could get into it and when it was important

that Louis Riel should be got out of it.

Archbishop at that time was that the

Catholic schools should be maintained. He,

himself. was one of the Cabinet of Canada

who made that agreement, and it was kept

for twenty-one years. It it had been bro-

ken it was not by the Liberals of Canada,

but in 1890 when Greenway's bill came

before Sir John A. Maclonald -- the bill

which took away these rights -he should

have said, "No; this is a violation of the

compact I made with those people and I will

not consent to it!" He should, then and

Liberals but by the Conservatives, and

government that caused the trouble.

Government and was against taxing the

food, fael and clothing of the people. While

these necessaries had been enormously

taken out of the pockets of our people

what had Northumberland got in return

While he represented the county from 1867

to 1873 the railway was being built, light

what

since? Let Mr. Robinson remember that

we've not had it.

two wharves built and a bit of

enjoyed! What had it given to Peter

Mitchell? Nothing! Why? Because he

on all occssions, when he found the country

being injured by corruption and jobbery

recognized no party or leader. He felt that

free criticism was his dusy as a public man

in the interest of honesty-of the people

He refused a position in Sir John's Cabinet

in 1884 or 1885, when Thomas White was

In this election he had fought against the

influence and money of the Dominion

Government; against the influence, patron-

age and prestige of the local government,

with the Surveyor-General most active in

his efforts against him. The Surveyor-

General was a very able man and he would

not say that, from his stand point, he took

an unfair ceurse, but it was terrible odds to

be against a candidate. He also had the

powerful influence of Mr. Robinson's wealth

against him, while not a cent was spent on

penses. The want of money was a great

had conducted the election as Returning

The Local Legislature.

taken into it, because he did not want it.

say Mitchell is no good

We then

Peter Mitchell

has been

General Business.

Racked with Rheumatism Unable to Walk, owing to excruciating pain. After ten years' terrible torture, Cured by Scott's Sarsaparilla.

A. H. Christiansen, writing from the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, says: "I owe you more than I can ever pay. For ten years I suffered the tortures of the damned with rheumatism. Father had it before me, and I believe it is an hereditary disease. My knee joints would get inflamed and if I was out in any weather" I was sure to be laid up, which to a travelling man is a calamity. In a score of Canadian towns local doctors treated me, some giving relief, others none. I read that Sarsaparilla was a rheumatic cure, and I asked a druggist for "a bottle of the best Sarsaparilla on the market." He gave me Scott's, remarking that it was an improvement on all others, and that he could honestly recommend it. I have taken four bottles, and am as free from pain as a man can hope to be. I was out in a rainstorm two days ago and never felt a twinge. As I said before, to Scott's Sarsaparilla I owe

more than I can ever repay."

The best remedy for rheumatism, sciatica, and neuralgic pains—all arising from the presence of poison in the blood—is Scott's Sarsaparilla, a modern concentrated medicine, prompt in its curative effects. Doses from one half to one teaspoonful. At \$1 per bottle of your druggist.

CLIFFORD HICKEY,

WORTH A CUINEA 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.

LADIES' WOOL, SEAL

CAPES

JUST OPENED in all lengths from 16 in. to 30

Ever offered in these goods. Will send on approval to any address per express.

CALL OR WRITE. MURDOCH.

THE HEADQUARTERS FOR DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES AND TOILET ARLICLES NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE. We have on hand now, as usual, a

LARGE & FRESH SUPPLY

of the different Mulsions, Linaments, Cough

Syrups, Tonics, Dyspepsia, Rheumatic, Kidney, Asthma and Catar rh Cures. ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF TOOTH BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS PERFUMES & SOAPS.

Our perfumes and soaps are the finest in town, and as we have a very large assortment of Soaps, we will offer them at special prices. We also call your attention to our Cigars, Tobaccos, Pives, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, etc.

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE E. LEE STREET, - - PROPRIETOR

**NEW STORE** WATER STREET.

YOUR FOR CROCERIES,

A NEW AND FRESH STOCK

JUST OPENED, WANTED.

5000 BUSHELS OATS,

E. A. STRANG. DEPOT.

SHORTS,

BRAN. CORNMEAL.

CRACKED FEED,

HAY AND OATS. Water St., Chatham,

STRANG. Z. TINGLEY,

HAIRDRESSER, ETC., SHAVING PARLOR the same privilege was refused to them

Water Street, -Chatham.

He will also keep a first-class stock of Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Smokers' Goods generally

Miramichi Advance - FEBRUARY 13, 1896.

Majority for Adams, 473.

NORTHUMBERLAND BYE-ELEC-Thursday last was polling day, the weather being all that could be desired and the interest well sustained. It was evident, a few days after the it was found that Mr. Robinson had campaign opened, that although the majority of 453 votes, the official figures umbering interest of the County was not as united as it was in 1891 against Mr. Mitchell, yet the election of Mr. Robinson was assured. The large hand side of the table for comparison by number of Liberals who were disaffec. those who may be interested. ted five years ago over Mr. Mitchell's continuing to press himself upon that

continued to stand aloof and quietly As soon as Returning Officer Shirreff Liberal-Conservative had announced the result of the voting candidate. No other course was to be and declared Mr. Robinson elected there expected, and it was the logical out-

No practical elector could be made to over, MR. ROBINSON, M. P., understand how the Liberals could say, on the one hand, that the revenue of judges' platform. He said the country must remain about as it has been for the last four or five years, and be raised mainly from customs and excise duties, and, yet, on the other, declare their policy was one of free trade. There was a manifest inconsistency gratitude to the people for the honor also in the declaration of leading done him, and he was more than deter-Liberals-Mr. Mitchell stating the fact in unequivocal language—that a wrong had been done to the Manitoba Catholics, by depriving them of the schools which were guaranteed to them by the constitution, while, at the same time, Legislature which had given him fair said in St. John that he regretted the they opposed remedial legislation, on judgment in public matters. He begged personal loss to Peter Mitchell in this fight, the pretext that a commission was to assure the people of Northumberland a though he was pleased with the result. needed to further enquire into the that he would not be an idle representamatter before providing a remedy. I tive. For the first time in the history of Mitchell he would not be what he is to-day. There was, too, a feeling for which the County it had three representatives there was solid foundation that Mr. Mitchell and a number of his former ory followers had forced him upon the Liberals as their candidate. It was remembered that he toured the County press and speakers who stood by him in last summer, announcing himself as a the campaign, and was particularly gratecandidate in the next Dominion elec- ful to the working men and voters tion, come when it might, and that he no matter who else might be put in the field. The want of backbone displayed by the Liberals in their incapability of resisting the importunities of Mr. do his part and work for them and Mitchell and his satellites, and the surrender of the whole of their remaining forces to him, disclosed a moral weakness which widened the breach of that party's hands when he went to 1891, so that the nondescript party was practically beaten before polling

It is idle for the vanquished side to placed. [applause.] attribute their defeat to rum and HON. PETER MITCHELL money, to claim, as they have done, and as Mr. Mitchell did on declaration day, that all the leading interests of the County were arrayed against them and their candidate. It is a well known fact that two out of every three of the intoxicated loafers who were filled with election whiskey on the streets of distribution of public funds. He hoped he Chatham and Newcastle were shouting "hurrah for Mitchell," and it is a poor compliment to leading and influential men such as Messrs, Burchill, Hon. Allan Ritchie, the W. S. Loggie Com- Mr. Robinson's success and his own defeat. pany and other prominent business He preferred to wait until opportunity concerns, to ignore their active and effective work in Mr. Mitchell's behalf. As for money also, it is sheer hypocrisy for Mr. Mitchell's friends to pretend they wanted a younger man. They said Hon. Mr. Mitchell, was tendered to and that they did not use cash quite freely. 'Peter Mitchell is too old; he's played out; acknowledged by Mr. Shirreff, and the pro-If they desire it they can be told of the he has lost his grip." He must say that such nearly two thousand dollars advanced and which they feared would not be repaid, but has since been made all right, as we are informed, and we can only hope that they came more honorably out of their obligations, in this

respect, than they did in 1891. For Mr. Robinson and his friends it can be said that they conducted a clean and honorable campaign. They were always anxions to afford their opponents opportunity to discuss the issues involved, at their meetings, while time and again; and they treated Mr. Mitchell and his friends, both in their presence and absence, with a courtesy, which we regret to say was not always the Catholic party's rights were in that reciprocated although better deserved Province. He had stated what took place at their hands.

declared his intention to be a candidate,

Monday last was declaration day. A

Majority for Robinson, 453. snowstorm accompanied by a gale, which began on Sunday night, was hardly over and travel was very difficult, so much so that few from outlying places, besides those whose duty it was to be present. were in the Court House at Newcastle, when the Returning Officer, John Shirreff, Esq., reopened his court for the declaration proceedings. When the returns from the different polls were entered up Nova Scotia, building such useless works being as recorded in this column under the heading 1896, the returns for 1891, when Messrs. Adams and Mitchell were the candidates, being placed in the left

It will be observed that we give the totals of votes in the County as well as by party, and the adoption of the fad of polling districts and parishes, the heavier Unrestricted Reciprocity as a platform, faced figures representing the latter.

was applause, which ended by three come of an unimproved situation, so rousing cheers for the successful candi-The formal proceedings being far as the Liberal party was concerned. date.

briefly addressed the electors from the sheriff, by the official returns, had made declaration that he had been selected to represent this County during the present session of Parliament. He could not find words in which to fully express his mined that thathonor should be preserved and sustained. While he might be somewhat new to parliamentary life at Ottawa, yet, in a certain way, he felt qualified for it, as he had had experience at the the confederation of the Provinces could not County Council and in the Provincial at Ottawa, and if they worked together they must secure for it the general benefits by which its interests would be advanced and its prosperity promoted by a baptism of unity. He thanked the generally by whom he had achieved the victory of which they were all so proud. He realised that they had placed him, as a young man, in a proud position and one of great responsibility. They had done much for him and it was now for him to promote their interests in every possible way. He thanked them in behalf of the Liberal Conservative party, also, and felt that he would receive fair treatment at Ottawa, so that when he came back, in a month or two, the people would know

that their confidence had not been mis-

was received with general applause from his side, save in necessary, legitimate expolitical opponents as well as friends as he went forward to the place just vacated by drawback to him and he was beaten largely Mr. Robinson, to speak. He said he had through cash and whiskey, as well as some listened with pleasure to the remarks of the other improper influences. He thanked his successful candidate and to his promise that supporters and also opponents who had he would get for the County what it had not fought him fairly. Those who opposed him got for a long time-fair treatment in the Ottawa he would find it different from his anticipations. He (Mr. M.) did not think thanked the sheriff for the farness with it necessary to refer to the many unfair which he conducted the election. [applause.] canvasses and influences which had led to again presented itself, for he had said before the election that, whatever might be the efficiency and importialty with which he result on this occasion, he would again be a candidate if the party so desired. No doubt Officer, which being heartily seconded by appeared, by the result of this election, to be the opinion of the county, but he did not so accept it, for there were influences against him which would have operated more adversely against even a younger candidate. He did not refer to these, but would let bygones be bygones and would only say that should the party select a younger, more vigorous or more intelligent man for the next contest, it would be his disposition to give to them the same support

in 1869 when Archbishop Tache came down

to Ottawa from that country at a time when

The local Legislature is to mee Fredericton at three o'clock to-day. is understood that Mr. Burchill again be made Speaker. The address in reply to the Lt.-Governor's Speech will be moved by Mr. Fowler of Kings and seconded by Mr. Smith of Carwhich they had so generously given to him Mr. Robinson had thanked them in behalf of the Liberal-Conservative party, parliament. The bye-elections had been very much in favor of the men who took Powell, which is adjoining that of Mr. their stand against the government and its policy on the Manitoba school question. Stockton. It is also understood that

which it is thought will come off in One of the conditions agreed to with the June.

> Election Echoes. Mr. Mitchell made the longest declaration day speech on Monday ever

heard in Newcastle court house. The general impression was that it was his political valediction to Northumberdisavowed any intention of referring to

there, have set his foot upon it, but he consented to it, thus taking away the rights of did so with the air of self denial which the Catholics, and hence the present trouble usually observable in those who Now, the Liberal-Conservative Government "know it all" but won't give it away. proposes to do, by means of their remedial bill, what Sir John neglected doing, and Green-It is said that it was the advice of the way says he will not allow that bill to be gentlemen who helped him into his enforced. When it is attempted to enforce late awkward situation to crystalize it there will be bloodshed. Laurier's plan all the slanders they invented and put is the better one and it is calculated to in circulation in so many households prevent bloodshed. Therefore, he (Mr. M. was in favor of it. "I say a breach of that in the County during and even after compact has been committed, not by the the campaign, and have him proclaim them as a revengeful farewell, but he should be remedied in a reasonable and remembered the neat way in which his peaceful way, having in view the changed election inaccuracies had been given condition of the country. Mr. Robinson to the moles and bats by his opponents, hasn't given you any information as to what he intends to do in reference to this and, on his telling his advisers that the matter, save that he will vote for the gov people had advanced in intelligence at e nment. He's going to support the a much greater pace than he realised during his absence from the County, Misrepresentation and lies had heen circulat and that they had better move in the ed about his position on this matter. If he had been returned he would have seen that same direction, they told him he might remain identified with them. the Catholics got their rights, but no more. say only what he pleased. They stipu-He would have given his best efforts to lated, however, that he should say secure the rights given to them in 1869 and something to let them down as easily violated with Sir John A. Macdonald's as possible. So, when Mr. Mitchell With regard to the revenue and National | began his speech on Thursday he re-Policy they all knew he disagreed with the minded his hearers of the finale of the

How strange or odd soe'er I bear myself taxed and hundreds of thousands of dollars That you, at such times seeing me, never shall With arms encumber'd thus, or thus head shake, Or by pronouncing of some doubtful phrase, "Well, we know;"-or, "we could an Or, "If we list to speak;" Or such ambiguous giving out, to note That you know aught, et Mr. Mitchell had doubtless rehearsed

this passage with himself and hence his

Ghost scene in Hamlet, where the Dane

while the people of this county are being say a good deal "if he list to speak," taxed enormously on the necessaries of the but his instructions from the gentlemen people, it gets only a trifle in return. The who wanted to be let down easily got money is squandered in the Northwest; in the better of him and hence his tearful lamentations over the great inas the Chignecto Railway; in Outario, in Georgian Bay and other extravagances and, fluences of two governments, of the now, we are to have an annual subsidy of Surveyor-General, of the basiness men \$750,000 for establishing a fast line of the County, the money of Mr steamers. He would ask the people of this Robinson, and the rum of which h county what benefit they were going to get always had so holy a horror. He forfrom these schemes? They've had only got to mention the big lumber and railway below Chatham subsidised. Mr. Robinson tishing concerns, the managers of our says he'll remedy all that. It is true that two pulp mills who fought for him he is a successful man, but he'll find that the use his triends made of the St while Peter Mitchell was able to obtain the John Globe's alleged pastoral of Bishop country's rights he will fail-and yet they Cameron, the rum that such Scott Act champions as his upper Nelson poll The general elections may come on in a few months and it may be that they will worker took there only to have wrested from him, the slanders circulated days before the election concerning his ness to serve his friends. He was not discouraged by this defeat. The party had in opponent, etc. But, for one who proit-he was proud to say-several young men fessed to be willing to take his defeat "like a little man," he entirely failed who might creditably represent it and carry its flag to victory, but if none of these in a manner only excelled by his extraordinary assurance in complaining of how little he had received as hi reward for being the author of Confederation, for making Sir John Macdon ald premier, Sir Charles Tupper all h services to the country. The carrying of is to-day, raising Sir Leonard Tilley from obscurity, building the Inter-Macdonald, but to Peter Mitched. Those colonial, etc., etc. All this is in keeping with his usual stock of boast statements and alleged denial in never wanting any thing for himself, but always sacrificing his interests on the altar of his country. Such a patriot ought to b He might well say that, as but for Peter happy both here and hereafter, but as it is supposed that the hereafter will b Peter Mitchell's influence and energy carried a great separator of the wheat from the Confederation. It gave Sir John A. Macdonald the Premiership of Canada, it gave chaff, we hope Mr. Mitchell will live Sir Leonard Tilley the constant enjoyment for many, many years, so that he of office until a very recent period and to have the longest possible enjoyment Sir Charles Tupper what he has so long

his present romantic condition of mine appears to have blunted his sense moral responsibility, as was proved durng the late campaign by the exposures made of his connection with the alleged Robinson-Star interview and of his mi statements in reference to his efforts to obtain the governorship, etc. Some of hi more lenient friends excused these mis statements. when their true character was exposed, on the ground that Mr Mitchell was running an election and "all was fair in love and war,"-a departure from the true standards which no honest person would either advocate or practice On declaration day, however, there was not even this questionable excuse for Mr. Mitchell's indulgence of his usual practice of misrepresentation, but he resorted to it, apparently from sheer force of habit. He said :- "Mr Robinson has promised that he will get for the Count what has been denied to it for ; long time-fair treatment in the distribution of public funds." Mr. Robinson did not say that although it would be no harm had he done so, yet Mr. Mitchell did not hesitate to make the misstatement before the audience who had only a few minutes before heard every word that gentleman uttered and therefor knew Mr. Mitchell was not telling the truth. do and say certain things and flatly deny to calcium carbide, sodium and o her them, and to attribute statements to other | products of the electric furnace, and the

The Meanest Trick Yet.

One of the canards of the late election in Cape Bretor, in which Sr Charles Tupper was the Government candidate. was an alleged pastoral of Bishop Cameron which was circulated by the enemies of the Bishop and opponents of Sir Charles. Amongst other things it applied the term "hell-inspired hypocrites" to Catholics who would not vote for the Government candidate. This, being published in the Halifax Chronicle, the St. John Globe and other Liberal papers as an extract leton. It is said that Mr. Pitts, M. from the alleged pastoral, did much harm P. P. is to share the honors of the not only to Sir Charles in the Cape but this election did not count for much leadership of the Opposition with Mr. Breton election, but also to Mr. Robinson Stockton and, to that end, will leave his in Northumberland, for Mr. Mitchell's old seat and take that vacated by Mr. | canvassers used it wherever they thought it would awaken the prejudices it was invented to create, and Hon. Mr. He had already stated his opinion of what no writ for filling the Northumberland Masonic Hall, Chatham, on the evening Emmerson made much use of it in vacancy, caused by Mr. Robinson's before polling day. We acquit him, howresignation, willbe issued at present, ever, of any complicity in the invention but that that election will be deterred of the wicked slander. It did its work,

were over, the fraud was exposed by the following, from the Antigonish Casket, published in Bishop Cameron's diocese

Respecting a "pastoral letter" alleged by

a despatch in the Halifax Chronicle of Tuesday to have been issued by his Lordship Bishop Cameron to the priests of the county of Cape Breton, we are authorized by his lordship to say that no such pastoral etter or circular was ever sent. The statement of the Chronicle's correspondent to the contrary is false. What he c.lis a pasteral letter is a garbled extract from a private letter, marked as sucn. Referring to a leading article in the same issue of the Mr. Mitchell, in his opening remarks, Chronic'e his Lordship further says that the action of the clergy of the county in advising their people from the pulpit to support the reasons for his defeat, although he | the candidate who was for granting rehef to their oppressed co-relig onists of Manitoba, while meeting with his lordship's approval, was not taken as any command or request from him. It is a relevant fact in coanec tion with the insinuation contained in the article mentioned, that from the time of their meeting in London last spring to the day of the election in Cape Breton, no communication, direct or indirect, passed between his lordship and Sir Charles lapper, except the latter's simple request by telegram to meet him as an old and esteemed friend at the railway station of

his way from the county yesterday. No honest man or party can afford resort to the tactics of the originators of such a miserable conspiracy as this bogus Mr. Foster on the Finencial, Commer-"pastoral" or hope to make any perman ent gain by means of it. The people are growing too intelligent not to resent such impositions and those of them who fail to do so are hardly worthy of respect. the Liberal party does not repudiate and condemn the trick played in their behalf self respecting men will hardly care to

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany

OIL INFLUENCES-ENERGY OF MODERN ARTILLERY-PROGRESS IN STEAMSHIP ECONOMY-A LONG-LOST COAL MINE-WASTE FUEL IN ELECTRO CHEMISTRY.

The carbonic acid in the atmosphere of Edinburgh has been determined daily for hree years by Dr. C. Hunter Stewart, of the Public Health Laboratory. In 1893, table and an opportunity had to examine its empire there. One hundred million bushels the proportion was 3.96 parts in 10 000; in 1894, 3.72; in 1895, 3.45. The amount of carbonic acid in the air depends largely upon the character of the ground and comparatively I title is yielded by a elay soil, like that of Edinburg. Another influence of soil is noted in cases of summer diarrhoes, the mortality being assurance to his hearers that he might much less on clay than on sandy soil.

It is calculated that a modern gun. throwing a 2200 pound projectile with an initial velocity of 1970 feet per second, develops 24 000,000 horse-power. This, however, is for less than 1-100 second at each discharge, and, as the gun is ruined by 100 shots, the total period of active work of this terrible engine of destruction

These estimates of the work obtain ed from 1 pound of coal at different epochs of steamship evolution are supolied by an address of Mr. A. J. Mc-Ginnis as Pres dent of the Liverpool Engineering Society: In 1840, this consumption of fuel on an ocean steamer propelled a displacement weight of 0.578 ton 8 knots, or an actual earning weight of 0.057 ton, the hull representing 40 per cent, and the machinery and fuel 50 per cent of the displacement. In 1850, with iron vessels and the screw propeller. displacement weight of 0.6 ton was propelled 9 knots, but the earning weight was increased to 27 per cent, or 0.16 ton. the surface condenser, a displacement weight of 0.82 ton was propelled 10 knot. and the earning weight was 33 per cent. or 0.27 ton. In 1870, the compound engine so reduced the fuel carried that led 10 knots, the earning weight being 50 percent or 0.9 ton. In 1880 when passenger and cargo steamers had separated, the record of the purely cargo steamer was 2.1 displacement tons propelled I0 knots. the net earning weight being 50 per cenor 1.05 tons. In 1890, when steel hulls and triple expansion engines had be come universal, the work on the cargo poat was 3.33 displacement tons, propel led 10 knots, and the earning weight had isen to 58 per cent, or 1.93 tons. In 1895 there were two classes of cargo boats. displacement tons, propelled 81 knows. or 2 tons; on the huge cargo vessels the North Atlantic, 3.14 tons propelled 12 knots, earning weight 55 per cent, The condition of Mr. Mitchell's mind 17 tons. The express passenger steamers show more clearly the penal v peed. On these the earning weight propelled for each pound of coal per hour vas reduced from 0.16 ton in 1881 t 0 09 ton in 1895; hile the increase speed from 19 to 211 knots was obtained only by raising the daily coal consumption from 300 to 500 tons.

Twenty-five years ago the famou Tillery seam of coal in South Wales suddenly came to an end against a great fullt, or dislocation of the strata. All efforts of miners and experts failed to follow it further until a few days ago when the lost end of the seam-consisting of 41 feet of coal in three layers -- was discovered, and the mine will again b

A large electrical company of Berlin has set an example in the use of wastcoal that England and the United States may follow with profit. Near Bute field, in the Elbe district, are immense surface denosits of b tuminous coal, which is too poor in quality to pay for tranportation, vet on the spot is the cheapest fuel in Germany. A year ago an electro-chemi cal factory was established at this place. The chief manufactures are chlorine and | 522, caustic potash, attention being also given people which they do not make used to cheap fuel has proven so advantageous be considered dishonorable. According that the plant is being enlarged from a to Mr. Mitchell's code, however, it is capacity of 2000 horse-power to 3000.

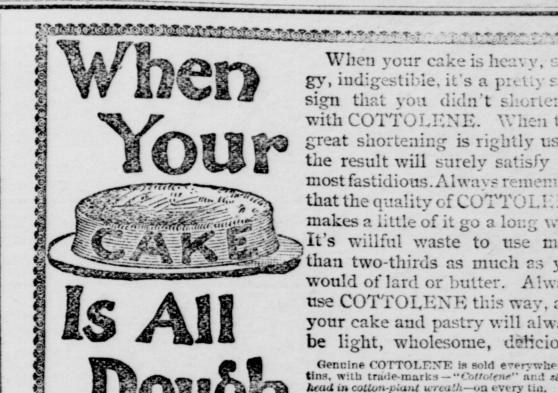
Wore Greased Gloves Seven Years.

John Siron, mason, Aultsville, Ont., ha Salt Rheum so severe that for seven years ne wore greased gloves. He writes: "I used a quarter of a box of Chase's Ointment. It cured me. No trace of Salt Rheum now Chase's Ointment cures every irritant disease of the skin, allays itching instantly, and is a sterling remedy for piles. Avoid imitations. 60c. per box.

CAN USE THEM

Directions Are Simple.

COME ladies think that it is a difficult In conclusion Mr. Foster took up the date the seventeenth day of November A D., 1876 mond Dyes are used, it takes but little possible, and I believe it is Canada had no way opened up by which she until after the Dominion elections, nevertheless, and then, when the elections means success and lovely colors.



When your cake is heavy, soggy, indigestible, it's a pretty sure sign that you didn't shorten it with COTTOLENE. When this great shortening is rightly used, the result will surely satisfy the most fastidious. Always remember that the quality of COTTOLENE makes a little of it go a long way. It's willful waste to use more than two-thirds as much as you would of lard or butter. Always use COTTOLENE this way, and your cake and pastry will always be light, wholesome, deficious. Genuine COTTOLENE is sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks - "Cottolene" and steer's

THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.

\$\dagger \dagger \dagg

Wellington & Ann Sts., Mentreal.

BUDGET SPEECH.

cial and Industrial Condition of Canada.

and with every indication that the session will not be an unusually long one. Of provisions it would be unwise to indulge in much prophecy as to the length of the is not likely that the bill will prove the bone of contention which has been expected. The bill has not yet been introduced in the House and will not be until Sir Charles Tupper's return after his election in Cape Breton, but the sub-committee to which its drafting was referred is understood to have accomplished its labors satisfactorily and the bill as submitted to council is said to be so mild, moderate and just in its provisions that all fair-minded and reasonable men who believe that the minority have some rights which should be recognized, will be able unite on it. Of course the extremists or that will be rather in its favor and evidence that it is just and reasonable and neither gives too much nor takes too little. THE BUDGET.

The Budget speech was delivered by Hon-Mr. Foster on Friday afternoon. After dealing with the figures for last year, and commenting on the reduction of taxation as shown by the reduction of the total duties paid, Mr. Foster took up the statement for the current year, and estimated that the revenue would amount to \$37,000. 000, and the expenditure to about the same smount. He did not expect that there would be very much either of a surplus or deficit, but admitted that it was much more tiscal year had five months more to rue in his part and did the "cry baby" act In 1860, with higher boiler pressure and feature of this portion of his speech was its hopeful and confident tone. He spoke with ment of business and the clear indications that the period of depression which had been felt the oughout the civilized world for three years past, but less in Canada than elsewhere, was passing away, and that material betterment in business may be expected in the near future.

THE VOTE FOR THE MILITIA.

In touching on the increased vote for the Militia, Mr. Foster received a hearty cheer from the military men in the House when he said that the whole force would be drill ed this year, and every year in future, and that a special vote on capital account be asked for the armament of the force. This, Mr. Foster seemed to indicate, would be something more than merely buy ing rifles, and the fact that he said the vote would be for a considerable sum, gives color to a rumor which has been current for some several millions of dollars, and will cover not only the cost of rifles and field but also fortifications, so that the frontier may be placed in a much more efficient state of defence than it is at present. Mr. Foster's remarks on the question of defence were manly and patriotic, without having in them the least touch of "jingoism," or containing a word which could be taken as offensive by our very susceptible neighbors to the south of us. He said there was not the slightest feeling of hostility, but it must be remembered that we had received a noble heritage, which was worth defending, and Parliament would not be doing its duty if it did not place in the hands of citizens the means of defence.

DEFENDING THE N. P.

Mr. Foster then made an elaborate defence of the National Policy, showing how it had stimulated manufacturing industries and developed the home market of the Canadian farmer. At the same time it had benefited our export of manufactured articles, which had increased 38 per cent. in five years. Mr. Foster devoted a considerable portion of his speech to a rebuttal of the oft-repeated assertion that Liberal-Conservative party was responsible for an increase of taxation, and showed that since 1883, taxation had been removed from tea, coffee, tio, bill stamps, newspapers, anthracite coal, molasses, raw sugar and other articles which, if allowed to remain, would have produced a revenue of \$46,903,enough to cover the increase of the debt. Dealing with the development trade, he pointed out how the policy of the Government, in subsidizing lines of steam communication, had increased the trade with the West Indies 112 per cent., and had raised the trade with China and Japan from three-quarters of a million to nearly three millions. He touched on the development of industrial life, as shown by the census, and said that, although it was the habit of the Opposition to sneer at the industrial part of the census, as incorrect. they were apt enough to quote other parts of the census and claim that they were correct. After a very able defeuce of the National Policy, he asked what earthly reason was there that a policy which had proved so successful should be changed He attacked the Unrestricted Reciprocity. Commercial Union and other fads, which the Liberal party had advocated during the sound policy of the Government to adopt

one of the Opposition fads. PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

matter to do their own dyeing. It question of preferential trade between certainly is when crude and imitation dyes Great Britain and her colonies. He said, are used; but when the long-tested Dia- "There is a line upon which I think it is more trouble to get a fast and beautiful that the statesmanship of this country, color than it would be to wash and rinse as well as of Great Britain and the goods. With imitation dyes your goods other colonies of the empire, should conare ruined; coloring with Diamond Dyes sider and ponder over carefully and well, and that is whether it is not possible for

statesmanship in the colonies and in Great Britain to bring about between the colonies and amongst themselves, and between the lonies and Great Britain, a line of action which will be conductive to the commercial interest of both, and which will have great power and strength. I read an article but a little time ago in the Nineteenth Century Review, in which the general question which is agitating many thoughtful minds at the present day was raised and discussed, as to whether the empire would be able to feed itself in the event of a war with Great Ostawa 3rd February .- In spite of the Britain, which would cut off its supplies Ministerial crieis at the opening of the from hostile nations. \* \* \* \* Feed session, and the long debate on the Address | itself! Why, sir, if statesmanship is not

in reply to the Speech from the Throne, the able practically to solve that question, close of the first month of the session finds | statesmanship must find it impossible to business pretty well advanced and every. | solve any of the great questions which from thing now seems to be working smoothly | time to time present themselves for solution. FEEDING THE EMPIRE. "The empire able to feed itself! Yes;

course, the real business of the session-the that article said 100,000,000 bushels of passing of a Remedial bill on the Manitoba | wheat were necessary to England other than School case - has not been touched yet, and | what the colonies afforded her at the present until the bill has been actually laid on the time, in order to feed the people of the of wheat! Why, fifty thousand Canadian wheat, and raising thirty bushels to the cre, would produce 150,000,000 bushels ef wheat for export to Great Britain. And what is fifty thousand farmers, cultivating five millions of acres, compared to the number of millions of acres of go d wheat land in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories which have not yet been scratched by the plow. Meats to the amount of one hundred and forty millions of pounds would have to be supplied by the colonies to make up for the deficiency already supplied and which England consumes. Why, cattle, and horses and pigs in illimitable quantity could be raised in this country, and as to butter and cheese, tifty thousand farmers owning fifty cows each, amounting to 2,500,000 cows, would supply butter and cheese enough to meet the surplus of what is required in Great Britain, and, with the vast lands of the Northwest, that is not an estimate which cannot be reached if means are taken by which it can be reached. [Continued on 3rd. page.]

When Should a Man Swear?

Man is not only a reasoning but a swearng animal. Sometimes his feelings are expressed audibly and at others they are so deep down in his nature that nothing less . than a volcano would thrust them to the surface. If man should swear at all, when should that time be? The church is silent on this important matter and the law gives no sanction to cuss words. Stovepipes are provocative of feeling, but c rns are far worse. Wives should see that their husband's corns are kept down. This may be done quite easily, painlessly, and whin absolute certainty by Putnam's Corn Extractor. Beware of fleshing-eating substiutes offered for Putnam's Corn Extractor.

NOTICE OE SALE.

To Isabella Traer of Chatham, in the County of widow of Leopold George Frederick Traer late o he following lands and premises namely: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate and bounded as follows, namely :- Commencing at formerly owned and occapied by John Brown Esq. erence theret will fully appear. Together with all

A D. 1890 duly assigned to the undersigned default having been made in the payment of the principal Dated this 4th day of January A. D 1896. ELIZABETH CAMPBELL MILLER McFARLANE

ick Traer and Isabella Traer his wife, of the one

mortgage was on the twelfth day of August

Mortgagee's Sale.

To George I Wilson formerly of Chatham, in itish Columbia, merchant and the heirs executors

nd administrators, of Margaret Ann Wilson formerly Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power pearing date the sixth day of February in the year rovince of New Brunswick, merchant and Margaret ecured by the said indenture of mortgage, default aving been made in payment the eof, be sold at s follows, namely :- All that piece of land situate foresaid and known as part of lot number thirty feet to the place of beginning and is part of the land sold and conveyed as aforesaid to the said Hugh Bain, by the said Robert McCalmont, Samue mas C. Allan and was conveyed to the salu Margaret Ann Balu, (now Margaret Ann Wilson) by John Brown, by indenture bearing as by reference thereto will more fully appear Together with ail and singular the buildings and vements thereon and the rights, members privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances, to the same belonging or in any wiss appertiting and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, of the said George I Wilson and the heirs of the said Margaret Ana Wilson, or, in to or upon the said lands and premises

and every part thereof. Dated the 30th, cay of December, A. D. 1895. MARY STOTHART. Executifs of at will and waten out of James

Stothart, de seased