General Business.

#### FISHING TACKLE.

A fine assortment of Fishing Tackle just received at the Newcastle Drug Store. Rods from 15c, to \$7.50. Reels from 50c, to \$4.00. Lines from 3c, to \$6.00. An Extra supply of Casts from 15c, to 90c. ALL THE POPULAR FLIES, SUCH AS, Jock Scott, Durham Ranger;

Popham, Silver Doctor, Black Dose, Nigger, Dusty Miller and Butcher. Also a lot of novelties, consisting drinking cups and pocket flasks.

Newcastle Drug Store, E. LEE STREET.

Newcastle, May 10, 1897.

AT THE CHATHAM CARRIAGE -AND

Agricultural Warerooms. \$85.00.

The '97 Model.

MASSEY, HARRIS BICYCLE



Beautiful in Design!

Faultless in Construction! pment of this Bicycle is like the machine itself, the best that can possibly produced. Dunlop Tires, Perry Chain, Christy Saddle.

#### FEATHERSTONE BICYCLE '97 MODEL.

- -ALSO-

COMBINATION TANDEMS. The Duke \$60; The Duchess \$60; The Prince \$50; The Princess \$50; The Midget \$40.

Beebe Woodframe Bicycle \$60. ALEX, ROBINSON Agent. Chatham, N.

### CARD.

R. A. LAWLOR, BARRISTER-AT-LAW Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public Etc.

House to Let.

CHATHAM, N. B.

The dwelling house in Chatham, formerly occupied by the late Hon. William Muirhead, suitable for a hotel, boarding house or private dwelling. Good stables and yard room; also two large warehouses situated near the Muirhead wharf, so-calle d. Apply to

Stationery!

Loggieville, June 4, 1897.

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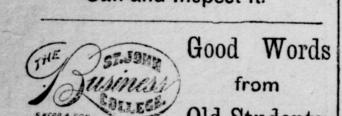
A. & R. LOGGIE.

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-AT-

HICKEY'S PHARMACY

Call and Inspect it.



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The young man who is fortunate enough to spend in a position, at the end of that time, to be a most desirable person for any business firm to take into HERBERT C. TILLEY. Accountant Imperial Trust Co., of Canada

Catalogues of the Best Business Course obtainable in Canada, also of the Isaac Pitman Shorthand, mailed to any address. No Summer Vacations. Students can enter at S. KERR & SON

**HOMAN & PUDDINGTON** 

BROKERS AND CUMMISSION MERCHANTS. bruse Lumber, Laths and Anthracite Coal.

129 BROAD STREET. COR. SOUTH STREET. NEW YORK.

Correspondence and Consignments Soliicited W ANTED, Good active agents in unrepresented districts to sell on commission the leading Farm Machinery, Buggies, Carts, Harness, Sleighs,

P. S. MACNUTT & CO. St. John N.

Reply stating full particulars to



Three Trips a Week for

COMMENCING May 31st, the steamers of thi Company will leave St. John for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock (standard.) Returning, leave Boston same days at 8 o'clock a.m.
Through Tickets on sale at all Railway Stations, and Baggage Checked through,
Passengers arriving in St. John in the evening can go direct to the Steamer and take Cabin Berth or For rates and information apply to nearest Ticket



FENCING CO., LTD.

Miramichi Advance.

- JUNE 17, 1897. CHATHAM. N. B.,

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 glorious occasion. J. B. BENSON.

Chatham, N. B. 15th June, 1897.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE. Preparations are being made through-

out 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. The circumstances of the important occasion, which are a part of the history of England, indicate that royalties in those days lived much more simply than they do now. The King drew his last breath before dawn and mounted messengers thronged the highways in the early hours of the Princess Victoria to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland. Leaving Windsor did not reach Kensington till five o'clock. The Palace was wrapped in that even the gate-porter could be roused. At last the Archbishop and Lord Chamberlain obtained admittance. were shown into a room and left to themselves. After waiting for some time they rang the bell, and desired the sleepy servant who answered it to convey to the Princess their request for an immediate audience, on business of were left alone, and once more they pealed the bell. This time they were informed by the Princess's attendant that her Royal Highness was asleep,

"We are come," was their reply, "on business of state to the Queen, and even her sleep must give way to that." The attendant yielded and then, to quote the simple but vivid description of Miss Wynn, "in a few minutes she (the Queen) came into the room in a loose white nightgown and shawl, her nightcap thrown off, and her hair falling on her shoulders, her feet in slippers,

and must on no account be disturbed.

tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified. Bishop Fulford states that on being informed of her new dignity, the first

words which the young Queen uttered were these, addressed to the Archbishop: "I ask your prayers on my behalf." They knelt down together, and Victoria inaugurated her reign, A COMPLETE LINE JUST RECEIVED like the young King of Israel in the olden time, by asking from the Most High, who ruleth over the kingdoms of men, an understanding heart to judge so great a people.

It has seemed that from the beginning of her reign to the present time, the Queen has been ever influenced by to close June 19. 60 per cent, of purse to which she manifested on that occasion, and it is doubtless because of this that STEAMBOAT PROCESSION, 25 STEAMit has been so successful and glorious. A writer in the Edinburgh Review gives a resume of the achievements not evening. only of the nation but of the world's progress since Victoria ascended th throne and the record is certainly a marvellous one. Who can say how much of it all is not due to the in fluence of this one woman for good and how much of it might have never greatest empire of the world. India, in Egypt, in Africa, in Australia, bettered conditions of life have grown up under the shadow of the flag; and there is no guarantee that they would have reached these countries had the flag never been planted there. Can ada, as we know it, has practically come into being during the reign of Victoria. In '37 we were a few detached settlements, torn by civil war. In '41 came the Union of the Canadas in '67, the federation of the four provvinces; and to-day we own half a continent, magnificently equipped with railroads and canals and offering the

ment in the world. The Review writer points out that the population of the United Kingdom has increased during the present reign by one-half; while the addition of territory to the Empire has been tremendous. "Two hundred and seventy-five thousand square miles have been added -a territory larger than Austria-in India; 80,000 square miles—a space as vast as Great Britain-in the rest of Asia; 200,000 square miles—a region as large as Germany-in South Africa, Worship Mayor Penson, is of white metal and in East Africa 1,000,000 square substantial in weight, about an inch in miles -or about half the extent of diameter and of chaste and appropriate European Russia." The area now totals something like 10,000,000 square inscription "Victoria, Queen and Empress, miles, and nearly every fourth person

best opportunity for civilized settle-

indirectly, to the Queen." Coming to the condition of the people, the advance is, when measured by the progress of the past, nothing short of miraculous. Railroads, in the modern sense of the term, are the products of this reign. In 1844, we are told that third-class railway ride from London to Exeter took sixteen hours and a half. Steamships, too, developed into

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

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 people was 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 Redeemer, the Prince of Peace came to 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

very high degree-Dr. Hawley, Arch- industry of to-day become the commonbishop of Canterbury, and the Marquis places of to-morrow. All this progress of Conyingham, Lord Chamberlain and development is identified with the charged to proceed post haste to Ken. reign of our Queen whose accession i sington Palace in order to summon the will be our privilege to celebrate within the next few days in unison with our fellow-subjects the world over; and it shortly after two in the morning, they is gratifying to know that Canada is doing her part with the greatest credit silence; it was with great difficulty 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 their part. We have reason to be proud that we are subjects of a Queen whose empire is the greatest of all allegiance, but acknowledge her as the representative of those virtues without which no nation can be great.

ments in Chatham in connection with the

The programme of events issued by the Chatham Committee is as follows :-GRAND JUBILEE CELEBRATION

TUESDAY, 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

GRAND PARADE OF MILITIA, FIREMEN WITH APPARATUS, SOCIETIES, FARMERS, LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND POLYMORPHIANS, TO START AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

FLAG RAISING AT THE PUBLIC PARK,

JUBILEE ORATION BY HON. L. J. TWEEDIE. 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. En trance fee, 10 per cent, of purse. Entries 1st. 30 to 2nd, and 10 to 3rd. Best three the exalted sense of responsibility in five. Bicycle Races, for which suitable

ERS IN LINE. beginning at 7 p.m. Harbor illumination and splendid display of fireworks in the THREE BANDS WILL FURNISH MUSIC DURING

THE DAY AND EVENING. JAS. F. CONNORS, J. B. BENSON, Mayor.

The marshal of the Jubilee procession in Chatham requests that all societies, and others intending to take part therein on Tuesday, 22ad, send their names and the been accomplished had she been an probable number that will participate, to unwise and indifferent ruler of the him on or before Saturday 19th. Address In post office box 7.

> M. S. N. CO. JUBILEE CELEBRATION. JUNE 22ND.

The Steamer "Miramichi" will leave Neguac at 6 o'clock a, m. on Tuesday the 22nd instant and will call at Burnt 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. HAVILAND, Acting Manager.

UBILEE SERVICES IN S. PAUL'S AND S. MARY Sunday next, the 20th inst., being the 20th anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria, special jubilee service will be held at the usual hours in S. Paul's and S. Mary's churches. The services will be as follows:-Holy Communion at S. Mary's at 7.30 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 9.30 and Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6.30 o'clock. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Ser-

mon at S. 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 design. On one side is a vignette representation in relief of Her Majesty with the 1837-1857"; on the other the seal of the on earth "owes allegiance, directly or 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 Sanday 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.

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 cabling, cheap postage, are all Victorian, who may be in town on that day join with them. An appropriate sermon will last days, in which the human voice be preached by the Rev. Bro. Geo. Steele.

The clergy of the Diocese of Chatham have received the following circular from

CHATHAM, N. B., JUNE STH, 1897.

REV. AND DEAR SIR :

Some very suggestive figures are Having just read the annexed circular for the Archdiocese of Halifax, I have thought it well, for the sake of uniformity and in the spirit of union, to adopt and prescribe the same Rel gious Exercises for this suffra gan 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 t God and of supplication for all needed graces and favors from the Divine Master, who 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, Litanies, &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

unite men in His One Fold, no nation or empire has become so extensive and success ful as the Bitish Empire, on whose possessions, it is often remarked, the sun never sets. What the ancient Roman marvellous developments of the time, Empire was under the Cæsars, a nation of morning. Among them were two of for the wonders in art, science and successful Rulers, using her Power to pro mote civilization, peace and comfort among her subjects, notwithstanding the errors in doctrine and morals then prevalent, that, the British Empire has gradually become. lously appeared in the sky, and his British high official of the road. Wherever Mother, St. Helena, led a band of explorers vary, the real cross on which Christ, three hundred years before, had been crucified, so to herself. Our people, without regard in this most brilliant reign of the good Queen Victoria, the three learned and bighearted Popes, Gregory XVI, Pius IX and Leo XIII, by their Enciclical Letters teaching sound doctrine, and by their meek and gentle, yet firm and patient administration of the Church, a desire for union in Religior has spontaneously manifested itself among all professing Christtans in general, of whatever denomination.

extreme urgency. Again the dignitaries the people of the Miramichi will do our beloved Queen, and appreciates the against the public interests. noble qualities of her countrymen, whom his illustrious predecessor Gregory I would designate (instead of the name by which they were called, Angles) Angels-messengers | interesting. the world and who is also loved and to evangelise and unite all nations in truth revered by millions who do not owe her and justice, in the sweet yoke of the Gospel

occasion, concerning this Jubilee celebration, by these exercises of Religion on the day itself, Sunday 20th.\* when the people of The following are amongst the arrange- the different churches will offer their prayers, then, on the following days, till Tuesday 22nd, when all the citizens will unite in the civil and social festivities and innocent recreations which, like marriage feast of Cana at which our Divine Lord and His Blessed Mother assisted, is the natural expansion of grateful hearts, full of the love of God and of kind friendly feeling and goodwill towards all their neighbors.

† JAMES ROGERS, Bishop of Chatham,

\*In the Pro Cathedral on Sunday 20th June, 1897:-At 8.30 o'clock, a.m.—The usual Mass—and At 11.00 o'cleck, a,m, -The usual Parish High At the usual hour for Vespers :-Special Devotional Jubilee Exercises, the

Rosary-Benediction of B S. The Anthem "Domine Salvam fac Reginam Victoriam," Te Deum. CIRCULAR, HALIFAX, JUNE 1ST, 1897.

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHER: As you are aware, the Diamond Jubilee of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, will be celebrated throughout her vast Empire on the 22nd inst. It is a memorable event, not only in the life of the great Queen, but, also, in the history of the Nation which has made such marvelous advances in material prosperity during the past sixty years. during that period, from straggling Provinces arbitrarily governed, into a vigorous Nation, instinct with the spirit of patriotwell-ordered liberty with perfect security for life and property. The private and public life of Her Majesty has adorned her home, affected beneficially many millions of her subjects, and shed justre on the throne, Whilst it is quite fitting there should be civic rejoicings and suitable public amusements, during the Jubilee celebration, we should not omit to give due thanks to God. from whom "is every best and perfect gift," for the many blessings vouchsafed the people of the Empire during Her Majesty's ong reign, nor to beseech Him to bless our Queen, not merely with length of days and the things of the world, but much more with the Heavenly graces through which alone

eternal life can be gained. To this end, we prescribe that at every Mass celebrated in the Diocese on SUNDAY, 20th inst., suitable reference be made to the Diamond Jubilee, and the congregation asked to pray for the spiritual and temporal good of our Queen. Also, where circumstances permit, that a solemn "Te Deum" be sung, and the prayer Domine Salvam fac Reginam be recited either after Mass, or after Beneniction of the Most Holy

+ C. O'BRIEN. Abp. of Halifax.

[F'ton Herald.] Commissioner of Agriculture.

The local government by proclamation, as authorized by the legislature, have brought into force the act passed at last session, creating the new portfolio of commissioner of agriculture, and this forenoon in the executive council before his honor the Lt.-Governor, Hon. Chas. H. LaBillois, one of the members for Restigouche, was sworn in as commissioner of agriculture, the oath being read by Mr. Tibbits, the deputy provincial secretary,

The new minister will be heartily congratulated on his honors, and the country will be prompt to recognize that the position has fallen to a worthy and deserving public man who has rendered good service both in the legislature and executive of the province.

Assembly in 1882, and has represented the County of Restigouche ever since. without interruption, the electors show. ing that he enjoyed their confidence to a marked degree. In April 1891, Mr. LaBillois was sworn in a member of the executive without office and his promotion to the charge of an important department marks the appreciation in which Premier Mitchell and his colleagues hold Mr. LaBillois' past services to the province and at the same time extends to the French Acadians of New Brunswick a right which was theirs, namely representation in the administrative offices of the government. The new Commissioner of Agriculture is a young yet got beyond the threshold of the investi- by the temper of his speech, He had evaded

French and English and enjoys a large land in King's and other counties, when degree of popularity among his fellow they had made lists of the voters who were 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 the word "out." It was frankly acknowlaffairs of New Brunswick.

Mr. LaBillois will have to seek the en- the whole machinery of the road was to be dorsation of his constituents on his ac- used to get these people out of the way so ceptance of office, and it is understood the bye election in Restigouche will take Government which, according to Sir place June 30th with nomination a week earlier. It is not likely however, that he will be opposed.

Breezy Time of it in Parliam ent

Friday last was quite a field day in Parliament. The gladiators were in the arena. The Torotto Globe's correspondent says the railway estimates were up and the Opposition pegged away at the "cruel and heardess" Minister who had dismissed good Tories to make room for employees. ank Grits. 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 Intercolonial. These details as obtained by a commissioner appointed to investigate certain charges against officials scandalous in the extreme. In Blair's words the road carried people unlimited passes, or limited only by the capacity of the printing press to produce them. These passes were distributed by thousands on the endorsation of the Couservative election committees. A curious incident came under the

during the last three hundred years : and as | notice of the commissioner. Mr. Tupper under Constantine when the Cross miracu- Hillson, a nephew of Sir Charles, was a was when elections were imminent it was to discover, buried in the hill-side of Cal- 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 extraordinsry 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 Mr. Hillson was providing Great powers were conferred upon Mr. The desire for union among Christians is Foster's home market. Mr. Blair declarearnestly promoted by our present great ed that the system of issuing passes as Pontiff, Leo. XIII, who specially esteems they had been issued was a conspiracy

> The Report of the debate is quite long, and the following extracts from it will be

Mr. Blair justified his course in connection with dismissals of public servants. There was no member of the Adminis-Let us then enter into the spirit of the tration, 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 regord 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 pay roll no less than 3,310, so that after dismissing 400 men on grounds of economy he had employed 800 men to take their places. In June, 1895, the employees on the Intercolonial numbered 3.941, while in June, 1896, 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 dismis- Mr. Blair sat down amid loud Ministerial sals from the Government railways and applause, canals. The number of persons who had since the change of Government to May

ism, and enjoying the fullest measure of 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 Monoton 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 countieszthrough which the line passed. Mr. Blair 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 interest 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 startle From almost the head at Moncton down to the lowest of the permanent officers they were banded together to turn the machine to the most profitable account to perpetuate Conservative government in the country. It had been ascertained that before the election the Divisional Superin tendents met together and took steps to control the actions of these men who could not be depended upon to vote for the Con servative party. This had taken place after Sir Charles Tupper had become Premier, and he was transfixed with amazement when he heard that gentleman deliver himself of the high platitudes to which he Mr. LaBillois was elected to the had given utterance. These officers would not have troubled themselves to tamper with the rights of the employees on the road had they not known 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

CONSPIRACY OF OFFICIALS.

such during an election. In his county have countenanced them had he not felt there was no politics in the administration that his course was in complete accord with the wish of the leader of the Government. appointed and promoted not only on the road but in the post office. Mr. Powell proceeded to attack Mr. Blair's administra-The Superintendents and other officers tion of New Brunswick. He had debased put themselves in communication with the Secretaries and officers of the various Conservative county organizations along the

line of railway. The department had not evidently touched in a tender spot, judging COURT BRUNSWICK, Independent Order and vigorous gentleman, he has scarcely gation, but they had discovered that the point. Mr. Blair said that he had of Foresters, Chatham, will celebrate the turned forty, is a fluent speaker in both various canvassing committees in Westmore pointed out that in June, 1895, there were human being after the best efforts of medical

employed on the Intercolonial road, were requested to make records of the political complexions 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 people named. Opposite the name of every Liberal was written edged that the meaning of that was that that they could not vote. This was the Charles Tupper, was so earnest in its sympathy for the poor workingmen. It sent one man to Beersheba and another to Dan. One employee 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 judgement and to exercise their free right as citizens. It applied every method of terrorizing

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 commit-Fourteen books had been found, but there were many misseng. He hoped to be able to penetrate a little deeper into the mire of this political outrage, but what he had alread 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, and on 97 passes 372 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 colossus like attributes of the hon. gentleman that such an extensive system of railway passes had been entered upon.

BOOKS OF PASSES.

BIG DEMAND FOR "SHINGLES." Upon the Intercolonial Railway there was a gentleman named Mr. Charles Tupper Hillson, a nephew of Sir Charles Tupper, Hillson by the Intercolonial system, probably because his family relationship gave him a better status. 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 in stantaneous demand for 75,000 shingles. These demands for shingles went on in creasing just preceding the election. Such an unusual and unprecedented demand for shingles excited the curiosity of the cor missioner investigating the matter, and h 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

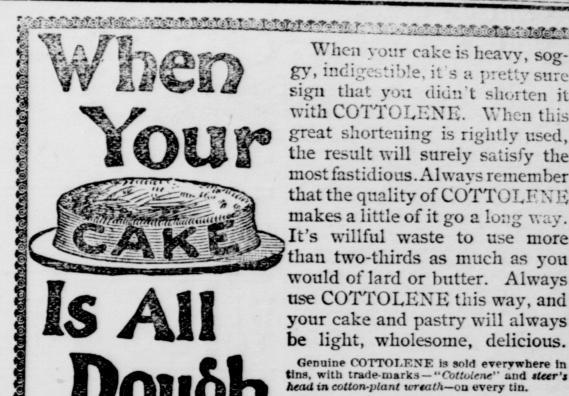
Mr. Blair said that the knowledge these things made it difficult for him to deal with these people in the lenient way in which he had endeavored to treat them He was sure that all members of the House would admit that not only in the interest of the country but in the interest of the party that happened for the time to be in rower every effort to make an improper use of the railway service should be discountenanced.

DEFENCE OF SIR CHAPLES. Sir Charles Tupper in his reply asked Mr

Blair if it would be possible to address to the committee a more fallicious argument than that which he had adv need. He should be ashamed to stand up and practise on the committee the grossest piece of dull city to which he (Sir Charles) had ever 1 stened. Sir Charles said that when in 1878 he became Minister of Public Works, which controlled the Intercolonial. he addressed himself to the task of considering how half a million of dol are 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 di missing 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 adminis tration 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 mileage of the road under his regime. Thus, as he put it, he brushed away at one could not, therefore, have any bearing on is a boon to the world, an anchor of hope, sweep Mr. Blair's entire argument about the the point. As to Mr. Powell's reflections, protection and joy to those who have been 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. 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 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 drunk with power, with finding himself the they were not dismissed, their pay was cut autocrat 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

Mr. Blair said Sir Charles Tupper was



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JUBILEE AT LEGGEATT'S.

3,941 men on the road and in June, 1896, that men prove unavailing should merit the an old story in New Brunswick, and made | and incurable. such a slight impression on the country that

REPAIRING neatly done at Leggeatt's.

Mr. Powell's party cut no figure there at all. Mr. Foster complained that the informamissioners 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 a sufferer from liver trouble, that is in endurance in preventing prorogation. He every way sufficiently strong to convince

parliamentary 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 trouble. every one of them held their employment on the tenure that they were to vote Tory or get out. The few employees on the read who voted Grit with fear and trembling, if down or kept down, and men were working for \$30 who were better men than those who little relief. 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 arese, was passed, and the House adjourned at almost 1 o'clock.

# Dark Clouds

Paine's Celery Compound Brings New Life to a Roxton Pond

Lady. The medicine that can rescue and save a order from your inside vest pocket.

number had increased to 5,296. The exter- careful consideration of every sick and sion of the railway anterior to June, 1895, diseased man and woman. Such a medicine Mr. Blair disposed of them by saying it was told that they are in a hopeless condition Up to the present, medical science has de-

vised but one remedy that fully meets the wants and desires of all sufferers. This tion contained in the report of the com- wouderful medicine is Paine's Celery 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.,

charged Mr. Blair with unmanly and un- the despairing, despondent and doubtful-"I think it a duty and a pleasure to write and tell you what your Paine's Celery Com-

pound has done for me, a sufferer from liver "Two years ago I had a very bad attack of it, and called in a doctor who relieved me of the trouble, but I 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 "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

was nervous and could get but little "Hearing what Paine's Celery Compound had done for a friend, I gave up doctoring and used your medicine. I have taken six Rolled Away. 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." MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS :- If you are looking for the right kind of cemetery work, we are quoting prices that will draw the

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