the cup, will be divided upon some questions perpatriotism freedom has slowly broadened taining to the past, and having a serious down from precedent to precedent: where bearing upon the future of international the ruler is held in the highest honor, and yacht racing. Much will come of its disyet the subject enjoys the fullest liberty, ssions. Does anybody suggest a new decoration, another device for the ornamentation of cup defenders? If so, what's a country small in area but great achievements a country on whose soil matter with having emblazoned upon the foreign foe has never been allowed to tread, escutcheon, their flag, their genealogical adornment, their whatever you may term it yet which has been an asylum for the -a yellow dog? oppressed of other lands. a country that (New York Mercury.) met its only reverse at the hands of its own Lord Dunraven has done his best to have good international sport. But he made a

mistake when he came over to America. The biggest mistake he ever made was to true to the traditions of the past, if they believe that he would be treated in a gentleare not filled with sense of the obligations manly way by the New York Yacht Club. resting upon them, the blame must largely They are simply incapable of it. Sorrowful as we feel regarding the disaster that has fall upon the teachers of this country who befallen the greatest sportsman the world not done their whole duty to the knows, we must also say to Lord Dunraven that he has only himself to blame when he went to great outlay in the hope of receiv-And, further, turning to Canadian history, ing decent treatment from the men who had what lessons may be drawn from the lives of already shown their calibre in the drawing Champlain, Wolfe, Papineau and the early of the last socalled deed of gift. This document, which called down upon the New York Yacht club the contempt of patriots in the truest sense of that term, and sportsman in the world, would never from the devotion of Wolfe and the heroic have been recognised in England till the christian virtues of Champlain lessons may day of kingdom come if Lord Dunraven had not gone out of his way to endeaver to bring about some negotiations that could, perhaps, give the world the finest yachting ever known. One would think there were men enough in this country to meet the challenger without his being oblighis name brightly on the page of his ed to meet Wall street Shylocks with knife and scales for the pound of flesh concealed in their gaberdine. The only satisfaction now felt is the fact that Lord Dunraven will leave at once, and that he has at last found out his great error in ever attempting to bring on a race which tended to recognize the New York Yacht Club in the world of

School Tax Default Notice

I hereby give notice that the following non-resident ratepayer of School District number six, in Tabusintac, parish of Alawick, County of North

ther proceedings taken for the recovery of said SIMON F. MURRAY

The Subscriber will receive, at his store, Black

DOAK CARDING MILL. Doaktown, and deliver it back again, carded at the same place, at the usual rate for carding -no extra expense being charged for conveyance to and from

W. RUSSELL. BLACK BROOK

## NOTICE.

All persons having any just claims against the estate of the late Dr John Pallen, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscriber within two months from this date. All parties adebted to the estate will please make immediate

Chatham N B Sept 25 1892

### of a species of political vice only too prevalent among us, and one which the teachers REAL ESTATE may do a great deal to counteract. I wish to protest against the wholesale FOR SALE depreciations of the country by a certain

Tenders will be received by the subscriber up The property consists of the well known residence 2nd for Residence, barns &c.

3rd for all or any particular part of farm land. All offers to be for cash Plan of property can be seen, and all information

H H PALLEN.

H H PALLEN.

## THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING

is in the eating. The public has had over a quarte teacher to bring before his pupils. Let REVISED TERMS, and showing what we have done.

> HELP WANTED WANTED .- ACTIVE, HONEST GENTLEMAN OF LAD Salary \$65 monthly and traveling expenses, with increase, if suited. Enclose reference and self-ad-

Odd Fellows' Hall, St. John, N. B.

ressed stamped envelope.

### THE DOMINION 317 Omaha Building, Chicago REMOVAL.

Dr. John S. Benson, has removed his office to the He will reside at Mr. Samuel Benson's, next Mr. Haviland's Harness Shop: where he will be found during the night, and where messages can be left Chatham, 13 Sept. 1895

# NOTICE OF SALE.

all others whom it may in anywise concern.

ference will more fully appear." Together with all and singular the buildings and