General Business.

# A BOTTLE,

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

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

### NOTHING TOO GOOD FOR CHRISTMAS. WARMUNDE

BARGAINS SPECIAL ---IN---

IS OFFERING

WTCHES,

Silverware & Novelties,

during the holidays. All new goods. Give his We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all. C. WARMUNDE. EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKEB Pallen Corner, Chatham, N. B.

### NOTICE OF SALE.

To John B. Scott, Joseph Plamondon and Amadee Joseph Auger, all of Jacquet River in the parish of Durham, County of Restigouche and Province of New Brunswick all mill owners and all others whom sold at public auction, on the premises herein-after described at Jacquet River, aforesaid on Saturday, the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1896, at the hour of two c'clock in the afternoon the premises situate lying and being in the Parish of Durham, aforesaid and described as follows: Bounded on the south by the Queen's Highway, on the west by lands owned and occupied by Robert McMillan, on the north east by the Jacquet River, extending along the same two hundred and ninely seven yards, and on the east by lands occupied by Rebert Connacher, extending along the said last mentioned lands eighty three yards, said above described let of land, being that part lying north of the Queen's Highway, of a certain lot of land conveyed to William Winton from John McMillan and Mary his wife by deed bearing date the first of November, A. D. 1881 and duly recorded in ffice of the Registrar of deeds in and for the County of Restigouche, as number 2522 in Bool "3" pages 180 & 181 of said Records, and the titl to the said above described land and premises being afterwards vested in the said John B. Scot Joseph Plamondon and Amadee Joseph Auger, was afterwards transferred by the said last mentioned parties to William Winton and Isabella his wife, by indenture of mortgage bearing date the tent day of June, A. D. 1886 and registered in the offic of the said Registrar of Deeds, the nineteenth da of June A. D. 1886. as number 3234, on pages 71 711, 712, 713 and 714 in Book H of said Record which said indenture of mortgage was on the third day of November A. D: 1887, assigned to James G Ross of the City of Quebec in the Province of Quebe Together with all and singular the buildings and

The said above described land and premises with under and by virtue of a power of sale contained

FRANK ROSS. Sole Executor of estate of James G. Ross Assignee of Mortgagees.

## 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 who it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power 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 and eighty McLean of Hardwicke in the County of Northumb 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 nberland on the seventh day of February A. D. 1889, in volume 66 of the County Record pages 367, 368, 369 and 370 and is numbered 339 i said Volume:— Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the monie secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, defaul having been made in the payment thereof of Principal and Interest, be sold at Public Auction of Friday, the thirty first day of July next, in front of the Post Office in the town of Chathamin the County and Province aforesaid, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises in the said Indenture of Mortgage mentioned and described as follows:
"All that lot of land situate on Eel River in the 'said Parish of Hardwicke granted to one, John ferchant containing one hundred acres more "less, and is known and distinguished in the grant "thereof as lot number eleven 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 number ten in Eel River settlement, thence running by the Magnet south eighty five degrees and thirty

chains to a pine tree standing on the eastern bank "the same following the various courses thereof
down stream in a Northerly direction to the place "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. "McLean, of, in, to, or out of, all that certain piece "or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Eel "or parcel of land situate, lying and being in E
"River Settlement aforesaid and known and dis "River Settlement aforesaid and known and dis"tinguished as lot number ten on the easterly side of
"Eel 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.
"Also all that certain other lot or tract of land "Also all that certain other lot or tract of "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

presently resides:—
Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members privileges, hereditaments, and appartances, 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 to, out, of, or upon, the said lands and premises and every part thereof: Dated this twenty seventh day of April, A. D. 1896. ELIZABETH HAWBOLT. Solicitor for Execu- Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late Margaret Vondy deceased.



#### FOR SALE.

Those two commodious dwelling houses pleasantly situated on the west side of Cunard Street in the town of Chatham, now occupied by J. C. T. Arseneau and J. McCallum,

For terms and particulars apply to TWEEDIE & BENNETT

Chatham, 27th July, 1894.

## ACCIDENT

The only British Co. in Canada issuing

Accident Insurance at lowest rates. Protect life and your time by taking a policy in THE FRANCIS A. GILLISPIE.

FOR SALE.

Miramichi Advance.

A Decimated Party.

"The campaign has opened. The Liberal Association of Northumberland have, by a decisive vote declared that the Hon. Peter Mitchell is the choice of the party. It is the general opinion that he has a stronger personal following than any other man in the county."-[Liberal

Did anybody hear anything drop when the great party gave its "decisive vote?" Yes, the hope of success which the party has, all along, been cherishing of winning an election in this County. Of course, the biggest drop was when Mr. Burchill refused to be sacrificed and Mr. Morrissey, very properly, asked to be assured that there was a sufficient showing of representative electors behind the profferred nomination to justify its acceptance by him.

There was also another big dropthe dropping out, by the score, former influential adherents of the party who have, time and again assured the managers, as well as their friends out-CLOCKS, JEWELLRY, side, that they are tired of inviting defeat by running Mr. Mitchell. This dropping out is continuing from day to day, and it is chiefly in that respect that the campaign may be said to have opened for our local Grit friends. has been a big opening and many have out his electoral manifesto. It reads as passed through it and over into the follows :-Liberal camp of the Liberal-Conserva- To the Electors of Canada:

> The assertion that Mr. Mitchell has a stronger personal following than any other man in the County has the same of those gentlemen, the strongest man County, why did some of the managers, as well as hundreds of the party adherents, for more than two months since the bye-election, make such a of their satisfaction over the supposed fact that they were rid of him as a candidate, and had secured Mr.

Is it not true that Mr. Mitchell and his personal following have so contrived to dominate the party as to lead to the withdrawal of many of its best men from participation in its management? These Mitchell parasites have always taken more upon themselve than was good for the party's health. They have improvements thereon, standing and being and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or had their little secret meetings to decide what kind of medicine they would prepare for those whom they might call the said indenture of mortgage, default having been to convention, and who were brought made in the payment of the principal money and together simply to approve of arrangethemselves. That is why the party has no vital, living force and is gener-

ally discredited throughout the County. The dissatisfied gentlemen who are dropping out, very sensibly reason that even if there were a change of Government, the Liberals of Northumberland, would not, as a party, be benefitted They know that -elected or not whether the Grits came into power or not-Mr. Mitchell would be no good to them. He would give no personal attention to them, for his Montreal friends deceased) of the other part; which Mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of whatever parliamentary or government influence he might have, and the conventionists who were induced to come to Chatham last Wednesday to cast that "decisive vote" would not see even as much of him as they did from 1882 to 1887, or be consulted any more than they have generally been as to party matters, by the half dozen managers here, who seem to act as if the greatest calamity that could befall "the party" would be for it to have any other can-

didate or head than Mr. Mitchell. What a contrast there is, therefor between the Liberal party of Northum berland of to-day and the openly conducted organization of 1878, which drove Mr. Mitchell and so many of his and they were marshalled under Tory, the general business of the country. high tariff and protectionist banners! And is it any wonder that the candidacy of Mr. Mitchell is so heartily disapproved as to make it doubtfu whether he will even save his election deposit should he run against the Liberal-Conservative candidate. will probably be Mr. Robinson, defeat some two months ago.

#### The Civic Elections

There are some signs of activity in expected, Hon, J. B. Snowball has consented to allow himself to be placed in nomination for the office of Mayor, and it is to be hoped that he will be returned. He is admittedly the leading citizen of the town, and has always Dominion, and that something was found well established reputation for so applying system, order and method in his undertakings as to command the best esults-his fellow citizens have guarantee that he is the best man we have to place at the head of the new Council, and to take the lead in orga-

nizing the differento Town services. It appears that Dr. J. B. Benson will be in the field for the Mayoralty. After it was generally conceded that Mr Snowball would be returned, unopposed, Dr. Benson was induced to accept a THE LONDON GUARANTEE nomination while that gentleman was in England, and under circumstances he may feel that having promised to farm products alone has increased from run, he cannot now recede. He is one of our most estimable citizens and deservedly popular with all classes Guarantee Bonds and Accident Policies. The electors, however, ought, in making their choice of the person who is to be their first chief magistrate, to material assistance towards unity and the seriously consider which of the candi- strengthening of the empire, without indates is the most suitable for the office, volving a lessening of protection to our in view of the work that will devolve industries. On patriotic and commercial upon him and the experience in public of your cordial support.

form it to the advantage of the town. The card of Mr. Snowball for the Mayoralty, as well as those of several candidates who are offering for the offices of Aldermen, are published by us this week and we suppose more are to follow. It is not probable that Messrs. Bennett and Maher will meet with any serious opposition in Queen's and it is said that Messrs. Andrew McIntosh and Donald Ullock will probably be unopposed in Duke's. Contests are expected in Kings and Wellington. Mr. W. S. Loggie offers in Wellington, and Mr. James Nicol has published his card for Kings, in which it is said Mr. R. A. Murdoch will also be

candidates in those wards. If these first elections could be by acclamation, it would, doubtless, be better for the town, and enable the to inaugurate the new order of things free from the element of party politics, which certain agitators are endeavoring to import into It is to be hoped that those influences will be minimised as much as

#### The Premier's Manifesto!

OTTAWA, May 5 .- Before his departure for Winnipeg to-day, the premier handed

GENTLEMEN-With a deep consciousness

labor to that end.

reel I can confidently appeal to the calm judgment of my fellow Canadians at this palpable insincerity about it as charac- cominon country. It is not my purpose terised the offer made to Mr. Morrissy. to present at length the reasons which ply, one to China and Japan, and the other not part of their business. Dr. Gilchrist the communication and facilities of inter-If Mr. Mitchell were, in the estimation should guide you to a hearty support of to Australia. Each has clearly established thought it was and declared he would not course equal to the requirements of the the liberal consrevative cause in not only in their own party, but in the national crisis. It seems to me you will clearly see, without persuasion that the best interests of the dominion are identified with the triumph of conservative principles in the coming struggle. You will see that the polity of the party I by affording direct financial aid to the have been called upon to lead has been marked by an abounding faith in Canada and by a spirit of the aggressive progress we have pushed the great enterprises to a successful finish, directly against the opposition of the men who now ask you to entrust them with the reins of government. We have steadfastly striven to make Canada

A UNITED AND PROSPEROUS COUNTRY.

I invite you to compare the record of the two parties before you, and with all the facts in view, dispassionately declare which is better entitled to your confidence. The conservative party has consistently adhered to certain fixed principles of the government as being best adapted to the needs of the country, while the course of the liberal party has ments which were already settled by been vacillating and uncertain, whether in relation to the fiscal matters or the general development of Canadian interests. Our policy has many times had your endorsation, and I trust may still command your hearty approbation. I feel that I may safely appeal to your cordial and direct support in maintaining the national policy as a measure essential to the continued prosperity of Canada. In doing this it is not necessary to enter upon an elaborate series of arguments in support of the proposition. The people of Canada may be trusted to express their convictions upon this supreme issue with a clear understanding of the attitude of the two parties. On one hand the conservative party stands definitely and clearly committed to the continuation of a fair measure of protection to the industries of the Dominion, involving an

> EQUAL MEASURE OF PROTECTION to labor represented in those industries. On the other hand, the liberal party has declared for free trade, sometimes described as "free trade as it is in England," but always as "removing every vestige of protection." The issue is therefore sharply defined and you are once again judges between parties.

With your verdict in favor of the govand in 1891, the industrial progress of Canada is assured. Whereas, a declaration in favor of the liberal party will undoubtedly lead to a reversal of the fiscal policy which has obtained since present managers to the wall when he 1878, and to a disastrous revolution in cannot, therefore, too earnestly impress upon you the very great importance of keeping this issue directly and steadily in view. It is with pride I ask you to contemplate the position of Canada to day and the causes which have combined to bring about the happy conditions everywhere apparent. When I first entered public life Canada was represented whose hands he received such a signal by a few scattered provinces, having

li tle of cohesion, and feeble in national strength. We are now a strong confederation, stretching from the Atlantic to Pacific and commanding

THE ADMIRATION OF THE WORLD civic election matters. As has been for our progress, stability and immeasurable resources. The mere act of union. however, has not brought about this result. From 1867 until 1878 we made but slow and uncertain progress. Something was wanted to give effective and general stimulation to the life of the been foremost in promoting and build- in the national policy. It was my priviing up its interests in every way. In lege to be directly associated with its his successful business career,—his introduction and development, and in the light of results, so self evident as not to require statistical corroboration at this time, I ask you to assist me in keeping its fundamental provisions intact.

At the colonial conference which met in Ottawa in 1894 a series of resolutions was adopted in favor of closer trade relations within the empire, involving the principle of preferential tariff arrangements. This opens a hopeful view to Canada. During the past few years our export trade with Great Britain has undergone great expansion, and particularly in the products of the farm. Our total trade with that country has increased from \$67,288,848 in 1879 to an average of \$101,011,304 during the past which have already been discussed, and five years, while the annual export of \$32,028,611 to \$50,106,898 in the same period. With a tariff based on

MUTUAL CONCESSIONS, it is reasonable to expect a still greater development of our trade in that market, and we should at the same time be rendering grounds, therefore, this measure is worthy

he should possess, to enable him to per- positive steps taken by the government to measure of the financial burdens we bear, ment was to hand over the I. C. R. from

Atlantic between Canada and Great Britain. | change. At the present time we are at a serious disadvantage in that respect, much of our pusiness in freight and passenger traffic ed, in concert with the British government, in establishing a service that shall capable of competing in speed, comfort and general facilities with the best fleet of steamers now plying on that ocean, and if we are enabled to carry this plan into execution, it is certain that great benefits will accrue to Canada. We shall not only be in position to command the trade of the Dominion without foreign help, but by

OUR GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION and the speed of the proposed service, it nominated. By next week we shall, may fairly be assumed we shall also receive perhaps, have the cards of additional a share of the traffic of the western states. with all advantages attaching thereto. The boards of trade of Canada, without excep- people. tion, have declared strongly in favor of mproved mail and passenger service between this country and Great Britain, and in giving effect to their demands the government feel they are entitled to the co operation of the electorate at large. It is an undertaking which concerns all classesthe farmers, whose products need to be marketed abroad in the best possible conpossible, and all good citizens should any longer to occupy an inferior position in

Closely associated with the improvement of our steamship service on the Atlantic is the project of making Canada the chief highway between Great Britain and the east. The means for accomplishing this great undertaking are at hand, and with the assistance of the Cenausan people at this inneture success is assured. At the present of the gravity of the issue before you, I time our great transcontinental line of railway affords to Great Britain.

THE BEST AND QUICKEST MEANS speediest line of communication between the metropolis of the world and the points indicated. The imperial government clearly grasps the importance of this fact, and has already given tangible evidence of its to make the plan effective Atlantic link of the chain, as well as to the service between Vancouver and the Orient. Among the things remain to be done is the laying of a cable in the Pacific, as an essential complement to time Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Donald Smith, the high commissioner for Canada, aided by Sandford Fleming, have been commissioned by the Canadian government to meet representatives of the imperial and England, for the purpose of arranging the terms upon which this very important undertaking may be carried out. It is my earnest desire that Canada should hold the proud position in which the accomplishment of this imperial scheme will place her, and towards this end I have given my best energies for many years.

It is unnecessary that I should attempt within the scope of a paragraph to review the position of the government in relation to

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION. Although shanefully misrepresented by men who have had a purpose to serve in doing so, or who have been misled by a misapprehension of the real merits of the quertion, the fact is recognized that the government has taken a clear and definite stand on the constitutional aspect of the matter. We have simply done what we believe to be right in taking up the duty laid at our door by the judgment of the highest court in the realm, and in endeavoring to redress the grievances of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba by restoring the rights and privileges guaranteed to them case rests upon a sound constitutional basis. and feeling we are doing right, it is our patriotic duty to adhere to the policy we have adopted in this regard, and we now appeal for vindication to the sober sense of justice of the Canadian people.

The present government has not been unmindful of the interests of the great agricultural class. For the past ten years there have been in operation a complete system of experimental farms, admirably equipped and carried on with a view to demonstrating most profitable methods of ent, as it was in 1878, 1882, 1887 | farming. It is believed they have been

GREAT BENEFIT TO THE FARMERS all parts of the country, and that their usefulness is capable of still greater extension. The tariff, as brought into operation in 1878, has protected the home market for agricultural products and encouraged the export trade, an important fact which can be easily proven. It has been the policy of the government to provide railway and shipping facilities throughout the dominion so that the products of the farm may be marketed to the best advantage and with the best results to the producer. In addition to this the government has undertaken during the past year to establish cold storage centres, in which perishable intended for shipment abroad may be kept in the best condition for the market and at the lowest possible cost to producer.

Particular attention has been given to the development of the great dairy interests of the country. In short, the government has left nothing uudone which could assist the farmers of Canada in making most out of their labor and skill, and this course it is proposed to follow in the future.

You are aware that the government, realizing the relations we bear to the empire proposes to strengthen the national defences For this purpose a substantial vote was asked from parliament during its last session. The first element of national sentiment involves

A SPIRIT OF SELF RELIANCE

and a readiness to make sacrifices for th common good. I propose, therefore. the means at our disposal, to make the perfecting of our militia one of the first considerations of the government, in order that Christie presided. when it is called upon to do its duty it may have all the advantage that proper training, armament and equipment can give. This step, I trust, will have your hearty approba-

The government fully appreciates the need of an increased population in the great farming province of the west, and propose to take all practicable steps within our means to induce a large and desirable im-

We contemplate the resumption at an early day of negotiations looking to the ad mission of Newfoundland into the dominion. which we regard as a desirable rounding off of the great Canadian confederation, and to attain which end we are prepared to make all reasonable concessions.

In conclusion, I ask you to rejoice with me in viewing the high credit which Canada enjoys in the great money markets of the world. Our securities stand at the highest premium as the direct result of the prudent methods of administration and confidence in our national stability. It is of the first importance that this faith in our standing and prospects should not be disturbed by One foot power scroll saw, with lathe and drill exposing the country to the revolutionary wanted to make a pledge right here. It you have been kept well advised of the policy of the liberal party. Our credit is a was said that the intention of the govern-

It seems to me, therefore, you will realize the part of discretion and keep control of the public affairs in the hands of the party being done by way of American ports, in- which has done so much for the development volving heavy loses to Canadian interests of our great resources, and whose advance and Canadian prestige. We are now engag- to sound principles followed by Sir John Macdonald is capable of bringing about still

It has been charged as a reproach against me that I have had too much confidence in the possibilities and the destiny of my country, and that I have been guilty of looking too often on the bright side of things. I do not deny the allegation. have always cherished the deepest faith in the future of this great confederation, and have given the best years of my life to the realization of those hopes, and now, at the alloted span of life, I return to the struggle, strong in the belief that you will help me to carry on the work of making Canada the home of a great, a prosperous and a happy

I remain gentlemen, yours very faithfully, (Signed) CHARLES TUPPER.

#### Kings County Nomination.

HAMPTON, May 7 .- The Liberal Conservative convention to choose a candidate in place of Wm. Pugsley met to-day in the court house. A large number of dition quite as much as the man of general Kings county voters were present from affairs, In a word, Canada cannot afford the various parishes. The convention was called for ten o'clock, but the party the matter of the steamship service on the managers deemed it expedient to delay the proceedings until after the prohibition convention, which was called at 10,30 in the Probate Court room.

At the Prohibitionists' convention Vice President Gideon McLeod presided. After some discussion Dr. Gilchrist asked what about remedial legislation? Had Dr. McLeod or Judge Morton declared themselves on this great question. It country. was very important.

The vice president thought the meeting from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it was Mr. Jesse Prescott moved that reput and lost by an overwhelming vote.

medial legislation be discussed. Dr. Gilchrist seconded the motion, which was Several speakers then advised the nomination of a candidate who would be agreeable to both Prohibitionists and Conservatives. A motion was made that Dr. McLeod be telegraphed to and asked if he would accept the nomination if offered. The motion was then withdrawn. the transportation facilities, and at this The meeting resolved to send for Judge Morton and hear him personally on prohibition, Judge Morton appeared and explained that he would give his support to prohibition in every case, except if it were introduced as a trap, to defeat the Government. The meeting considered this satisfactory. Dr. Gilchrist asked Mr Morton his views on remedial legislation, but the meeting again declared its unwillingness to hear any discussion on this question. Judge Morton was then nominated by J. T. Prescott. The balloting resulted as follows: Morton, 23 McLeod, 17. Dr. Gilchrist, James A. Brown and Gideon McLeod were elected delegates to the Conservative convention.

> While the prohibition convention was in progress, the Conservative convention formally met upstairs. George W Fowler, M. P. P., was chosen chairman. The meeting was adjourned until one o'clock without doing any business.

> The Conservative convention resumed at 1.30 o'clock. After the chairman, G. W. Fowler, had addressed the meeting, Dr. Gilchrist moved that the candidates be chosen by ballot.

Gideon McLeod here formally notified the chairman that the Prohibitionists had selected Judge Morton.

J. A. Freeze, of Sussex, then nominated Judge Morton, and no one else being nominated it was moved that the nomination close. One ballot was cast for Mr. Morton, who was declared unanimously elected as the Conservative candidate. Mr. Morton, spoke at length. Hon. Mr. Foster, in response to loud calls, then took the platform and addressed the

After Mr. Foster's speech the convention adjourned.

#### Sprinkling and Immersion.

Dr. William Heath Whitsett, presi dent of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, of Louisville, Kentucky, likely to be tried by the trustees because of his statment in an article contributed to an encyclopædia that Roger Williams was probable baptized by sprinkling, and that at that time English Baptists did not practice immersion.

follows: During the autumn of 1877, party were the same in this matter of shortly after I had been put in charge of the school of church history of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, in preparing my lectures on baptism history I made the discovery that in the year 1641 our Baptist people in England were in the practice of sprinkling and pouring for baptism. I kept it to mys-lf until the year 1880, when I had the happiness to spend my summer vacation at the British Museum. There I reassured myself- | 000 or 20 per cent, in five years. largely by researchs among King George's pamphlets-that my discovery was genuine, and established by many irrefragable proofs from contemporary documents.

#### Hon. Geo. E. Foster in St. John.

The St. John Gazette's report of a political meeting held in St. John last Friday night is as follows :-It was a tremendous gathering of en-

thusiasts of the liberal-conservative party, at the Mechanics' Institute last evening. the people going there in crowds to hear Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Finance talk on political issues. Dr. Wm. MR. HAZEN.

Mr. J. Douglas Hazen, M. P. was the

first speaker. He had not expected to address the meeting and therefore his remarks would be brief. He referred in high terms to the late Charles W. Weldon and expressed deep regret at his death. He then referred to the charge Mr. Ellis made at the Opera House the other night that he (Hazen) abused him. 'He refuted this, having no intention of abusing anyone who differed from him in politics. Briefly taking up political questions the speaker showed the per capita tax in Canada to have been reduced from \$6.60 in 1882 to \$5.49 in 1894. He referred to the taking off of duties from raw sugar lessening the price of that commodity to the consumers. Mr. Hazen then showed that the per capita taxation was less in Canada than in the United Kingdom. Bermuda, Newfoundland, or any part of Australasia. There was one statement he would make. While he would always stand out for St. John in all things, he

secure a better steamship service on the and the foreign market is most sensitive to St. John to Halifax to the C. P. R. He gave his pledge now never to sit in parliament an hour after it was proposed to hand over the people's railway, the line built out of their money, to any corporation. (Great cheering.)

> HON. MR. FOSTER. Hon. Mr. Foster was given a very gratifying reception when he stood up to address the meeting. After his few introductory remarks in which he said, since he came to the Institute he came to the conclusion that St. John was sound on the I. C. R., the finance minister said that he believed that in the history of Canada since confederation there never was a political contest in which were involved interests more important to the country, and on the way in which the electorate decided these issues depended more than ever before Canada's happiness and prosperity.

There never was a contest in which the people's judgment should be more wise. keen, broad minded and patriotic. Taking up the question of tariff and financial administration he said that one of the opposition's principal charges was that the liberal-conservative party was extrava-

THE DEBT CRY !

It was no charge against a party to say that it increased the debt. It all depended on what the expenditures were that made up the increase, and the point of the criticism was whether the debt increase was incurred in the best interests of the country. There had been an increase of the public debt since 1891 all told of fifteen million dollars.

The opposition's increase of debt in the five years of their rule was forty million dollars. The present government's increase was for the best interests of the

With a chain of detached provinces

important juncture in the history of our of reaching the Pacific. From that point had nothing to do with anything but the duty of the fathers of confederation on our western coast, two lines of steamers prohibition. Remedial legislation was and of every administration since, to make country. So a system of canals and railway development was carried on, and sixteen million dollars spent on canals and in subsidizing railways, in opening up these highways of commerce without which the country could not progress. Three millions more increase were due to an undertaking of a national character. the Sault Ste. Marie canal which was needed to complete an uninterrupted waterway through Canadian territory between the great Northwest and the water system of Ontario and Quebec and on to the ocean. To-day we have a completed system of intercourse by water of over two thousand miles to carry the products of the interior to the seaboard. So long as this addition of debt was for bettering the facilities for transport, the argument fell flat that the country must find fault with the government because of the increase itself.

THE TAXATION CRY! But they had not increased the burden of taxation. The interest charge on the

loans or more favorable terms. tive party is a terrible party to lay on taxation, but could one of the opposition point out a single instance in the five years of grit rule where one single penny had been taken off the taxation of

five years with regard to the customs and foreign ports with Canadian produce. excise. In 1890 there were twenty-four Then the subsidy was given last winter to million dollars collected in customs the Beaver line for a direct service from revenue, but by 1895 the government St. John to Liverpool. This was an

had reduced that tax by six and a half compared with 1890.

standard could come in free, and that the port. included some sugars fit for table use. The liberals said, tax the luxuries. In 1875 the liberals collected \$3.95 per head saries, whereas in 1895 the conservative government took but \$3.52-or over 40 cents less per head on neces aries. But compare the tax on luxuries!-In 1875 the liberals took \$1.37 per head as the

whereas the conservative government now take \$1.67 on these luxuries. The Dr. Whitset defends his position as theory and practice of the conservative THE POVERTY CRY! Answering the cry that the country was growing poorer, the speaker compar-

ed the people's savings, an argument used by Mr. Chamberlain to show Britain's prosperous condition. In Canada from 1890 to 1895 the savings of the people had increased from \$221,000,000 to \$267,000,000, an increase of \$46,000,-THE TRADE CRY!

The trade of the country, continued the finance minister, was another index disposition of what is at best a vexed ques- have no equal. 25c per box.

HOW



Fry everything from potato chips to doughnuts in Cottolene. Put Cottolene in a cold pan-heat it slowly until it will delicately brown a bit of bread in half a minute. Then put in your food. It will pay you to try Cottolene just this waysee how delicious and wholesome it makes the food. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

## DANGERS OF SPRING

Children die in the spring. Blotches bloom in the spring. Boils break out in the spring. Women weaken in the spring. Men lose energy in the spring. Pimples protrude in the spring. Old people suffer in the spring. Malaria is deadly in the spring. La Grippe spreads in the spring Doctors' bills grow in the spring. Undertakers thrive in the spring. All diseases germinate in the spring. Scott's Sarsaparilla sells in the spring.

"Scott's Sarsaparilla is the most popular and successful spring medicine we sell. Everybody uses it."-J. D. Todd, druggist, Queen St. W., Toronto. Write Mr. Todd, or any other druggist for particulars.

## One teaspoonful a dose. All dealers, \$1.00 per large bottle.

USE SCOTT'S SKIN SOAP FOR THE COMPLEXION!

of its prosperity. From 1890 to 1895 it increased to \$234,000,000 and for the present fiscal year, which would end on June 30th, the indications were that our trade would be \$15,000,000 more than it was for the preceding year.

THE DEFICIT CRY Last year the deficit was \$4,100,000, but in the first nine months of 1895.6 the revenue had been increased \$2,500,-000, while the expenditures had been reduced by \$1,500,000 and if the remaining three months kept up that average the result would be a small surplus.

Had the National Policy been success

ful? The figures of the census, show that from 1881 to 1891 the capital invested in industries increased by 114 per cent, the employes 40 per cent, wages 69 per cent. output 53 per cent, etc. and millions of dollars had been paid in wages to our own artizans and operatives. head of population, now it was \$1.79 | raw products. That of wool from 1878 to 1895 increased 24 1.2 per cent, cotton had been retired and replaced by new 525 per cent, hides 61 per cent, rubber and gutta percha 330 per cent, lumber It was said that the liberal conserva- for furniture, etc, 62 per cent, and raw sugar 2 200 per cent.

On the winter port service he said Possibly the people had expected too rapid a development, forgetting that the country? That was a simple quest trade grows gradually. In the first place tion. But the fact was there was no the government felt that the time was ripe when we should cease to pay sub-Take, he said, the record of the past sidies to lines of steamers sailing from experiment destined to prove whether St million over \$1.25 less per head, as John was fitted to compete with Portland, Boston and other foreign ports. It was From 1890 to date, nineteen million successful and he had no doubt next year dollars taxation had been taken off sugar. under the present conditions would ont The whole duty from raw sugar had been only see the Beaver line, to whose service taken off till 1894, and then one-third the government was already committed put on but all under No. 16 Dutch but also others, which had not yet visited

As to the fast line service the time had come for the government to decide You contend that for general freight business St. John has the most favored position. It is a fair and reasonable contention. But Halifax has equal hopes, equal aspirations, demanding fair and even favored treatment, just as you are. excise tax on liquor, tobacco and snuff, It lies further out toward the sea than St. John, and it is a rule to make the point of embarkation and debarkation

farthest out, so as to make the ocean

voyage the shortest possible. Circumstances altered cases, and there were exceptions to every rule, but what he stated was the generally adopted principle. The claims of Halifax have to be arbitrated and the government has decided that in this juncture of circum. stances and conflict of interests they should make Halifax the first and last port of call for mail and passengers, and at the same time give to St. John an adequate freight service straight to Liver-

tion, would be of great service to both cities. a fair one, and not detrimental to St. John. The amount of the former Portland subsidy will hereafter be proportionately paid to our own ports, and the minister of trade and commerce has already made arrangements for vessels that have not yet been here to sail out of St. John next winter and receiving a part of that subsidy.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE. The speaker took up the question of closer trade relations with the empire and said it had long been felt that the time might soon come when Great Britain and her colonies might become one family in commercial matters. This was part of the government's policy.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS. On the Manitoba School question, he said o his mind there was undoubtedly a compact between the federal government and the province, dating back to 1870 when Manitoba entered confederation.

In the constitution of that province it was established, 1st, whatever privileges the were to be preserved, and 2nd whatever were given them afterwards were to be subject of appeal and remedy if a grievance The speaker said that Manitoba had a set

of schools before union. After union the first act was to institute a complete system of separate schools, which existed from 1870 to 1890. There were the ante-union and post union privileges. Looking into these he thought there was a gilevance, for day the minority have not the same school privileges as before the union or as from 1870 to 1890. The matter was referred to the Privy Council, and that ultimate court of appeal decided that the parliamentary compact was violated and privileges were taken away. We must accept the decision of the court and the government, bound by oath of office, had no other course open to them, than to open the door to the remedy. and the remedial bill was introduced, in not one line of which, said Mr. Foster, did it appropriate one dollar of money for the schools of the minority. He pointed out that it only enabled the Catholics of Manitoba to assume a corporate capacity. They must pay for their own schools, and not only that, but though they get no cent of public money their schools must be equal in standing and efficiency to the public schools.

In concluding his final address Mr. Foser urged all to think over the issues contrast the policies of the two parties, consider the result if a fixed general policy were changed for the shifty and evasive one of the opposition, and support that which they believed best for Canada and the em-

Long and loud applause followed and the meeting closed with cheers for the

Humors of the stomach, salt rheum, and blood disorders, are cured by Ayer's Sarsa-

#### "The Railroad Kidney.

Railroad employes, bicyclists, teamsters and other men who are subjected to much jolting, are often troubled with pain across the small of the back. This indicates the "Railroad Kidney," an insidious precursor of serious illness. On the slightest symptoms of backache take one Chase's Kidney-Liver Pill-one is a dose-and thus obtain As a New Brunswicker he thought such a instant relief. For all kidney troubles they

## WORLD'S GREAT LEADER!

## THE HIGH AND WEALTHY AND THOSE IN HUMBLER CIRCUMSTANCES.

Paine's Celery Compound The Chosen Medicine in all Well Regulated Homes.

Keep a Watch on the Substituter and Imitations.

The world's great leader, Paine's Celery tion, rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney and paper advertising, and that always deceive

The greatest of modern medical men-Prot. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D. after years of hard practice and close scientific research, gave Paine's Celery Compound to millions who were suffering. The wonder working compound has astonished rich and poor, learned and unlearned, by

lands that Paine's Celery Compound surely languidness, and nerves all out of order, Look for the trade mark—the name Paine's and permanently cures even cases too des- do not hesitate a day longer; use Paine's and the stalk of celery—on every bottle you perate for the physician's skill. Proofs of Celery Compound, which is specially adapare offered by dealers. Avoid all merchants such cures in the testimonial form are re- ted for your case, and you will avoid future who would substitute something that they ceived every week from happy and grateful misery and suffering.

Compound, has no equal for feeding exhaust- liver troubles, and all diseases arising from unwary and too confiding people. Paine's ed nerves and building up the weak and impure and poisoned blood. Thousands of Celery Compound is a truly scientific premen and women, tired out, run-down, scription recommended by the best medical sleepless, nervous, morose and despondent men, chemists and professional men in the have regained perfect health, strength and world. To give an idea of the popularity buoyancy of spirits, by the well-advised use and great eminence that Paine's Celery of nature's own medicine. It has given a Compound has reached, it is only necessary new and brighter existence to a vast to state, that millions of well-regulated number of human beings who were tired of homes have made it their chosen medicine. As popular goods are always imitated by If, from the winter weather, and the unscrupulous men, buyers of Paine's Celery

variable days of early spring, you are left Compound should see that they get the only The glad news has spread to all civilized with nervous debility, headaches, insomnia, genuine celery Compound in the world. call just as good; there is no other medicine men and women saved from the dark grave. Paine's Celery Compound does not belong that can take the place of Paine's Celery Paine's Celery Compound has fully proved to the worthless families of nervines and Compound; it is what you most urgently reits power as a banisher of dyspepsia, indiges- sarsaparillas that are made public by news- quire to make you well,