

DEATH OF JAMES MURCHIE

After a Long and Honorable 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 28.—James Murchie, head of the well known lumber firm of James Murchie & Sons, died this afternoon at his residence in Milltown, at the age of 57. 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 from the highlands of Milltown, and at Benton, Deer Lake, Fredericton and Edmundston, N. B. Mr. Murchie was president of the N. B. & C. Railroad Co. of the Frontier Steamboat Co. and of the St. Croix Cotton Mills Co. He sat in the legislature from 1873 and held many other positions of trust and honor. He is the father of Mayor Murchie of Milltown and the uncle of Mayor Murchie of St. Stephen.

(Bangor Whig and Courier.) James Murchie, senior member of the firm of James Murchie & Sons of Calais, Maine, was born in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, August 13th, 1813, of Scottish descent. His father, Andrew Murchie, came from Paisley, Scotland, about the year 1784; his mother, Janet 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 Quoddy, and now the thriving city of St. Stephen. He was a member of the church of that town, occupies part of 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 be purchased for a small sum per square mile, and Mr. Murchie soon became the largest single operator in the woods in winter, selling his logs to the mill owners. These were eighteen years of

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 the handsome means 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 became her first mate, and in 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 Hideo.

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 was a partner in 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 Sicily, 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 untiring energy and iron will. There are few positions of honor or trust in this state or the neighboring

province but what Mr. Murchie has occupied, with honor to himself and to the benefit of every office and institution that he has been connected with. He was trustee for the St. Croix and Penobscot railroad in Maine until it was transferred to the Y. C. & N. B. president of the St. Croix Cotton Mills company from the time the corporation was organized until it was consolidated with the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills company; director of the St. Stephen Bank for over twenty years, and is at present president of the New Brunswick and Canada railroad; president of the Frontier 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 Maine. In 1874 he was elected a member 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 of Augusta during the past winter. It may be mentioned as a remarkable fact that during his majority, St. 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 Argentine Republic, director of the New Brunswick and Canada railroad, director of the Frontier Steamboat Company, etc. James S. has control of the shipping business of the firm, and is very popular for his shrewdness and fairness in business. Henry S. has charge of the books of the concern, is paymaster, and has an excellent business capacity. Frank C., the youngest son, is one of the town councillors of St. Stephen, and is also a road commissioner, and is at present taking charge of

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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 merchants in New York. Chas. F. is at 82 Wall street, New York. Without doubt it would have become law at that time but for the financial crisis which occurred in Australia. 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, 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.

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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.

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

Mr. Patrick J. McLaughlin, Beauharnois, Que., states:—"I was troubled with 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 agony."

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PARLIAMENT

Sir Charles Tupper Promptly Nails a Gross Slander.

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

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 insured stock of Canada, explained the negotiations with the home government with regard to Canadian securities. The minister stated that in 1889 the colonial governments conceived that it would be of great advantage to their subjects 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 the measure at the time. A year ago the Canadian government renewed the discussion. It was pointed out to the home government that colonial credit was now so that securities might well be placed on the Colonial Stocks list. After further discussion a conclusion was reached. The Imperial government required certain conditions and the bill now before the house provided them. It was required that Canadian stocks should be insured according to the terms of the Imperial act. It was stated that Canada would undertake to respond to any British judgments 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 a simple matter. 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, together with the representatives of the other colonies, this was in 1889. They waited upon Mr. Goschen, who was then chancellor of the exchequer. The Imperial government saw the justice of the demand and a departmental committee was appointed to consider the terms. The treasury board, the colonial office and the bank of England were represented. The colonies were invited to send three representatives. The agents of New Zealand, Victoria and the Cape Colony 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 Australia. 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, while sons and grand-sons are standing by.

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CORNS, WARTS, BUNIONS, PAINLESSLY REMOVED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor

A painless and radical cure for Corns, 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 ailments. It is a safe, and never fails to cure. Putnam's Extractor makes no deep incisions in the flesh, no dangerous and painful ulcers, produces neither pain nor discomfort, and acts quickly.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.

Sold by all dealers in medicine. Putnam's Extractor, Kingston, Ont., Proprietors.

Use Putnam's Neviline 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 London, Ont. A. J. Armstrong, Mr. Kelly and Mr. McArthur are among the delegates who are visiting the capital.

General Manager Fettinger is in town.

OTTAWA, May 25.—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 defence of the Empire. Smalley went on to say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues were the friends of British connections in Canada. Sir Charles pointed out that he had from the first urged the government to take this action.

Mr. Taylor (P. E. L.) suggested that Sir Louis Davies' department had placed Pineau in cold storage while he was here.

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

OTTAWA, May 25.—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 irregularity in 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, and what would be the instructions to the court as to the scope of the enquiry.

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 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 more 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 vessels were cleared at that port. Thirty new vessels would be added to the Lunenburg fleet.

Hon. Mr. Paterson hoped that something 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 \$5,000 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.

Mr. Powell Hon. Mr. Paterson explained that the salary of St. John collector Legros at Shediac had been increased one hundred dollars. The salary of Mr. Prescott at Bale Verre had been increased from \$50 to \$350.

Mr. Powell said his salary was too small for the work he had to do.

The increase 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 inland service, and the postmaster general's estimates for inland service. On the latter item there was considerable discussion on the subject of statutory increases. The committee made good progress, and

amid loud cheers, with the disqualification of John Connor, whom he denounced 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. Clancy said that Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick 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 was 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 called 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 the company 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 Peterilla, 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.

NOTES.

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

In view of certain newspaper reports, Sir Charles Tupper gives out the following statement: "Any statement that I have promised portfolios 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 following appeared in the Minneapolis Times on May 24th, as their leading article: "Alexandrina Victoria, now Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, was born May 24, 1819; hence she today completes her eighty-first year. Today will be celebrated with festivity and rejoicing by the loyal subjects throughout her extensive dominions. From other lands, also, hearty good wishes will be sent to the aged sovereign whose womanly, wife and motherly virtues have endeared her to all the people. Her reign of sixty-three years is the 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 of those who have successively administered 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 British as well as of the British in South Africa. It is because she is 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 tin of beer to each soldier in which to drink her majesty's health.

"Baby's Own Soap"

"WHAT WE HAVE WE'LL HOLD."

Baby when he has once been treated to a bath with "BABY'S OWN SOAP" — knows 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., Mfrs. Montreal.