General Ausiness.

A BOTTLE, SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

FOR

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

WARMUNDE IS OFFERING BARGAINS SPECIAL

---IN---JEWELLRY. Silverware & Novelties.

C. WARMUNDE, EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER Pallen Corner, Chatham, N. B.

WHY was Isaac Pitman's Shorthand



SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK?

BECAUSE it is the PEST and has the latest and most practical text books. Because the intellect of the best shorthand experts of the last half century has been devoted to the criticism, improvement and development of ISAAC PITMAN'S Phonography. Our students therefore get the hest. Shorthand a well as the best course of Buriness Training.

Circulars free to by address.

Going out of the Business.

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

MURDOCH'S NEW CARPET

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

The Best Made Unions The newest in Dutch Carpet 6 4 8-4 and 16-4 at 28c to 45c per sq. yd.

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

F'cy Fish Net Curtains (the latest) \$1.75 to \$10.00 per pair.
Fancy Muslin Curtains.
Curtain Lace, 15c per yd. and upwards. Paper Blinds, Curtain Poles, Counterpanes, Table Covers and a complete line of New House Furnishings,

PIERCE BLOCK, CHATHAM, N. B.

Mortgagee's

To Christopher C. McLean of the Parish of Hard wicke in the County of Northumberland and l'rovince of New Brunswick Farmer and Mariner and Mary Jane McLean his wife and all others whom bearing date the sixth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine, and made between the said Christopher C. McLean of Hardwicke in the County of Northamber-Mariner and Mary Jane McLean his wife of the one part; and Margaret Vondy of Chatham in the County and Province aforesa'd Spinster (now Acceased) of the other part; which Mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland on the governth day of February

"five degrees and thirty minutes west fifty one chains to a pine tree standing on the eastern bank for shore of Eel River aforesaid, and thence along the various courses thereof the majesty, to the same following the various courses thereof down stream in a Northerly direction to the pla of beginning, and on which the said John S Merchant lately resided; ature or kind soever of the said Christopher C "McLean, of, in, to, or out of, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Eel Biver Settlement aforesaid and known and dis-"tinguished as lot number ten on the easterly side of "Eel River aforesaid, formerly occupied by Roderick "Ciancy, and lately by the said John S. Merchant "which said lots, pieces or parcels of land, were sold "and conveyed to the said Christopher C. McLean "by Andrew Brown, by deed bearing date the "twenty third day of February A. D. 1884, as by "reference thereto will more fully appear.

"Also all that certain other lot or tract of ituate lying and being in the Parish of Hardwicke formerly owned and occupied by the late Alexande McLean, and bounded as follows, on the North b "Bay, on the south by lands presently owned and cocupied by Jeremiah Savoy, and on the West in rear by Crown Lands being the same lands and premises on which the said Christopher C. McLean taments, and appartances, to the mainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof of the said Christopher C McLean and Mary Jane McLean,



of, in to, out, of, or upon, the said lands and premises and every part thereol: Dated this twenty seventh day of April, A. D. 1896.

Solicitor for Execu- Executrix of the last Will an

ELIZABETH HAWBOLT.

Testament of the late Margaret Vondy deceased.

THE EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR ON ITS EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

Opening Sept. 22d and Closing Oct. 2d, 1896. Exhibits of Machinery and Manufactures.

Farm and Dairy Products, Horses, Cattle, Products of the Forest, Mines and Waters, Paintings, Sculpture. &c., Fancy Work. The Provincial Government herd of Live Stock, just purchased, will be exhibited and sold on the Grounds.

Large Prizes in all the Usual Departments. Special Attractions. Fireworks every uitable evening, Band Music, afternoons and

SPECIAL PASSENGER RATES ON ALL LINES OF TRAVEL PRIZE LISTS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AFTER
JULY 15th ENTRY FORMS AND ALL DESIRED INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO CHAS, A. EVERETT, Manager and Sec'y.

President.

Miramichi Advance.

Canada's Natal Day. TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF CONFED-ERATION. THE IDEA OF THE DOMINION .-

- - JULY 1, 1896

WHAT LED TO IT .- WHY OTTAWA WAS CHOSEN AS THE CAPITAL, -"THE DAY WE CELEBRATE. The first day of July possesses in Canada a very similar significance to that of the fourth of the same month the United States. It commemorates the beginning of a new order of things, and

other is the Birthday of the Republic. Radically different, however, were the circumstances preceding the great event that the day celebrates. The republic was born of blood and fire. The American people paid a fearful price for the inestimatic boon of liberty, for the rights of self government, of self taxation and unhampered development, by the exercise of which they have evolved the most marvelous national growth this

world has ever witnessed. But there was nothing of this in the case of Canada. No swords were drawn though tongues wagged mightily; the battles were fought not upon the tented field, but upon the floor of parliame. and at the hustings; ink was shed without stint, but no blood, save when an occasional obstreperous voter had hi head broken; the triumphs were those of oratory and diplomacy, not of mar tial strategy or reckless bravery, and when the conflict ended in triumph there were no desolated homes, no widows and

To whom the credit beiongs for first conceiving the idea of the Dominion is a question that will probably be never definitely settled. There are many claimants, and the matter is involved in un

Not so, however, with regard to whom the honor belongs of bringing the grand conception to fulfillment. No man, dead or living, can dispute that, with the late Right Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, the most brilliant and successful

statesman Canada has yet produced. Of course there were many associated with him in the work. So huge a task could never nave been carried out single handed. Chief among those co-operating were the late Hon. George Brown, Macdonald's stalwart and strenuous political

The events that culminated in confederation may be briefly summarized as

In the year 1841 a union of the two provinces of Upper and Lower Cauada -that is, Ontario and Quebec-had been effected. But from the very outset the arrangement worked badly. There was much friction and still more of mutual jealousy and internecine strife. Not merely one, but three burning questions kept the political arena in a state agitation that foreboded inevitable dis ruption if some satisfatory basis of settlement could not be found.

These were the choice of a permanent capital, representation by population and government by double majority. A few

Since the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada had been united in legislative wedlock the country had been without a fixed capital simply because i which of four jealous rivals for the honor should be preferred. Toronto and Kingston in Upper Canada, and Montreal and Quebec in the lower province, all vigorously asserted their claims to the coveted privilege-Toronto as having the most intelligence and culture, Kingston as the strongest strategically, Montreal as the most convenient and Quebec as the most

Each city was tried in turn, but Kingston gave deep dissatisfaction. Montreal forfeited her chance by pelting the governor general, Lord Elgin, with paving stones and burning the parliament buildngs because of the passage of the rebellion losses bill. Toronto and Quebec had four years' turn apiece, a peripatetic arrangement that was found neither pleasant nor profitable, and finally, a Sir John Macdonald's suggestion, the whole matter was referred to the queen

the consternation of many, adopted course similar to that often followed at presidential conventions where there happen to be so many candidates possessing apparently equal claims and chances that it seems impracticable to decide between them, and some "dark horse" is consequently chosen by way of compromise, for, putting aside all the jealous aspirants, the queen decided that Ottawa, a quiet little lumber town in the province of Ontario, having no other pretensions than the extraordinary beauty of its site and the magnificence of its water power. already put to profitable use should

the capital of Canada. This decision was made the ground want of confidence motion by Mr Brown against the Macdonald government that carried by a small majority and led to the resignation of the administration.

The second question, that of representation by population, arose out of the wide differences of race and religion existing between the two united provinces. Ontario was mainly English and Protestant, while Quebec was overwhelms

ingly French and Roman Catholic. When they united in 1841, although Quebec had then the larger population, it was stipulated that both provinces should send an equal number of representatives to the joint parliament, and this arrangement for a time worked well

But as years went by the English province outstripped in wealth and population her slower sister and came to think that the representation should be changed so as to borders, while, of course, there could be no hope of its meeting with aught save the

most determined opposition in Quebec. As to the double majority question, that was simply the assertion of the principle that no administration should continue majority of the representatives from both provinges, a mere majority of the house not

The lapse of time, instead of settling the points of dispute harmoniously, only accenreached a very serious and perplexing pass. anti-confederate organ : Four administrations had been formed and had fallen within the brief space of two and enlightened province of Nova Scotia. years, All public business save mere Deceased was the offspring of old English routine was at a standstill.

There could be but one way out of this support to her parents in their declining criticical cul de sac -viz. by a coalition be- years. Her death was occasioned by un- references which under the circumstances

be hardly worth discussing.

infinite credit, Mr Brown, then leading the occasion with rejoicing." opposition, realizing the need of decisive action if the union was to be preserved, on the express understanding that, as a substitute for the "representation by population he had so consistently and persistently might be duly appreciated the first day of championed, parliament would at its next is the birthday of the Dominion as the session undertake the confederation of the

> Canadian provinces." league, which had first mooted it so far people. back as 1849, there was no difficulty in accepting the Liberal leader's conditions. A coalition government was accordingly ormed. The two lifetime opponents took counsel together and vied with each other in the energy and eloquence with which they advocated the great undertaking. Associated with them were the French leaders Cartier and Tache, whose hearty co-operation

was of inestimable service. Their attention was first turned to the maritime provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. As it chanced the time was peculiarly opportune, for these provinces had just arranged for a convention at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, of delegates appointed to arrange the terms of legislative union.

The coalition government asked permission orphans to shadow the rejoicing by their to take part in this convention, and, this policy. being granted, Macdonald, Brown, Cartier and several other delegates went down to represent the Canadas.

> The result of their presence was to give wider scope to the character and aims of the convention and as the delegates from the maritime provinces had no authority to ixed, steps to be taken in the meantime to commend the scheme of confederation to the provinces which had not yet committed themselves to it. In execution of this understanding the

Canadian emissaries made a tour through the maritime provinces, in the course of which they did much to influence public opinion by means of eloquent speeches delivered at banquets given in their honor. In October, 1864, the conference upon

which the fate of Canada depended assembled at Quebec in the historic old parliament buildings. Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland were represented by delegates. Sir Etienne Tache was chosen resident, and the sittings were held with

The conference continued for nearly three weeks, with the result that resolutions embodying the principal points of confederation were adopted and that each body of provincial delegates stood pledged to use their utmost endeavors to secure the concurrence of their respective legislatures in

this time there had been introduced into the United States congress a bill providing for the admission of British North America into the American Union as four separate states, the public debt of which would be assumed by the federal government) The delegates to the Quebec conference

from Ontario and Quebec had no difficulty n carrying out their part of the bargain. February, 1865, the union resolutions were carried by a large majority. for years past, and they looked hopefully to its satisfactory solution as a way

maritime provinces. With one accord they kicked up their heels. Nova Scotia adopted resolutions in favor of a union of these rovinces alone. In New Brnnswick a general election resulted in the return of a najority hostile to confederation.

Newfoundland dropped the project altogether, and Prince Edward Island not only resolutions antagonistic to scheme, but even went the length of reoudiating the action of her delegetes at the

The Canadian administration nevertheless lid not lose heart, but persevered steadily in their endeavors. Messrs. Macdonald, oncessions from the imperial authorities, acluding the guarantee of a loan for the construction of the Intercolonial railway uniting New Brunswick and Nova Scotia with the Canadas. Better terms as to debt and revenue were also offered, and in the end a change of feeling was wrought which secured a majority for confederation in the legislatures of the two last mentioned provinces, the other two still holding

In December, 1866, a joint conference of delegates from Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick met in London. John Macdonald being chosen chairman, and sat until the day before Christmas, when all the important details of a union had been discussed and finally settled.

The fruit of this conference was an act assed in the month of March by the mperial parliament entitled "The British North America Act, 1867," providing that the four provinces heretofore known as Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shoul i, on July 1 following, form and be one dominion under the name of

In this act it was not forgotton to make provision for the admission of the other provinces when they saw fit to change their minds, and thus we see in 1870 the admission of Manitoba, in 1871 of British Colum bia and in 1873 of Prince Edward Island into the Dominlon, Newfoundland alonremaining irreconcilable.

As was only natural, the promoters and framers of the union were greatly helped by the example of the United States. Si John Macdonald, in moving the resolution in favor of the union in the legislative assembly of Canada, frankly said

"We can now take advantage of the experience of the last 78 years during which the United States constitution has existed and I am strongly of belief that we have in a great measure avoided in this system which we propose for the adoption of the people of Canada the defects which time and events have shown to exist in the American constitution."

Although a majority of the provincial assembly had committed Nova Scotia to confederation the majority of the people were at first opposed to it, and at the general election following, the administration led by Sir Charles Tupper was swept out of existence, he being the only member of it to retain his seat. Some conception of the feeling prevailing may be gathered from the tuated them, and in the year 1864 matters following, which appeared in the leading

"Died.-Last night at 12 o'clock the free stock and promised to prove an honor and tween the Conservatives and Liberals, who natural treatment received at the hands of had better been left unsaid.

divided the country so evenly-and this, in some of her ungrateful sons, who, taking view of the bitter antagonism between the advantage of the position she had afforded two parties, seemed so impracticable as to them, betrayed her to the enemy. Funeral will take place from the Grand Parade But it is often the improbable that to-day, Monday, at 9 o'clock. Friends are happens. To the profound surprise of sup- requested not to attend, as her enemies, porters and opponents alike, and to his own with becoming scorn, intend to insult the

It was too late, however, to withdraw, Gloucester although from time to time there have been made overtures to Sir John Macdonald spasmodic efforts in that direction, the cry which resulted in the former consenting to of seccession having been raised on more enter the cabinent with two of his followers than one occasion and found serviceable as a political slogan. In order that the importance of the union

July was proclaimed a public holiday throughout the Dominion. Hitherto the great public holiday had As this scheme already formed one of the been the Queen's birthday, the 24th of principal planks in the Conservative party May, and it was some little time before platform, having been adopted by Sir John Dominion day won its way to an equally from the programme of the British American | cordial recognition at the hands of the

Political Notes.

NO LONGER REQUIRED. OTTAWA, June 26 .- R. Booth, the Ottawa lumberman, has given notice to 200 employes that owing to the change of government their services will be no onger required.

FIRST FRUITS OF TARIFF REFORM. FREDERICTON, June 25 .- The first effect of Liberal rule in Canada touched Fredericton this morning in the shape of a telegram to Juo. Palmer, an extensive Queens, Eest leather manufacturer here, from a Toronto boot and shoe factory cancelling a \$3,000 order lately booked for the Toronto house. The reason given for this is the uncertainty of trade under the Liberal

AN OPEN LETTER. To Sir Charles Tupper

SIR .- You have led the Conservative | Champlain pa ty of the Dominion to its first defeat | Charlevoix in eighteen years. You are not to blame. You did all that man could do to stem Compton discuss the larger union it was decided to the tide. The magnificent, the marvel- Dorchester adjourn the convention to meet again at ous courage and energy, which at the Gaspe be proud of; and if they have the generosity which should accompany manliness, they will teel no mean thrill of triumph at the disaster to which you fell so cour- L'Assomption ageous an heir through the incompetence. foliy or recklessness of other Conservative

NEW YORK, June 25-Of the elections the Sun says: "The outcome of the general elections in Canada is a grand surprise, but it is precisely what Sir John (It is interesting to note that just about | Mac tonald, who in this respect showed more foresight than any of his supporters, predicted would occur the first election Stansteed following his death.' St. Hyacinthe Referring to the trade relations be-

Sun says: "Never again shall we con the American market unless they, in American citizens. But while we we heartily acclaim release from their embarrassing political Federation, they are friendly to our in-Not so, however, was it among the stitutions and to our people; they fully they are convinced by experience that United States, they will see to it that the

The Tribune, Republication, says: 'Congratulations to Mr. Laurier will now is entitled to great credit. But is a victory that will cause him endless troubles. He will let Manitoba have her own way Brown, Cartier and Galt went to England about the schools. But how will be pla-Hastings, North re 'uce the tariff, but how will he provide sufficient revenve for the wants of the Government? He will enter into closer Kingston trade relations with the United States: but what if the United States and he cannot agree upon the terms? His right hand man is Sir Oliver Mowat, but there is not between Halifax and Esquimalt a more uncompromising Imperialist nor a man more indomitably opposed to closer relations with the United States than Mowat. The outlook for Mr. Laurier is not rosy. He will become Prime Minister in a few weeks at the latest, but he will do so with a serious, if not a hearty, heart. There is no child's play before

Conservative power in Canada

POLLING PLACES.

Declaration Day Saturday was declaration following are the official return

Newcastle.	-	•	
Niven's,	63	49	25
Masonic Hall	54	48	23
Court House,	59	75	48
Douglastown,	30	84	47
Sullivan's,	38 1	49	7
Chatham.			•
Blk Brook,	73	103	5
Dom. House.	84	58	16
Lobban's,	76	76	11
Mas. Hall,	64	107	17
Whelan's,	92	75	16
McIntosh's,	59	41	9
Lui low,	63	95	8
Blissfield.	117	23	5
Blackville.	1-:	20.	9
Dunphy's	64	15	31
Pub. Hall,	91	27	37
Renous Bridge,	51	27	30
Derby,	125	40	7
Northesk.			
Trout Brook,	30	35	8
Whitneyville.	48	49	9
Matchett's,	57	41	3
Nelson.		77	,
Kick's,	108	15	25
Flett's Cove,	112	41	70
Glenelg.			
Utlock's,	122	74	20
Cameron's,	28	43	3
Hardwick,	84	143	4
Alnwick.			
Oak Pt.	18	21	14
Bt. Church,	65	59	40
Breau's Cove,	62	61	15
Robertson's.	103	28	9
E. Rogersville,	66	11	40
W. Rogersville,	35	1	54
Southesk.			
Scott's,	35	12	2
Redbank,	50	89	2
Total,	2225	1718	660
Mr. Robinso			
		ir. Mite	hell by
507 votes. He	lead him 4	os in Fe	bruary.
Morrissy lose	his depo	sit bei	ng 1565

behind Mr. Robinson. The candidates all made speeches Mr. Robinson replied and Mr. Mitchel replied to Mr. Robinson. Mr. Morriss was very bitter and made several persona MEMBERS ELECTED

Below will be found a list of the candidates elected. In the Independent column will

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Liberal.

Independent.

Dr. Lewis, Ind ..

be found Independent Conservatives, Independent Liberals, McCarthyites and Patrons.

Conservative.

.. G. W. Ganong ...

Charlotte	G. W. Ganong				••	600
Gloucester	T. Blanchard				• •	800
Kent	G. W. McIner					
Kings						502
Northumberland	Ing Pohingen	Col. Domville				350
Restigouche	Jas. Robinson					507
Sunbury and Queens	J. McAllister.					31
St. John City.		G. G. King				175
St. John County		J. V. Ellis				722
771		Col. Tucker				191
Westmorland	John Costigan					500
	H. A. Powell					5
York	G. E. Foster					1542
		NOVA SCOTIA.				
Annapolis	J. B. Mills					189
Antigonish		C. F. McIsaac				118
Cape Breton	H. F. McDou	gali				350
Cape Breton	Sir C. Tupper					705
Colchester	W. D. Dimock					217
Cumberland		H. J. Logan				155
Digby		A. J. Copp				29
Guysbero		D. C. Fraser				88
Halifax	1	B. Russell		••	••	261
Halifax	. R. L. Borden			••		465
Hants		Dr. A. Haley				41
Inverness		Dr. McLennan				111
Vince		Dr. Borden				
Lunenburg	C. K. Kaulbac	b. Dr. Borden				466
Pictou	C. H. Tupper				••	102
Distant					••	152
D:-11	A. C. Bell, E. Gillieo,			4		76
	E. Gilleo,					12
Shelburne and Queen Victoria		F. G. Forbes				206
37 41	Dr. Bethune					104
Yarmouth		T. B. Flint				420
		E EDWARD ISLAND.				
Kings	A. C. Macdon	nald				28
Prince, East		John Yeo				65
Prince West	Ed Hackett					-

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. . Dr. Christie F. Dupont, acc.. Beauharnois O. E. Talbot Beausoieil

P.A. Choquette

H. J. deLotbiniere

R. Dobell,

W. Stubbs, Mc ..

W. Laurier

F. Langelier

. M. Stenson

L. P. Brodeut

W. McGregor

. M. K. Cowan

Dr. Landerkin

M. McGugan

W. S. Calvert

J. Charlton

J. C. Casgrain

W. J: Poupore

. J. F. Wood

H. Cargill

. A. Ingraham

H. Corby

. J. G. Haggart

.. Uriah Wilson

.. D. Tisdale

Middlesex, North

Norfolk, South

house by a Conservative,

Muskoka & Parry Sound McCormick

Alex. McNeill

St. Antoine. Dr. Roddick

Chambly and Vercheres. Chateauguav . V. Savard Quebec upon a date to be subsequently age of 75 years you displayed in the cam- Hochelaga J. A. C. Madore Thos Fortin Megantic A. J. Turcotte Missisquoi D. B. Meiggs

	-				
STANDING	OF	THE	PART	IES.	
Provinces	Con.	L'b.	Pat.	Ind,	T'ls.
Ontario,	42		3	4	91
Quebec,	16	47	2	2	65
Nova Scotia,	10	10	-	-	20
New Brunswick,	9	4	_	1	14
Prince Edward Is	d, 3	2	_		5
Manitoba,	4	2	_	1	7
N. W. Territories	, 1	2	1	_	6
British Columbia,	2	4	_	_	6
	_		_	-	_
Totals,	87	113	6	8	212

DIAN ELECTIONS.

ween the United States and Canada, the Terrebonne sent to give our English speaking neighbors the immense boom of free access to speak frankly and firmly on this point, at the silly talk about the Imperial appreciate the value to Canadians of free trade with the United States; and when inestimable privilege is procurable only by | Elgin, West . one course, amalgamation with the

course is taken." be in order, seasoned with some condolence. He has made a gallant fight and Lanark, South Lincoln and Niagara Middlesex, South

The World says the overthe

	Northumberland,	West	G. Guillet			:
ow of the	Outario, North		J. A. Gillivray	7		
is a result	Oatario, South				L. Burnett	
	Ontario, West				J. D. Edgar .	
American	Ottawa ,,	.,			W. Hutchison .	
	Ottawa				A. N. Belcourt .	
	Oxford, North				J. Sutherland .	
	Oxford, South				Sir R Cartwright.	
	Peel,				J. Featherstone .	
day. The	Perch, North		A.P.McLaren			
	Perth, South				D K E-F	
8:—	Peterboro, East				Toba T	
	Peterboro, West		las. Kendry			
*	Prescott				I Pronte	
Morrissy.	Prince Elward					Petit, P
E	Renfrew, North				Chomas Mashis	
M.	Reafrew, South		Dr. Ferguson	7000000		•
	Russell			••	W. C. Edwards	
25 23	Simcoe, North					la
48	Simcoe, East		V. H. Bennett			D. McCarthy
47	Simcoe, South		ol Tunmbitt			
7	Toronto, East		ol, Tyrwhitt			
5	Toronto, West		. F. Clarke			J R Robertson,
16	Toronto, West	[P. O. I.			
11			E. B. Oslec			
17	Toronto, Centre		11 .	. 4	Lount	
16	Victoria, North		Hughes			
9.8	Victoria, South				George McHugh	
5	Waterloo, North	J	. E. Seagram			
	Waterloo, South				lames Livingstone	1
31 37	Welland	V	Vm. McCleary			
30	Wellington, North				James McMullen	
7	Wellington, South	K	leopfer.			
	Wellington Centre				Semple	
8 9	Wentworth, N, & I				Somerville	
3	Wentworth, South				Thomas Bain	
	York, North				William Mulock	1
25	York, East				I Frankland	
70	York, West					N. C. Wallace,
20						. C. Wallace,
3			RRIT	TOD	COLUMN	
4	Burrard				COLUMBIA.	
14		.: .	1 ****		Maxwell	
40	New Westminster				A. Morrison	

York, East York, West	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	J. Frankland			.:	::
				N.	C. Wall	ace, Ind C
	BR	ITISH COLUMBIA.		<u>'</u>		
Burrard		Maxwell				
New Westminster		A. Morrison	• •			• • •
Vancouver		McInnes				
Victoria	E. G. Prior					
Victoria	Thos Earl		٠.			
Yale and Cariboo						
Tale and Cariboo		H. Bostock				
		MANITOBA.				
Brandon				Dal	ton McC	arthy
Lisgar		R S Richardson	0			
Marquette	Dr. Roche				• • •	••
Macdonald	N. Boyd					
Provencher	A C Lariviere				• •	
Selkirk						
17: :	нтм	McDonnell				
Winnipeg	HJ Macdonal	d	'			
	NORTH-	WEST TERRITORIES.				
Assinibota, East		- 1		Dr.	Douglas	P
Assiniboia, West	. N. F. Davin		- 1			
Alberta		FrankOliver			••	••
Saskatchewan						

P. S. The election in Algoma has not yet been held. It was represented in last

must be rightly used if you wish the best results. Never, in any recipe, use more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you used to use of lard. Never put Cottolene in a hot pan. Put it in when cold and heat it with the pan. Be careful not to burn Cottolene. To test it, add a drop of water; if hot enough, it will pop. Cottolene, when rightly used, delights everyone. Get the genuine, sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks-"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath-on every tin. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sta., MONTREAL.

DEADLY SPRING!

YOU SUFFER FROM

Spring Complaints, use SCOTT'S SARSAPARILLA. It is the best spring medicine to be had anywhere. Scott's is pleasant to take, mild and gentle in its action, and an absolute cure for Sciatica, Gout, Constipation, Scrofula, La Grippe, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Female Troubles, Nervousness, Chronic Headache, Catarrh of the Head, Throat and Stomach; Syphilis, Skin Diseases arising from impure blood or a disorganized system, and

Gatarrhal Stomach Troubles.

Mr. Joseph Morrow, Merchant, of Fullerton, Ont., writes: "William Cornish says that Scott's Sarsaparilla is the best family medicine he ever tried. His son William who works for a farmer was laid up and unable to work. His system was generally run down. One bottle of Scott's Sarsaparilla cured him immediately." For further facts write either Mr. Morrow or Mr. Cornish, personally. Then

USE SCOTT'S SKIN SOAP FOR THE COMPLEXION! FOR SALE BY CLIFFORD HICKEY, CHATHAM, N. B.

English Opinion

1500

800

A London, Eng., despatch says :- The St. James' Gazette, referring to the Canadian elections, says: "The rock upon which the Conservatives came to grief was state rights. Manitoba violated the fundamental contract upon which the federation was based and the nation seems disinclined to enforce it. Even Canada, home rule does not always work smoothly.

London, June 26.—Everywhere one hears expressions of personal sympathy with Sir Charles Tupper on his defeat. He mixed so much with public men here and was so much an undaunted leader in colonial-imperial causes, that even those differing from his fiscal views regret the loss of his services in keeping the British ministers and public opinion here alive to the paramount importance of the colonies. Some of the radical papers twit Mr. Chamberlain with showing want of political acumen by taking sides with Sir Charles in the election. Mr. Chamberlain admits that he welcomed Sir Charles Tupper's accession to the premiership as a personal friend, but denies that he showed any party concern in the elections. Not knowing Mr. Laurier, Mr. Chamberlain says he cannot welcome him personally, but will rejoice to work cordially with him for the benefit of Canada and the empire.

'Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

The proposal has been made to the British Ornithological Union that the birds be classified in a handbook divided according to the six great geographical parts of the world. Each division would form a volume containing 2000 species.

The percentage of red and green colorblindness among Chinamen has been found to be about 3, or not very different from that among Europeans. Fully half of those tested by Dr. Fielde, of Swatow, however, mixed up blue and green, causing him to believe that many Chinese are quite blind to the violet colors.

One of the most successful asteroid hunters is Dr. Max Wolf, of Heidelberg. who, it is asserted, has never directly observed one of the little planets through the telescope. His discoveries have been | phur may cause injury. A comparison of 100 made from the photographic plates, on analyses of the damaged rubber with those which the planets appear as short lines, owing to their motion, while stars are shown as points.

-has been found to have a remarkable effect on some mineral colors, the brilliant scarlet of vermilion and mercuric iodide, for instance, being reduced to a pale orange. Blue colors are apparently un- F. J. Cummin, the city surveyor, is used affected, and the effect is comparatively and is known as the "Septic Tank System." slight on all organic coloring matters. It deals with about 7500 gallons per day as The colors influenced slowly return with now tried, which would represent the

The two occipital lobes of a monkey were removed by M. Alexander N. Vitzou on Feb. 19, 1893. As usual in 6000 gallons. During its passage through such a case, the animal totally lost its this tank, occupying about twenty hours, sight. In the fourth month after, the the sewage is cut off from light and air, but monkey began to show evidence of per- no chemicals or other ingredients are added ceiving objects, at the end of fourteen to it. The inlet and outlet are so arranged months it could readily avoid objects, that the upper portion of the contents is and on Apr. 24, 1895, M. Vitzou was undisturbed. A sewage scum forms on top astonished to find the place originally occupied by the two lobes had been filled with new brain substance.

The experiments of Mr. T. C. Porter, of Eton College, indicate that Rontgen rays are of at least two different kinds. To the kind he designates X1. flesh is fairly transparent and bone opaque; but to the rays he calls X2. flesh seems nearly or quite as opaque as bone. The former rays are those ordinarily produced in the cold. But if the tube be heated, these rays gradually 260 disappear and X2 rays take their place, until the bones of the hand are no longer visible in the fluoroscope, although the screen is still brightly illuminated and the shadows distinct. Beyond a certain temperature the emission of any rays capable of exciting fluorescence or photographic action seems to fall off rapidly.

A curious case of "mimicry" has been noticed on the coast near Manila, in the Philippine Islands. The seeds of a bean fall among quartz pebbles, and so closely resemble them in shape, size, color, luster, hardness and stratification as to be distinguishable from them only by 311 very close examination. The beans range from a third of an inch in size, and 350 vary greatly in shape also, some resemb-66 ling well-rounded beach pebbles and others mimic pebbles that have been or grease, and rinsed in hot water, and dyed broken across. The color varies from while damp. When any particular shade is 29 dark to light drab, some with a greenish | wanted, the dye should be tested by dyeing 132 tinge, while others resemble pebbles of a small piece of the stuff. chalcedony or crystallized quartz. Near-300 ly all show a series of dark band, suggestive 50 of stratification. All are hard, and clink when shaken together.

As the result of a competition opened in only warranted dyes in the world.

1894, the City of Paris received 148 schemes for purifying river water for drinking. Most of these were wild or amateurish, but 29 were retained for further consideration, 4 of these being based on the action of heat, 12 or mechanical treatment or filtration, 6 on chemical treatment, and 7 providing for mixed treatment. Experiments by a commission have shown that the methods depending on heat are too cos:ly, the mechanical systems require frequent cleaning, and the chemical methods are impracticable. On the whole, a mixed treatment, the addition of chemicals being followed by filtration, has been recommended. Such a process gave nearly 1000 gallons per day from 11 square feet of sand filter, the organic matter being reduced 30 per cent and the bacteria 99.77 per cent, but the working was not always regular.

The spontaneous combustion of coal on shipboard is attributed by Emanuel Stanber, of Hamburg, to a combination of causes. including the admixture of air and moisture with the gas exhaled by the coal, together with the heat generated by the internal friction of the heaps from the rolling of the vessel. This has led him to patent a method of ventilation having the three-fold object of drying the coal, removing the evolved gases, and preventing the mass from moving about. His plan is to perforate the floor of the hold, and to set up a pair of perforated walls down the center, thus forming an air-space in the form of an inverted T, which is connected with a double ventilating cowl on deck. In addition to the partition walls, a number of movable perforated pipes are to run from the central shaft transversely through the coal at different heights.

The cracking of rubber goods is explained by Mr. Frank W. Birchall, a recent writer, as an effect of the oxidation of the caoutchin, the essential oil of caoutchouc. Vulcanization does not lessen the affinity of this substance for oxygen. The compounds used tend to fill the pores of the rubber and thus somewhat reduce the opportunity for oxidation, but the metallic oxides and other substances introduced in vulcanization and dyeing-including sulphuric actimony sulphide-are often injurious, and boiling in caustic soda to remove the "bloom" left on goods by an excess of sulthe sound shows very large increase in the percentage of oxygen and some loss of carbon and sulphur. The hope is expressed that rubber may be produced synthetically Extreme cold-such as 400° below zero | ere long, thus removing our dependence on the present precarious source of supply

> Since last January an interesting experiment with sewage has been in progress at Exeter, Eng. A method devised by Mr. sewage of 300 to 400 people. The tank is 24 feet long by 9 feet 6 inches wide and about 4 feet deep, and is arched over and covered with earth. Its capacity is about eventually reaching 3 inches in thickness, and by this all soluble solids are thrown into solution by bacteriological action, the outflow from the tank being comparatively clear and odorless, and considered fit for discharge into tidal water, or for filtration, or for utilization on land.

Mr. C. Donnelly, wholesale liquor dealer, Alliston, Ont., was troubled for years with itching Piles. He was persuaded by Jas McGarvey, Alliston, livery man, to use Chase's Ointment, which he did, was cured has had no return of them and highly recommends this Ointment as a soverign cure

Simple precautions Insure Complete Victory.

A Child Can Use Diamond Dyes Successfully.

When using the world-famed Diamond Oves for home dyeing, use fresh clean, soft water; hard and impure water will mar the beauty of the shades. Wooden, earthen, or enamelled vessels are best.

Old articles before dyeing should be well washed with soap and water to remove dirt If these few precautions are observed you

will be able to produce richer, brighter and more lasting colors than any system dyeing house can give you. Be sure your dealer gives you the Diamond Dyes; they are the