General Business.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOTTLE,

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND FOR CROUP, COUGHS & COLDS.

50 - YEARS - IN - USE.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS. ST. JOHN, N. B.

C. WARMUNDE

IS OFFERING

SPECIAL BARGAINS

—IN—

WTCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY,

Silverware & Novelties,

during the summer. All new goods. Give him a call

We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all.

C. WARMUNDE. EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER

Fallen Corner, Chatham, N. B.

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IS WHAT YOU NEED NOW, AND

Street's Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla with Iodide of Potassium

is the best.

TRY A BOTTLE, AND BE CONVINGED.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

use Street's White Pine Expectorant.

A sure cure. Price 25 cts.

We have the farmers' favorite in Condition Powders. Large package 25cts.

PREPARED ONLY AT

The Newcastle Drug Store,

E. Lee Street, - - - Proprietor.

INSURANCE.

The Insurance business heretofore carried on by the late Thomas F. Gillespie, deceased is continued by the undersigned who represents the following Companies:—

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL,
ALBION,
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LONDON, & LANCASHIRE,
LANCASHIRE,
ÆTNA,
HARTFORD,
NORWICH UNION
ALLIANCE,
PHŒNIX OF LONDON,
MANCHESTER.

FRANCES A. GILLESPIE

Chatham, 29th Nov. 1893.

Mortgagee's Sale.

To Christopher C. McLean of the Parish of Hardwicke in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick Farmer and Mariner and Mary Jane McLean his wife and all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the sixth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine, and made between the said Christopher C. McLean of Hardwicke in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer and Mariner and Mary Jane McLean his wife of the one part; and Margaret Vondy of Chatham in the County and Province aforesaid Spinster (now deceased) of the other part; which Mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland on the seventh day of February A. D. 1890, in volume 66 of the County Records pages 367, 368, 369 and 370 and is numbered 239 in said Volume:—

There will be in pursuance of the said power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof of Principal and Interest, be sold at Public Auction on Friday, the thirty first day of July next, in front of the Post Office in the town of Chatham in the County and Province aforesaid, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises in the said Indenture of Mortgage mentioned and described as follows:—

"All that lot of land situate on Eel River in the "said Parish of Hardwicke granted to one, John S. "Merchant containing one hundred acres more or "less, and is known and distinguished in the grant "thereof as lot number eleven in Eel River Settle-"ment, and is bounded as follows to wit; Begin-"ning at a stake standing on the eastern bank or "shore of Eel River, at the south west angle of lot "number ten in Eel River settlement, thence running "by the Magnet south eighty five degrees and thirty "minutes east fifty chains; thence south "degrees west twenty chains, thence north eighty "five degrees and thirty minutes west fifty one "chains to a pine tree standing on the eastern bank "or shore of Eel River aforesaid, and thence along "the same following the various courses thereof "down stream in a Northerly direction to the place "of beginning, and on which the said John S "Merchant lately resided;—

"Also all the right, title, interest, property, "possession, claim and demand whatsoever of what "nature or kind soever of the said Christopher C. "McLean, of, in, to, or out of, all that certain piece "or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Eel "River Settlement aforesaid and known and dis-"tinguished as lot number ten on the easterly side of "Eel River aforesaid, formerly occupied by Roderick "Cheney, and lately by the said John S. Merchant "which said lots, pieces or parcels of land, were sold "and conveyed to the said Christopher C. McLean "by Andrew Brown, by deed bearing date the "twenty third day of February A. D. 1884, as by "reference thereto will more fully appear.

"Also all that certain other lot or tract of land "situate lying and being in the Parish of Hardwicke "aforesaid, known as lot number eleven, and "formerly owned and occupied by the late Alexander "McLean, and bounded as follows, on the North by "lot number twelve, on the east by Bay du Vin "Bay, on the south by lands presently owned and "occupied by Jeremiah Savoy, and on the West in "rear by Crown Lands being the same lands and "premises on which the said Christopher C. McLean "presently resides;—

Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances, to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining. Also the revention and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof of the said Christopher C McLean and Mary Jane McLean, of, in to, out, of, or upon, the said lands and premises and every part thereof;—

Dated this twenty seventh day of April, A. D. 1896.

M. S. BENSON, Solicitor for Executrix of Mortgagee

ELIZABETH HAWBOLT, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late Margaret Vondy deceased.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION ST. JOHN, N. B. EXHIBITION 1896

THE EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

... WILL HOLD ITS ...

FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR

ON ITS EXHIBITION GROUNDS,

Opening Sept. 22d and Closing Oct. 3d, 1896.

Exhibits of Machinery and Manufactures, Farm and Dairy Products, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c.

Products of the Forest, Mines and Waters, Paintings, Sculpture, &c., Fancy Work.

The Provincial Government herd of Live Stock, just purchased, will be exhibited and sold on the Grounds.

Large Prizes in all the Usual Departments.

Special Attractions.—Fireworks every suitable evening, Band Music, afternoons and evenings, Attractive Performances in the AMUSEMENT HALL. Varied Attractions on the PARADE GROUNDS.

SPECIAL PASSENGER RATES ON ALL LINES OF TRAVEL. PRIZE LISTS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AFTER JULY 15th.

ENTRY FORMS AND ALL DESIRED INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO

W. C. PITFIELD, President. CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Sec'y.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - JUNE 25, 1896.

THE DOMINION ELECTIONS.

The Dominion elections, which took place on Tuesday, resulted in a victory for the Liberals, who made unlooked-for gains in Quebec and Ontario. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier will now be premier, and the country will await, with great interest, the course he will take on the two questions which have been uppermost in the campaign. The most important of these is, of course, his "free trade" policy, which he has, heretofore, not presented in definite form, and, the other, the Manitoba School difficulty. There can be little doubt that the overthrow of the Government has been brought about chiefly because of the stand it took on the latter question, and although Mr. Laurier is on record as stating that if he were premier he would settle it satisfactorily to all parties, and on a constitutional basis, his ability to do so may not be easy of demonstration. It appears that the French of Quebec, who were supposed to have a special interest in protecting the Manitoba minority in their educational rights were, after all, little troubled about that matter, but almost entirely influenced by their desire to secure the position of Premier of Canada for a man of their race; and it is an illustration of the uncertainties of Canadian politics, that while the East was standing up sturdily in defence of what it conceived to be a constitutional question and making sacrifices for a principle in which the French people of the country were specially and peculiarly interested, the latter were supremely indifferent in the whole matter and bent upon demonstrating their loyalty to racial ambitions and the development of the "nationale" idea, while Orange Ontario was bent on punishing the Government for endeavoring to remedy an injustice done to Catholics.

The die is cast, however, and we must await Mr. Laurier's submission of his schemes for the solution of the larger questions at issue between the two parties. He will, for the first time in his political career, have to formulate policies on matters in connection with which he has, heretofore, had to deal only in a general way, and whether or not he is possessed of the statesmanlike qualities with which his admirers have endowed him, will soon be demonstrated. If he can give us "free trade as it is in England" and, at the same time, raise sufficient revenue to pay cur bills and carry on the accustomed public works, and otherwise aid in the country's development, he will have a long lease of power. Meantime, everybody ought to feel like giving him a chance to carry out his pledges, and judging him according to the measure of success or failure which he will realise therein.

A Valuable Book.

"The life and times of Hon. Joseph Howe" has just been issued from the press, the author and publisher being Geo. E. Fenety, Esq., late Queen's Printer of New Brunswick, once a trusted employee and always the personal friend of the great statesman, journalist and orator. We have read the work with the interest of one who also had the privilege of the personal acquaintance and friendship of Mr. Howe, and to whom many of the scenes and incidents to which it refers are most interesting. The work recalls old memories, awakens old associations and is a reminder of old aspirations kindled by the written articles and eloquent speeches of Nova Scotia's greatest and most gifted son. It is of interest not only to Nova Scotians, but also to Canadians everywhere, for with the breadth of thought and political foresight which animated him, he did more than any other man, living or dead, to call into life the national spirit which is at the present time carrying Canada forward towards the great destiny awaiting her. What grand and accurate conceptions of our future must have animated Mr. Howe, when he delivered that memorable railway speech of his in the City of Halifax a little more than forty five years ago, and in which he said, among other things:—

"I am neither a prophet nor the son of "a prophet, yet I will venture to predict "that we shall in a few years make the "journey hence to Quebec and Montreal "and home through Portland and St. "John by rail; and I believe that many in "this room will live to hear the whistle of "the steam engine in the passes of the "Rocky Mountains and to make the "journey from Halifax to the Pacific "in five or six days"

The book is well worth many times its price for the advantage of reading the few speeches or portions of speeches of Mr. Howe which it contains, to say nothing of its value as a contribution to the history of a most important period in the annals of the country. It may be obtained from all the leading book dealers at $1,50, and should have a large sale.

DETAILED ELECTION RETURNS.

MONTREAL, June 23.

[Following are the election returns about as received at Chatham on Tuesday night and yesterday. There was considerable repetition in them, as they came in instalments, but we have endeavored to eleminate the repeated matter as far as possible. EDITOR.]

Charlotte—Ganong, con, 500 maj., so far including most doubtful places.

Toronto East, G. Ross Robertson, indep.

Kingston, Ont., 18 polling places out of 24 give Britton, lib., 121 maj., election is conceded.

St. John, Que. so far as heard from, Bechard liberal elected by over 300 maj.

Montreal, St. Lawrence division, 48 polls give Penny, lib., 560 maj.

Albert, N. B., six polls give Lewis, ind., 190 maj.

Queens and Shelburne, N. S., Forbes, lib., elected.

Yarmouth N. S., Flint, lib., elected, 640 maj.

Three Rivers, Sir A. P. Caron elected by over 300 maj.

Northumberland, Robinson con., elected about 475 maj.

Quebec centre, Langelier, lib., probably elected.

Quebec East, Laurier, liberal.

Broome, Fisher, lib., elected, 275 maj.

Montreal, St. Mary's div. so far as heard from Dupre, lib., 300 maj.

Kings, N. B., Domville, lib., 500 maj. 6 polls to hear from.

Quebec West., Dobell, indp.

York, N. B., Foster, con. elected by large majority.

Montreal, St. Ann's Division, Quinn, con.—probably elected.

Montreal—St. Antoine div. with 1 poll to hear from—Roddick, con. maj. 227.

Richelieu, Bruneau, lib., elected—about 100 maj.

Victoria, N. B., Bethune, con., 104 maj.

Beauharnois, Bergeron, con., 13 maj.

Quebec centre, Langelier lib., maj. 307.

York East, Ont., MacLean, con. so far, 105 maj.

Hochelaga Co., Madore, lib. has about 800.

Chambly and Vercheres, Geofferoin, lib. maj. over 300.

Chateauguay, Brown, lib. elected by 540 maj.

Compton, Pope, con.

Soulanges Co., Bourbonnaise, lib, has over 250 maj.

Carleton N. B., Hale, con., elected, good maj.

Peel, Ont., Featherstone, lib., elected, 350 maj.

Halifax City, Borden, and Kenney, cons.

Kingston, Britton, lib., maj., 185.

Colchester, N. S., 18 places give Doucet, con., 61 maj.

Welland Ont., McLeary, con., elected.

Quebec Centre: Langelier, lib., 307 maj.

Charlevoix, Angers, lib., 50 maj. with 2 polls to hear from.

Waterloo North, Ont: Seagram, con., about 100 maj.

Montreal—St. Lawrence, Penny, con. elected 822 maj.

Simcoe, North, Dalton McCarthy, indp., 400 maj.

Yarmouth, N. S., Flint, lib, 640 maj.

St. John City and Co., Ellis and Tucker, lib.,

Three Rivers and St. Maurice, Caron, con., 300 maj.

Montreal—St. James div., Desmarais, lib., 1400 maj.

Sherbrooke, Ives, con, about 242 maj.

Vaudreuil, Harwood, lib. 300 maj.—3 polls to hear from.

Victoria, N. B., Costigan, good maj.

Stanstead, Moore, con., 496. maj.

Port Neuf. Joly, lib, 138 maj.

London, Beattie, con.

Ottawa, Hutchison and Belcourt, libs.

Hamilton, Wood and McPherson, libs.

Queens and Shelburne, N. S., Forbes, lib., over 200.

Ontario South, Burnett, lib.

Bonaventure Co., Quebec, Fouvel, lib.

Montmorency, Langelier, lib., good maj.

Maisonneuve — new constituency— Prefontaine, lib.

Drummond and Arthabaska, Lavergne, lib.

Victoria Co., N. S., Bethune, con.

Champlain, Que., Marcotte, con.

Richmond, N. S., Flinn, lib.

Montmagny, Choquette, liberal.

Quebec Co., Fitzpatrick, lib.

Lennox, Ont., Wilson, Con.

Richelieu, Bruneau, lib.

Missisquoi, Meigs, lib.

Temiscouta, Pouliot, lib., large maj.

Brandon, Man., McDonald, con.

Cape Breton, N. S., Sir Chas. Tupper and McDougall, con.

Megantic, Frechette, con.

Hants, N. S., 7 Sub-Div., Putnam, cons.

Westmoreland, Powell, cons.

Stanstead, Moore, cons.

Grenville, Ont., Reid, con.

Quebec, East, Laurier, maj. 2,250.

Levis, Guay, lib., maj. about 450.

Peterboro, West Ont., Kendry, con. maj. 416.

Glengary, McLennan, con.

Middlesex West, Ont., Calvert, lib.

Oxford South, Cartwright.

Waterloo North, Seagram, con.

Rimouski, Fiset, lib.

Yamaska, Mignealt, lib.

Huron East. McDonald, lib. 139 maj.

Wellington South, Kloepper, con. 200 maj.

Oxford North, Sutherland, lib. 600 maj.

Haldimand, Ont., Montague, con.

Renfrew North, Mackie, lib.

Lotbiniere Rinfret, lib., 500 maj.

Waterloo South, Ont., Livingston, lib., 100 maj.—4 places to hear from.

Provencher, Larriviere, con.

Huron West, Cameron, lib.

Stormont and Cornwall, Bergin, con., 200 maj.

Lincoln and Niagara, Gibson, lib.

Cardwell, Ont., Stubbs, Ind.

Granville, Frost, lib.

Brockville, Wood, con.

Norfolk, North, Charlton lib., 300 maj.

Bruce, East Cargill, con., 203 maj.

Winnipeg, Hugh John McDonald's maj. is 132.

Grey north, McLaughlin, con.

Huntingnon, Que., Scriver, lib., 800 maj.

Laprairie and Napierville, Monette, lib., over 200 maj.

Nipissing, Ont., Klock, con. over. 900.

Rouviele, Brodeur, lib., 940 maj.

Lambton West, Lister, lib., 1000 maj.

Essex North, McGregor, lib.

Kent, Ont., Campbell, lib.

North Hastings, Corscellen, con, 800 maj.

Norfolk South, Tisdale, con.

Bruce West, Tolmer, Patron, 451 maj.

Elgin West, Casey, lib.

Prescott, Prouix, lib.

Elgin East, Ingram, con.

Hastings East, Hurley, lib.

Ontario West, Edgar, lib.

Halton, Henderson, con.

Bellichasse, Talbot, lib., 300 maj.

Perth North, McLaren, con.

Jacques Cartier, complete returns give Monk, con., 250 maj.

Kent, N. B., McInerney, con., elected.

Gloucester, N. B., Blanchard, con., large maj.

Durham, Beith, lib.

York west, Wallace, elected by an overwhelming maj.

Northumberland West, Ont., Guillette, con.

Megantic, Turcotte, lib., about 500 maj.

Victoria south. McPhab, lib., probably elected, maj., small.

York north, Mulock, lib.

Kamouraska, Caroll, lib., 2 maj.

Durham East, Ont., Craig, con. 159 maj.

Northumberland East, Ont., Cochrane, con.

Prince Edward Co., Ont., Pettit, Patron, 199 maj.

Toronto, West, Clarke and Osler cons.

Beauce, Godbout, lib., 150 maj.

Wellington Centre, Semple, lib. maj., 642.

Middlesex East, Gilmour, con., about 300 maj.

Gaspe, Lemieux, lib.

Middlesex North, Hutchins, con.

Montcalm, Dugas, con.

Perth South, Erb, lib., 238 maj.

Peterboro East, Long, lib.

Richmond and Wolfe, Stenson, lib.

Russell, Ont., Edwards, lib. 600 maj.

Hastings West, final returns give Corty, con., 247 maj.

Toronto East, full returns J. Ross Robertson indp. 4,635, Coatsworth, con. 3,018.

Toronto Centre full returns, Lount, lib., 2,423, Cockburn, con., 2,126; Lount's maj. 307.

Laval, Fortin, lib.

Joliette, Bazinet lib.

East Assiniboia, Rev. J. B. Douglas, lib.

Chambly and Vercheres, Geoffrion, total maj. over 400.

Argenteuiel, Christie, lib.

Victoria, B. C., Prior and Earle, con.

Inverness, N. S., McLennan, lib.

Maskinonge, Legris, lib., 150 maj.

Dorchester, Morin, con., 224 maj.

Grey, South, Landerkin, lib., 60 maj.

Wellington, North, McMillan, lib., 167 maj.

Essex, South, Cowan, lib., 256 maj.

Ontario North, McGillivery, con, small maj.

West P. E. I., Hackett, indp. con.

Queens East P. E. I., Martin con.

Queens West P. E. I., Davies lib. 350 maj.

Nicolet Co., Boisvert, con., about 100 maj.

Prince East, P. E. I., John Yeo, lib.

Kings, P. E. I., Macdonald, con.,

Queens and Sunbury, N. B., King, lib.

Grey North, full return gives Clarke lib., 58 maj.

Leeds South, Taylor, con, 258 maj., 1 poll out.

Middlesex South, McGugan, lib., 300 maj.

Gray East, Sproule con.

Huron South, McMillan lib.

Vancouver, B. C. McInnis lib.

New Westminster, B. C., Morrison, lib.

Bothwell, Clancey, con, ahead—6 polls to be heard from.

Wentworth and Brant, Somerville, lib. maj. 771.

L'Assomption, Gauthier, lib. 56 ahead, 9 polls out.

Macdonald, Manitoba, Rutherford, lib., 40 maj., several polls to hear from.

Annapolis N. S., Mills, con.

Antigonish, McIsaac, lib.

Colchester, Dimmock, con.

Digby, Copp, lib. 329 maj.

Guysboro, Fraser, lib.

Hants, N. S., Haley, lib.

Kings, N. S., Borden, lib. 307.

Pictou, N. S., Tupper and Bell, con.

Richmond, N. S., Flynn, lib.

Victoria, N. S., Bethune, con.

Yarmouth, Flint, lib.

Lanark South, Haggart, con., 298.

Lincoln and Niagara, full returns, Gibson, lib., maj. 429.

Saskatchewan, N. W. T. Laurier, lib. 103 maj; several polls out.

Renfrew, Ferguson, con., 216 maj.

Chicoutimi returns, although incomplete, indicate Savard, lib., elected by large maj.

Terrebonne, Chauvin, con., probably elected, about 80 maj.

Two Mountains, Ethier, lib., elected.

Pontiac, Poupore, con., as far as heard from, has 300 maj.

Montmorency, Casgain, con., maj. 48; several polls to hear from.

Cumberland, N. S., Logan lib., defeating Dickey Minister of Justice.

Carleton, Ont., Hodgins con. elected.

Lambton East, Fraser, lib., small maj.

Brant, South, Henry, con., 200 maj.

Selkirk, Man., Armstrong, con., elected.

Addington, Ont., Bell, con., 327 maj.

Marquette, Man., Ashdown, lib. probably elected.

Lisgar, Man., Richardson., 200 maj.

Alberta, N. W. T., Oliver lib., 200 maj.

Lanark, Rosamond, con., 200 maj.

Victoria North, Ont., Hughes, con., 150 maj.

L'Islet, Dionne, con., elected by 6 maj.

Simcoe South, Trywhitt, con.

West Assiniboia, McInnes, ind., 125 maj.

Yale and Cariboo, B. C., Bostock, lib., 150 maj., 10 places hear from probably elected.

Blanchard's majority in Gloucester is over 800.

McAllister's majority in Restigouche is 31.

The latest returns indicate that the Liberals have a majority of 38, without counting eight independents. Several constituencies are also yet to hear from.

Northumberland Returns.

Following are the election returns for Northumberland County.

POLLING PLACES.

	Robinson.	Mitchell.	Morrissy.
Newcastle.			
Niven's,	63	49	25
Masonic Hall	54	48	23
Court House,	59	76	48
Douglastown,	30	84	47
Sullivan's,	38	49	9
Chatham.			
Bilk Brook,	72	103	5
Dom. House,	84	68	16
Lobban's,	76	76	11
Mac Hall,	44	107	17
Whelan's,	92	75	16
McIntosh's,	59	41	9
Ludlow.	63	96	8
Blissfield.	125	25	5
Blackville.			
Dunphy's	64	15	31
Pub. Hall,	91	26	37
Renous Bridge,	51	37	30
Derby.	125	40	7
Northesk.			
Trout Brook,	30	35	8
Whitneyville,	48	49	8
Matchett's,	37	41	3
Nelson.			
Kirk's,	109	11	23
Flett's Cove,	112	41	70
Glenelg.			
Ullock's,	122	74	20
Cameron's,	28	43	3
Hardwich.	86	144	11
Alnwick.			
Oak Pt.	18	24	14
Bt. Church,	65	59	40
Brow's Cove, } Robertson's, }	165	89	24
E. Rogersville, } W. Rogersville, }	101	12	96
Southesk.			
Scott's,	35	11	2
Redbank,	50	89	2
Total,	2216	1737	671

Mr. Robinson, therefore, beats Mr. Mitchell by 479 votes and Mr. Morrissy by 1545.

News and Notes.

H. R. Sheron, writing from the Author's Club, says that he has visited Oscar Wilde in the Reading prison and that the prisoner is a complete physical and mental wreck.

Very Rev. Mon. Carmody of St. Patrick's church died at Halifax last Thursday after a lingering illness. He had been fifty-one years in the priesthood, all of which time he spent in Nova Scotia. He was a native of Ireland and was one of the volunteer priests who came out to Nova Scotia at the call of Bishop Walsh.

Despatches from Buluwayo show that the revolt of the natives in the district of Matabeleland is of the most serious nature. The bodies of thirty or forty murdered whites have already been discovered and patrols have been sent to warn the settlers who have been ordered to the larger at Fort Salisbury, which is itself considered to be in danger.

Last Friday's St. John Sun says:—A conference of the two parties in the Queens and Sunbury contest was held in this city yesterday afternoon. It was agreed that the election should be conducted on both sides without the use of money for any purposes not recognized by law. The candidates and their committees undertake to prevent the use of money for the purchase of votes, conveyance of voters to the polls, and the providing of meals and refreshments. Among those present at this meeting were the two candidates and some of their leading friends. Each fully expressed confidence that the other would stand by the letter and spirit of the agreement. It is to be hoped that they kept the compact; although in some cases we fear it would be like the compact with Manitoba, in Grit estimation.

Hon. John Beverley Robinson ex-lieutenant governor of Ontario, dropped dead just as he was stepping on the platform, at Sir Charles Tupper's meeting in Massey hall on 19th inst., at which Mr. Robinson was to have spoken. Deceased was born in 1820 and was the second son of Sir John Beverley Robinson, one time chief justice of Canada. He was one of the most widely known of Canada's public men, was prominent in all athletic sports and a eloquent speaker. He became mayor of Toronto in 1857 and in the same year he was elected to represent Toronto in the Canadian parliament, he was re-elected at intervals for different constituencies until 1880, when he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Ontario. He occupied this position for seven years and achieved great popularity. His sudden death was not made known to more than a dozen people in the hall and the meeting proceeded in ignorance of the tragic event. Lady Robinson died about three years ago.

What is probably one of the largest lumber deals in the history of the maritime provinces was consummated at Amherst on Wednesday when the extensive properties belonging to Jas. Miller & Co., at Economy and St. Mary's were sold to the Shulee Lumber Company. The property consists of 30,000 acres of valuable timber land at Economy and 35,000 at St. Mary's, with saw mill and other property. On the Economy lot is situated the Fossil Flour Co.'s works which pays a royalty to the owner of the land of fifty cents per ton on the silica.

The property had been bonded to Mr. W. E. Gilmore, who made the sale to the Shulee Lumber Co. The price was $150,000 for both properties. It is estimated there is 100 million feet of lumber on this property and it is the intention of the Company to begin operations on this area next winter.

The Republican Candidate for the next President of the United States.

William McKinley who has been chosen by the Republicans as their candidate for the presidency, has an ancestry of honest, sturdy, hardworking folks, poor and in humble circumstances, but of such sort that no man in so democratic a country as the United States need be ashamed. A boyhood spent among simple but pure minded people—spent in industry and in an honest endeavor to rise. A young manhood devoted to gallantly fighting for the Union, and later, when peace had come and the sword was put away, to the pursuit of an honored profession. The details of his later career in congress, where for years he represented his state faithfully and with much personal credit—are widely known. His later services to the great commonwealth of which he became governor are of such recent date that they need hardly to be mentioned in summing up the events of his life.

As a mere boy he was a good schoolteacher.

There are official records to show that he was a good soldier

As a lawyer he did credit to the profession.

As a statesman he made a most brilliant record, which, although in the heat of a political campaign may be criticised by his opponents, will undoubtedly stand the test of time.

As for integrity of character, there is no blot on the McKinley escutcheon. His sterling honesty was demonstrated and tested in the fire of financial disaster. Few public men have had to pass through this ordeal, and none of those who did came out of it more honorably than William McKinley.

His patriotism is the strongest point in his character. Whether as a boy soldier, fighting for his country, or as a politician seeking to serve it, as a governor directing the fortunes of a great state, or as a statesman molding the statutes of the nation, he has been first and foremost and all his pride has been centered in his United States citizenship. Not since the days of Webster, with whom he has many traits in common, always excepting Abraham Lincoln, has the United States had a man in public life who so typified the country, whose every utterance had in it so much expression of his love of the land, as McKinley. All through his 4 years in the army, his 14 years in congress and his 4 years in the gubernatorial chair, he has been unswerving in his fidelity to his country. Such is the man who is now the Republican candidate for the presidency.

McKinley was but 33 years old when he was elected by the people of his district to represent them in congress. There he soon made his mark, and was returned at each subsequent election until that of 1890, in which year a gerrymander of his district defeated him by a majority of only 302. This was the culminating one of several efforts on the part of the Democratic legislature to gerrymander McKinley out of congress.

When General Garfield received the nomination for the presidency, McKinley was assigned to the vacancy on the committee on ways and means. He served on the last mentioned committee until the expiration of his last term as representative. While chairman of this committee he framed the McKinley bill, which afterward became a law and which still bears his name.

McKinley was a portege of ex-President Hayes, and up to the time of the latter's death he recognized the ex-president as his adviser and counselor. He was in General Hayes' regiment during the rebellion. General Hayes knew him and his father well, and saw in the dashing young cavalier the germ of greatness. He needed a counselor, an adviser, a friend, and General Hayes watched over him with the filial love, devotion and pride of a father.

The war ended McKinley still remained an object of hope, of interest and pride to General Hayes. McKinley became a candidate for congress and was elected. When Hayes was president, McKinley was in the house of representatives. He was a frequent welcome visitor at the White House. One day the president gave him advice, which made McKinley the foremost champion of a protective tariff. President Hayes thus spoke to the young representative;

"To achieve success and fame you must pursue a special line. You must not make a speech on every motion offered or bill introduced. You must confine yourself to one particular thing. Become a specialist. Take up some branch of legislation and make that your study. Why not take up the subject of tariff? Being a subject that will not be settled for years to come, it offers a great field for study and a chance for ultimate fame."

With these words ringing in his ears McKinley began studying the tariff and soon became the foremost authority on the subject.

The day upon which the "McKinley tariff bill" was passed in the house must always stand as the supreme moment of McKinley's congressional career. The bill, by adroit parliamentary generalship which had prevented it from being weighted down with amendments not approved by the committee, had been brought under the operation of the previous question. It stood complete, ready to go forth for good or evil. Upon McKinley devolved the task of smoothing its path and speeding it upon its way.

The occasion, thoroughly advertised, attracted to the capitol an immense throng. The galleries were one mass of humanity and the anticipation of the vote had compelled the attendance of every member. As usual, McKinley spoke without notes. His voice, penetrating but not harsh, filled the chamber. Every sentence was as solid as the granite in the eternal hills. Never was an orator more free from the ordinary clap-trap than McKinley. So true is this that the incident when he suddenly drew from beneath his desk the suit of clothes which he purchased for $10 at the establishment of a fellow representative in Boston, in order to demonstrate the cheapness of wearing appearel, stands out in all its loneliness with vivid distinctness.

It was this earnestness and self conviction that made McKinley's addresses in the house and on the stump so effective. Indeed the occasion is still recalled when he held an audience of Georgia people for two hours at a Chautauqua assembly near Atlanta while he preached to them the glories of the protective tariff system "It was only by the greatest self control," said Henry W. Grady, speaking of this event afterward, "that I restrained myself from rising as McKinley concluded his wonderful speech and declaring myself henceforth ready to follow him as a disciple."

James G. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years of Congress," reviews the Forty-fifth congress, in which McKinley first sat, as follows: "William McKinley, Jr., entered from the Canton district. He enlisted in an Ohio regiment when but 17 years old and won the rank of major by meritorious service. The interest of his constituency and his own bent of mind led him to the study of industrial questions, and he was soon recognized in the house as one of the most thorough statisticians and one of the ablest defenders of the doctrine of protection."

At a great mass meeting in Indianapolis several years ago ex-President Harrison was presiding officer, McKinley was one of the speakers, and Harrison introduced him as follows:

"He has endeared himself to all by his record as a gallant young soldier battling for the flag. He has honored himself, his state and the country by his conspicuous services in high legislative and executive places. No man more than he is familiar with the questions that now engage public thought. No man is more able than he lucidly to set them before the people. I do not need to invoke your attention to what he shall say. He will command it."

The sentiment which resulted in the nomination of McKinley for governor of Ohio was engendered immediately upon the announcement of the result of the election of 1890, when after 14 years' continuous service in congress the Ohio statesman was defeated for re-election, despite the fact that he cut down the Democratic majority from 2,900 to 302.

During his gubernatorial campaign in 1895 McKinley visited 86 of the 88 counties of Ohio and made 130 speeches. He was elected by a plurality of 80,995, up to that time the record plurality in Ohio's history.

The policy which Governor McKinley pursued during his four years of occupancy of the gubernatorial chair was well outlined when in his inaugural address he said: "It is my desire to co-operate with you in every endeavor to secure a wise, economical and honorable administration, and so far as can be done, the improvement and elevation of the public service."

From the day of his inauguration Governor McKinley took the greatest interest in the management of the public benevolent institutions of the state, and he made a study of means for their betterment. During his first term the state board of arbitration was created, and he made the workings of the board a matter of personal supervision during the entire four years of his administration. This board has had its services enlisted in 28 strikes, and in 15 cases its efforts have been successful.

No account of McKinley's connection with labor problems would be complete without some mention of the tireless energy which he displayed in securing relief for the 2,000 miners in the Hocking Valley mining district who early in 1895 were reported out of work and destitute. The news first came to the governor one night at midnight, but before 5 o'clock in the morning he had upon his own responsibility dispatched to the afflicted district a car containing $1,000 worth of provisions. Later he made appeals for assistence and finally distributed among the 2,732 families in the district clothing and provisions to the amount of $32,796.95.

McKinley's home life is very happy, despite the fact that his wife is an invalid. Mrs. McKinley received an excellent education when a girl, spent some time abroad and became her father's assistant in his bank, where it was said that her fair face attracted bouquets and bank notes to the window. "She must be trained," said her father, "to buy her own bread if necessary, and not to sell herself to matrimony."

She had many suitors, but Major McKinley, then a rising young lawyer, vanquished all rivalry, removed the young woman from the cashier's window and won from her father, honest James Saxton, these words when the hand of the daughter was gained:

"You are the only man I have ever known to whom I would intrust my daughter."

Mrs. McKinley has always assisted her husband in politics. Her ill health has in no wise deterred her from enjoying the political honors he has won, nor has it prevented her from being a wise counselor. Her presence has time and again served as an inspiration to her husband. When political preferment first came to former Governor McKinley, it was his wife who convinced him that he should accept. She believed implicitly in his talents, and that his service would be for the good of the state she was certain. She has never wavered in her faith in her husband's convictions, and consequently she is a protectionist and believes the country must have a protective tariff law.

She has confidence in him, not only as a public official, but as a man. Her illness has been overcome by her affection, and she has traveled thousands of miles when she was weak in body merely that she might be near him. She has encouraged him by word, look and presence, and he has in knightly style returned the favors and reciprocated the sacred affection. Her home life has been short, for out of the 25 years of married life more than 20 have been passed by her husband in the public service. She has lived in hotels, doubtless a source of regret, since her fragile body made it more than imperative that she should have a quiet place. She has never complained, but has urged Governor McKinley to push forward in his public career.

Mrs. McKinley spends most of her time in a cozy apartment on the second floor, and much of her leisure is devoted to crocheting those dainty little slippers which have so many times brought sunshine into gloomy hospital wards in various parts of the country. It is said that she has knitted over 4,000 pairs of these slippers in her 20 years of invalid life In appearance Mrs. McKinley is of medium height, with brown hair and large deep blue eyes. Although an invalid, she makes and receives calls and often goes on shopping tours. Mrs. McKinley cares little for dress, although her toilets are always in excellent taste.

Her face betrays a faint languor, suggestive of the invalid, but it is fair and bears a stamp of beauty, in spite of the 49 years she carries. Her ill health dates from girlhood. As a student she with difficulty undertook the studies of the course, by reason of this condition, but with constant care and frequent medical attention she overcame all trouble sufficiently to enjoy life and to taste of its pleasures. Her actual invalidism dates from the birth of their second child, in 1871. This child died in its infancy and was followed by the first child, a daughter of 3 years, a short time afterward. Her mother also died about this time. These sorrows were more than she could bear, and she has never recovered. At present in appearance and in actual health her condition is better than for several years previously.

A little story of McKinley's home acts while governor may be of interest. No less than his attention to his wife, his thought and care for his mother, particularly since his father's death in 1892, have attracted comment. It had been his custom while at home in Canton to take his mother to church each Sunday morning. When he went to Columbus as governor he determined to keep up the practice as much as possible, and unless the press of public business was very great he always slipped quietly over to Canton from the state capital on Sunday mornings and walked to church with his mother on his arm. The next train would carry him to Columbus, where his wife awaited his coming. Naturally the mother looks with pride on such a son, and she follows with keen interest the progress of his presidential canvass.

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

From many measurements, it appears that the luminous clouds observed in Central Europe since 1885 have had a mean height of about 51 miles.

A vegetable meat of Japan, called "torfu," is said to consist mainly of protein of the soya bean, and to be as nutritious and digestible as meat. It is sold in tablets, is white as snow, and tastes like fresh malt.

With the hope of raising the moral tone of convicts, as well as making their life less monotonous, the directors of English prisons are arranging for the early commencement of periodical lectures on scientific and interesting subjects.

Calcium carbide, the remarkable new product from which so much is expected as a source of acetylene, is reported to have been tried by a Paris physician, Dr. Guinard, as a local application for cancer, the result being relief and probable cure.

A process for separating gold from seawater at a cost of $1.00 for each $10,000 of metal obtained, every ton of water yielding 2 to 4 cents worth of gold, is claimed by Prof. Hunicke. The calculated mass of the ocean being 1,320,000,000,000,000,000 tons, the possibilities of this new source of wealth are open to computation.

A piece of pianoforte wire recently tested at the Watertown arsenal showed the extraordinary strength of 206 tons per square inch. The wire was one-twelfth of an inch in diameter; larger sizes gave a tensile strength of 135 tons and upward per square inch. The metal contained 0.85 per cent of combined carbon.

The great telescope of the Berlin Exhibition, when completed, will have two objectives—one of 43 inches aperture and about 20 feet focus, the other of 28 inches aper