-and the hours when the showers seen

to begin, to reach their height, and to

pass off. Any person who, about the

middle of next November, witnesses a

The Victorian Age.

EVELOPMENT OF THE COMMERCE, EMPIRE

[New York Independent.]

finished the fifty-ninth year of her reign.

told it in statistics which are as inter-

esting to us as any tale of the "Arabian

Nights." In the Victorian period the

population of the United Kingdom has

increased from 26,000,000 to 39,500,000.

the larger island having gained nearly

100 per cent, while poor Ireland has

lost half its former number; the empire

has been proclaimed; an area as large

as Austria has been added to the Indian

possessions, one as large as Germany to

those in South Africa, another half as

large as European Russia to the Niger

of Great Britain in Borneo. China and

Aden, besides the administration of

Egypt and the occupation of Cyprus; and

the Bri ish No th American and Austral

ian colonies have developed into fin

homogeneous, we l-governed countries.

The Queen now rules over territory

aggregating 10,000,000 square miles, or

nearly one-lifth of the area of all th

continents, and over 350 000,000 peopl.

or nearly one-fou th of the population o

The railway system is the growth of

the past sixty years. When the queen

was eleven, the Liverpool and Manches

ter, the first of the railroads of Great

fluxionary calculus was wrong.

the whole earth.

section, and another equal to the

AND POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN IN QUEEN

stellation Leo may aid astronomy by

recording exactly what he sees.

VICTORIA'S REIGN.

General Business.

A BOTTLE, SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND FOR

CROUP, COUGHS & COLDS. 50 - YEARS - IN - USE PRICE 25 CENTS. ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS ST. JOHN, N. B.

# WARMUNDE IS OFFERING

SPECIAL BARGAINS

---IN---CLOCKS, JEWELLRY. Silverware & Novelties.

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

One Lobster Fishing Boat (X) Teaser the owner can have the same hy proving proper y and paying July 8th, 1896.

HARRIS

has just received a lot of TRY IT.

Going out of the Business.

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

MURDOCH'S NEW AND HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

The Best in 5 frame Brussels Carpet at 85c to \$1 75 c
The finest Tapestry at 30c to 65c
The Heavest Wools at 65c to 1.10c The Best Made Union at 30c to The newest in Dutch Carpet at 2)e to " " Hemp Carpet at 12c to Floor Oil Cloth in Handsome Patterns and 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 (

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 Province of New Brunswick Farmer and Mariner and Mary Jane McLean his wife and all others whom of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the sixth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred an i eighty McLean of Hardwicke in the County of Northumber land and Province of New Brunswick Farmer and Mariner and Mary Jane McLean his wife of the one part; and Margaret Vondy of Chatham in the County and Province aforesaid Spinster (now deceased) of the other part; which Mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland on the seventh day of February A. D. 1889, in volume 66 of the County Records pages 367, 368, 369 and 370 and is numbered 339 in said Volume:—

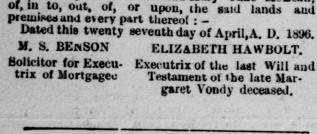
There will be in pursuance of the county Records pages 367, 368, 369 and 370 and is numbered 339 in said Volume:—

There will be in pursuance of the said power Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof of Principal and Interest, be sold at Public Auction on Friday, the thirty first day of July next, in front of the Post Office in the town of Chatham in the County and Province aforesaid, at twelve o'c ock noon, the lands and premises in the said Indenture of Mortgage mentioned and described as follows:— "Al; that lot of land situate on Eel River in th "Said Parish of Hardwicke granted to one, John S.
"Merchant containing one hundred acres more or "Merchant containing one hundred acres more or "less, and is known and distinguished in the grant "thereof as lot number cleven in Eel River Settle-"ment, and is bounded as follows to wit; Begin-"ning at a stake standing on the eastern bank or "shore of Eel River, at the south west angle of lot by the Magnet south eighty five degrees and thirty "degrees west twenty chains, thence north eighty "five degrees and thirty minutes west fifty one "chains to a pine tree standing on the eastern bank or shore of Eel River aforesaid, and thence along the same following the various courses thereof

"down stream in a Northerly direction to the place of beginning, and on which the said John S
"Merchant lately resided: "Also all the right, title, interest, property, "possession, claim and demand whatsoever of what nature or kind soever of the said Christopher C "nature 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 Eal
"River Settlement aforesaid and known and dis"tinguished as lot number ten on the easterly side of
"Eei River aforesaid, formerly occupied by Roderick
"Clancy, 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. "reference thereto will more fully appear.

"Also all that certain other lot or tract of land "situate lying and being in the Parish of Hardwicke "aforesaid, known as lot number eleven, and formerly owned and occupied by the late Alexander McLean, and bounded as follows, on the North by "lot number twelve, on the east by Bay du Vin
"Bay, on the south by lands presently owned and
"occupied 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

resently resides:—
Together with all and singular the buildings and privileges, hereditaments, and appurtances, to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining. Also the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof of the said Christopher C McLean and Mary Jane McLean, of in 10 control of the said christopher of, in to, out, of, or upon, the said lands and premises and every part thereof: Dated this twenty seventh day of April, A. D. 1896.





THE EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR 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 Large Prizes in all the Usual Departments. Special Attractions. Fireworks every itable evening, Band Music, afternoons and

evenings, Attractive Performances in the AMUSEMENT HALL, Varied Attractions on the PARADE GROUNDS. 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.

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM. N. B.. . . JULY 30, 1896. We want no St. John Globe local Poli-

tics for Northumberland. one humble follower and imitator in its attitude towards the local government-our own little Liberal Herald. It would be surprising if this were not so, for those who read both the Globe and Herald, have occasion to remark that there is always a simularity in their views which is, of course, not so much due to the affinity sail to always exist between great even if it were Hon. L. J. Tweedie." ates a number of gentlemen who he vice and we earnestly appeal suggests would be suitable candidates

it alights. It is to be observed that the Herald ently than because so many people is not fortunate in its candidates. tried the unusual experiment of running two in the late Dominion election, one of whom lost his deposit, while the other was worse beaten than before the Herald was established for the special purpose of helping him. It is, there-CARPET fore, an unfortunate thing and a very doubtfful compliment, as well as being an impertinence for that paper to couple with its own ever-ready, but never accepted candidate's name, those of a number of reputable gentlemen, some of whom we happen to know, have never entertained legislative aspirations. If it wants to run the gentleman referred to it ought to do so, fashion, instead of trying to float him by attaching the names of others

his to give it a fictitious value by placing it in good company. At the present time the friends the government, whether they Liberals or Conservatives, are not disposed to seek the advice of, or influenced by either the Herald or its staff candidate. It is, of course, posthe late Dominion election, cause some body to be nominated against the government candidate, Mr. Davidson. and lose his deposit, but there ough not to be much satisfaction for then in that. The level-headed electors the County desire to see the Government sustained, and they do not care much whether the candidate Liberal or a Conservative, so long as they are assured that he will assist in maintaining the influence of Northumberland County and the North Shore as it is at present, in the counsels of the administration and the House Assembly. As we understand there was a general desire in the Government party ranks here, when Mr. Robinson resigned, to have his seat. Mr. Tweedie, having charge of the Government's interest in the matter, sought the counsel of the Government's friends in that town, and Davidson. The Herald, being an enemy of the Government, just as the Globe has been, was not consulted. So long as it is an enemy it never will Its writers, being opponents of Government could not expect to consulted. It is as absurd for them to look for such a thing as it is to imagine that they have any authority to speak for the Government, or that him a joint in his political tail. any friend of the Government will be in the least influenced by them. Be cause the Herald calls itself Liberal it is absurd to suppose that th Liberals, -who are equally interested with the Conservatives on the Miramichi in sustaining the local adminispresent constituted—are going to be

tration against the Opposition as guided by its impracticable vaporings, simply because one of its writers wants to be a candidate. The interests in volved are too important to admit such minor issues being thought of The Government's friends, composed the strongest and most reputable elements of both parties, feel that they are abundantly able to carry their candidates to victory in either a bve or general election. They did so Mr. Tweedie's bye-election in 1890 and in the elections of 1892 and 1895, and, if the Government administers affairs of the Province in the future as well as it has done since Mr Tweedie entered it, neither the St John Globe nor its imitator, the Liberal Herald, will be able to successfully attack it because it does not

# More Permanent Work Needed.

issues of Dominion party politics.

resort to the doubtful policy of im-

porting into our local legislature and

the provincial administration the foreign

It will be well for the taxpayers of Chatham in even the near future, if passing obliquely through it, is exposed the gentlemen who are authorising the to the meteoric downpour for about five work that is being done just now on the streets would endeavor to get out of the rut of the one old method of sidewalk making and give us something more permanent than the 3-inch hemlock deal affairs they are having put down, especially when other and better meteors, which appear every year, have

at a mere fraction of the expense which those of the present new work will involve in only a few years. sidewalks are perhaps the best that we can have under present circumstances The St. John Globe has, at least, in a few places like that along by the Commercial Building on Water Street, where the foundations are not permanent or solid, but they should be avoided on all the streets where there is a sufficiently good bottom on which levelling off can be done, curbs timber or stone put down and more durable material, such as cinders properly mixed with earth and gravel laid. Such sidewalks will last for display of shooting stars from the conminds, as to the operation of the generations and need very little in the Heral i's scissors and the exercise of way of repairs. If we expend any its adaptive faculties. The Herald, large portion of the \$20,000 we are to however, is more reckless than the borrow in spreading a lot of these Globe, for it says it "will oppose any perishable deal sidewalks over the government led by a Conservative, Town, the result will be that within ten years we shall find them dilapidated Yet we have no doubt that the writer and in a worse condition than a of this declaration will personally pre- present, or be face to face with a very tend to be a supporter of both the considerable outlay-much larger than government and Mr. Tweedic, as he we now spend-for keeping them has done in the past. It is true that repair. Chatham is about to invest ander the name of, "Local," he nomin- a good deal of money in this serthe Town Council not to waste it in the present bye-election-headed, as they will surely do if they con of course, by the perrennial standard tinue as they appear to have begun candidate for treasurerships and every- Let the sidewalks be permanently PICKED UP AT SEA thing else—some of whom are solid made wherever possible, especially when it can be done without extra surprised at so modest an exhibition expense. There are cinders going into of inconsistency as that, for it is the the river from our many steamers rule in the political methods of the which can be had at very little cost, writer referred to, to go like the busy We have the best of quarrys in the bee, from flower to flower, wherever world almost at our doors, where curl honey is to be found, stinging where no stones can be had cheaply. Let us ge FANCY TABLE MOLASSES honey is yielded and humming a out of the costly and wasteful habit of different tune at every plant on which using the most perishable material for sidewalks, for no other reason appar-

Political Notes.

have deals to sell, and our street.

makers have never taken the trouble

to learn how sidewalks should be made

Sir Donald Smith reached Montrea from London via New York last Satur day. To a reporter Sir Donald said the report that he was to enter the Laurier Cabinet as Minister of Interior wa ridiculous. Sir Donald having seen Mr Laurier returns at once to his London headquarters, as High Commissioner.

It doesn't require much to make the Britain, was built, but not until after St. John Globe imagine that it is an influential paper. It started the absu d proposition the other day that the N. w Brunswick Government ought not to continue to exist, as at present constituted, because its leader, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, is Liberal-Conservative. The Chatham Herald fell in with the Globe's view of the matter, as it always does in almost forward as original. The Globe, however, quotes from the Herald under the heading, "The North Shore responds," The Globe's idea of the North Shore must be ridiculously inadequate, when it quotes the little squeak of the Herald as representing it in any appreciable degree.

The St. John Globe failed in its at tempt to encourage opposition to Hon. Surveyor-General Dunn when he offered for re-election in St. John. The pretence on which it endeavored to have its friends attack the Government was because its leader, Mr. Mitchell, is a Conservative. The editor of the Globe, who owes hi election in St. John to the fact that two Conservative candidates were in the fiel and thus divided the strength of that party, is now out in full war-paint against all Conservatives and any who associate with them in public matters. He belongs to the narrow-minded and intolerant class of politicians who are ever a menace to their party and would, if they could, have men at each other's throats simply because they have divergent views of great public questions. The editor of the Globe, for his own purposes, was glad to support a Government led by Hon. A. G. Blair and composed of both Liberals and Conservatives, and the well-known reason why he ceased to support it goes far at present in explanation of his attempt the outcome was the choice of Mr. to have Mr. Dunn opposed. Those who have watched the Globe's course attach very little weight to its present attitude towards Mr. Dunn and the Government of which he is a member, and it is to the credit of Dr. Stockton-the leader of the opposition—that he was neither led into the trap the Globe set for him in that matter, nor cajoled by that paper's more recent attempt to make him believe that Mr. Ellis loves him and would fain make

Paper Tiles.

Among the advantages claimed paper tiles, one of the latest products of the wood-pulp industry for roofing purposes, are their light weight, exceeding hardness, a non-conducting of heat and sound, and sufficient elasticity to meet ail the requirements. There is also freedom from the dampness usually experienced in the case of stone. The new material is pronounced superior in quality, appearance and price, and from an insurance standpoint seems to be regarded as safe and satisfactory. The Next November Meteor Showers.

Astronomers are already preparing for the next great shower of Leonids, or November meteors. These showers, which are among the most impressive phenomena exhibited by Nature to man, are due to the crossing of the earth's path of a stream of minute bodies - probably pebbles not exceeding an ounce or two in weight, and spaced a mile or two apart in the densest portion of the swarm-which complete a revolution in their orbit about 331 years. The meteors cross the earth's orbit at the point reached by our planet on the 12th or 13th of November, being next due at the place where the orbits intersect in November, 1899, or November, 1900. As the stream is in mensely long, the earth will probably pass through the dense part of it on both years, and may encounter scattered members of the group on one or two years preceding and following those named. The thickness of the stream seems to be

placed by the breech-loading steel gun. about 100,000 miles, but the earth hours. The meteors are traveling in the wake of Tempel's comet, which Leverrier thought was brought into our system in the year 126 of our era. That this stream is comparatively new is proven by the fact that it extends over not more than a tenth of its orbit, while the August for both the leaves and roots of plants. work can be done at no greater present | become quite evenly scattered over their

cost, while future repairs can be made entire orbit. Among other suggestions oxygen has been utilized by M. Moissan for studying the Leonids, Dr. Johnstone in a new method of preparing alloys. rissy did not use these words." And Sconey recommends attempts to photo- The process consists in throwing into a graph the swarm, both at the time when | bath of liquid aluminum a mixture of the the earth is passing through it and oxide to be reduced and of aluminum while it is still in outer space. The filings, and it has yielded alloys of swarm will be invisible to the eye, except aluminum with nickel, molybdenum, as the particles are burned in our atmost tangsten, uranium, and titanium. It is phere, but may impress a long-exposed believed that this method admits of sensitive plate. Data that may serve in general application, and will make possitracing a very remarkable past history ble the production of a number of new may be gained also by noting the time alloys with refractory metals. when the earth encounters the most ad-A certain regularity in the movement vanced of the meteors-possibly this year

of high and low pressure areas across the Un ted States, in periods of six and seven days, was pointed out in 1894 by H. Helm Clayton. The investigation has been since continued by a study observations at stations in the Arctic regions, the United States, Europe, Asia, Oceanica, South America, Mauritins and Australia. The results, it is believed, open up a promising field for predicting weather far ahead Thus far it is possible to say that in all parts of the world tarometric minima will be from ten to On the 20th of June Queen Victoria twenty per cent. more frequent on certain days than on certain other days, provided and before the close of 1896 she will the interval taken is sufficiently long. It have occupied the British throne longer is also possible to say that certain days than any other monarch in the annals will average colder than other days. Mr of the kingdom. She has been a good Clayton thinks even this information ruler-England never had a better-and would prove of value to certain industries, the progress of her people under her and has an abiding faith that it is only benign sway makes a wonderful story. the beginning of the science of weather A writer in the Edinburg Review has forecasting which is yet to come.

ells us, the seas have been pretty small portion is so well known as to be duty. covered with a network of triangles and world least known to us is Africa, not- very effectively deal with him. withstanding the explorations of this Yet this is what Mr. Tweedie would century. Next to Africa, Australia offers | have the Bishop of Chatham do : this is coast not having been fully explored do. until 1843, while it has not yet been traversed from east to west, although once crossed from north to south. Except in the extreme northern and southern parts, the two Americas have been explored, but the whole central region of South America is practically unmapped. Of total of about 20,000,000 square miles yet unexplored, Africa contains approximatey 6,500,000; Australia, 2,000,000; America, 2,000,000; Asia, 200,000: I lands, 400,000; Arctic regions, 3,600,

### A 50-Year-Older.

her reign was begun was any other line opened. In 1838 the first steamships cro-sed the Atlantic, bringing Carl, le's prophecy to naught, and showing that if it had been "proved by fluxionary calculus that steamers could never get a special Anniversary Number, with four across from the furthe t point of Ireland to the nearest of Newfoundland," the years later a steamer faced the monsoon on the Red Sea, to the discomfiture of a that such a feat was impossible. The this period, and is filled with interesting eighteen days of the "S rius" from Cork | illustrations. Among the subjects treated to New York have been shortened nearly to five. Steam, the telegraph, the cable, and Coast Defense, Railroads the telephone and other inventions have revolutionized commerce, and the volume of British trade-imports and exports has increased from £140,000,000 to £680,-000,000 yearly. The upper and middle classes have grown enormously in wealt's. but the farmer is a sufferer. The paupers Inventors (Portraits), Shipyards of th have accually decreased and the lot of United States, a large group of distin the poor is vastly improve l. They have guished inventors, reproduced from better houses, better food better clo has and better education; their hours of work are shorter and their oppostunities for recreation larger. Crime has also lessened, the franchise been extended and education brought within the reach of every child. In literature and art and statesmanship the Victorian era has not is being issued. All articles have been been barren: Wordsworth was succeeded contributed by specialists, and are by Tennyson; Macaday, Hallam, Grote wrote history ; Tanckeray, Bronte, Eliot and Dickens produced ficton; Darwin, Huxley and Spencer are names which tion price, \$3 per year, or for the special stand high in science; Millais and Watts | 10c. a copy. Munn & Co., Publishers, have not lowered art, while in state im in- New York. upheld the power and prestige of B itish

To the Editor of the Advance:

with those who have made the Victorian "Advance" Scientific Miscellany. Prof. Dewar says that liquid oxygen which has the consistency of jelly, may be drawn out of solid air, by means of a principal points at issue.

being has been photographed by X-rays in Berlin, a Wimshurst machine, costing only \$40, being used instead of an induc-Stone soles for shoes, said to be flexible and very durable, and to give a sure foot-

The complete skeleton of a human

ship Beaconsheld and Gladstone

government. Nevertheless, when

a famous age.

good Queen ends her extraordinary reign,

she will leave behind her no poets,

painters, authors or critics to compare

hold in slippery places, are a German idea. They are made by spreading a mixture of quartz sand and waterproof from house to house among Catholics, glue over the leather soles.

Investigation has lately demonstrated that coal may lose as much as 33.08 per cent, in weight from exposure to the weather, while the loss is made even more considerable by the deterioration in

Over 300 cases of sunstroke are reported to have occurred in Australia in January, the month of greatest heat. In its suggestions to the Colonial Government, the Medical Board point out that the excessive use of intoxicants is a chief predisposing cause, while the effect of alcoholic stimulants in treatment is likely to prove disastrous.

Since the Crimean war, the charges of powder in guns, according to Sir Benjamin Baker, have increased from 16 pounds to 900 pounds, the weights of projectiles from 68 pounds to 1800 pounds, and the energies developed from 1100 foot tons to 62,000 foot tons. The British Navy has been entirely re-armed since 1882, the Armstrong muzzle-loading wrought-iron coil gun having been re-

Calcium carbide is thought by a French experimenter, M. Chuard, to promise valuable service in agriculture. Small ortions placed in the earth near th roots of plants decomposed developing acetylene around the roots and producing at the same time chalk and a small amount of ammonia, all of which are beneficial to the soil. It is proposed also to use the substance as an insecticide

The powerful affinity of aluminum for to make it in the sense in which it is

000; Antarctic regions, 5,300 000.

The See tific American has reached the mature age of filty years. It is therefore with commendable pride that its editors and proprietors have prepared times the usual number of pages, to celebrate the occasion. This number contains reviews of the progress made in the last fifty years in the science and the arts, gives historical sketches of some the most notable inventions made during are; The Transatlantic Steamship, Naval Bridges, The Sawing Machine, Photography, The Phonograph, Telegraph Telephone, Iron and Steel, Physics and Chemistry, Progress of Printing, The Bicycle, Electric Engineering, Telescopes Ocean Telegraphy, Distinguished Living old steel engraving, is presented. The Anniversary Number is provided with a characteristic cover, and is printed in style fully up to the regular issues of the paper. It will doubtless be general? preserved for future reference. A very large edition of this interesting number great value as a work of reference. In size, this issue is equivalent to an ordin ary sized book of 442 pages. Subscrip-

R:v. Father Dixon on the Morrissy

After the lapse of four or five weeks the Hon. Mr. Tweedie has favored the public with certain "correspondence and solemn declarations" relative to my letter. That I may not fatigue your readers with anything too voluminous, I shall immediately and briefly consider the

MR. TWEEDIE VIOLATES THE RULE Mr. Tweedie's legal knowledge render his mode of defence quite inexcusable, He would have the public give judgment

on an exparte or one sided statement the facts in dispute. Hence he and h friends scour the County from one end the other, and succeed, by their peculiar methods in procuring three attidavits Had Mr. Morrissy and his friends gon-Mr. Tweedie, after five weeks, should have been more successful.

That from Mr. Thomas Holmes is, for instance, the merest rubbish, and should bring to Mr. Tweedie's cheek a blosh sname, -if he be capable of blushing. To any person possessed of a legal turn of mind, it means nothing. Mr. Holmes declares it as true that Mr.

Tweedie said that Mr. Holmes said that Mr. Morrissy said that Father Dixon brought out Mr. Morrissy, &c., &c. Mr. Holmes does not himself tell t what he (Holmes) did say. The other two make substantially, but more directly, similar declarations. This is but one the public to give judgment without a hearing. His facts he considers and calls incontrovertible. To his mind, Father Dixon's statements are refuted. Have they been refuted?

The solemn declarations to the contrary by men of the highest character, prove that they have not. A private letter sent me by Mr. John Reily, one of the declarants, shows what Mr. Tweedie's affidavits are worth and how such are procured. Mr. Reily's letter contains the following statements :-

"I have read the document published in the Chatham ADVANCE under the heading: "Rev. Father Dixon's statements refuted," which was signed by me at the request of the Hon. L. J. Tweedie. and which contains the following statement :- that "Father D:xon told him (Morrissy) to go ahead with the elections." In reference to this statement, I have this to say that I did not intend

naturally to be understood, as Mr. Moragain he says :- "I regret that the document was signed, as it appears; as it does not give the correct understanding of the language used, and it appears to have been intended to be used to your prejudice, -a purpose for which I never

"Ex uno disce omnes." "From one example learn all." Mr. Reily's affidavit on behalf of Mr. Tweedie, and Mr. Reily's letter to me, tell us what confidence can be placed in those "solemn declarations" procured by Mr. Tweedie.

MR. TWEEDIE'S LEGAL METHODS Let me ask Mr. Tweedie what would one of our civil judges do were similar affidavits made or brought before him in support of a legal application?

Mr. Tweedie is acquainted with the mode of procedure. If the judge entertains the motion, he will grant a summons (as the case may be) and order the ser vice, upon the opposite party, of the affidavits upon which the application is

The opposite pary comes before the court with his affidavits in reply : the arguments proceed on the affidavits, or on viva voce testimony, when having heard both sides, the judge pronounces

This mode of procedure is the application of the legal maxim : audi alteram partem, -- which in English is translated "hear the other side." This maxim is at At the present day, Mr. Logan Lobley the very foundation of all legal and equitable treatment of any subject. thoroughly explored, except in the polar Every individual possesses the natural regions. An immense extent of the land, right of being heard. He who pronounces however, is entirely unknown; an even judgment without demanding a comgreater area has been only imperfectly pliance with these conditions, proves explored; while only a comparatively himself recreant to, or forgetful of his

Were a judge of the land to conduct comp'etely mapped. After the Arctic himself in such fashion, the supreme civil and Antarcie regions, the part of the authority would very summarily and

the greatest field to the explorer, even its what both of them would have the public THE BISHOP JUDGES IN VIOLATION OF

ECCLESIASTICAL LAW. His Lordship the Bishop has, in violaion of canon, or ecclesiastical Law pr ounced judgment; and, with contemptu ous serenity, tells the public, through Mr. Tweedie, that he (the Bishop) "never had doubt concerning the allegations made. In his firs or circular letter, the Bishop expresses a doubt as to the correctness of

the allegations. "If the above account of it be correct" are the words of the Bishop. Whom are we to rely upon ? the Bishop writing on the 20th of June? or the Bishop writing on July the 18th? The maxim in caron or ecclesiastica

Law is "Audita utragua parte, Judica . e., having heard both sides judge" or a it is naively translated :- hear with both ears, and then judge."

Had the Bishop attended to this maxim ;-had he followed the acted as he has done. Were lodged against him, the Roman authorities before writing to the plaintiff; would end the original documents to the Bishor requesting an explanation, or, otherwise would appoint a commissioner duty it would be to call together parties, and have the whole affair thoroughly sifted.

Were the ecclesiastical rithout hearing both sides, to condemn the Bishop, what would he think? Yet the latter alternative the Bishop has adopted in the present junctu e. Mr I weedie smiling like an innocent babe, and with cherubic suavity, presents him self to the Bishop, tells of the damage to Catholic principles. The Bishop, forgetful of what Barke says,—that "the very name of politician has always connected with it the idea of treachery, cruelty, fraud and tyranny," rushes into print and censures the writer of these lines. The Bishop's judicial methods suggest a court like to which there is nothing "in the heavens above or the earth beneath."

Any assertions connecting me with Mr. Morrissy's candidature, or that of any one else, are absolutely incorrect. Mr. Morrissy enjoys the right and

privileges of cirizenship, and needs neither suffrage. In reply to the affidavits alleging that I sent him forward, Mr. Morrissy and others make equally solemn declaraations to the contrary. The public have an opportunity of judging.

The Bishop's circular letter dated June he 20th was unjust; the second leiter of July the 18th intensifies that injustice. Things have reached a pretty pas, when the Bishop of this diocese lends a ready ear to every petty politician; but treats priests whose lives are devoted to their congregation, as if they were incanable of telling the truth.

MR. TWEEDIE'S VISITE.

Mr. Tweedie attempts to minimize th nagnitude of his impertinence and his un blushing impudence in calling upon the Bishop, by claiming that he did it in broad day light. In his solemn declaration he confesses that his visits were made by day and by night; and, at one time, so late that the Bishop had retired, and was, consequenty, unable to see him. Sending him, as I did, under cover of the

da: kness when, as the poet says:-"Even lust and envy sleep." he received credit for some shamefacedness, hough unmerited. He disclaims this generous compliment. With this estimate of himself, those who know him, will not quarrel. Nicodemus, in the days of old. acted from praiseworthy motives. I ap logize for the dishonor offered to his mem ry

WAS THE CIRCULAR LETTER DISTRIBUTED ? The managers of this political campaign make extraordinary efforts to show that the Bishop's circular letter was not distributed among the electorate. connection, with his candidature, and he never

Why then did they so frequently go in side of the question. Mr. Tweedie asks search of it? Why was it written at all? It tells its own story. The Bishop says:-"I advise that the government and the government's candidate be sustained in this critical election." It was prepared on Saturday for the election to be held on the following Tuesday, but, as they say, was not shown around before Wednesday or Thursday. Perhaps the Bishop does not see the insulthus heaped upon himself and his letter. The campaign managers must be very innocent indeed when they talk thus:

they must credit the public with an extraordinary share of simplicity. Why then did Mr. John O'Brien, M.P.P. of Nelson take from the "World" office the

original document to be used at Nolson on Tuesday ? Why did Mr. Stewart of the "World" telegraph its contents to Mr. Hickson, Presi-

dent of the Conservative Association at Newcastle on polling day?

on that same Tuesday? Were there no other means except that of | in each 25c. box.



# DEADLY SPRING!

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

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

FOR SALE BY CLIFFORD HICKEY, CHATHAM, N. B.

printing by which the now celebrated circular could have been distributed? The politicians had better meditate upor these considerations and questions, and for awhile retire from the public gaze.

I think I have vindicated my position. therefore, withdraw from this discussion, and shall take no notice of any person, -no matter what his position, who comes along with garbled extracts, or ready-made affi-Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your

courtesy. I am &c. &c. P. W. DIXON. Newcastle, July 28, 1896.

SOLEMN DECLARATION OF JOHN D. BROWN.

I, John D. Brown of Amherst, in the County of agent, do solmnly declare and say as follows:

1. That I know John Morrissy of Newcastle, who was a candidate at the Dominion election held en 2. That on the 2nd day of June accompanied the said John Morrissy to the farm of John Reily at Douglassield, and then and there heard a conversation between the said John Morrissy

and the said John Reily. 3. That the said John Morrissy did not during the said conversation state, to the said John Reily that Father Dixon had waited on John Costigan asking him for a written guarantee that R. arther, that the said John Morrissy did not during the said conversation state, or say to the said John Reily that Father Dixon had told him (Morrissy) to go ahead with the elect 4. That the said John Morrissy was not at th farm of Michael Fitzpatrick in Napan on the 2nd day of June last.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientio usly believing the same to be true, and knowing is to be of the same force and effect as if made un der oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act. Taken and declared before me at Newcastle, in

the County of Nothumberland, this twenty-seventh day of July, A D. 1896 THOMAS W. BUTLER. SOLE AN DECLARATION OF GEORGE DRUMMOND. I, George Drummond of Protectionville, in the

declare and say as follows 1. That I know John Morrissy of Newcastle, who was a candidate at the Dominion Election held on the 23rd day of June last past.

2. That I accompanied the said John Morrissy for five days, while he was canvassing the County in the recent election campaign, and during that time I never heard the said John Morrissy use any clergyman's name in connection with his candidature, tell any person that any clergyman had brought him And I make this solemn declaration conscientions. ly believing the same to be true, and knowing it to be of the same force and effect as if made under

oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Taken and declared before me at Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, this twenty seventh day of July A.D. 1896.

A Commissioner for taking affidavits to be read SOLEMN DECLARATION OF JOHN MORRISSY.

I. John Morrissy of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, trader, do solemnly declare and 1. That I have read the "solemn declaration of the 13th before 12 o'clock, about 700 miles Lemuel J. Tweedie' published in the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE on the 23rd day of July instant, in reference to what one Thomas Holmes had told hin, Tweedle, during the recent election campaiga;

the said declaration contains the following state-"That Morrissy had told him that Father Dixon had. brought him out in this election because he was not | duty called them there. The man at the satisfied on account of Mr. Quigley not having been appointed judge": And 1 say emphatically that I never made the alleged statement to the said 2. That I have read the solemn declaration of one

said issue of the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, in which he John Reily alleged that on the day of the Mayor's election in Chatham, I told him that Father Dixon had waited on Hon. John Costigan, asking him for a written guarantee that R. F. Quigley would be appointed to the judgship, and that Father Dixon had told me to go ahead with the election, and I say emphatically that the said allegations are untrue. 3. That I have read the solemn declaration of Michael Fitzpatrick in which he alleges that I was at his farm in Napan on or about the second day of June last past, canvassing, and that I told him Father Dixon had brought me out and was support. ing me; and I say emphatically that I was not at the farm of Michael Fitzpatrick on the second day of June last past; and that I never on any occassion during my canvass, or otherwise, said to Michael Fitzpatrick that Father Dixon had brought me out in the election and was supporting me, or had waited on Costigan as aforesaid. 4 That I was a candidate at the last Dominion election held on the 23rd of June last past, but neither the Rey. Father Dixon nor any other clergy.

such candidate; and I never during my canvass or otherwise stated to any person whatsoever that Father Dixon or any other clergyman had brought me out or was supporting me.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and knowing it be of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act

this twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1896. THOMAS W. BUTLER. A commissioner to take affiliavits to be read in

I, John Doyle of Bartibogue, in the County

1 That I know John Morrissy of Newcastle in the County of Northumberland, who was a candidate at the Dominion Election held on the 23rd day of June, last past.

2 That, while the said John Morrissy vassing the Parishes of Blackville and Blissfield in the recent election campaign, I accompanied him for the space of two days, during which time I

stated to any of the many persons he canvassed in my presence, that Father Dixon or any other clergyman had brought him out or was supporting had better do, and it was decided that he 3 That I recollect having called on Thomas Holmes at his home in company with Mr. Morroissy during the time aforesaid, and I heard the con-Morrissy, and the said John Morrissy did not on that occasion tell the said Thomas Holmes "that

"Father Dixon had bought him out in this election because he was not satisfied on account of Mr. 'Quigley not having been appointed. Judge''
And I make this somemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and knowing it to be of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act 1893

the County of Northumberland, this twenth eight h some mishap had befallen the captain, and THOMAS W. BUTLER. A Commissioner to take affidavits to be read

# A Good Deal in a Few Words.

"I paid a Toronto specialist on catarrh a large sum of money but I got no benefit. I tried them all, but finally, almost in not know what to do, or how many of the despair, and assuredly without any faith, Why, or how were copies taken around I tried Chase's Catarrh Cure. It is all that to go up on deck, but a second thought it is recommended, which is saying a good struck him that the murderers might be Why, or how did they reach Tabusintac deal in a few words." Joel Rogers, clerk, waiting for him to come up and kill him, Division Court, Beeton. Improved blower so he retraced his footsteps and came up the forward companious ay. No sooner had

[Halifax Chronicle July 22.] Terrible Tragedy on the Sea

CAPTAIN AND HIS WIFE AND SECOND MATE MURDERED.

ARRIVAL OF THE VESSEL AT HALIFAX WITH THE CORPSES - STORY OF A PASSENGER-THE MATE SUSPECTED OF COMMITTING THE DEED-THE LATEST PARTICULARS.

Nothing caused more excitement in this c ty in recent years than the arrival yesterday morning of the American barquetine Herbert Fuller, with the bodies of the murdered captain, his wife and the second mate. The horrible tragedy was the general theme of conversation. Hundreds of people visited the wharves to take a look at the handsome barquetine which was anchored in the stream with the American flag at half mast. The crowd of people that gathered about the police station where the crew

in the afternoon there were over 1,000 persons on Duke Street, watching the entrance to the police station, expecting no doubt that the crew would be removed to the county jail. The bodies of the murdered people were taken to Snow's establishment on Argyle

was confined was enormous. At one time

street, and men, women and children crowded around in order to take a look at the mutilated corpses. Information concerning the tragedy, as far as the people on the street were concerned, was rather hazy, and when the evening papers appeared they were quickly gobbled

Here and there could be seen groups men listening with breathless attention as some one read from the paper the account of the tragedy. Outside the police station everything was commotion and excitement. Inside everything was quiet and the officers were attending to their duties as if nothing unusual had happened. The members of the crew were placed in cells, while Mr. Monck, the

passenger was placed in the chiet's room, which was in charge of an officer. Each man was placed in a separate cell, in order, no doubt, to guard against communication The Herbert Fuller sailed from Boston July 8, bound for Buenos Ayres with a cargo of lumber. Capt. Charles Nash, a part owner of the vessel, was in charge. He was accompanied by his wife. Lester

Monck, a Harvard student, was a passenger on board. The crew was made up of the following: Thos. Bram, mate, West Indies.

August W. Blendberg, second mate, Chas. Spencer, colored, steward. Oscar Andersen, scaman, Sweden.

Chas. Brown, seaman, Holland. Luke Wiessner, seaman, Sweden. H. J. Steer, New Jersey. Frank Loheece, seaman, France. The tragedy was enacted on the night of from Halifax. As will be seen by the report elsewhere the captain, his wife and second mate met their death in their own rooms in the cabin, a part of the ship not usnally visited by the crew except when

wheel and the officer in charge of the watch

are usually the only persons in that vicinity

at such an hour when nothing unusual is occurring on board ship. Mr. Monck, the passenger, was asleep when the affair took place. The captain was in the chart room in the after part of the cabin, lying on a cot in order to be within easy call. The chart room is on the starboard side. Next to the chart room on the starboard side is the room in which Mr. Monck slept and next to that again is the room occupied by the captain's wife. Mr. Monek heard a gurgling sound and got up and loaded his revolver. His door was locked at the time. He took his revolver and went into the captain's room and findng him on the floor in a pool of blood hastened to the wife's room in order to secure her assistance, not knowing at the time that the captain had been killed, but rather thinking he had falled from the cot and hurt himself. When he entered Mrs. Nash's room he found she had been brutally murdered and he then hastened to the second mate's room only to find he had met with the same fate. Then he started to go up the forward companion way and as he reached the deck the mate, who was standng near by threw a billet of wood at him. Monck then drew his revolver and said to the mate: "D.d you do this?" The mate then clung to him, protesting his innocence. Monek, who is the son of a prominent Boston broker, was on a voyage to South-America for his health, and from there he intended going to Liverpool, England. He had considerable money on him, and he expected to be away from home about 12 months. Before the vessel left Boston he had a conversation with the first mate Bram and he advised Monek not to go on the vessel, but gave no explanation as to why

it would be better for him to remain at

home. Monek said that Bram and Brown

were very intimate, and it struck him very

forcibly that there was some unknown

had better do, and it was decided that he should go. The first intimation he had on the night of the murder that there was any thing wrong was when he aroke he heard screaming, and after realizing that there was something wrong he got up and put his clothes on. Then he loaded his revolver and went out in the companion way. He did not see any person as he emerged from his room. Then he took a look in the chart room and saw the captain lying on the floor, and he also observed blood. He then thought that he then went forward to call the captain's wife to render assistance to her husband. On reaching the room a most horrible and sickening sight met his gaz, as he observed the body of the captain's wife horribly mutiliated. It then dawned upon bim what had happened to the captain and he hastily p occeded to the second mate's room only to find that he to had also been murdered. Monek now trembled with fear, as he did crew were implicated in the horrist, traghe placed his head above the deck than a