General Business.

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

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PRICE 25 CENTS.

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

NOTHING TOO GOOD FOR CHRISTMAS.

C. WARMUNDE IS OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS —IN— WTCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY, Silverware & Novelties,

during the holidays. 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 WATCHMAKES

Pallen Corner, Chatham, N. B.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To John B. Scott, Joseph Plamondon and Amedee Joseph Anger, all of Jacquet River in the parish of Durham, County of Restigouche and Province of New Brunswick all mill owners and all others whom it shall or may concern:

Public notice is hereby given that there will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described at Jacquet River, aforesaid on Saturday, the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1896, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following lands and premises, namely:—All and singular that certain lot or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the Parish of Durham, aforesaid and described as follows: Bounded on the south by the Queen's Highway, on the west by lands owned and occupied by Robert McMillan, on the north east by the Jacquet River, extending along the same two hundred and ninety seven yards, and on the east by lands occupied by Robert Connacher, extending along the said last mentioned lands eighty three yards, said above described lot of land, being that part lying north of the Queen's Highway, of a certain lot of land conveyed to William Winton from John McMillan and Mary his wife by deed bearing date the first day of November, A. D. 1881 and duly recorded in the office of the Registrar of deeds in and for the said County of Restigouche, as number 2522 in Book "O" pages 180 & 181 of said Records, and the title to the said above described land and premises, being afterwards vested in the said John B. Scott, Joseph Plamondon and Amedee Joseph Anger, was afterwards transferred by the said last mentioned parties to William Winton and Isabella his wife, by indenture of mortgage bearing date the tenth day of June, A. D. 1886 and registered in the office of the said Registrar of Deeds, the nineteenth day of June A. D. 1886, as number 3254, on pages 710, 711, 712, 713 and 714 in Book H of said Records, which said indenture of mortgage was on the third day of November A. D. 1887, assigned to James G. Ross of the City of Quebec in the Province of Quebec merchant.

Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, standing and being and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or appertaining.

The said above described land and premises with the buildings and improvements thereon, are sold under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in the said indenture of mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the principal money and interest thereby secured.

Dated the eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1896.

FRANK ROSS.

Sole Executor of estate of James G. Ross Assignee of Mortgagees.

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. 1889, in volume 66 of the County Records pages 367, 368, 369 and 370 and is numbered 339 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 gran. "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 eastern side of "Eel River aforesaid, formerly occupied by Roderick "Chancy, 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 appurtances, to the "same belonging, or in anywise appertaining. Also "the reversion and reversions, remainder and re-"mainders, 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 the last Will and Testament of the late Margaret Vondy deceased.

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

BEST STEEL WIRE — WOVEN WIRE FENCING — WIRE ROPE SELVAGE. — GALVANIZED

Manufactured and Sold by THE ONTARIO WIRE FENCING CO., LTD. Moton, Ontario.

FOR SALE.

Those two commodious dwelling houses pleasantly situated on the west side of Cunard Street in the town of Chatham, now occupied by J. C. T. Arseneau and J. McCullum.

For terms and particulars apply to TWEEDIE & BENNETT.

Chatham, 27th July, 1894.

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Guarantee Bonds and Accident Policies.

Accident Insurance at lowest rates. Protect your life and your time by taking a policy in THE LONDON.

FRANCIS A. GILLIRPIE, A GENT.

FOR SALE.

One foot power scroll saw, with lathe and drill attached. All in perfect order, can be had for $17.00 For particulars apply to Box 123 Chatham

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - MAY 21, 1896.

Northumberland's Liberal-Conservative Candidate.

The time chosen for the selection of Northumberland's Liberal-Conservative candidate in the pending Dominion election, by the duly appointed County delegates, prevents our being in a position to announce the result, after the fact, until next week, but it may be safely assumed that our late M. P., Mr. James Robinson, will be the man, simply because he proved himself so effective a worker during the short time he was at Ottawa after the late bye-election. The party has not entertained the idea of looking for any other candidate, while his former supporters, as well as many other electors have solicited Mr. Robinson to again offer. It has been observed that our Grit friends and their organs in the County are not pleased because Mr. Robinson has been canvassing. Their idea seems to be that a candidate should reside as remotely as possible from the County and keep out of touch with its people; that he should not identify himself with their interests or associate with them in any way, save to come to them to be nursed when he is sick, or honor them with his presence when he wants their votes. The Liberal-Conservatives, however have still the good, old-fashioned idea that they can be best represented by men who live amongst them and are identified with their business and everyday life. Mr. Robinson admits that he has been canvassing and has been encouraged in doing it by the people themselves. He said last week to a citizen that he had been canvassing for himself, but if his political friends selected another candidate he would continue, just the same, to canvass for the man they might choose. Such being the situation, we may assume that before the ADVANCE of this week reaches our readers Mr. Robinson son will be the duly chosen Liberal-Conservative candidate, and we are well assured that the choice will meet with the general approval of the electors of Northumberland.

Gloucester.

The Gloucester County Liberals are to meet at Caraquet to-morrow. The Bathurst Courier says three or four names will be submitted, but our information is that only two—those of Messrs. F. J. McManus and Hon. Robert Young will be submitted to the convention. It is understood that Mr. McManus, who has been holding some public meetings in the County, has expressed his intention of abiding by the choice of this Caraquet conference, but we have not heard of Mr. Young being in the same humor. Mr. McManus has the personal support of Mr. Veniot of the Courier, who is undoubtedly the strongest man the liberals have. Our friend of ancient times, Mr. Oneiphore Turgeon, seems to be a back number. Meantime Mr. Blanchard is proceeding with his canvass and will no doubt be handsomely sustained at the polls on 23rd inst.

Restigouche and Bonaventure.

Accounts from Restigouche indicate that the return of Mr. John McAllister is quite assured. The people in that county live so near the province of Quebec that they are fully alive to the methods of Mr. Laurier and his friends. The hard and dishonest treatment that so many of the farmers and working men on the Quebec side of the Restigouche received at the hands of contractor Armstrong of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, was shared to some extent by Restigouche people, who know that the money which should have been used to pay them for their labor, went into the Laurier election campaign fund of 1891, and they have been waiting for a settlement ever since. The recent court decision, by which Armstrong has been ordered to pay the $100,000 back to the Province which Mr. Laurier's right hand man, Pacaud, extorted from him and shared with Messrs. Lauglier, Mercier, Tarte and other Liberal leaders, has done much towards opening the eyes of the people—and especially those of Restigouche and Bonaventure counties—to the danger of entrusting their interests in such hands, and they hope that through the Liberal-Conservative government, of which Mr. Taillon was lately leader in Quebec, the Dominion government will be induced to undo the wrong that has been done to them through Mr. Laurier's "wicked partners."

The name of Mr. Mercier is to-day an immortal one. He had his faults, no doubt, but it rests equally to his honor, that, if he had faults, his were the faults of a generous and noble soul."—Mr. Laurier at Terrebonne.

Mr. Mercier undertook to secure immortality in very peculiar ways, but he has gone down to brief historical prominence chiefly distinguished as a depleter of a treasury, the custodian and defender of which he should have been. His methods of acquiring fame are aptly illustrated by a cheap-looking signboard placed across the entrance to the first highway bridge over the Metapedia river, which was partly rebuilt when he was premier of Quebec and at a time when his railway stealing was going on. The board has painted on it the fact that the great Mercier had the job done. The character of the work is such that any one of our New Brunswick bridge-builders would be ashamed to have his name appear in connection with it, but Mr. Mercier, who knew more of boodling than he did of bridges, seemed to have a Laurierite notion of immortality and to secure it had his name daubed on the crazy structure.

Only a few hundred yards from this tawdry attempt at immortalizing himself, the infamous Baie des Chaleurs railway joins the Intercolonial. The "generosity" and "nobility" of soul of Mr. Laurier's political chum and saint were illustrated in his taking the money dishonestly obtained from contractor Armstrong of that road to retire his personal notes, and permitting other portions of it to go towards the Laurier election fund in 1891, instead of honestly paying the working men of Restigouche and Bonaventure for their labor on construction. This may all be "immortality," "generosity" and "nobility" in Mr. Laurier's estimation, but many good people do not agree with that doctrine.

WELL DONE!—The Grits of Westmorland are to be congratulated over their adoption of the attitude of the Liberal-Conservatives against the transfer of the Intercolonial railway to the Canadian Pacific Company, which was so strenuously advocated not long since by the St. John Telegraph.

The Same Old Story.

Experience does not appear to teach the Grit leaders and newspapers "horse sense," or to even suggest to them an original idea with which to work upon the credulity of their followers. They are, for the fifth occasion of a general election, trotting out the old prophecies of coming success at the polls—for the fifth time giving us, in detail, the constituencies they are going to win, and it is noticeable that they are, in the main, the same constituencies they have told the public they would capture at every election since 1878. They will sing the old song until June 23rd, and, then, they will give us the reasons for their defeat, which they will declare to have been that the Liberal-Conservatives had, from the start, the stronger influences and the greater number of voters in their favor, all marshalled, of course, by improper means; and they will console themselves with the assurance that their patent policy of impossible free trade, no taxes, retrenchment, unrestricted reciprocity, commercial union and general political nebulosity will be better appreciated in the next century. It is to be remarked, and should be borne in mind, that they always confess, after the elections are over, that they did not expect to win, but they never explain away the manifest by deliberate deception of their ante-election assurances of victory.

Political Notes.

Mr. Hawke, who came to Chatham about three months ago, together with Mr. Ellis of St. John, to assist in the defeat of Mr. Mitchell, endeavored to capture the Grit nomination in Westmorland on Monday. He had the advantage of being the first candidate of five nominated. All of the others excepting Mr. Hawke had their names withdrawn, but the aspiring patriot foolishly stayed in and received only thirty-three votes to his oppenents' sixty. The candidate chosen was Alderman Robinson of Moncton. That gentleman is evidently "at sea" in his metaphors, as, in making his speech of acceptance, he expressed himself as follows:—

"With your active and energetic support, I feel confident that we can plant the Liberal banner on the topsail of success in the approaching campaign."

Imagine a banner *planted* on a *topsail!*

The grit organs admit that one or two seats in Quebec held by them in the last parliament are doubtful. They were more hopefnl in 1891, when they claimed everything in sight. When the grits themselves admit that seats held by them in the last parliament are doubtful the outlook must be blue indeed. There are no bogus stationery contracts with the Quebec local government in sight just now, from which to draw campaign funds.

The New York Sun, the leading United States organ of the Canadian opposition, with its usual frankness has said:

"We presume that the Laurier programme of unrestricted reciprocity is a "vote catcher, or the Liberal leaders would "not persist in dangling it before the "constituencies, but Mr. Laurier himself "must know that it will never have the "slightest chance of being carried out. "The United States will never enter into "such a one-sided bargain. If the 5,000,000 "Canadians desire access to the market "furnished by 70,000,000 Americans, they "can obtain it in one way only, namely, by "becoming citizens of our Republic."

(The anti British New York Press.)

"There can be no question as to the sympathy of this country in the coming general elections. It will be with the liberal party. * * The liberal party has our heartiest wishes for victory in June."

The Washington Post like the New York Sun and the New York Mail and Express, is strong for Mr. Laurier. It says "this Parliamentary election in the Dominion is beginning to excite an exceptional "interest on our side of "the line, and the sympathy and good wishes "of our people are decided ly with the "Liberals." If United States citizens only had votes in Canada the Conservatives would be in a bad way.

(Ottawa despatch.)

Sir Charles Tupper, has received hundreds of congratulations upon his accession to the Premiership. None of these is of more value or more general interest than the cablegram he received today from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The British statesman, who had many opportunities during Sir Charles Tupper's stay in England to come in contact with him, holds Sir Charles in very high esteem. He cabled today as follows:

Ottawa:

London, April 30, '96.

I desire to tender my personal and hearty congratulations on your acceptance of the office of Prime Minister of Canada.

(Signed). CHAMBERLAIN.

An Ottawa man tells a very good story illustrating the methods of Mr. Robinson, M. P., for Northumberland. There was a vacant office in the County to be filled and it had been promised to one of Mr Robinson's constituents for about six months, when that gentleman appeared as the member elected for less than three months. He had a good many County matters in his memoranda to attend to, and this appointment was one of them. He went to the minister in whose hands the appointment lay, and was nicely received, but informed that the filling of that particular office was deferred for the present. Next day Mr. Robinson went to the minister and presented the matter just as he did before, but without referring to the fact that he had discussed it the previous day. The Minister looked at him but Mr. Robinson's countenance gave no sign, and the assurance that the matter was deferred was repeated. Next day, Mr. Robinson renewed his application and the Minister suggested that he was a most persistent man, and Mr. Robinson remarked that that was what he was there for. So they talked the matter over, and the Minister finally said he would make the appointment in July.

"No you won't" said Mr. Robinson—"at least, not for me."

"Why" said the Minister?

"Because it must be made at once."

"I don't understand you" was the reply.

"I'll enlighten you," said Mr. Robinson. "You admit that the appointment is to be made, but you don't make it, and while you put it off you give no good reason for deferring it. I did not run my election as a government candidate in Northumberland for fun, but to get here to attend to the interests of my County, and if I can't have that little matter attended to promptly as it ought to be you won't attend to it for me in July because the government's friends will have to select a candidate that will be willing to put up with your delays. I, myself, want nothing, personally, but that matter has been hanging fire so long that you'll settle it as I wish it now, or not at all."

That settled it, for the Minister said—'Well, will 1st May do" and Mr. Robinson said, "Yes if you can't manage it before that—and I don't want to seem too urgent."

BATHURST, N. B., May 14.—A large meeting of Liberal-Conservatives was held last evening for the purpose of organization. The enthusiasm shown by the members of the party assures success on the 23rd of June. Speeches were made by many prominent workers, eulogistic of the present premier, and expressions of confidence in him and his associates were strongly uttered. The government can rest assured that on June 23rd Gloucester will stand in the same position she has for the past three terms.

The "Law Chambers" organ says:—

"Where is the prohibition candidate? Hon. Peter Mitchell should receive the respectable vote of men who have at heart that great movement."

People who know the tamperance record of the writer of the political "squibs" in the organ referred to, and that of the hon. Peter Mitchell, will be somewhat amused over the one advising prohibitionists as to what is good for them, and the other being offered as their especial representative. "Men who have at heart that great movement" is a sentence to be hereafter classified amongst those "few well chosen remarks," the aroma of which may have suggested the necessity of prohibition, although nobody can remember their being identified with its advocacy. If we remember aright, Mr. Mitchell's offer of a few months ago to be a prohibition candidate was derisively rejected by the body officially empowered to deal with it. It is hardly probable that it would now be any more favorably entertained, especially after his representative at the upper Nelson poll displayed his inability to properly look after that case of Mitchell whiskey.

A gentleman who has been in Albert county lately, stated that he interviewed Dr. Weldon at Hillsboro on the political questions of the day. The first question asked of the doctor was this: The liberals have sent broadcast the statement that you are not in accord with the policy of the present government. Is such the case?"

The answer came promptly and decisive: "The statement is absolutely false. I am in perfect harmony with this government, which has built up Canada and laid the foundation of a great nation, in everything except remedial legislation for Manitoba."

"Is it true that there is ill feeling between you and Sir Charles Tupper?" was next asked, to which Dr. Weldon answered "This report, which the grits have circulated, is also false. Sir Charles and I are on the best of terms."

Dr. Weldon thinks his prospects of election very bright; in fact he says he has little doubt of his return by a most substantial majority.

OTTAWA, May 14.—Previously to his departure for the east this afternoon, Sir Chas. Tupper spoke of the Montreal Witness trying to deal with the suggestion that the government should favor the Hudson Bay Railway scheme as being of the character of a bribe to the electors. He said he had secured the sending out of Capt. Markham, now one of the most distinguished admirals of the imperial service, who made the voyage of inspection and declared that the Hudson Bay was open for navigation four months annually. Sir Mackenzie Bowell's government two years ago passed an order in council providing for a loan of $2,500,000 in aid of the construction of this line of Railway as far north as the Saskatchewan, and taking as security for the re-payment the land grants to the railway as well as the government subsidy of $80,000 for the transport of men, materials and mails. The present scheme is to surrender this proposed grant and build the first 125 miles without subsidy, the contractors being ready and willing to go on with the work, and the remaining section of 112 miles is to be subsidized at the rate of $3,200 a mile. That is all. Instead of a direct advance of two and a half million, the road is to be built with the ordinary subsidy. I am willing to allow the people to judge if such a proposal partakes in any degree of the nature of a bribe on the eve of an election contest.

The Sunbury County Orange Lodge has, according to the St. John Globe, passed a resolution approving the government's policy in the Manitoba school case. The Globe, with its usual pretence of being well-informed, states that Mr. Wilmot was the chief promoter of the resolution.

MONTREAL, May 15.—Of all the grand demonstrations ever witnessed in Montreal, that tendered to Sir Charles Tupper this evening was the greatest. The torchlight procession was a magnificent display and some seven thousand people were in line to escort the prime minister from the liberal conservative club rooms to Sohmer Park, where the meeting was held. It is estimated that fully twenty thousand people were in and around the building, and with the exception of a dozen or so roughs, who were a little noisy at the beginning of the meeting, the immense crowd was a quiet and orderly one. Senator Villeneuve presided and on the platform were the premier, Hon. Messrs. Angers, Taillon, Desjardins, Sir A. P. Caron and over five hundred of the leading conservatives of Montreal and the province of Quebec. Although Sir Charles looked in splendid form and his voice was good, there were many thousands who could not hear him, but this mattered not, they saw the veteran premier and cheered themselves hoarse in his honor. Sir Charles invited the business men of the metropolis to the Windsor Hall on Saturday evening, where they could listen to him with greater comfort than at this tremendous meeting. He said that although he realized the vastness of Montreal, yet he never believed it possible for such a body of men to be got together at a political assembly. The prime minister repeated what he had said at Winnipeg, and amid thundering cheers defied Hon. Mr. Laurier or any other man to show that he had ever during his forty years of political life appealed to religious or national prejudices. He declared that this was the prelude of victory which was sure to come to the conservative party on the 23rd of June next.

Speeches were made by Hon. Messrs Angers, Taillon and Desjardins.

More Obstruction.

Sir Charles Tupper addressed two meetings last week in Montreal. The first was in Sohmer Park. The opposition press states that there were ten thousand to fifteen thousand present, and boasts that Sir Charles Tupper was not allowed a hearing. The report in the governments papers admits the disturbance and says that the premier could not make himself heard by the immense audience. However, he went on with his remarks, which were heard at the reporters' table and by hundreds of people on or near the platform. It appears that organized parties were placed at several suitable positions in the pavilion and in this way a few hundred people with good lungs were easily able to drown the words of the speaker. But what is the result? The ten thousand citizens who did not hear could read the speech next day. Sir Charles himself addressed two thousand people in peace on the next evening. Mr. Laurier had challenged Sir Charles Tupper to say in Sohmer Park what he said in Winnipeg. Sir Charles cheerfully consented to do so, and kept his word, and Mr. Laurier's friends organized parties to drown the premier's voice. Now, where is the victory? It is not an easy thing to make ten thousand people hear under the best circumstances. Not one speaker in a hundred can do it when there is no disturbance. No man in the world can do it if a score of people scattered among the audience try to prevent him. What Mr. Laurier's friends did was easy enough, but from a party point of view it was bad policy and the boast of the opposition press over it is bad policy. Recent Montreal history teaches this lesson. After Mr. Mercier was dismissed and before the general provincial election which followed the opponents of Mr. Mercier called a mass meeting in Montreal. The meeting was an immense one, but the speakers were not heard. Supporters of Mr. Mercier and Mr. McShane disturbed the meeting in the same way as they did last Friday. There was the same shout of triumph afterward. But within a few weeks the people were heard from at the ballot box. The Mercierites were utterly annihilated in Montreal. They failed to carry even their old strongholds. The party in the district was literally swept out of existence. The opponents of Mr. Mercier carried every seat on Montreal Island, and swept the eight constituencies with majorities aggregating more than seven thousand. [Sun.

A NEW ROLE:—The Liberal Herald appears to be a Third Party organ just now, as it came out on Friday last in favor of a third candidate, on religious grounds. It was understood, all along, that Mr. Mitchell was its candidate, but it evidently wants to hedge, seeing that Mr. Mitchell, to use the expression of the committee who are awaiting his arrival with the net results of "that testimonial," "isn't in it."

The Talking and the non-Talking Man.

An Ottawa press writer, in an article devoted to Controller Wood of the Customs, makes these preliminary observations:—

The newly elected member does not require to sit out his first session in parliament, before the leaders of the party with which he has allied himself, discover, whether or not, he is possessed of those qualities that are likely to make him an acquisition to the side of the House on which he has taken his seat.

It is not, however, the man who loses no opportunity of rising to his feet, who has a word to say about everything and who has a finger in every pie, that is going to carry weight and develop a strength and influence in the House of Commons, for that man soon finds his level.

From long and careful observation I cannot at this moment point to a single instance where the irrepressible man has proved a success in parliament or has ever risen beyond that point where he is voted by everyone a bore and a nuisance.

No, it is the man who develops sound judgment, who is possessed of good debating talent, but who only calls that talent into requisition when exigencies demand it, who in the end succeeds and comes to the front. A man might be a giant in rhetoric, yet, his whole effort, beyond filling up a few pages of Hansard, would be wasted if that qualification stood out alone.

The "school house orators" and volunteer editors who have found fault with Mr. Robinson because he preferred work to talk during his recent brief representation of Northumberland in the House of Commons may learn something that will be useful to them from the foregoing observations, which, as experience teaches, are exactly to the point.

Historical Buildings Destroyed.

The old Lazaretto buildings, at Tracadie, were destroyed by fire the afternoon of Wednesday, 13th inst. The fire was discovered at about 4 30, in the attic of what was, within a few weeks ago, the Sisters' kitchen. At about 11 o'clock at night the last portion of the buildings fell as the fire, working against a southeasterly wind, made slow progress.

On that day some of the Sisters were washing in the old kitchen, having a fire in the stove, as they had had for years. Some defect in the chimney caused the building to ignite and the flames, when discovered, had spread under the roof so that they could not be controlled. It was plain from the beginning that the destruction of this building or kitchen meant the destruction of all the others adjoining, as with the appliances at hand it was impossible to make a gap anywhere. Whilst a crowd of men worked to protect the Sisters' barn, and two other buildings within a few feet of the fire, others worked to save what could be removed from the buildings—which would certainly burn—such as windows, doors, etc.

These old buildings had been vacated by the Sisters and lepers on the 8th of April last, when possession was taken of the new buildings just completed by the federal Government.

The old Lazaretto establishment consisted of several buildings which were erected according as circumstances required. The first Lazaretto in New Brunswick was built in 1844 on Sheldrake Island in the Miramichi river, 9 miles below Chatham About the year 1851, this building was destroyed by fire, and it was then resolved to rebuild in Tracadie, as at that time, the lepers came almost exclusively from that place. A building was put up in Tracadie for the lepers, in 1852, and this was one of those destroyed by last week's fire.

In 1868 the local Government, under which the Lazaretto then was, consented to vote the money required to secure the Hotel Dieu Sisters' services as nurses, and built a residence for them, adjoining the Lazaretto. These two buildings had 125 ft. front, and were the only ones built at public expense excepting the hospital kitchen, mentioned later on.

A few years later the Sisters built, at their own expense, an addition to their residence. About the same time they built an addition which was used as a dining room and kitchen (where the fire originated). In 1878 a kitchen was built for the hospital department, for which the late Hon. Mr. Anglin, then member for Gloucester, obtained from the federal Government $1,400. All these buildings together, had they been in a straight line would have 340 ft. front. They were one and a half storeys high. The building last erected, 75x25 ft., was the most valuable part of the property destroyed.

Our readers will, doubtless, remember the difficulties experienced by the Sisters at that period, in performing their self-sacrificing work, owing to the annoyances to which they were subjected and the petty jobbery practiced by those who principally represented the local Government authorities. It was through the sturdy fight made against the then corrupt and inadequate system of local Government control by Rev. Mr. Babineau, the late A. K. McDougall and others, aided by the ADVANCE, that the Lazaretto was transferred from the local to the federal Government in November 1880, when the late Sir John A. Macdonald was premier. This transfer proved a great blessing to the institution and was the source of its present prosperous condition. In 1894, money was voted at Ottawa for the erection of new buildings, as the old buildings had become entirely unfit for their purpose; were uncomfortable and unwholesome.

The corner stone of the new building was laid on the 11th of June 1894. The Sisters and lepers took possession of it April 8th 1896. These new buildings are of stone from local quarries. They are 190 ft. x 39 ft.; with front wing 36x39 ft. They are heated with hot water and provided with the more necessary modern improvements. The federal Government is deserving of all praise for this work, which affords the lepers and their self-sacrificing nurses all the comfort to which they are entitled.

It was fortunate that these new buildings were ready before the fire destroyed the old ones. The Sisters had no insurance on the buildings destroyed.

A Japanese Citizen of Canada.

ADDRESSES AN OPEN LETTER TO HON. WILFRED LAURIER.

The following letter, which we find amongst the correspondence of the Montreal Star voices many of the suggestive thoughts that are in the minds of Canadian electors, who have grown quite tired of the wearisome generalities and high-sounding professions of reform in everything which are proclaimed by the hungry-for-office party of which Mr. Laurier is the leader and chief declaimer. Mr. Takahashi is evidently an observing and thoughtful man:

Sir,—I am an insignificant one of the great mass of Canadian people. As a citizen, however, my voting franchise is a part of my sovereign right, and to exercise this right justly is a matter of grave importance with me as with everybody else. But as a citizen of foreign origin (being myself a native of Japan), and owing to the consequent lack of accurate knowledge of the historical facts concerning Canada, it becomes imperative with me that I should seek advice in discharging my duties of citizenship on such a momentous occasion as that of the general election.

Again, I am a petty merchant and belong to that vast majority, who have for these many years past been suffering extremely from the prevailing business depression, and are longing earnestly for the return of prosperity. Under these circumstances, I believe it is not out of place for me to beseech you as the leader and personification of a great party of Canada, to enlighten me on the matters and questions hereinafter submitted.

IN THE FIRST PLACE.

To wit: 1.—I am made to understand that you condemn the protectional policy of the Liberal Conservative party. Do you also declare: A That protectionism is an untenable teaching as a doctrine of political economy, practically speaking? B That protectionism is an injurious doctrine as a political policy? C That protectionism is antagnostic to the principles of Democratic government? D That free trade always brings about prosperity and plentifulness under all circumstances, in all countries, in all ages and in all stages of development of a country?

SECONDLY.

2.—You apparently admit that free trade does not mean the absolutely absence of the customs tariff, which you would advocate as a source of national revenue. You further seem to assert that the Liberal Conservative Government has been abusing and making corrupt uses of the principles of the customs tariff. Please say first, whether it is the principles that you condemn or their abuse; and then kindly name your special reasons; wherewith you claim: (A) That revenue tariff under the Liberals will never, under all circumstances reach the rate of protectional tariff. (B) That there is a fixed rate of customs tariff which can be and forms a dividing point between the protectional and revenue tariffs. (C) That although it is inevitable to be under obligation to a large number of influential men or bodies, and organizations of men in order that the Liberal party may get into power, nevertheless the said party shall not yield to the pressure of these obligatory influences afterward which always have formed the most fruitful sources of abuse and corruption in party politics.

THIRDLY.

3.—I believe there is always a multitude of causes in bringing about (A) the decrease in the value of farms and other landed property. Direct causes in this case are often: An injudicious exhaustion of the fertility of soil; depopulation, which may have its own cause, or as reaction to speculative booming. (B) The oppression of the masses by an enriched few. A shrewd few, aggressive and active, are a constant quantity in all communities under whatsoever form of Government, of whatsoever policy. Generally these few become the oppressors, in one sense or another, of the poor, as soon as they succeed in their schemes. And then the policy of subsidizing an enterprise, the laws of patency, etc., are always powerful agents to the concentration of capital. In fact, any privileged encouragement, municipal, provincial or Federal, and very often the first, to any consolidated investment of capital always results in the accumulation of wealth by a moneyed-and-in-the-pull few, and the increase in the number of those who have to place themselves at the mercy of a grasping few and soulless corporations.

4.—The check in immigration. This often results from the policy of discriminating against the immigrants; disappointments and discouragement from natural causes on the part of the pioneers; or, the discovery of deceptive methods on the part of the immigrant agents. Besides, with all my enthusiasm, to be honest, I must admit that Canada, on the whole, is that part of the world where, to expect an ever and steadily increasing stream of immigrants is well nigh an impossibility, and where an intermittant and fitful flow is almost entirely dependent upon the speculative mood of any party in power, local or federal, if not, of private enterprises. D.—Depopulation. Ordinarily it is a difficult thing to persuade any permanently settled inhabitants or even transient settlers to vacate their homestead just for the sake of political changes. The most incentive causes in this direction are, I believe, firstly, the prosperity and higher wages or returns, obtainable in near neighborhoods; and secondly, onerous and heavy taxes, both civil and hierarchical. E.—State of commerce of a country. This again depends largely upon the prosperity, or its opposite of its greater and closely related neighbors.

Now, in face of these causes, what definite evidence do you have to claim that protectionalism has been the sole cause in each of these five cases? If not the sole cause, what positive proof can you offer to show that it has been taking the leading part? If, however, there are admittedly other causes more powerful than protectionalism, it is your first and honest duty to point them out and declare for their suppression?

FOURTHLY.

4 You emphasize the importance of promoting Free Trade with Great Britain and the United States. With the former it should naturally be so, if administration of a Government is to be a plaything of sentimentalities. With the latter, however, we must note, that the terms of agreement obtainable will not depend so much on the declaration of a party in Canada, as on the historically established facts and traditionally national sentiments of the Americans themselves.

To mouth big words alone is not statesmanship in any case, and the crime of deceitfully fishing for popular votes, will rest with those who harp upon the little vanities of inexperienced or demagogic minds.

What reasonable grounds do you have whereon you base your argument that because the Liberal party of Canada want Free-Trade reciprocity the government of the United States will accede to such a demand without having anything to say on their part?

FIFTHLY.

5. The cries for "Purity of Government," "Condemnation of Corruption," "Demand for Strictest Economy," and "Decrease in Expenditures," have now-a-days become so common under every democratic form of government, that one cannot help suspecting their sincerity when uttered by a party in opposition. What special ground can you offer to show that the intentions and plans to be coupled with these cries are not only sincere but reasonably trustworthy with the Liberal party?

SIXTHLY.

6. Under a Democratic form of government, responsible ministry and independence of Parliament are both indispensable, and I have no doubt every citizen of sense would support your declaration. At the same time is it not an open secret in all party politics, that bossism is everything and patriotism next to nothing? Under such circumstances, to get into power overwhelms all other considerations and necessitates the services and leads to the aggrandizement, of such political gamblers and tricksters as Crokers and Platts and their wire-pullers, as in American politics. Can you assure the public that party politics with the Liberals is carried on in any different way?

SEVENTHLY.

7. What policy do you advocate for encouraging immigration?

EIGHTHLY.

8. In these days trade depression is more than often international in cause and extent, and I deem it dishonestly for any political party of any one country to throw the blame on to the shoulders of their opponents, under such circumstances.

The general election coming on at such a juncture, is not a party by duty bound to declare in clearly and definitely outlined statements, in what direction, and to what extent they would introduce the curtailing of national expenditures, and offer candidates who are willing to pledge themselves to such a policy, and are worthy of popular choice by reason of their business or administrative ability and personal integrity, but not for the sake of their campaign harangue propensities. We are, in Canada, still in the gloom of a trade depression, and you have already in a general way declared yourself in favor of decrease in national expenditure. I am therefore most anxious, above all other points herein touched upon, to know if you would advocate and insist upon. A. Reduction in the salaries of the Cabinet Ministers? B. Abolishing some of the Departmental Bureaus? C. Reducing the number of Civil Service men in some departments? D. Abolishment of the Senate? E. If not the Senate itself, then the abolition of the sessional allowance to its members?

NINTHLY.

9. It is clear to any citizen who claims and ought to take patriotic interest in the future growth of Canada as a consolidated and powerful nation, that the problem of the jurisdiction of educational legislation has by no means neared its solution, and that it will remain a troublesome question for some time to come. Would you advocate a new act giving to the Provincial Legislatures the final power to enact in this matter?

These are, then, the points I humbly beseech you to enlighten me upon. Personally, I entertain most profound respect toward you as a man of great ability, integrity and culture. Nor am I less sincere in my estimation of leading members of your party.

DOES NOT WANT TO GO IT BLINDLY.

At the same time I am not made in such a way as to believe that all your political opponents are political slanderers and scoundrels. Then, again, I am much opposed to those who would blandly say: "Give them a chance; a change will do good."

Change does not necessarily mean a reform and to advocate a change with but a hazy idea of what it will bring about is not only stupid, but decidedly mischievous.

WANTS SOMETHING DEFINITE.

It is not so much a change we want now as a clearly and definitely laid out policy to hasten the return of prosperity and the men who would carry out such a policy.

I have, then, the honor of submitting to you the whole and await you kind reply.

I am, honorable sir,

Your humble and obedient servant,

K. S. TAKAHASHI.

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