

General Business, FISHING TACKLE. An assortment of Fishing Tackle just received at the Newcastle Drug Store.

AT THE CHATHAM CARRIAGE AND Agricultural Warerooms. \$85.00. - \$85.00. The '97 Model. MASSEY, HARRIS BICYCLE.

Beautiful in Design! Faultless in Construction! The standard equipment of this Bicycle is like the machine itself, the best that can possibly be produced.

FEATHERSTONE BICYCLE '97 MODEL. COMBINATION TANDEMS. The Duke \$60; The Duchess \$60; The Prince \$60; The Princess \$60; The Midget \$40.

GARD. R. A. LAWLOR, BARRISTER-AT-LAW. Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public Etc. CHATHAM, N. B.

House to Let. The dwelling house in Chatham, formerly occupied by the late Hon. William Mulholland, suitable for a hotel, boarding house or private dwelling.

Stationery! Stationery! Stationery! A COMPLETE LINE JUST RECEIVED.

HICKEY'S PHARMACY. Call and Inspect it. Good Words from Old Students.

HERBERT C. TILLEY, Accountant. Catalogues of the Best Postcard Course obtainable in Canada, also of the Isaac Pitman Shortland, mailed to any address.

HOMAN & PUDDINGTON SHIP BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 129 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

WANTED, Good active agents in unrepresented localities to sell on commission the leading Farm Machinery, Reapers, Cutters, Harvesting Machines, etc.

International S. S. Co. Three Trips a Week for BOSTON. COMMENCING May 21st, the steamers of this Company will leave St. John for Eastport, Lunenburg and Boston every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock (standard).

WEEK WIRE FENCING. BEST STEEL WIRE. WIRE ROPE SELVAGE. Sold by the NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B., JUNE 17, 1897. PROCLAMATION. His Excellency the Governor General having proclaimed Tuesday 22nd, June a public holiday in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen, it is desirable that it should be strictly observed by closing places of business during the entire day and the citizens generally are respectfully invited to illuminate their residences and places of business in the evening that the demonstration may be worthy of the glorious occasion.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE. Preparations are being made throughout the British Empire for the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne. Her immediate predecessor, her uncle, William IV, died early on the morning of June 20th, 1837, and she was informed of the event a few hours later.

Beautiful in Design! Faultless in Construction! Dunlop Tires, Perry Chain, Christy Saddle.

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usefulness since the Queen's accession. The Sirius and the Great Western crossed the Atlantic in 1838. It took the Sirius eighteen days to travel from Cork to New York. The record now is nearing five days. Telegraphing, cable, cheap postage, are all Victorian, to say nothing of the wonders of voice mail, in which the human voice may be stored up in a box or carried across a continent, in which electricity pulls loads, and lights houses and streets, in which disease is tracked to its lurking place and killed.

Some very suggestive figures are given, too, bearing on the financial position of the people. "Paupers in England and Wales numbered, in 1839, 1,137,000, and in 1842, 1,429,000, but now only 800,000; with a population nearly doubled, there are only two paupers for every three at the Queen's accession." The convict population in 1833 was 50,000; in 1893 it had fallen to 4,345 prisoners, and about 2,000 ticket-of-leave-men. As for education, the first annual grant in Britain for that purpose was made in 1839, and amounted to \$150,000. Now the grant totals \$45,000,000. "In 1850 one child out of every 89 was at school, but one person out of every 20 was a pauper, and one out of every 700 was a criminal. In 1890 one child out of every eight was at school, but only one person out of every 36 was a pauper, and only one person out of every 2,400 was committed for trial."

We cannot follow with the mind the marvellous developments of the time, for the wonders in art, science and industry of to-day become the commonplace of to-morrow. All this progress and development is identified with the reign of our Queen whose accession it will be our privilege to celebrate within the next few days in unison with our fellow-subjects the world over; and it is gratifying to know that Canada is doing her part with the greatest credit to herself. Our people, without regard to party differences are proud of the position accorded to premier Laurier in England where he is to occupy the first place amongst the colonial statesmen who are assembled there to honor Her Majesty in connection with the jubilee. Celebrations, in which the loyalty of the people will manifest itself in various ways will be the order of the day from Cape Breton to Victoria, and in these the people of the Miramichi will do their part. We have reason to be proud that we are subjects of a Queen whose empire is the greatest of all the world and who is also loved and revered by millions who do not owe her allegiance, but acknowledge her as the representative of those virtues without which no nation can be great.

The following are amongst the arrangements in Chatham in connection with the Jubilee:— The programme of events issued by the Chatham Committee is as follows:— GRAND JUBILEE CELEBRATION. THURSDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1897. Extensive preparations are being made for the Grandest Holiday Festivities ever witnessed on the Miramichi. Railway fares from all points at reduced rates.

GRAND PARADE OF MILITIA, FIREMEN WITH APPARATUS, SOCIETIES, FARMERS, LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND POLYMERPHANS, TO START AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M. FLAG RAISING AT THE PUBLIC PARK. JUBILEE ORATION BY MR. L. J. TERRY, Royal Salute, Presentation of Medals to 1000 School Children and Singing the National Anthem with Band Accompaniment at noon.

RACES. Horse and Bicycle Races in the Driving Park at 2 p.m., 3 Minute Class, Purse \$75; Free-for-all, Purse \$125. Five to enter and three to start. Entrance fee, 10 per cent of purse. Entries to close June 19, 80 per cent of purse to be paid, 20 to 2nd, and 10 to 3rd. Race three in five. Bicycle Races, for which suitable prizes will be given.

STEAMBOAT PROCESSION, 25 STEAMERS IN LINE, beginning at 7 p.m. Harbor illumination and splendid display of fireworks in the evening. THREE BANDS WILL FURNISH MUSIC DURING THE DAY AND EVENING. JAS. F. CONNORS, J. B. BENSON, Mayor, Secretary, Chairman.

The march of the Jubilee procession in Chatham requests that all societies, and others intending to take part therein on Tuesday, 22nd, send their names and the probable number of their participants, to him or to before Saturday 19th. Address post office box 7. M. S. N. CO. JUBILEE CELEBRATION, JUNE 22ND. The Steamer "Miramichi" will leave Newgate at 6 o'clock a.m., on Tuesday the 22nd instant and will call at Barst Church, Bay du Vin and Loggieville arriving at Chatham about 10 o'clock in ample time for the opening of the celebration.

The "Miramichi" will then assist the Steamer "Nelson" in carrying passengers between Chatham and Nelson, and intervening points during the day. Single fare rates will be charged for the round trips, on both boats during the day. J. A. HAVLAND, Acting Manager. JUBILEE SERVICES IN ST. PAUL'S AND S. MARY'S CHURCHES. Sunday next, the 20th inst., being the 20th anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria, special jubilee services will be held at the usual hours in St. Paul's and S. Mary's churches. The services will be as follows:— Holy Communion at 8.30 a.m.; Morning Prayer and Sermon at 9.30 and Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6.30 o'clock. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon at 8. Paul's at 11 o'clock.

THE SCHOOL MEDALS. The Jubilee medal to be presented to each of the school children of Chatham by His Worship Mayor Benson, is of white metal, and substantial in weight, about an inch in diameter and of oblate and appropriate design. On one side is a vignette representing in relief of Her Majesty with the inscription "Victoria, Queen and Empress, 1837-1897," on the other the seal of the Town of Chatham and the inscription, "Presented by Dr. J. B. Benson, Mayor, Chatham, N. B."

We understand that the two Catholic Societies of Chatham will meet in St. Patrick's Hall on Sunday at 3 o'clock; and, accompanied by the St. Michael's C. T. A. Society's Band, proceed to the Pro-Cathedral to take part in the Jubilee service to be held at 4 o'clock.

COURT BRUNSWICK, Independent Order of Foresters, Chatham, will celebrate the anniversary of the institution of the order by parading to Divine Service at St. Luke's Church on Sunday next, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock a.m. The brethren will assemble at the Temperance Hall for that purpose at 10.30 a.m., and will be pleased to have members of sister courts who may be in town on that day join with them. An appropriate sermon will be preached by the Rev. Bro. Geo. Steele.

The clergy of the Diocese of Chatham have received the following circular from their venerated Bishop:— CHATHAM, N. B., June 18th, 1897. REV. AND DEAR SIB, I have thought it well, for the sake of uniformity and the spirit of union, to adopt and prescribe the same Religious Exercises for this suffragan Diocese of Chatham, as our venerated Metropolitan, the Most Rev. Archbishop O'Brien, ordered for his Archdiocese of Halifax, on the celebration of the Sixtieth Anniversary—the DIAMOND JUBILEE—of the reign of our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, whom may God bless and preserve! This union of prayers of thanksgiving to God and of supplication for all needed graces and favors from the Divine Master, who is King of Kings and Lord of Lords, is only what the Church of Christ prescribes and practices daily in her Ritualistic prayers in the Mass, Litany, &c.; but on certain extraordinary occasions, such as that of Sunday the 20th of June, the said prayers are more solemn and earnest than usual. Since the universal dominion of the ancient Roman Empire, when Christ our Redeemer, the Prince of Peace came to unite men in His One Fold, no nation or empire has become so extensive and successful as the British Empire, on whose possessor, it is often remarked, the sun never sets. What the ancient Roman Empire was under the Caesars, a nation of successful Rulers, using her power to promote civilization, peace and comfort among her subjects, notwithstanding the errors in doctrine and morals then prevalent, that the British Empire has gradually become during the last three hundred years; and as under Constantine when the Cross miraculously appeared in the sky, and his British Mother, St. Helena, led a band of explorers to discover, buried in the hill-side of Calvary, the real cross which Christ, three hundred years before, had been crucified, so in this most brilliant reign of the good Queen Victoria, the three learned and big-hearted Popes, Gregory XVI, Pius IX and Leo XIII, by their Encyclical Letters teaching sound doctrine, and by their meek and gentle yet firm and patient administration of the Church, a desire for union in Religion has spontaneously manifested itself among all professing Christians in general, of whatever denomination.

French and English and enjoys a large degree of popularity among his fellow members in the legislature. He has plenty of energy, tact and ability, and will no doubt administer his office in the best interests of the province, and especially for the farmers, who by the creation of the new portfolio are given for the first time in this province a minister whose special charge is the agricultural affairs of New Brunswick. Mr. LaBilios will have to seek the endorsement of his constituents on his acceptance of office, and it is understood the bye election in Restigouche will take place June 30th with nomination a week earlier. It is not likely however, that he will be opposed.

A Brozy Time of it in Parliament. Friday last was quite a full day in Parliament. The gladiators were in the arena. The Toronto Globe's correspondent says the railway estimates were not and the Opposition pegged away at the "cruel and heartless" Minister who had dismissed good Tories to make room for rank Grigs. In vain Mr. Blair protested that he had made comparatively few dismissals and had been severely blamed for not making more. The Liberals who took part in the debate were inclined to ensure the Government for not giving the Conservatives cause for all their cries about dismissals. Mr. Blair stood the racket with equanimity, till after 10 o'clock and then let out on his opponents and on their methods of operating the Intercolonial. These details as obtained by a commissioner appointed to investigate certain charges against officials are scandalous in the extreme. In Mr. Blair's words the road carried people on unlimited passes, or limited only by the capacity of the printing press to produce them. These passes were distributed by thousands on the endorsement of the Conservative election committees.

A curious incident came under the notice of the commissioner. Mr. Tupper Hillson, a nephew of Sir Charles, was a high official of the road. Wherever he was when elections were imminent it was found that an extraordinary demand sprang up for "shingles." From one point in the morning he would telegraph to the engineer for 50,000 shingles; from another a few hours later he would telegraph for 75,000. This demand for "shingles" was so extraordinary that further investigation was made, when it was found that there was a private understanding by which "shingles" meant a demand for passes. Dr. Landerkin remarked that the system of issuing passes as they had been issued was a conspiracy against the public interests.

The Report of the debate is quite long, and the following extracts from it will be interesting. Mr. Blair justified his course in connection with dismissals of public servants. There was no member of the Administration, he said, who took any pleasure in dismissing employees of the Government. He recalled the history of Sir Charles Tupper's course in dealing with the temporary employees of the country. Sir Charles had admitted that shortly after entering office as Minister of Public Works in 1878 he had dismissed no less than 400 men from the service of the Intercolonial Railway. He had not then considered that he was taking the bread out of these poor men's mouths. Then he had claimed to be actuated by motives of economy, but the record did not bear out that claim. In February, 1880, after the Minister's little axe had been applied, there were on the road 2,596 men. In February, 1881, there were on the payroll no less than 5,310, so that after dismissing 400 men on grounds of economy he had employed 800 men to take their places. In June, 1885, the employees on the Intercolonial numbered 3,941, while in June, 1886, though there had been no great increase of business, that number had been increased to 4,296. In April, 1897, that number had been reduced to 4,083. Sir Charles Tupper had accused him of having made hundreds of dismissals from the Government railways and canals. The number of persons who had been removed at the instance of the Minister or any member of Parliament since the change of Government to May 11, 1897, was, in Quebec, 81; in Nova Scotia, 22; and in New Brunswick, 7.

Mr. Powell stated that 60 men had been dismissed in Moncton alone. MR. BLAIR'S STATEMENT. Mr. Blair challenged the accuracy of Mr. Powell's statement. He asserted that what he said was absolute verity and could not be controverted. In anything he did in connection with the Intercolonial he had acted with great caution, because he knew he was dealing with men who were not his friends. Sir Charles Tupper had not considered it necessary to hold any investigation. The Divisional Superintendents were instructed to dismiss without reference to the General Manager every man whose head was called for by the Conservative members representing the different counties through which the line passed. "He said that if he had erred he had erred on the side of mercy. Before the election the Intercolonial Railway had been used in a manner injurious to the interests of the Liberal party and disastrous to the interests of the country from every point of view. The road was simply prostituted, converted into a political machine and used in the most ruthless methods to serve the purposes of the Conservative party. An investigation had been conducted, and was still in progress, into the methods which had been pursued, and the result was such, Mr. Blair said, as to more than justify himself in the course which he had taken from the almost of the permanent officials of the road. He had not been troubled themselves to tamper with the rights of the employees on the road that they not know that their course had the approval of those high in office. Mr. Blair said that he did not regard General Manager Pottinger as a man having any strong political leanings, but he had winked at these things, and he could not have contained them had he not felt that his course was in complete accord with the wish of the leader of the Government.

The Superintendent and other officers put themselves in communication with the Secretaries and officers of the various Conservative county organizations along the line of railway. The department had not yet got beyond the first of the investigation, but he had discovered that the various canvassing committees in Westmore-

land in King's and other counties, when they had made lists of the voters who were employed on the Intercolonial road, were requested to make records of the political complexion of the persons whose names were on the lists. The Minister said that he had the lists in his possession; they contained crosses and marks indicating the political stripe of the person named. Opposite the name of every Liberal was written the word "Liberal." It was frankly acknowledged that the meaning of that was that the whole machinery of the road was to be used to get these votes out of the way so that they could not vote. This was the Government which, according to Sir Charles Tupper, was so earnest in its sympathy for the poor workmen. It sent one man to Beersheba and another to Dan. Nova Scotia was sent to the other end of Nova Scotia to pay a bill of \$3.50 that had been standing for months. Special trains were sent out. Men were put forward in all directions in order that they might not have an opportunity of depositing their ballots according to their judgment and to exercise their free right as citizens. It applied every method of terrorizing employees.

BOOKS OF PASSES. The little examination that had taken place had enabled the department to establish out of the mouths of these people, who had admitted the truth of the statement, that the issue of passes had reached such a pitch as almost to exceed credulity. Passes were sent out limited only by the capacity of the printing press to produce them. Whole books of passes were distributed. All that was necessary, to entitle a man to a book of passes was to secure the endorsement of a Conservative committee. Fourteen books had been found, but there were many missing. He hoped to be able to penetrate a little deeper into the mire of this political outrage, but what he had already discovered was enough to show that Sir Charles Tupper and his friends should forever hold their peace. On looking at the evidence and the report he found that 2,575 people were transported on passes in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in connection with the election of 1896. On 203 passes 430 people were permitted to travel; on 157 passes 312 people were permitted to travel. There were 1,427 passes missing that the department could get no trace of whatever. He knew that Sir Charles Tupper did not do things on a small scale, and he was constrained to believe that it was owing to the colossal like attributes of the hon. gentleman that such an extensive system of railway passes had been entered upon.

BIG DEMAND FOR "SHINGLES." Upon the Intercolonial Railway there was a gentleman named Mr. Charles Tupper Hillson, a nephew of Sir Charles Tupper. Great powers were conferred upon Mr. Hillson by the Intercolonial system, probably because his family relationship was a letter station. The gentleman holding the investigation had discovered among the papers which were accessible to him that wherever Mr. Hillson happened to be on days which immediately preceded the election there arose an unaccountable demand for shingles. He might be at Amherst at 10 o'clock in the morning. A telegram would be sent to Chief Engineer Archibald at Moncton for 25,000 shingles. Another telegram would come from another point demanding 50,000 shingles, and from still another point there would arrive an instantaneous demand for 75,000 shingles. These demands for shingles went on increasing just preceding the election. Such a shingles excited the curiosity of the commissioner investigating the matter, and he discovered that by an understanding between the chief engineer and Mr. Hillson it was agreed that a demand for shingles meant a demand for passes. This ingenious method was adopted to prevent the knowledge of the latter becoming public, and to enable these gentlemen to carry on their conspiracy against the railway.

Dr. Landerkin—That was Foster's home market. Mr. Blair said that the knowledge of these things made it difficult for him to deal with these people in the lenient way in which he had endeavored to treat them. He was sure that all members of the House would admit that not only in the interest of the country but in the interest of the party that happened for the time to be in power every effort to make an improper use of the railway service should be discontinued. Mr. Blair sat down amid loud Ministerial applause.

DEFENSE OF SIR CHARLES. Sir Charles Tupper in his reply asked Mr. Blair if it would be possible to address to the committee a more fulsome argument than that which he had advanced. He should be ashamed to stand up and practise on the committee the grossest piece of duplicity to which he (Sir Charles) had ever descended. Sir Charles said that when in 1875 he became Minister of Public Works, which controlled the Intercolonial, he addressed himself to the task of considering how half a million of dollars could be saved. He had reduced many salaries, but he was not aware that he had dismissed anyone. Going into an account of what he had done he deduced an argument for dismissing 400 employees from his success in reducing a deficit of \$750,000, with all allowances a deficit of \$500,000, to \$100,000. This was what he had done in his administration of the Intercolonial, and that policy was carried forward. Sir Charles explained the subsequent increase in the number of men by an increase of one-half in the number of the road under his regime. Thus, as he put it, he brushed away at one sweep Mr. Blair's entire argument about the increase of employees, wondering at the powers of face which enabled that gentleman to look at intelligent men and practise such a miserable, paltry delusion and deception on such an intelligent assembly. Sir Charles entered into a genealogical explanation of the relationship between himself and Mr. Hillson, in speaking of whom he declared that Mr. Blair had violated every gentlemanly instinct. On the 22nd day of May last he had been 42 years in public life and had held high offices which would have enabled him to provide for his relatives and friends, but those he had so provided for could be counted on one hand. Mr. Blair's whole conduct was summed up in a single word he used—petty dismissals. Was turning a man out of his own house that he had built with his own hands a petty thing? Did he call starving wife and children a petty object for his contempt? It was not petty, it was brutal. The Minister was gung with power, with finding himself the ancestor of thousands of poor men, women and children. Sir Charles concluded a most eloquent denunciation by saying he would be more or less than a man if he did not hold up to execration the man who, having obtained a position of power and influence, used that position to crush the helpless.

Mr. Powell professed to know nothing of those passes, though there might have been such during an election. In his country there was no politics in the administration of the Intercolonial. Liberals had been appointed and promoted not only on the road but in the post office. Mr. Powell proceeded to attack Mr. Blair's administration of New Brunswick. He had debated public sentiment. Mr. Blair said Sir Charles Tupper was eventually touched in a tender spot, judging by the temper of his speech. He had evaded the point. Mr. Blair said that he had pointed out that in June, 1895, there were

men prove unavailing should merit the careful consideration of every sick and diseased man and woman. Such a medicine is a boon to the world, an anchor of hope, protection and joy to those who have been told that they are in a hopeless condition and incurable. Up to the present, medical science has devised but one remedy that fully meets the wants and desires of all sufferers. This wonderful medicine is Pain's Cely Compound, to which thousands in Canada today owe life and good health. Here is a statement from a lady, Miss Marilla A. Bullock, of Roxton Pond, P. Q., a sufferer from liver trouble, that it is every way sufficiently strong to convince the despairing, despondent and doubtful. She says:—"I think it a duty and a pleasure to write and tell you what your Pain's Cely Compound has done for me, a sufferer from liver trouble. "Two years ago I had a very bad attack of it, and called in a doctor who relieved me of the trouble, but still remained weak and ailing, and had another and more severe attack. I was under the doctor's care for four months, and received very little relief. "I was very weak, not able to sit up more than a few minutes at a time. A little milk taken at meals would distress me, and I was nervous and could get but little sleep. "Hearing what Pain's Cely Compound had done for a friend, I gave up doctoring and used your medicine. I have taken six bottles and have received much good. I am able to eat a good meal, I sleep well, seldom lie down during the day, and can drive six miles over rough roads without getting tired."

Dark Clouds Rolled Away. One of Death's Agents Subdued. Paine's Cely Compound Brings New Life to a Roxton Pond Lady. MIRMICHI MARBLE WORKS.—If you are looking for the right kind of cemetery work, we are quoting prices that will draw the order from your inside vest pocket. J. H. LAWLOR & Co.

When Your Cake Is All Dough. When your cake is heavy, soggy, indigestible, it's a pretty sure sign that you didn't shorten it with COTTOLINE. When this great shortening is rightly used, the result will surely satisfy the most fastidious. Always remember that the quality of COTTOLINE 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 COTTOLINE this way, and your cake and pastry will always be light, wholesome, delicious. Genuine COTTOLINE is sold everywhere in tin, with trade-marks—"Cottoline" and "short" head in color-plant brand—on every tin. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington & Ass. Sts., Montreal.

Household Necessities. THE E. B. EDDY CO.'S. Telegraph Telephone Tiger.... Parlor... MATCHES. They have never been known to fail.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND HARDWARE.

Ready-Mixed Paints, all shades, including the Celebrated WEATHER AND WATERPROOF, THE BEST EVER MADE. School Blackboard Paint. Gloss Carriage Paint, requires no Varnishing. Graining Colors, all kinds. Gold Leaf, Gold Bronze, Gold Paint. Stains, Walnut, Oak, Cherry, Mahogany, Rosewood, Floor Paints, Weather and Waterproof. Kalsomine all shades. 7 lbs. English Bolled and Raw Oil, Pure. 1 Turpentine. 100 Kegs English White Lead and Colored Paints. 1 bbl. Machine Oil, Extra Good, Neats Foot Harness Oil. Ready Mixed Metallic Roofing, 92 per cent Iron. 10 Kegs, 100 lbs. each Dry Metallic Roofing, 92 per cent Iron. Paint and White Wash Brushes. VARNISHES, Elastic Oak, Carriage, Copal, Demar, Furniture, Hard Oil Finish, Pure Shellac, Driers. Joiners' and Machinists' Tools, a speciality. Special attention to Builders' Materials in Locks, Knobs, Hinges etc. Sheet Lead and Zinc, Lead Pipe, Pumps. 75 Rolls Dry and Tanned Sheathing Paper. 75 Kegs Wire Nails, \$2.45 per Keg. 30 Boxes Window Glass. 20 Kegs Horse Shoes, \$3.90 per Keg. 15 Boxes Horse Nails \$3.60 box. Cast Steel, Bellows, Chain, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Grindstones, Grindstone Fixtures. WHITE MOUNTAIN ICE CREAM FREEZERS \$1.90, CLOTHES WRINGERS \$2.50, DAISY CHURNS \$3.75. Cart and Waggon Axles, Cow Bells, Wire Screen Doors, Window Screens, Green Wove Wire 14c. yd., Barbed Wire Fencing, Counter Scales, Weigh Beams, Steelyards, Carpet Sweepers, Blasting Powder and Fuse, Sporting Powder, Guns, Revolvers. To arrive from Belgium 35 Single and Double Barrel Breech Loading Guns. Barber's Toilet Clippers, Horse Clippers, Lawn Shears, Accordeons, Violins, Bows and Fixings. FARMING TOOLS, ALL KINDS. Mower Sections, 70c. doz. Hoes, 40c. each, Knife Heads, \$3.00. Guards, 35c. each, Rivets, 60c. My Stock of General Hardware is complete in every branch and too numerous to mention. All persons requiring goods in my line will save money by calling on me, as they will find my prices away down below the lowest; prove this by calling.

J. R. GOGGIN. Get your Horses Trimmed and Ready for the DIAMOND JUBILEE AT LEGGEATT'S.

LEGGEATT CARRIES EVERYTHING THAT GOES ON A HORSE. ALL DESCRIPTIONS of working and driving Harness at Leggett's. REPAIRING neatly done at Leggett's. NO FLIES where Leggett's Fly Nets are used. NO SHALBY HORSES where Leggett's Harnesses are used. NO GALLED HORSES where Leggett's Sweet Pails are used. NO DUST where Leggett's Summer Rugs are used. NO LAZY HORSES where Leggett's Whips are used. NOBODY SELLS Harness Oil, Soaps or Harness Polish as cheaply as Leggett's. Go to Leggett's for Curry-Combs and Brushes; Go to Leggett's for everything that goes on a horse.

LEGGEATT'S, Duke St., Chatham, Harness and Horse-furnishing Emporium. GET YOUR HORSES TRIMMED AND READY FOR THE DIAMOND JUBILEE AT LEGGEATT'S.

3,941 men on the road and in June, 1896, that number had increased to 5,296. The extension of the railway anterior to June, 1895, could not, therefore, have any bearing on the point. As to Mr. Powell's reflections, Mr. Blair disposed of them by saying it was an old story in New Brunswick, and made such a slight impression on the country that Mr. Powell's party cut no figure there at all. Mr. Foster complained that the information contained in the report of the commissioner appointed to investigate Intercolonial affairs was not available, yet Mr. Blair had used it in his speech. Unless it was brought down, Mr. Foster threatened with a tragic air, to exhaust his physical endurance in preventing prostration. He charged Mr. Blair with unmanly and unparliamentary conduct. Mr. McClure declared that the coercion of Intercolonial Railway employees last June was well known in Colchester County. Four hundred employees vote in Truro, and every one of them held their employment on the terms that they were to vote Tory or get out. The few employees on the road who voted Grig with fear and trembling, if they were not dismissed, their pay was cut down or kept down, and men were working for \$30 who were better men than those who received \$60. In the bye-election of April, 1897, in Colchester, not a man got a pass, whether employee or not. After further discussion the canal item, on which it arose, was passed, and the House adjourned at almost 1 o'clock.

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