CARD.

R. A. LAWLOR. BARRISTER-AT-LAW

Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public Etc CHATHAM, N. B.

NOTICE.

THE TAILOR Is offering the best Bargains ever

offered to the People of Chatham. Having purchased a large quantity of the famous Humphrey Mill Goods. comprising, Tweeds, Cheviots, Homespuns, Blue and Black Serges, Checked Goods in light and dark shades, Brown and Greys, we are offering them at surprisingly low prices which range from 40c to \$1.00 per yard. The

goods are in many ways superior to any goods of the market. Good suits for \$10, better for \$12 and \$14. We will give you as good a suit for \$16 and \$18 as you can purchase elsewhere for \$18 and \$20 We employ only First Class Hands and Guarantee Mothers purchasing cloth for their boys' suit

where, and save money.

Cutting and Trimming done cheap and well.

Wool taken in exchange for Goods.

We are clearing out the small balance of our large stock of ulsters, overcoats and Men's pants at 10 per cent below first cost. W. L. T. WELDON. Water St., Chatham, N.



NOTICE TO HOLDERS TIMBER LICENSES CROWN LAND OFFICE. 24 JULY, 1896.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations which reads as follows :-"19 No Spruce or Pire trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage

and all Licensee; are hereby notified, that for future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly

> ALBERT T DUNN, Surveyor General

FOR DISINFECTANT

CARBOLIC - DISINFECTING

POWDER,

FOR SALE ONLY AT

DRUG STORE





Black Percheron Stallion "PREFERE JUNIOR" weight 1500 bs, during the coming season in the following places: Bay du Vin, Black River, Napan, Chatham, Nelson, Barnaby River etc.

Prefere Junior was sired by the pure bred Percheron "PREFERE" imported by the New Brunswick Government from France. His Dam was sired by Victor Hugo the well known pure bred Percheron also imported from France by the New Brunswick Government and purchased by the Northumberland Agricultural Society.

Terms for season, \$6.

J. C. COUGHLAN,

19 Hours



For rates and information apply to nearest Ticket Agent.

C. E. LAECHLER, Agent.

EQUITY SALE.

in the County of Northumberland, on Tuesday, the Fifteenth day of March next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a de-cretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the Twenty-First day of December, A.D. 1897 and, granted by the said William and twenty minutes, west twelve chains and degrees and forty minutes east s, thence south five degree chains, thence south five degrees an twenty minutes, east twelve chains and fifty link and thence south eighty-four degrees and forty minutes west eighty chains to the place of beginning—containing over a hundred acres more or less, and distinguished as let number one hundred and twelve, in Lockstead Settlement. Together with all buildings and improvement thereon and the appurtenances to the same belonging

For the want of purchasers, above sale is postpone till Tuesday, the 19th day of April next, at the hou of 12 o'clock noon, then to take place in front of the paid Law Chambers,
Dated this 15th day of March, A.D. 1898.
ROBT, MURRAY,

15 Positions Filled During the

Month of April.

THE CURRIE BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,

Miramichi Advance.

OHATHAM, N. B., - -AUGUST 4, 1898, Machine Politics Again.

The St. John Sun appears to be very much disturbed because of the nonacceptance by the press and people of New Brunswick of the-to them-new doctrine which the recent Conservative convention at Moncton has dictated in regard to provincial politics. The exigencies of the Conservative situation in New Brunswick led the section of the party which is represented by the Sun to the conclusion that something new must be done lest their existence should be forgotten, and they caused the convention to be held and the new order of things to be proclaimed.

It is true that the St. John Globe and Transcript-both Liberal papershave joined with the Sun and other Conservative organs in endorsing what the Conservatives did, and, to the extent of their influence those papers thus do what they can to embarrass premier Emmerson in this connection, but it must be evident to them, as well as to the Sun, that the people of the province, who, after all, are the parties to pronounce upon the matter, will be very

little influenced by the Conservatives' it believed to be the reason why the people were not disposed to be dictated to respecting their provincial politics by either of the federal parties, and the Sun, instead of discussing the subject from that standpoint, appears to assume that it is necessary to become personal and attribute improper motives to the editor of the ADVANCE, in a manner which shows how far it is removed from the plane of self-respecting journalism. course is not sanctioned by reputable throughout Canada. usage and correct press ethics, prefaces its breach of decency with an excuse which is a false one, so far as this paper is concerned. The Sun cannot quote a line from the ADVANCE's columns to prove its statement that this paper attributed "low motive: to oppo-

nents of the Ministry" and, that being government and link themselves with so, its assertion is discreditable to Messrs. Markham and Scott, whose names appear just above the article, as manager and editor of the Sun respectively. When we cannot give good reasons, based on federal party records, to show why we believe that the people are not swayed by the declarations of either Liberals or Conservatives when out of office, we shall not be found discussing the subject at all. We shall, not, at all events, misrepresent any man or newspaper, as the Sun has done, time and again, when dealing with the AD-VANCE. We must accept its resort to low insinuation and misrepresentation in our case, therefore, as evidence that it has no other answer to make, and is to sustain its attempted refutation of our position.

The Sun professes to believe that our reasons for objecting to provincial politics being run on federal party lines is based on a desire to promote the welfare of the existing provincial government. It knows very well that such is not the case, and that the ADVANCE has always and Conservatives, as such, in provincial affairs, as a principle. The provincial legislatures have well-defined duties to perform, entirely different and apart INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO. from those devolving on the federal economically as possible and enacting dministrative laws. These duties not call for any federal party interference, but they can surely be best performed by a government selected from a correcting effect on those who are re amongst the best men of both parties. who must, necessarily, be the best in

> the province. If we believed that either of the federal parties had a monopoly of the ablest and most honest men in politics we would, of course, willingly subscribe to the doctrine propounded by the in New Brunswick. Moncton Conservative convention, and so savagely and crudely supported by the Sun, but we prefer to take the more correct view, which experience the Telegraph suggested a few days ago has taught, and insist that partyism, with its prejudices and propagation of narrow views and detraction of one half of the public men of the country shall have its sphere of action limited of the Telegraph's diplomat in the presen as much as possible.

It may be in accord with the Sun's traditions, its interests and the tastes of those who control it to apply federal politics to all the affairs of life, and to justify even the bearing of false witness against those who honestly differ from it, so long as it may thereby promote its peculiar views in such matters, but it will have to learn that the people of the province are growing tired of such conditions and tactics, having become convinced that they are the outgrowth of machine politics, in which only a small and rapidly diminishing percentage of our public men can be induced letter signed "Ebin" which appeared in to participate, and which the voters at large are learning to ignore. Those who misuse great party organizations for ulterior purposes, and impose upon them functions which they were never intended to perform, are shortsighted and disloyal to their party, for they thereby convert it into an engine of mischief and cause it to forfeit the confidence of the people at large. That is just what the Sun Conservatives are

War or Peace?

doing at the present time.

Spain and the United States St. John, N. B. negotiating for peace. M. Cambon, the ambassador of France at Washing- to appear as almost meritorious acts. Liberals to such governments, and I know ton, was chosen by Spain as its inter- There should be a trial, and all the facts I voice the sentiments of the great major. mediary. The terms on which President should be brought out. If Curtis was ity of the Conservative party—the rank

Madrid and, in substance, are as follows: The President does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary in demnity, but requires the relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title of the island of Cuba as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island; the cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies and the like cession of an island in the

Ladrones. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Phillippines.

If these terms are accepted by Spain in their entirety it is stated that commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated.

Meantime, the United States forces are possessing themselves of Porto Rico, by occupying town after town on that island without opposition.

In the Phillipines, Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, is showing a jealous and almost hostile disposition towards the United States. It is anticipated The ADVANCE stated last week what | that the American forces may have to teach him the same lesson that Garcia has been taught in Cuba. The food, arms and ammunition supplied to the insurgents of both Cuba and the Phillippines by the Americans have had the effect of making them aggressive in the wrong direction.

Prohibition Plebiscite.

An Ottawa despatch of Monday says that the last Thursday in September It not only thus gives the discussion a (the 29th) has been definitely fixed for personal turn, but realising that its | the taking of the prohibition plebiscite

Partyism and Mendacity.

Under the heading, "What Party Means," the St. John Gazette says: "The Sun is struggling to convince the people of New Brunswick that they respect. [Toronto Globe. should cease to support the Provincial the opposition because the gentlemen forming that opposition are supporters of the Conservative party of the Dominion." The Gazette points out that the Sun "does not condemn the policy of the government and has no criticisms to offer of the successful manner in which the government has exploited agriculture in the province, or of the splendid arrangements effected by Mr. Tweedie in refunding the Provincial debt at 3 per cent. thereby saving the province some \$8,000 annually for interest alone. As a result of the arrangement effected by Mr. Tweedie New Brunswick 3 per cent. bonds are now selling at par. The Sun has no word of commendation for Mr. Tweedie for his excellent services to the Province in this regard, not withstanding without facts or arguments with which that the re-issue of New Brunswick bonds is the best financial trade ever made in the Province of New Brunswick or the

Dominion of Canada. "The reason the Sun does not commend Mr. Tweedie is not because the editor does not believe that Mr. Tweedie has made a good arrangement, but because he belleves it would injure the influence of the opposition by giving credit to the government for doing anything in the advocated non-interference by Liberals interests of the province. It has become the custom of party newspapers to be the exponents of their party to laud every thing the party they support does and t condemn everything their opponents do It makes no difference to the political editor of these days whether the country parliament, and there is, necessarily, no suffers by their policy of laudation or connection between the two. There is criticism, they continue to proceed on the no issue or policy at stake in local lines laid down. Party newspaper writers affairs, save those of administering an do not always tell the truth about their almost fixed revenue as wisely and opponents, or correctly state the cause of their opposition to their policy."

The Gazette proceeds to cite instances political purposes, but it is not probable that any exposure in that line will have sponsible for its statements. While we refrain from republishing the Gazette's arraignment of the Sun, and the particulars it gives respecting its untruthfulness we are none the less sensible of the de moralizing effect which its mendacity must have upon the minds of its readers. as well as on the reputation of journalism

which the president of the United States when it was first announced that Spain was trying to bring the war to an end. What a blessing it must be to president McKinley that he has the inestimable advantage and privilege of the guidance difficulty between the United States and

The Amende Honerable.

A letter was published in this paper of the 10th July, signed under the non deplume of Portia making serious reflections the government which they supported on Mr. R. A. Lawlor of Chatham in his last session and which has not been professional character. The letter was published without the consent or knowledge of the management, and contrary to strict orders relating to anonymous correspondents. The management of the Advocate regrets the publication of such a letter and apologizes for its share in the transaction.

It is now quite well known that Mr. T. W. Butler, who was counsel for Curtis, the slaver of young Astles, was the writer of the letter in question and also of the an earlier issue of the Advocate.

The Curtis Case.

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction n?Northumberland over the fact that the Crown has allowed the failure of justice in the Curtis case, through the extraordinary course of the grand jury in finding no bill, to pass without further action. There is a fear that we shall yet have resort to Lynch law in the County, because those who may kill their fellows cold blood are not even tried for the

testimony, so far, shows that he had sympathy with the resolutions of the Moneton convention, so far as either ap-

justification for his murderous act. plies to purely provincial issues. Death of Archbishop Walsh.

The convention was not representative of the party, as only some sections of the Catholicism in Ontario has suffered a heavy loss in the death of Archbishop province were represented, It was made just before up of gentlemen some of whom are large-11 o'clock on Sunday night. Three ly responsible for the present condition of weeks ago, on Saturday, July 9th, the the Conservative party in Canada. It is Archbishop, in company with Sir Frank not the interests of the province that these gentlemen have in view. Such in-Smith and some other gentlemen, was inspecting a new cemetery, Mount Hope, terests would be made entirely subservient in Eglinton, when his foot caught in an to federal issues and their own personal inequality of the ground and he stumbled. ambitions. Personal advancement has wrenching his knee and straining the been the guiding star of more than one of the gentlemen who now wish to instruct ligaments. The Archbishop's advanced years caused the accident to tell heavily Conservatives what their attitude to the upon him, and he was confined to his provincial government should be. room, but no danger was anticipated, and Conservative party in New Brunswick has he apparently made good progress toward been ruled too long by men who sought honorary positions and used politics as a recovery. At 10.30 on Sunday night. however, heart failure suddenly asserted stepping stone to the fulfilment of their itself and faintness set in. The Arch- ambitions. The men who organized the pishop was helped from his armchair to Moncton convention had the same object his bed and made as easy as possible. in view as their predecessors. They only while the physicians were summoned, broadened their sphere. Their action can have no permanent effect on the policy was approaching. "I am going to die." of the Conservative party, because that he said, and he expressed a wish that the party was not generally represented at the convention. There had been no proper last rites of the church be administered to call issued for such a convention, and At the same time he appointed Very Rev. Vicar-General McCann to be therefore only a section of the party was administrator of the diocese until the appointment of his successor. The last The other members of the government rites were then administered to the dy-

both Liberal and Conservative, were ing prelate, his nephew, Rev. Father unanimous in their expression against any change of policy on the part of the government. All are in hearty accord with It is safe to say that Archbishop Walsh the premier and the provincial secretary was one of the most esteemed and resin conducting the government on the pected prelates that has swayed the same lines as heretofore and of giving councils or ruled the members of any degreater prominence to the agricultural denomination in Canada. His caution and velopment of the province and the demoderation on all public or contreversial velopment of its other resources than to questions and his liberal and enlightened the consideration of the federal issue in attitude generally caused the affairs of his the local legislature. diocese to run with singular smoothness

Why Not a Meeting?

There is a good deal of vaporing in some local quarters over the recent action of the Conservatives who met in Moncton and declared against the local government being run on non-party lines, and it would seem an opportune time for the local government party of Northumberland to have a public meeting and give the people their views on the subject. Citizens generally would like to listen to Messrs. to all his flock, while outside of its bounds Emmerson and Tweedie giving the quietus in detail to the Sun wing of the Conservative party and their old enemies, who now want to crawl under their coat tails as friends, in the name of the Liberal

Position of the Leaders - Premier Emmerson and Provincial Secretary Tweedie Interviewed. They Take the Correct View of the Action of

the Liberal-Conservative Conference. [St. John Gazette.] FREDERICTON, July 27 .- The provincia overnment has been in session here for Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck, the past two days. It is the first meeting born April 1, 1815, was descended from since the Conservative convention held a Moncton, and at which resolutions wer passed which, if put into proper operation would mean the destruction of the present government. All the members of th

government, including those owing allegiance to the Conservative party, did not look as if they were much exercised over the action of the convention. Premier Emmerson was seen by a Gazette reporter after the session of the government last evening, and asked if the attitude taken by the Conservative convention would have any influence on the policy of the government in dealing with

provincial issues.

Walsh, officiating, and he passed peace

and harmony. He was emphatically a

man of peace, and his whole influence and

weight were thrown in the scale against

unwise controversy or injudicious action.

Weighty words of praise for him were

uttered by the Pope. "I like Arch-

bishop Walsh of Toronto," said his Holi-

ness; "he is a man of prudence and

moderation." For nine years he adminis-

tered his important charge with great and

recognized ability and endeared himself

h's ability, fairness and moderation caused

DOMINION AND LOCAL POLITICS

him to be held in the highest esteem and

fully away at twenty minutes to 11.

In reply Mr. Emmerson said that hi views on the question of provincial politics dealt with by the Moncton convention, were no secret in the province. He has already proclaimed himself in favor neutrality of dominion issues in provincia politics, and saw no reason at present to alter his views. The system of separating provincial from dominion issues worked well in New Brunswick, and h was not convinced by the Moncton con vention that it would be a change for the better to introduce dominion issues into provincial politics. The present government had pursued provincial development totally independent of dominion influence, and that that policy was acceptable to the people of the whole province was made clear by the fact that even the Moncton convention had been unable to and fault with it and had sugge

Asked as to the attitude of the govern nent towards those supporters who had attended the convention and expressed a willingness to withdraw their support from the government and become members of a dominion party in the legisla ture, the premier said : "While regretting that these gentlemen with whom I have always had the most agreeable of relations have seen fit to take the stand they are reported to have taken, I do not see what course the government can take other than to decline entirely the support they offer. I observe by the newspaper reports will demand of Spain are the same which of their speeches that these gentleme who were elected as supporters of the present government are willing to carry out their pledges and vote with the gov ernment at the next session of the legisture. Then they will leave the government ranks and contest their elections as Conservatives pledged to support Conservative government, and pledged also to secure such a government for the province. This is a most remarkable attitude for these gentlemen to take. They have no fault to find with the changed. They expect that they have no difficulty in supporting the police of the government during the next session. after which they would leave us to go our way while they went theirs. If the re correct the government could not accent such support-no self-respecting government could accept support tendered them

in such a way." Provincial Secretary Tweedie, who the most prominent Conservative member of the government, in reply to the request of the Gazette man for enlightenment a to his view of the situation caused by th do not recognize the Moncton convention as representative of the Conservative the political system in New Brunswick for the past 31 years, coalition governour politics that the party idea cannot put into successful operation in a few weeks or months. We have always had coalition governments in New Brunswick by the conduct of his friends, and the and a distinct provincial party has been slaving of poor Astles and the serious the outcome. The Conservative party wounding of Jas Coughlan has been made had furnished as many supporters as the

Death of Bismarck.

On the night of Saturday, July 30, Prince Bismarck, the greatest German of the century, died at his home at Friedrichsruhe. A press telegram says :

a long line of gentry of Bradenburg, who passed their lives in soldiering, hunting and farming, and so he came from a sturdy stock. At sixteen he could swim, ence, row, ride like a Centaur, and with his rifle decapitate a duck at one hundred paces. At Gottingen, in 1832, a tall slim youth of seventeen, "as thin as a knitting-needle," and ostensibly studying law, he was the chief of the rufflers that consumed cargoes of tobacco, went to bed as barrels of beer, rose as beer barrels, sported pipes a yard long and were followed by ferocious mastiffs. In three terms he fought twenty-eight duels. Most his time was spent in the fencing school and the beer house, and it was the talk of the place when he attended a lecture. Here he met an American lad, John Lothrop Motley, and in 1833, when both migrated to Berlin to continue their studies, the two lived together in the closest intimacy, kept up in after years, when the one became a history-writer and the other a history-maker.

Bismarck did not then fancy the gay

society of the capital, which he though

had "plenty of apparent but no real good breeding." At Potsdam, in 1837, he began to be a soldier and in turn as sentinel paced the terrace of Sans Souci at midnight with musket on shoulder. For the next eight years he oscillated between Pomerania and Schonhausen, farming, soldiering, hunting, carousing, and studying. Tedious to him was the life led with his father at Schonhausen -reading, smoking, walking and joining "a farce called fox hunting." Pomerania he was the talk and terror of the neighborhood. His wild ways his dancings, his demon-like rides. drinking bouts, when he quaffed huge cups of mixed champagne and porter made him known in the district as "mad Bismarck." As a lieutenant in a Pomeranian regiment of lancers he gained his first decoration for saving his groom from drowning and always has prized this medal more highly than the proudest orders with which he later could his coat front. After the death of his father in 1845 he devoted two years t country life. Then he awoke to the "terrible truth" that he must marry. July 28, 1847, he wedded Johanna Puttkamer, nine years his junior, and the most unscrupulous enemies of Bismarck have never even affected to find the slightest flaw in this happy union. this time," says his biographer, "Bis marck" was in his thirty-second year, in the bloom of early manhood; of very tall, stalwart and imposing mien; with blue, penetrating, fearless eves; of bright, fresh countenance, with blonde hair and beard-a singular contrast to the appearance of the bald and grizzly eye-browed Chancellor, after the fire of youth had gone out and left his thick

mustache in ashes. Then followed ports of these gentlemen's speeches are his parliamentary experience at Eufurt, and a diplomatic career covering eight It was in September, 1862, that Bismarch was invited by the King of Prussia to take upon his shoulders the whole weight of government under circumstances of almost unprecedented embarrassment. The then King of Prussia had always entertained stubborn otions concerning the royal prerogative, and in spite of the constitution which the revo lutionary period of 1848 had wrung from the Prussian Crown, had never abandoned his belief in the divine right of the Prussian party of New Brunswick. As a result of dynasty to govern according to his own notions of what was best for the Prussian people. Amongst these was a conviction that, in the interests of the honor and permanent welfare of the realm, a considerable military expenditure was indispensable. It was found impossible, however, to persuade the Prussian Legislature of the alleged time. necessity; and appeal after appeal was made to the country without success. It was then Peers passed the military bill after Count

buckled to his task with a calm determination that soon convinced more wary observers that he knew what he was about, and that he was the man for whom Germany had been longing and of whom Germany had been dreaming since the days of Arminius. The army was perfected in every branch; taxes were collected summarily and without mercy: and the reign of "blood and iron" was commenced in good earnest. The result is in everybody's recollection. In the Austro-Prussian campaign against Denmark it was Prussia that won the most brilliant laurels; and when the spoil had to be divided between the conquerors it was Prussia 10 00 that insisted on having the larger share. It soon became plain that Count Bismarck was bent upon forcing a quarrel upon Austria and redeeming Prussia, if possible, from the stigma of Olmutz. But in working towards this end he had taken care to provide Prussia with an ally that could make a valuable diversion against Austria in the south at the opportune moment. It is pretty certain. however, that so perfect was the military nachine which Prussia had organized in the teeth of the Legislature and the constitution that even if Italy, then coveting Venetia had remained quiet, the Austrian armies, despite their gallantry would have been overthrown. Such was not however, the general opinion. The war was an unpopular one in Prussia, for the nation did not believe it would succeed, and it had been declared. without consulting Parliament or the people, by a domineering Bunker Minister. Bis marck himself was so well aware of the prevailing sentiment that he afterwards declared he would never have returned to Berlin alive if the campaign had terminated lisastrously. He would have worn his Cuirassier uniform in earnest, and got himself shot by an Austrian Jager. Better that then trial, condemnation and death by his rritated countrymen. As it happened, owever, everything turned out precisely as the valiant statesman had calculated. A successful war is always a popular war, and

would have willingly hanged him. From that moment Prince Bismarck remained without interruption, at the head of affairs in Prussia and afterwards in Germany until the youthful William came to the throne. In the meantime he had practically ruled Germany. The war with France had taken place; Germany acquired both territory and fame, and Bismarck's reputation was greatly enhanced. One of th most notable events in his parliamentary career was the legislation he initiated by which religious orders of the Catholic church were driven from the country, but nearly all these laws have since been repealed.

Count Bismarck saw himself at a bound en-

throned in the affections of the very people

who had denounced, and who, had he failed,

For years a comparatively poor man the Chancellor became comfortably fixed. The magnificent seventieth birthday testimonial of April 1, 1885, contributed in small sums within the Fatherland and by his countrymen all over the world, amounted to nearly \$700,000. With the greater part of this was redeemed that portion of the ancestral property of Schonhausen, which his father had been forced to part with. And now, with Varzin, Friedrichsruhe and Schonhausen, Bismarck came to rank with the most extensive land proprietors in Prussia. His salary as Imperial Chancellor was \$13,500 a year. From his farms, forests and manufactories he derived enough to bring his gross annual income up to more than \$100,-000. A biographer writing thirteen years

thick, gray jacket and broad-brimmed hat. He is out for a walk by nine in the morning and is accompanied by his dogs. Between 10 and 11 o'clock he breakfasts with his family and visitors, he himself taking a glass of milk, one or two cups of coffee, with toast and two boiled eggs. During breakfast his letters and telegrams are brought to him and he instructs his secretary as to their disposal. After breakfast he transacts business with his bailiffs, farmers and woodsmen. Between 1 and 2 o'clock he takes a drive out in his carriage. The dinner hour is 5.30. His table is almost exclusively supplied from his estate, which furnishes meat, game, fish, vegetables and fruit. After dinner a cup of coffee is taken in the billiard room, where Bismarck usually sits smoking pipe before the open wood fire, which he occasionally replenishes with a log from the nearby basket. His love for his wife and children, unchanged in the long years, is tense. His domestic life always has been as pure as his public life has been patriotic. His wife has preserved the simplicity of her youth. She is a perfect specimen of the German housewife. She quietly bears her honors as the most natural thing in the world, holds fast by the old friends of humbler days and has but one object in life-to make her husband and children happy. So fond is Bismarck of his own fireside that he never deserts it to enjoy the hospitality of others. His own hospitality is unboundedtalkers of our time-an admirable raconteur and his fund of stories is inexhaustible. One of the great features of his talk is its contents-his conversation has been pared to condensed meat. He speaks French with the purity and fluency of native; the same may be said of his English and he reads the Italian journals. Of the arts, music has for him the most attraction. and the classical composers, with Beethoven at their head, are his favorites. This is the man as he is at home. detractors even among his own countrymen, but no man living has firmer friends, and among these and in his own family Bis-"Bismarck himself believes that he is soldier by nature and a statesman only by by chance. He never allows his countrymen to forget that though he is the highest

a Prussian general of cavalry. There ew men of finer physique in the army. straight as a ramrod; he is broad in propor tion, and at his best weighs about two hunpounds. He always has been a great eater, deep drinker and heavy smoker. His herculean frame and iron constitution have enabled him to stand where weaker men succumb. His favorite mixture is champagne and porter. He believes that beer drinking makes men stupid and lazy and that good brandy is better for them. sits down hungry, dines heartily and feeds his taste for bodily feats is spent, but I still delights in a constitutional canter, with as the youngest cavalry lieutenant's. mentarian. He owns and manages breweries, distilleries and sawmills, and he means | could be reasonably construed to have that | editions have been sold. to turn paper maker as well." For some time Bismarck has been in bad health, and the end was looked for at any

Dr. Allison was Misreported.

of Mount Allison University, was misre- from this doubt, but went on to say that Bismarck acceded to power; but their complaisance only produced a rupture with the presented by the press reporter who tele-Prussian Chamber, and the King announced graphed to the papers what he stated to be and desire for its destruction that I intend-McKinley will consent to a cessation of justified in what he did, let the public and file, the workers whose votes have his intention of governing without the aid a report of the professor's sermon on the ed to give "the benefit of the doubt" to the war were handed to M. Cambon mind be satisfied of the fact by proper swelled up Conservative majorities in the of the constitution and with the assistance Plebiscite on 24th ult., and which the AD- prohibition and vote "yes" at the plebiscite on Saturday last for transmission to evidence before a petit jury. The sworn past—when I say that they are not in of Count Bismarck. The new Minister vance as well as other papers published. poll. The reporter most inexcusably repre- George McKee, aged 68, an I. C. R.

Tyntil further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follow

Connecting with I. C. R. Between Fredericton Chatham and Loggieville. GOING NORTH. EXPRESS. FOR CHATHAM FOR FREDERICTON 10.30 p.m. 11.10 " EXPRESS 1.50 " ... 5 28 ar.12 40 2.45 ** 12.10 " . Marysville, ... 5 15 12 15 p m .Cross Creek, .. 3 55 GOING SOUTH 2 42 EXPRESS. ... Doaktown .. 2 00 p m { 8 00 10.30 a. m. ..Blackville,... 12 45 . Chatham Jet .. Ar. Chatham Junction, 11,25 " 11 25 ar5 10 11.45 " 4 30 Chatham 12.20 p. m. 12.20 p. m.

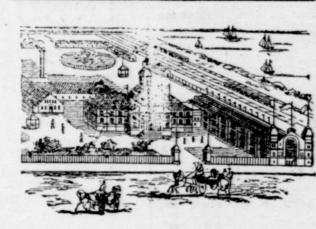
The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations— Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmstord, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carrol's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac. Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings

C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls Edmundstor and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Star ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager THOS. HOBEN, Supt.



International Exhibition ST. JOHN, N. B. 1898.

SEPT: 13



TO SEPT. 23

\$13000 IN PRIZES.

All departments of Prize Lists revised and increased. Large Special Prizes in LIVE STOCK and DAIRY PRODUCTS Live Stock enters Wednesday, 14th; leaves Wednesday 21st.

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HOLIDAY SEEKERS will find a varying round of Attractions in Imusement Hall and in the wonderful performances upon the Grounds.

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W. C. PITFIELD. President.

that it should have as wide a circulation

as the erroneous report. Dr. Allison's

letter is as follows :-SIR :- I wish to disclaim responsibility for much of the language and sentiment on the subject of prohibition attributed to me in a press telegram published in your yesterday's issue. The observations that I did make on Everything I said implied a recognition of the occasion referred to were in my judgment far from sensational and I am at a loss to see how they can startle any one. My

generally from the history of prohibitory civil servant of the German empire he also is legislation, to the effect that the mere enactment of such legislation had not in itself power to sweep away the saloon, and that the assumption that prohibition and the annihilation of the liquor traffic are convertible terms is not warranted by facts. In support of this statement or inference I referred to two instances coming under my own observation, but I made no such assertion as that prohibition has everywhere been a failure, nor did I ask any such question as "Where on earth has prohibition succeeded?" I made no reference to the Scott Act, directly or indirectly, and drew no inference from "the moral support," or want of moral sup- 1850 he came to Canada, where he soon port, accorded it by the people. I did not mention or refer in any way to Maine, and Brunswick in the possible future. I did not say that the country "needs no more prohibitive laws." What I did say, and now | Songs," (1883.) His poems are all pleasrepeat, was that a prohibitory law unsup- | ing, original and popular and have made ported by a powerful force of moral senti- an impression on their readers that will ment might be a curse rather than a blessing. I did not say that "I could not recommend Jemima, inherits much of her father's, the great body of the Methodist church to

Coming to the question before the country recognize-how could I fail to do so ?degree of doubt existing in the minds of at least some sincere friends of temperance whether the times are really ripe for parlia-It appears that Dr. Allison, president that my own mind was not entirely free

sents me as expressing a precisely opposite intention. To close these though I might extend them. I incidentally referred to the principle of the plebiscite as of novel application in British legislation. but I said nothing by the remotest implication equivalent to the statement that "the measure is calculated to deceive a portion of our people and (one that) would not further the cause of temperance one particle." the perfect bona fides of both the government and parliament of Canada in placing the measure on our statute book. I regard as particularly reprehensible the enclosing in quotation marks what is chiefly the reporter's own language.

I am, respectfully yours. DAVID ALLISON. Sackville, July 28, 1898, St. John Letter.

Canada has lost a poet of some considrable note in Evan MacColl who died in Toronto a few days age at the age of 90 vears. Mr. McColl was born at Kenmore. Scotland, and early in life became accetributor to the Gaelic Magazine of Gasgow. In 1839 he was appointed a clerk

in the Liverpool Custom House and in obtained a position in the Custom House at Kingston. He was retired on a pension in 1880. His published works are, "Poems and Songs in Gaelic" (1838) "The Mountain Minstrel" (1838) "Poems and not soon be effaced. His daughter, Mary genius and has published "Bide a Wee vote for prohibition," nor anything that and other poems," (1879) of which four

> A white man is in the hospital for treatnent of wounds inflicted on his person by colored woman with a razor.

About 2000 persons attended the grocers' picnic at Watters' Landing last

A fund is being raised by railway employes for young Ingraham who was run over by an engine a few weeks ago and lost both of his feet in consequence.

There will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Law Chambers so called, in the town of Chatham

in a certain suit therein pending, wherein Rebert C. Boyes and James S. Fairley Executors of the last will and testament of Scott Fairley, deceased, are Plaintiffs and William McDougall is defendant, with the approbation of the undersigned referee in Equity for the County of Northumberland, the lands and premises directed to be sold by the said decretal order and therein described as all that piece parcel or lot of land situate lying and being in the Lock stead Settlement, Parish of Blackville, County of Dougall as by reference to the grant will more full appear and bounded as follows to wit: Beginning to Renous River at the northwest angle of lot Walls, in Lockstead Settlement, thence running be the magnet along the said road north five degree

Terms of sale-Cash. For apply to Plaintiffs Solicitor., Dated the fifth day of January, A.D. 1898. L. J. TWEEDIE. ROBT. MURRAY.

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SUMMER 1898.