

MR. TARTE'S CAREER

Brief Review of some Points in a Busy and Distinguished Man's Life

Hon. Mr. Tarte, who died at Montreal on Wednesday, was twice married, his second wife, whom he espoused three years ago and who survives him, being Mrs. Turcotte, nee Laurencelle. One child was the issue of this marriage, a girl, who will be two years old in a few days. Six other children survive Mr. Tarte—three sons and three daughters. The sons are: Joseph, president and general manager of the La Patrie Company; Eugene, vice-president of La Patrie Company, and Antonio, manager of the job department of La Patrie. The daughters are Amelia, wife of Jos. E. Robillard, merchant; Mary, wife of Dr. Francois De Martigny, at whose home Mr. Tarte died, and Annette, who is unmarried. Mr. Tarte was born January 11, 1818, and in 1869 was licensed as a notary and practised his profession at L'Assomption in partnership with the Hon. Louis Archambault, one of the chiefs of the Conservative party, and the lieutenant of Sir George Etienne Cartier.

It was while a notary here that he first began writing for the papers, and his ability in political writing was recognized by the Conservatives of the district by their placing him in 1872, at the head of a paper at St. Lin.

While he was in charge of this paper, there was a memorable battle between Mr. Tarte and Mr. Joseph Cauchon, another journalist, and the skillful manner in which he upheld the Conservative platform showed him the leading platform of the party. It was then that the chiefs of the party summoned him to Quebec and put him in charge of Le Canadien.

It was to a great extent due to Mr. Tarte, through his articles in Le Canadien, that on September 17th, 1878, the Conservatives carried the district of Quebec.

From then on Mr. Tarte was one of the leaders of the Conservatives throughout the province of Quebec, and when Lieutenant-Governor Letellier dismissed from office and Boucherville-Angers administration, Mr. Chapleau resolved to force Letellier to resign. But there was great opposition. The Marquis of Lorne, the Governor-General, would not hear of it, and Sir John Macdonald, premier of Canada, kept putting off action. Mr. Tarte was summoned to the party councils, and went to Ottawa and succeeded in carrying the point. Mr. Tarte was elected member for Bonaventure, and broke away from Chapleau on the question of the sale of the Northern Railway.

At the time of the Riel affair Mr. Tarte was again among the leaders of the Conservative party, and did his utmost to decrease the dangerous agitation which was being fomented. Though he had differed with Chapleau in regard to the latter's railway policy at the meeting where fifty thousand people gathered on the Champ de Mars to protest against the sentence of Riel, he alone mentioned Chapleau, to defend him, or at least excuse him.

Perhaps Mr. Tarte is best remembered for the famous impeachment in the house in the session of 1891, of Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Thomas McGreevy, in connection with maladministration of the funds of the Department of Public Works, in connection with the Baie de Chaleur Railway, the Curran Bridge, the Esqui-mault dock, and other works. Parliament voted against the charges, but

the incident led to the retirement of Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Thomas McGreevy from public life, and when Laurier was elected in 1896 Mr. Tarte, who had definitely broken with the Conservative party, became Minister of Public Works.

He had been defeated in Beauharnois in the general election, but as a minister was returned in a by-election in St. John d'Iberville. For six years Mr. Tarte was in the cabinet, and resigned on the return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier from Europe.

While a minister, he gave special attention to the St. Lawrence Channel and to the port of Montreal, and it was during his administration that the greater bulk of the improvements of the last few years, which are still going on, were decided and planned.

Mr. Tarte has fought many elections. He was first elected to the Legislature for Bonaventure in 1877 and again in 1878. From 1881 to 1891 he was chief organizer of the Conservative party in the Province of Quebec, and having then in his possession evidence of maladministration of the Public Works Department, he decided to run for the federal house in Montmorency. He was elected, but the election was annulled in 1892. He presented himself in L'Islet on January 5, 1893, and represented this county until 1896. In that year he stood for Beauharnois, but was elected as a minister in St. John d'Iberville. In 1900 he was elected in St. Mary's, and sat until the election of 1904, when he retired from active parliamentary work without presenting himself for re-election.

Referring to the Langevin-McGreevy affair in 1891, the Globe of Toronto, at that time speaks of him in these words:

"He had sought to get Sir John to clean out his cabinet, but had failed, no doubt because the old Premier believed it would break up and destroy his administration. Mr. Tarte announced, therefore, that he would go to Ottawa and do in Parliament what his loyalty to his party would have prompted him to have done in a way to injure the government as little as possible. It was in the early part of the session of 1891 that he launched his first bolt. He set himself at the earliest moment to the mission to which the electors of Montmorency had appointed him.

The proceedings which followed his motion for an inquiry are remembered by everybody—the crowded sittings of the committee were opposing partisans and hired lawyers battled through four torrid summer months, the daily discovery of fraud, the life-and-death fight of a discredited government, the storm of shame and indignation which swept over the country. The central figure of that exciting summer was the man whom, ever since, the Conservative press of Ontario has pursued with untiring vindictiveness. In the face of a storm of abuse, and in spite of the attention of life-long friendships, he stood to his guns. He fought out his right to a finish, and every Canadian who was not blinded by partisanship honored his courage and determination. He proved his charges, but for that very reason his old leaders would not forgive him. He compelled them to send away the men he had laid his charges against, but when it was all over he found that he could no longer work with his old party. He became a follower of Mr. Laurier."

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A NEW SUIT FOR MISS DOLLIE.

The up to date girl is almost as well provided for in the matter of clothes as her small mother, and the material and fashioning are invariably of the latest mode. The dainty little set of garments illustrated comprises dress, coat and hat.

ad displaying the most striking features of the new styles. The dress made of pale blue cashmere, with ribbon for garniture and dotted silk for the simulated guimpe is constructed on the jumper model, with mandarin sleeves and an attached gathered skirt. The coat is cut on kimono lines, royal blue drap d'ete being employed for development, and is picturesquely trimmed with a slashed facing, through which a ribbon is run, ending at the waistline in a piquant bow. The Charlotte Corcoran hat is composed of blue velvet, and is trimmed with ribbon to match. To make the set for an 18-inch doll requires: for the dress 1/2 yard of 36 inch material, with 1/2 yard of 18 inch silk for the simulated guimpe for the coat, 3/4 yard of 27 inch cloth, and for the hat 1/2 yard of velvet 20 inches wide.

4305—6 sizes, 14 to 24 inch dolls. The price of this pattern is 10c.

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Name.....

Street..... No.....

To....., Province.....

Measurement, waist..... Bust.....

CAUTION.—Be careful to send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure you need only mark 32, 34 or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 23, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When miss' or child's pattern write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than three or four days from the date of order.

The price of each pattern is ten cents in cash or postal order or stamps.

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That first little tickle becomes a cough, the cough grows severe, is neglected and travels down to the lungs. Treat throat trouble before it gets severe. Catarrh of the throat, allays inflammation, cures throat and bronchial trouble quickly. A marvel wonder is Catarrh of the throat which prevents thousands of Catarrh victims from contracting consumption. Recommended by doctors, proved by time to be unfailing. Catarrh of the throat is just what you need. 25c. and \$1.00, sold everywhere.



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Are they suitable for the coming season? Come in and let me measure you for a New Fall Suit, I have a nice selection of New Goods to show you. You will find the Fit and Style the Latest.

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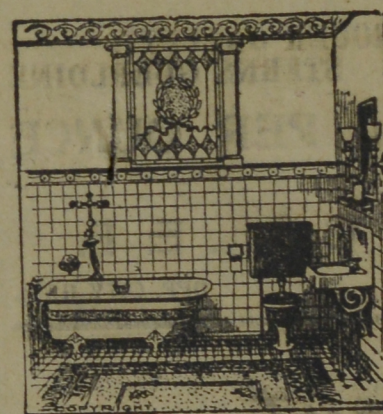
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D. J. Shea, FREDERICTON.

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OYSTERS

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PLENTY WATER

Advice and Prescription by an Eminent Authority

"The people here do not drink enough water to keep healthy," exclaimed a well-known authority. "The numerous cases of stomach trouble, kidney and bladder diseases and rheumatism are mainly due to the fact that the drinking of water, nature's greatest medicine, has been neglected."

Stop loading your stomach with patent medicines and cure-alls; but get on the water-wagon. If you are really sick, why, of course, take the proper medicines—plain common vegetable treatment, which will not shatter the nerves or ruin the stomach.

When requested for such a prescription for the cure of rheumatism and kidney trouble the answer was: "You must make the kidneys do their work; they are the filters of the blood. They must be made to strain out of the blood the waste matter and acids that cause rheumatism; the urine must be neutralized so it will no longer be a source of irritation to the bladder, and, most of all, you must keep these acids from forming in the stomach. This is the cause of stomach trouble and poor digestion. For these conditions I would suggest the following prescription: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kars-gon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shaking well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal, and at bedtime, but don't forget the water. Drink plenty and often."

LADY YARMOUTH TO REPUTATE EARL.

Rumor that she Alleges There was no Marriage and will Sue for Nullification.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The World

prints a cable special from London, which says: A rumor is prevalent in society that the Countess of Yarmouth, nee Thaw (sister of Henry K. Thaw, awaiting trial for the murder of Sanford White), is about to begin proceedings to nullify her marriage with the Earl of Yarmouth, alleging in effect that there has been no marriage.

General sympathy is with the Countess in her reported intention, which is regarded as perfectly justified in the peculiar circumstances of her case.

She has acted with remarkable tact and devotion under trying conditions, for she has never taken the position, socially or otherwise, that she had a right to expect as the wife of the Marquis of Hertford's heir.

Suits for nullification of marriage are always heard in camera.

GREAT SPECIALISTS IN STOMACH CATARRH.

Though often they fail to give even temporary relief, Mr. W. Seymour of Huntsville, Ont., cured himself of Ferrozone. "My trouble," he says, "was chronic catarrh of the stomach. There was constant bad taste in my mouth, I was constive and usually nauseated before and after meals. I also had a gnawing sensation in the stomach. Ferrozone gave me great relief, and I also used Catarrhazone which is great relief, and I also used Catarrhazone which is good for catarrh. Although it took a number of boxes of Ferrozone, I got back my health and today am quite well." For stomach catarrh, indigestion and kindred disorders nothing excels Ferrozone. In a thousand cases it has proved a wonder-

Fruit or rust stains on table linen or other white cloths may be removed by soaking in a weak solution of oxalic acid.