DEATH OF JAMES MURCHIE

ifter a Long and Ho Business Career.

One of the Most Enterprising Residents Along the Banks of the St Croix.

He Represented Charlotte Co, in the Provincial Legislature for One Term, and Filled Many Positions of Trust and Honor

ST. STEPHEN, May 29.-James Murchie, head of the well known lumbering firm of James Murchie & Sons, Maine. In 1874 he was elected a memdied this afternoon at his residence in Milliown, at the age of 87. Mr. Murchie was the son of the late Andrew Murchie, one of the Loyalist founders of St. Stephen. He began the manufacture of lumber forty-seven years ago, and the firm is at present operating mills in Calais and Princeton Me., and at Benton, Deer Lake, Fredericton and Edmundston, N. B. Mr. Murchie was president of the N. B. and C. Railroad Co., of the Frontier Steamboat Co. and of the St. Croix lature from 1874 to 1878 and has filled Murchie of Militown and the uncle of Mayor Murchie of St. Stephen.

(Bargor Whig and Courier.)

James Murchie, senior member of the firm of James Murchie & Sons of Calais, Maine, was born in St. Stephen, Murchie, came from Paisley, Scotland, Campbell, was a native of New Brunswick, and a daughter of Colin Campbell. Andrew Murchie was among the first Loyalist founders of the St. Stephen district just across the river, then known as the settlement of St. Stephen. The handsome Methodist the original lot of land granted to Andrew Murchie.

James Murchie received a common school education, and lived on his father's farm until 1836, when he married Miss M. A. Grimmer, daughter of John Grimmer, afterwards collector of customs of the port of St. Stephen. At this time Mr. Murchie went on a farm for himself, on which he lived for eighteen years, cultivating his farm in summer, and cutting and hauling logs in winter. At that time a permit to cut lumber on the crown lands of the province of New Brunswick could square mile, and Mr. Murchie soon

STEADY, PRUDENT, EARNEST LABOR.

both on the farm and in the forest, and. at their close he found himself in possession of twenty thousand dollars and with this capital he began the manufacture of lumber, and opened at the same time a general retail store. During these years he held many important local positions. He was justice of the peace and also a captain in the militia.

In 1853, the year he started the manufacture of lumber, he had a family of ten children, the boys then, as they are today, were all "workers." The oldest. John G., learned the art of navigation, and when his father purchased his first vessel in 1859, he be came her first captain, though only twenty years old. In 1862, the bark Bessie Simpson was built by Mr. Murchie and the oldest son was transferred to her, James S., the third son. going with him, and in a few years he himself sailed as captain of the bark Mary Rideout.

As the business increased, the sons one by one became members of the firm with their father, W. A. about 1862, and later John G. and James S. left the sea and became partners with their father, and thus was established the firm of James Murchie & Sons, one of the most extensive lumber concerns in the state of Maine. In the dominion they have mills at Benton. Deer Lake, Edmundston and Fredericton. besides their mills in Calais. They also own a large mill in Princeton, Me., for the manufacture of orange boxes, for the Florida and Sicily markets, and will ship from this mill during the present season three cargoes, or about six hundred thousand boxes to Skily, having contracts for that amount booked. They are large owners of timber lands both in Maine. New Brunswick and Quebec, own

QUITE A FLEET OF VESSELS, have large investments in real estate in Maine and New Brunswick, and own valuable real estate in New York. Mr. Murchie was one of the original stockholders of the New Brunswick and Canada railway (now under lease to the C: P. R.), whose guarantee was \$800,000 to build the road, and the difficulties he encountered and overcame in carrying out this work would make no inconsiderable sketch alone. He conducted a law suit in connection with the road over a disputed sale of rails in New Haven and got a verdict for his company for \$16,000. The verdict was appealed to the supreme court, but Mr. Murchie worked so well in favor of his suit that the supreme court raised the award to \$20,000. His hand is seen in many ways along the St. Croix river and its surroundings. He built the church at Old Ridge, N. B., got it out of debt, and it is now in good running order. The beautiful Gothic church in Milltown, N. B., where the Congregational society meet and where Mr. Murchie worships, is largely of his planning, and his time was placed at the disposal of the congregation during its erection. The large cotton mill, which employs about 1.000 hands and within sight of his own beautiful home in Milltown, N. B., is another monument to his untir-

ing energy and iron will. There are few positions of honor or trust in this state or the neighboring or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Toronto.

province but what Mr. Murchie has occupied, with honor to himself and to the benefit of every office and instid in Maine until it was transferred to the W. C. R. R.; president of the St. Croix Cotton Mills company from the time the corporation was organized until it was consolidated with the Canadian was consolidated with the Camadian Colored Cotton Mills company; direc-tor of the St. Stephen Bank for over twenty years, and is at present presi-dent of the New Brunswick and Can-ada rallroad; president of the Fron-tier Steamboat company; president of tier Steamboat company; president of the St. Croix Lloyds Insurance company, and director of the Calais Tug Boat company. He also

AIDED IN ORGANIZING the Calais shoe factory and is a leading stockholder in it. Yet with all this he has successfully conducted one of the largest industries in eastern ber of the provincial legislature of New Brunswick, of which he remained a member until 1878.

During all these years he has been well seconded by his sons, who all show the same business capacity as their father, and are all respected citizens. The eldest, John G., was mayor of Calais for several successive terms, and the fourth son, Geo. A., was a mayor for five consecutive years, closing his administration in 1897. He was also a member of the legislature Cotton Mills Co. He sat in the legis- of Augusta during the past winter. It may be mentioned as a remarkable many other positions of trust and fact that during his mayoralty, St. honor. He is the father of Mayor Stephen, across the river, had a Murchie for mayor, he being a son of James Murchie's brother. William A., the second son, has general charge of the large correspondence of the firm but finds time to fill the office of treasurer of the Calais tug boat company. director of the Calais shoe factory vice consul for Brazil and the Argen-New Brunswick, August 13th, 1813, of tine Republic, director of the New Scottish descent. His father, Andrew Brunswick and Canada railroad, director of the Frontier Steamboat Comabout the year 1754; his mother, Janet pany, etc. James S. has control of the shipping business of the concern, and is very popular for his shrewdness and in business. Henry S. has fairness charge of the books of the concern, is paymaster, and has an excellent business capacity. Frank C., the voungest Quoddy, and now the thriving city of son, is one of the town councillors of the town of Millicwn, N. B., also road church of that town occupies part of commissioner, and is at present taking charge of

> THE LARGE LUMBER YARDS in this city. He is clever, a fine athlete and a great favorite. The daughters of Mr. Murchie are all married, and

exert a wide social influence. While the firm of James Murchie Sons has been very successful, yet few have had more serious losses. They lest heavily as endorsers of paper for firms who failed. A large milling pro perty in Magaguadavic, N. B., in which they were interested, was completely lost by fire. They also lost their mills be purchased for a small sum per at Benton by fire. During a conflagration at St. Stephen their wharves become the largest single operator in and a large quantity of lumber were the woods in winter, selling his logs to destroyed, and in the great fire in Calthe mill owners. These were eighteen ais their less of property amounted to fifty thousand dollars. They have lost many vessels, and have lost mills in Calais more than once by fire, but the energy of Mr. Murchie, aided by the business capacity of his sons, has overcome every obstacle and placed mittee was appointed to arrange the firm in the high position it holds

today With a family of thirteen, it would hardly be expected that all the young men would stay at home, and so we find two of Mr. Murchie's sons, Chas. F. and Horace B., established as very successful lumber commission mer chants at, 82 Wall street, New York. They usually spend their summer vacation with their wives and children, at the home of Mr. Murchie, and ne may be seen betimes sitting with his great-grand-children on his knee, while sons and grand-sons are standing by.

In any sketch of a life such as Mr. Murchie's, it is but the salient points that can be presented, but the kind deed.

THE PLEASANT WORD.

the sound, practical advice, and the many little things that go to make up and round off such a life, are all unknown, except to those who have his personal friendship. And this friendship is prized by those who are so fortunate, for more than the tinsel honors on which the world puts so much store.

Mr. Murchie's first wife died in 1857, and in 1860 he was united in marriage with Margaret Thrope, daughter of Jackson Thrope of St. George, N. B., by whom he had three children. She died in 1872.

He is proud of the fact that through his perseverance he has climbed the ladder of success from the very bottom, slowly but surely, to the topmost rung, but he is more proud of the fact that he has reared a family, the members of which, like their father, have the communities in which they live.

He Walked The Floor

In Agony With Pains in the Back-Sleep Impossible-Medicine of no Avail Until He Got Dr. Chase's very small affairs. Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. Patrick J. McLaughlan, Beauwith Kidney Disease and Dyspepsia for 20 years and have been so bad that I could not sleep at nights on account of pains in the back, but would walk the floor all night and suffered terrible

"I tried all sorts of medicines, but got no relief until I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They made a new man of me, and the old troubles seem to be driven out of my system." Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have an enormous sale and owe their popusolutely relied upon to cure all ailments of the kidneys, liver, and stomach. They are purely vegetable in composition, prompt and effective in action, and cure permanently. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, the government.

PARLIAMENT.

Sir Charles Tupper Promptly Nails a Gross Slander.

John Connor, Erstwhile of St. John, and His Binder Twine Record? Past and Present.

-.46039tM A Want of Confidence Motion Voted Down -Laurier Says He Got no Money from the Standard Oil Company - The Election Frauds Commission.

OTTAWA, May 25.—Parliament Hill was pretty well deserted yesterday, most of the Ontario and Quebec members being with their constituents. The Ottawa people gave themselves up to their usual holiday amusements.

In the commons, today, Hon. Mr. Fielding, in moving the second reading of the bill respecting inscribed stock of Canada, explained the aegotiations with the home government with regard to Canadian securities. The minister stated that in 1889 the colonial governments conceived that it would he of great advantage to their securities if they were placed on the list of stocks in which trustees in England could invest trust funds. Negotiations were carried on and a bill was drafted by a committee of British and colonial statesmen, of which Sir Charles Tupper was one. For various reasons effect was not given to province who had been elected to opthe measure at the time. A year ago pose the government. Dr. Kendall did the Canadian government renewed the not appear to be required at all, and discussion. It was pointed out to the home government that colonial credit was now so that securities might well be placed on the preference list. After posed that \$25,000 would pay the govfurther discussion a conclusion was ernment's share of fifty freezers. Only reached. The imperial government re- two freezers were put in operation, quired certain conditions and the bill and the minister mentioned 37 others. now before the house provided them. It was required that Canadian stocks should be inscribed according to the terms of the Colonial Stocks act of was anxious that the money so voted 1877, and that Canada would undertake should be used for the benefit of fisherto respond to any British judgments men and not for the benefit of Dr of courts in respect to these securities. It was also asked that the Canadian government would consent to imperial disallowance of any future measure passed by Canada which would place holders of Canadian stocks in a worse position than when the securities were placed on the market. These requirements were already met by orders in council passed by the late government in view of this arrangement, so the legislation was of a formal character.

Sir Charles Tupper expressed his

pleasure that the arrangement had been carried through. He believed it would be of great profit to the country. So strongly had he been impressed with this view that he had, when high commissioner, called toge- men. colonies. waited upon Mr. Goschen, who was then chancellor of the exchequer. The imperial government saw the justice of the demand and a departmental com-The treasury board, the coloterms. nial office and the bank of England were represented. The colonies were invited to send three representatives. The agents of New Zealand, Victoria and Sir Charles Tupper as high commissioner, were selected. - This committee reported by a bill, it being the same measure now going into force. Without doubt it would have become law at that time but for the financial crisis which occurred in Australasia. In view of that financial crisis it was thought better to wait until the credit of the southern colonies was restored. Sir Charles stated that the arrangement might possibly, in spite of the Australian depression, have been carried through in respect to Canada, but he thought then that as the other colonies had warmly co-operated in the quiry, movement and had all worked together, it would be invidious to detach Canada from the group and make an arrangement which would exclude the other colonies in their time of distress. He had always felt that it was only a matter of a short time until all the important colonies should participate in these advantages. The opposition leader expressed his satisfaction that Canadian securities were placed in the improved position, and hoped to

see the benefit extended to other colonies. Sir Henry Joly moved the house into committee on his apple barrel bill. He read some letters from Quebec members criticising the measure. The minister suggested that the bill might be

limited to Nova Scotla. Messrs, Clancy, Wilson and other Ontario members insisted that the same law should apply to all provinces. sterling character and are an honor to No one in the house objected to the measure, but Sir Henry appears to vessels were cleared at that port have doubts of his own about it, for Thirty new versels would be added to after making several speeches in criti- the Lunenburg fleet. cism of his own bill he moved that the

committee rise and report. The house went into supply, taking up the appropriations for bait freezing stations. Sir Louis Davies explained that a 15 ton establishment had been erected at Ballantine Cove of the same capacity as at Frog Pond, Prince Co.,

Mr. Kaulback thought these were

Sir Louis Davies said there was a larger kind of 25 tons, and a still larger one of 100 tons. At Alberton a small harnois, Que., states:-"I was troubled station was under construction. There was one almost completed at Gabarus. but there was some difficulty about the accounts between the company and the government. This was a hundred ton affair and would cost \$1,800. The dominion government was to pay half. Dr. Kendall, who gave instructions in these matters, was paid at the rate of \$1,600 a year and had received \$1,311 to date. Asked about Dr. Kendall's services, Sir Louis said that Kendall was the first man to bring the matter to the attention of the government, and larity to the fact that they can be ab- it had been thought he was the best

man to carry it out. Dr. McLellan (liberal), of Inverness, objected to this attempt, pointing out that he and other members had brought the matter to the attention of

Mr. Martin (P. E. I.) said that he had

also pressed the matter on the minis-Mr. Border of Halifax said it wa nderstood Kendall not only lectured fishermen about bait but also gave hem some suggestions as to how they

should do it. Sir Louis Davies had not heard of this. He explained that stations were to be placed at Whitehead, Guysboro, of 15 tens; one at Clark's Harbor of 25 tons; one at Lockeport of 20 tons one at Tignish of 10 tons, at Souris w 40 tons, and at Murray Harber of 40 tons. Others had been undertaken and some of them were completed.

The debate on the bait freezing stations was resumed after dinner. Si

ing thirty-seven in all. The minister got \$25,000 last year. He did not expend it all, and asks for a new vote of \$25,000 for the fiscal year beginning in July.

Louis gave a list of places where it

was hoped to establish freezers, mak-

Mr. Taylor asked where Dr. Kendall was now. Sir Louis Davies said Kendall was here in conference with the govern-ment, and had been for two or three

Mr. Taylor informed Sir Louis Davies that Dr. Kendall had been here about two months, and Davies admitted that the government was pay-

ing his expenses. Mr. Foster said he quite approved of giving all possible help to fishermen. He pointed out that while Sir Louis said last year that the government would do administration work without help, he now acknowledged he was paying a large salary to a member of the Nova Scotia legislature. This government was keeping in the Yukon on salary a member of the Quebec legis. lature. It kept the Prince Edward Island government alive by a corrupt deal made here with a member for that as a matter of fact he had been here about the corridors of the house for several weeks. Last year Davies proand for this he was asking a second \$25,000. Mr. Foster was willing to make any appropriation necessary, but Kendall or other politicians.

Mr. Davin rehearsed the proceedings by Davies and his comrades in bolstering up the Prince Edward Island government. He was afraid that Davies was manoeuvring in some way with parties in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Kaulback pointed out that Lunenburg had more interest in deep sea fishing than all the rest of Nova Scotia, but it seemed to be neglected by the government scheme.

Sir Louis Davies promised that Lunenburg would be reached in due time. Mr. Borden of Halifax approved of preserving bait, but feared that the Kendall, and not enough for the fisher-

ther the representatives of the other. In the course of the discussion con- He quoted Tarte, Bourassa, Monet and This was in 1889. They cerning Pineau Sir Louis Davies, replying to Mr. Foster, said that he had nothing to do with that matter, and had never met Pineau here.

Mr. McDonald (P. E. I.) suggested that Sir Louis Davies' department had placed Pineau in cold storage while he

was here. Sir Henry Joly's inland revenue "stimates were then taken up and fair progress was made.

OTTAWA, May 28.-After questions, Sir Charles Tupper reminded the premier that ten days ago Sir Wilfrid had promised to issue immediately a commission to certain of the able judges of the land to enter upon an investigation of charges of irregularities. The country had waited with patience a considerable time, and Sir Charles said he would like to know what judges had been selected, when the appointments would be made, when they would enter upon the enquiry and what would be the instructions to the court as to the scope of the en-

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the question was a proper one. The names of the commissioners had been settled, the scope of the enquiry was nearly settled, but the minister of justice had been ill and was away. He hoped that by the middle of the week Hon. Mr. Mills would be back, and that the whole matter would be settled before the week was out.

The discussion of the criminal code bill in committee was resumed. The bill was reported with amendments, and now stands for a third reading. The house then went into supply

and Hon. Mr. Paterson explained the large increase in the cost of collection of customs. Mr. Kaulback pointed out that the collector of Lunenburg, where :no:e than two hundred vessels were owned. received only eight hundred dollars, or less than is paid officers doing the

same work elsewhere. Six or seven

Hon. Mr. Paterson hoped that some thing might be done for the collector. Clarke Wallace, referring to the estimates for Nova Scotia, said he had himself just come from there and found both business and political prospects satisfactory. He had quite fallen

in love with the province. Mr. Paterson stated that salaries in Sydney would have to be increased from \$3,050 to \$5,400, as Sydney was going to be one of the most important

towns in Canada. Sir Charles Tupper said he had no doubt that a strong staff would be required, as Sydney had a great future before it. To Mr. Powell Hon. Mr. Paterso

explained that the galary of Sub-Collector Legere at Shediac had been in creased one hundred dollars. The sal ary of Mr. Prescott at Baie Verte had been increased from \$50 to \$350. Mr. Powell said his salary was too small for the work he had to do. The increases in St. John included

addition to the salary of Mr. Barbour, Mr. Berton and others. The committee voted customs salaries and contingencies; mounted police;

interior department inside service, and the postmaster general's estimates for inside service. On the latter item there was considerable discussion on the subject of statutory increases. The

CORNS, WARTS. BUNIONS, **PAINLESSLY** REMOVED

Twenty-four Hours Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor

A painless and radical cure for Corns, Warts and Bunions of all descri Warts and Bunions of all descriptions.

The preparation has proved to be the most satisfactory remedy ever offered to the public for the immediate relief and permanent cure of one of the most distressing and common of minor aliments. This successful combination has been reached only after many years' experience in his extensive practice by Dr. Scott Putnam, the well-known surgical chiropodist, London, Eng., and we alone are authorized to use his name.

Every person speaks well of it. It is painless and prompt and the only corn and wart cure that does all that is claimed for it. It is sure, safe, and never falls to cure.

Putnam's Extractor makes no deep cavities in the fiesh, no dangerous and painful ulcers, produces neither pain nor discomfort, and acts quickly. BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.

Sold by all dealers in medicine. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., Pro-Use Polson's Nerviline for all pain.

was discussing the outside vote of the post office department at one o'clock. when adjournment took place. NOTES.

Tomorrow Mr. Taylor of Leeds will move his want of confidence motion about binder twine.

The Royal Society meets here tomorrow. The executive is in session today. Several members have arrived from the maritime provinces, including Superintendent McKay of Nova Scotia and George U. Hay of New Brunswick.

The Grand Lodge of the Orange Association of B. N. A. meets on Wednesday at Lendon, Ont. A. J. Armstrong, James Kelly and D. McArthur are among the delegates who are visiting

teh capital. General Manager Pottinger is town.

OTTAWA, May 29.-When the house

opened today Sir Charles Tupper called attention to an absurd statement sent to the London Times by Mr. Smalley. its New York correspondent. Smalley informed the Times that Sir Charles Tupper had opposed the offer of Canadian troops to the Transvaal, and was generally opposed to Canadian participation in the defense of the en rire. Smalley went on to say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues were the friends of British connecscheme had too much for men like tions in Canada. Sir Charles pointed cut that he had from the first urged the government to take this action. others, who charged that Sir Charles Tupper was the author of the movement for sending troops to Africa and was the leader of the Canadian imperialists. Sir Charles in stating the facts in regard to the despatch of the first contingent to Africa, describing his own attitude and action, quoted the

without correcting them. Smalley had read Sir Charles Tupper's a red herring across the trail and conceal the divided conduct of his own party.

on the centrary had told the people of Quebec that there was no possible danger of the kind. As to a division of the conservative party, Sir Charles had not heard of any. The only thing he had heard of in that connection was the suggestion that if he failed to settle certain claims serious disclosures would be made. The answer to that in South Africa. It is because she is message was known to the country. The party had declared that it did not fear any disclosures that might be made. It would have been well if Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been willing for investigations when charges had been made against his close party associates.

Hon. Mr. Fielding moved the house into surply, when Mr. Taylor moved an amendment concerning binder

Mr. Taylor rehearsed the history of the transactions connected with the sale of the Kingston penitentiary product, and closed with a motion setting forth that the sale of twine by contract to favorites has compelled farmers to pay from one hundred to two hundred per cent. more than was necessary, that the price of ten to fourteen cents which is now placed on twine sold direct to farmers is too high and ought to be no higher than seven cents, and that it was evident that the high price has been fixed in the interest of the combines.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, replying, said that the late government, under Sir John Thompson, had made John Connor their selling agent and had allowed him to get in debt nearly \$50,000 to the government. Sir John Thompson, while Connor still owed the government, had given him the agency the second year, and had also given an agency to one Kelly, who had been Connor's book-keeper. This government had not appointed an agent, but had sold the whole output in 1896, 1897 and 1898 to the highest bidder. It was true that in 1899 the Hobbs Hardware Co. had obtained the product on a tender put in under the false name of Martin Connolly. But this was done because Hobbs Bros. had, after making their own tender, ascertained that Coll Bros. of St. John had tendered. Knowing the collusion that had existed between Coll Bros. and John Connor, Hobbs Bros. had, for their own protection, put in another tender in the name of Martin Connolly. Mr. committee made good progress, and Fitzpatrick dwelt at great length,

amid loud cheers, with the delinquis cies of John Connor, whom he de-nounced during the great part of his speech, declaring that Connor was still indebted to the government for goods sold by him as agent in 1895.
The solicitor general offered to submit the whole matter to the public accounts committee. He charged also that the late government had paid Connor \$40,000 for installing a plant at Kingston, when the same service could have been had for \$23,000.

Mr. Claney said that Hon. Mr. Fitz-patrick had denounced John Connor during the greater part of his speech. It was not worth while to discuss Connor's character, but the house would be interested to know that this same Connor was the man who handled the contract with Coll. Bros. for the purchase of the output of 1896. The department knew perfectly of this collusion of John Connor. It knew that John Connor was concerned in subsequent contracts awarded in the name of Hobbs. Mr, Clancy went on to show, from evidence taken before the public accounts committee that John Connor was a party to all the contracts for the sale of twine until last year, and that he was a partner with Hobbs, with Coll and with Bate, and was a member of the combine from the beginning. After all these transactions, Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick came here and spent an hour denouncing John Connor for transactions known to the present government when it began to do business with Connor. Every contract that was made was given by collusive tenders, manipulated by John Connor, and the department knew it when the contracts were made

The debate was continued by Frost of Leeds, a liberal, Davin, Rogers, a patron member, and Roche, conservative, of Manitoba.

At the close of the debate, Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to contradict a statement that he had received an election subscription from the Standard Oil Co., in consideration of concessions made to that corporation.

Hon. Mr. Fielding added that the charge respecting

was an infamous slander. Mr. Taylor of South Leeds said it was common report that the Standard oil people had subscribed \$200,000, but he would accept the premier's statement that he had no connection with

such a matter. Mr. Bennett observed that it was a striking fact that when the Standard Oil Co. got possession of the oil works at Peterolia, the grit majority at that place rose suddenly from 80 to 400.

The division was taken at 12.30, when Mr. Taylor's motion was rejected by a majority of 71 on a straight party vote.

It is believed that the commissioners to try the charges of electoral frauds will be Chief Justice Boyd. Judge Falconbridge and Judge McTavish. The last mentioned is a county court judge.

In view of certain newspaper reports, Sir Charles Tupper gives out the following statement: "Any statenent that I have prop folios to any person, or that there is any difference of opinion in the party in regard to the Birmingham matter, is entirely without foundation."

A WESTERN OPINION. The fellowing appeared in the Minneapolis Times on May 24th, as their language of Laurier and Tarte of last leading article: "Alexandrina Victoria. October. He did not propose to allow now Queen of Great Britain and Ire-Mr. Smalley or anyone else to give 2 land and Empress of India, was born false account of the circumstances May 24, 1819; hence she today completes her eighty-first year. The day Sir Wilfrid Laurier said Sir Charles | will be celebrated with fetes and re-Trpler was too much concerned about joicing by the loyal subjects throughout newspaper criticism. Perhaps Mr. her extensive dominions. From other lands, also, hearty good wishes will be speech at Quebec, where he warned sent to the aged sovereign whose wothe people of the danger that they manly, wifely and motherly virtues would be taxed unduly for the detence have endeared her to all the world. of the empire. He suggested that Sir Her reign of sixty-three years is the Charles had made this speech to draw longest on record and has been one of unexampled prosperity. She has seen many changes. Lord Salisbury, the present premier, is the tenth of the list Sir Charles, replying to Laurier, said of those who have successively adminhe had uttered no such warning, but istered her government, the others being Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel. Lord John Russell, Earl Derby, Earl Aberdeen, Lord Palmerston, Disraeli,

Gladstone and the Earl of Rosebery. "The good Queen is none the less beloved by her subjects because she is a woman who weeps over the losses of the Boers as well as of the British a good woman that many others than her own subjects will today join in the wish: God save the Queen.'

WOULDN'T SERVE GROG.

KINGSTON. Ont., May 28.—Corporal Courtney of "A" battery is under arrest for insubordination. He is a temperance man and refused to superintend the serving out of a pint of beer to each soldier in which to drink her majesty's health.



WE'LL HOLD."

Baby when he has once been treated to a bath with "BABY'S OWN SOAP" -wants no other-because he knows no other makes him feel so nice. Many imitations of Baby's Own Soap. look like it, but baby feels the difference.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mirs. Montreal.