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May 2nd, 1887. 6-16

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - JUNE 16, 1887

Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

Tuesday next is the day set apart by proclamation of the Governor-General as a public and official holiday in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. St. John, and Fredericton are preparing to celebrate the event in several ways. In St. John a commemorative service is to be held in Trinity Church and there will also be a Polymorphian parade, a military display, fire-works etc., preceded, on Sunday and Monday by other religious services, a Regatta in the harbor, procession of School children, orations, etc. In Fredericton the corner-stone of the Victoria Hospital will be laid and there will be a military review, parade of firemen and Societies, Band Music, Orations, Fireworks, a Grand Bazaar, etc.

Owing to the dullness of business on the Miramichi there will be no public demonstration, but we will all join in saying "God save the Queen" and "Long may she reign."

THE QUEBEC GOVERNORSHIP matter has been settled by the acceptance of the position by Hon. Mr. Chapleau. This is looked upon as a gain for Sir Hector Langevin.

Ottawa Notes.

A part of our Ottawa notes failed to reach us in time last week, owing, no doubt, to some postal delay.

As an exhibition of political partizanism the proceedings and final debate on the Queen's County, N. B. case was a success. Nevertheless the nineteen majority of the Government demonstrated that the sense of right in parliament is not quite extinct and that while some will go with Sir John A. Macdonald as far as pitch and toss with affairs, they will still refuse to go the whole length of political man-slaughter. It may be presumed that the production of the body of Dunn at the Bar of the House was a formal necessity as a step in the circle of circumlocution; otherwise it was not an edifying sight however imposing it may have been. If as returning officer he was stall fed for the occasion, he was equally a victim of the cramming process and with telephonic precision uttered the sounds with which he was previously charged. Whether it was wise or not to allow him, or oppose, the assistance of counsel is a question which might have been decided without the debate which only intensified the after proceedings: The facts of the case being so strong and clear might have argued that counsel could make no difference to common sense and justice. The position taken by the Government that election disputes had been delegated to the courts and were therefore without the jurisdiction of the House, was taken up by the lawyers and enforced for all that is in it. This enabled all who conscientiously condemned the action of Dunn, or rather his advisers—for he seems to have been what he looks, an animated piece of political pulp, or half baked dough in the hands of conspirators against fair play—to shelter their party votes behind legal technicalities. The scene that took place when Mr. Mitchell and Sir Richard Cartwright used strong expressions to characterise what public opinion has denounced, was one of great disorder, and whether the Speaker was more sensitive for what was parliamentary or not than the occasion required he, at least, erred on the side of moderation.

It may be supposed that the matter has gone through its parliamentary course, and that any further action will have to be before a judge, where it is hoped that justice and honor will be allowed to embrace. We have heard the law and the legislature, and it would be interesting to hear what judgment and equity would have to say.

Mr. Baird's speech in his own behalf failed to wash him, but rather brightened the bad color in which the whole business is dyed. His proposal to resign was sadly conditional and so confused that it is intended to ask some further explanation of his intentions, to make them intelligible. However, the session is about over, Baird has stuck to his seat like a mule to provender, and parliament and the country have on this, as in too many other things got used to the disgrace. Indeed it is a question whether the affair has not assumed the form of a piece of audacious cleverness, which has resulted in a success through that depraved partyism from which Canada is suffering acutely.

The disappearance of Mr Blake from the House and his departure to the seaside is looked on as his retirement from the active leadership. Various reasons are assigned, the true one no doubt being the state of health which unfits him for the labor in which he has had little reward or encouragement. The loss to the country will be as great as to the liberal party. If he did not succeed in leading the Liberals to power, it was through no fault or ability or industry, but rather, perhaps, the result of circumstances and a condition of public opinion not yet surfeited with selfishness. Mr. Blake proposed to govern the county in accordance with the higher politics of even-headed justice but it prefers yet the lower policy of grasping for sectional advantage and foregoing rights for unjust privileges.

It cannot be disguised that to a man of such superior powers, cultivation and high-strung temperment, the business of leading a party and contending hopelessly against men and a policy which he held, more or less in contempt, must have been a wearing strain unrelieved and intensified, as it was, by the excitement of an occasional success. Mr. Blake frequently recalls with considerable reality the memory of one of the greatest of men whose political philosophy he seems to have studied with fond sympathy and whose uncompromising integrity he proudly affects. The wisdom of Edmund Burke fell dull on the ears of his contempories, but their posterity reaped the rich harvest he sowed without recompense

"Though born for the universe narrowed his mind
And to party give place what was meant for mankind."

In some measure might this be said of Mr Blake. He attempted to infuse principles into party government which the covetousness of position refused to accept and to elevate the administration of office into the region of public honor. He belongs to the Puritan class of statesmen, who are the salt of the county whose policy men confess with their mouths, but fail to act upon because corruption and avarice turn them from it.

The session of parliament is hurrying to its close. The announcement made on the 7th inst by Sir John A. Macdonald that the House would sit on Saturday the 11th inst., and that there was nothing to prevent prorogation taking place next week, was received with "hear hear" and satisfaction. If there were nothing else to urge expedition the unseasonableness of this time of year when the various interests of the members call them to private concerns would be sufficient to gain approval, to the abandonment of many proposed discussions.

The *statu quo* into which the fishery business has, by silent consent, fallen, throws the responsibility on the executive to deal with the matter for another season. Perhaps it is better that it should remain in this state so that time and further experience may tend to moderate American demands and give opportunity for us to show spirit with rational disposition to treat on the basis of fair play.

The government cannot reproach the opposition with having tried to embarrass their action by premature debate on incomplete negotiations. Patience, and a firm and legitimate defense of our undoubted rights, may eventually develop the question on its simple merits and free it from much bumcombe and sham patriotism on both sides.

The scene in the House of Commons on the 6th inst., when Sir John A. Macdonald moved and Mr. Laurier seconded concurrence in the Senate's address to Her Majesty the Queen, on the event of her Jubilee, was refreshing The harmony, sincerity and common sense of the House were displayed in bright contrast to occasions when, for inferior reasons, it paltered with its honor and independence in passing resolutions to flatter foreign causes and further party ends.

In the absence of Mr. Blake, which was much regretted and in respect to French Canadian sentiment, to Mr. Laurier was wisely allotted the pleasing duty of seconding the motion. The amiable and loyal address of this honorable gentleman was worthy of the event and called forth vociferous applause from all on a question which has only one side, viz. The Queen.

An extraordinary but most excusable incident of generous impropriety occured. When Mr. Laurier sat down, and as the loud cheers subsided, Mr. Brown from Hamilton rose and began singing "God save the Queen." Others followed his example and, after momentary hesitancy, caused by a sense of surprise, the whole House rose and joined in the anthem;—the press gallery soon added its voice, and the public in the other galleries took the cue and, for once in the memory of parliament, its proud and exclusive privileges were broken through by the spontaneous chorus of a loyal people asserting their freedom to honor their sovereign, in defiance of speaker, mace and sargeant at-arms.

Prince Edward Island has received a plum, notwithstanding its rejection of the policy of the government at the last election. There is a dash of irony in the pretended generosity of Government in asking the vote for $20,000 for the Island subsidy. The Government seems to have been determined to put Mr. Davies and his followers between the horns of a dilemma and to place some coals of fire on their heads by compelling them to accept what, on principle, they have been condemning—viz, the policy of subsidies. But as the exception proves the rule, it is quite evident that this is one of undoubted justice, in view of the isolated relation in which the Island stands to the advantages gained from the expenditure of money on mainland public works. Nevertheless it will be a subject of future election misreference and discussion in order to stultify the liberal party. Thursday last being the feast of Corpus Christi, and therefore a political holiday, the members of parliament from a distance were entertained by those who reside about Ottawa. Mr. Alonzo Wright, the popular "King of the Gatineau", had a large party to enjoy the hospitality and the cool air of that picturesque river. Mr. Edwards the new Liberal member from Russell took about eighty down the Ottawa in two of his steamers to his extensive mills at Rockland, where Grit and Tory forgot their differences round tented tables under spreading trees in a bit of native woods out of which the site of his large lumbering establishment has been cut. If the debates of the House partook more of the innocency of the speeches which ginger ale and lemonade inspired on this occasion, there would be more salt, if less pepper, in Hansard.

The flying visit to Ottawa of Canon Wilberforce, son of the late Bishop of Winchester and grandson of the great William Wilberforce of philantrophic and anti-slavery fame, was quite an event. He preached a sermon on Sunday, and lectured on temperance on Monday, but they were enough to prove that no common man let his light shine and that when he passes he leaves footprints. One of the results of his visits is an epidemic of blue ribbon, especially among the upper ten hundred. Canon Wilberforce is an out and out prohibitionist and while he admits the difficulties in the way of a recognition of his principles he contends that they should only incite to greater effort. Were obstructions feeble the evil would be the less, for the fortress to be stormed should be the measure of the means and methods of attack. He ventured to arraign the House of Lords and the Senate of Canada for their slowness to fill their sails with the breezes of true public opinion, and cautioned them to consult the weather, if they hope for fair sailing and dry decks.

The preparations for celebrating the Queen's Jubilee on the 30th inst., are on an extensive scale, but will be more of holiday description than the inauguration of any great substantial memorial. As is fitting, the event will be more honored by individual and popular expression of regard than by official effort. The free and independent loyalty to the throne and constitution under which we possess all that we can make or mar for ourselves requires no fugleism and paid orchestra in Canada, and the recent scene in the House of Commons exemplified this in a remarkable manner.

The true and unqualified reason for Mr. Blake's retirement from active leadership and absence from parliament is undoubtedly ill-health. But there is every prospect, as there is great hope, that rest with change of air and scene, will restore a constitution naturally strong though strained to the utmost by the demands of a position of ceaseless activity, regardless of physical considerations. In a chain that has no weak link the tension is endured along its whole length but, if it had a tender point it could only be tested by the strength of its weakness. Many a man has won a long life through the frequent and timely warnings of a defective organ, who would otherwise have presumed on a sound body. This often accounts for the strongest going to pieces while those who own a "pet corn" are continually reminded in season to haul off for repairs.

Speculations as to Mr. Blake's temporary successor and permanent lieutenant were of course in order, in view of possibilities, nor should it be a matter of question under any circumstances, as generals fall in action as well as the rank and file. It is a subject of regret that the liberal party, and for that matter the tory party also outside of Sir John A. Macdonald, does not seem to possess a member endowed with all the gifts of leadership, but doubtless the hour when it comes will produce the man. Even Mr. Blake is almost too superior for a post that requires more elasticity than power and magnetism than genius. The most successful leaders of political parties have been men who understood better what human nature is than what it ought to be—who were content to steer without trying either to change or raise the wind; except the needful of finance. Utopian ideas and philosophic integrity are fatal to the practical fame and hopes of office of a modern statesman, the chief book in whose library must be the voters' list.

The discussion of the leadership has been narrowed to four names—Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Laurier, Mr. Paterson and Mr. Mills, but the general drift, if not the unanimous opinion is that Sir Richard Cartwright—notwithstanding his want of the "hale fellow well met" instinct—commands the more parts and confidence. He is one of the best, if not really the best debater in the House, has large parliamentary experience and general knowledge and is a man of independent means. Latterly, and especially this session, he has abandoned or outgrown a supercilious manner and sneering humor he formerly allowed or affected, and has gained immensely in popularity and in a respect commensurate with his undeniable abilities. No French Canadian—unless of towering genius and who can see beyond race limits and the narrow wooden-headedness of the habitant—may expect to be Premier of Canada and, therefore, the head of a hopeful opposition.

The strength of some men becomes weakness when applied in the wrong place, as would be the result if any of the other three were between the handles of the plow instead of in the traces. So that if the necessity should arise, it will be to Sir Richard Cartwright that the country, as well as the liberal party, will look to to assume the position

The schism which almost took place in the cabinet last winter between Sir John and Mr. Chapleau, is said to be reopened now, in connection with the Lieut.-Governorship of Quebec. It is, this time, Sir John's turning, when the elections are over and his government assured beyond any damage that Mr. Chapleau or anyone else can effect. Whether the friction is as great as supposed is not of much matter. If there be any whatever it is too much for Sir John to permit, and now is the opportunity to shelve Mr. Chapleau, from whence no politician returns to active life, except with loss of power and prestige, which is seldom if ever regained. There can be little doubt but that Sir John judges wisely between Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Chapleau, and prefers the safer and industrious administrator to the vain and showy superficialist, which is Mr. Chapleau's claim to regard and consequence.

Mr. Costigan is likely to be another whose abilities may be called into subordinate requisition to retire and make way for some new and aspiring men of the party, who may better lead what he can hardly be said to represent. Mr. Costigan is painted wood in a cabinet which Sir John A. Macdonald desires and will have of one sort in its natural grain. Sir John, in his remarks on the Bill to create the department of Trade and Commerce referred to the two comptrollerships of Customs and Inland Revenues as deputy offices, which would be excellent training schools for junior members of parliament, where they would acquire that knowledge and experience to fit them for the more responsible positions of heads of departments and seats in the Cabinet. Mr Costigan's long experience, etc., was scarcely in view when these remarks were made so that his destiny is more likely to be on some shelf both out of sight and mind. His usefulness as well as his need to meet party expediency seem to be rapidly going, and it cannot be long before it is gone. It were well if political traffic in imported prejudices and social distinctions were ended with this brilliant example, and that merit and common heneesty would have free course in public affairs. If Canada is ever to be a homogenous country and attain national realization the objects and sentiments of its governing men must be Canadian, untainted with foreign leaven. There are many and growing indications of a change in the tide of opinions in this essential direction, and people are beginning to learn that "when the tongue utereth "what the heart denieth mischief "worketh" is as true as it is proverbial.

The Wood Trade.

Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine, in their Wood Circular of 1st inst., state that the arrivals with wood cargoes from British North America, during May, amounted to 6,936 against 5,670 tons during the corresponding period of 1886, while 81,134 tons had arrived during the first five months of the present year, against 64,877 for the corresponding period last year. Of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals the circular says:—

The import (chiefly by several large steamers) has been in excess of the corresponding month for several years past; the demand, however, continues fair, and the bulk of the arrivals are going direct from the quay, and, although the stock remains so exceptionally small, it is with great difficulty that sales are effected even at present low rates. Pine deals are seldom enquired for, the only arrivals being sold with the cargo at the same price as the spruce. The import of birch has consisted chiefly of several parcels of planks, which are moving off slowly, and at rather low prices; the stock of both logs and planks is now moderate.

Meteorological.

Enquires that we have been induced to make into the alleged appointment to the Dominion Observatory here, have developed a series of circumstances which indicate—according to Mr. Michael Adams' evidence on the subject—that the full strength of the "conservative party" has been brought to bear on it and a terrible time they have had.

When Mr. Adams' Chatham organ referred to the matter last week, we had no idea that it had stirred "the party" from centre to circumference. Indeed, but for the organ's intimation that people who were entirely indifferent to what Mr. Adams represents as having been a matter of great moment in the party's councils, had been interesting themselves actively in it, we would, probably, have had no occasion to do more than chronicle the appointment over which Mr. Adams says the party has moved with its full weight and unanimity.

Some interesting things have come out in connection with the office and the use that has been made of it. Mr. Adams not only states that the "party" has recommended the gentleman who it is said is to get the office, but, with his usual regard for syntax, he refers to his duty as "a politican" (meaning, no doubt, politician) which has impelled him to secure the position for one whom he mentions as his "personal and political friend."

The only charge Mr. Adams prefers against the young gentleman who has so acceptably discharged the duties of the office for nearly six months—and who, we learn, is requested by the department to instruct the gentleman, who, as Mr. Adams' "personal and political friend," is to succeed him, in his duties—is that he is employed by Mr. Snowball.

Most people will, we think, be more than ever out of sympathy with Mr. Adams for persecuting the son of a staunch conservative, simply because he accepts employment from a leading liberal. Mr. Adams' political masters have, by their insane fiscal policy, made the country a hard one to live in, and it is not given to everyone to find opportunity—as the public records show Mr. Adams to have done—to live by their wits and on government pap. Conservatives, as well as Liberals, on the Miramichi are, and ought to be glad to get employment wherever they can, and Mr. Adams will have to learn that Mr. Snowball, in giving and Mr. Blair in accepting employment, are engaged in what reflects no discredit upon them and what no one but a demagogue of the "sand lots" type would find fault with. Good sense and prudence, neither of which, however, characterises either Mr. Adams or his Chatham organ, would have prevented the one from condemning a member of his party for accepting employment from a liberal, and the other from publishing misstatements leading to inquiries by which the party methods and mistakes are discovered.

The absurdity of the whole matter, however, is shown in the contrast between what Mr. Adams states respecting the interest the Conservative party has taken in the disposition of this paltry office and the results of their work. It seems that Mr. Blair, being in Mr. Snowball's employment—as his alleged successor has been for a good many years—is guilty of so improper a thing in Mr. Adams' estimation, as to justify the party in using its influence to have the office taken from him, but "the party" and Mr. Adams display another phase of their influence and appreciation of that gentleman's "personal and political friend," by securing the office for him at a reduced salary—a reduction of about twenty per cent, we understand. This is one way of convincing a man that he is appreciated.

The late incumbent of the office, as well as his son who is to be deprived of it, have always been known in the community as conservatives, Mr. Blair, jr.—although in Mr. Snowball's employ—having been as outspoken a champion of the conservatives as the gentleman who takes the office at the reduced figure secured by Mr. Adams as a reward for "personal and political friendship," and it is not, therefore, to be wondered at that Mr. Adams' organ in Chatham should feel uneasy over the meteorological shuffle and he and it be unable to hold their slandrous tongues.

So far as the ADVANCE is concerned, it had not mentioned the matter in its columns, nor did anyone connected with it, directly or indirectly, either write or inspire anything that appeared in the press outside. But "the thief sees in every bush an officer" and so the party and its managers here, who according to Mr. Adams' statement advised him to recommend that Mr. Blair have the office taken from him and given to his "political and personal friend," Mr. Johnstone, could not help imagining and the organ could not help intimating that we were as much troubled over the office and its concerns as they were. Mr. Adams and his organ and party remind us, in this matter, of the bucolic poet, who in the exuberant feelings awakened by his springtime surroundings wrote—

"There's a buzz among the skeeters,
"A waking up of snakes,
"A trump among the bullfrogs,
"And all creation shakes."

The great combination lives in its surroundings. Its far-reaching influence has been exercised. It has found out its strength. It could'nt elect M. Adams, but it can, by consenting to have twenty per cent taken off a salary, have an office taken from one conservative and given to another, on the ground that the favored one is the "personal and political friend" of the great local head of the party. The buzz among the skeeters has waked the bull-frog. As soon as the son of the deposed conservative officer instructs the personal and political friend of Mr. Adams who supplants him in his duties, the wind-guages and other instruments and plant of the observatory will be removed from its accustomed place, and the work pass into the hands of the local party's favorite. This is the kind of transaction that has shaken the "all creation" of the local organ of Mr. Adams, but it might have been done without the organ being so indiscreet as to attract attention to what was going on from a quarter disposed to act on Josh Billings' advice "and not see all it noticee."

We have been told that Mr. Adams has misrepresented his party in stating that it recomended the change referred to. It is asserted that the matter never came before the party at all, but was arranged quietly as a personal matter by Mr. Adams, on his own responsibility, for his "personal and political friend." It might be, however, that the subject was considered by the party as Mr. Adams states. If so, they have no reason to be proud of their work.

Cardinal Gibbons' Return.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—Cardinal Gibbons addressed a large congregation at the cathedral yesterday. Among other things he said that the Pope exercises greater influence over the civilized world than any other ruler on earth. His words were more conducive to peace than all the standing armies of Europe. He not only enjoys the love and veneration of 250,000,000 Catholics, but he commands the respect of the separated brethern who cannot fail to recognize his many personal virtues and his broad statesmanlike views. The Pope, he said, thinks a great deal of the United States, and takes every opportunity to let Americans know it. Speaking of the labor question, Cardinal Gibbons said that after careful observation in England, Ireland, Scotland and Holland, he came to the conclusion that whatever may be the grievances of the American laborer, he is better clothed, better fed, housed and has fairer prospects than the laborer of any other country he visited. He condemned the work of the anarchists and nihilists.

Distinguished Amateur Fishermen.

Sir George Stephen, accompanied by Lady Stephen, left Montreal for Metapedia on Tuesday. Sir George has purchased the old seignoiry property at Metis, and is having a fine cottage built at this beautiful spot at a cost of $10,000, in which British Columbia pine will be used. As soon as it is completed Sir George will take up his quarters at Metis, where he will be joined by the Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne, and suite. Sir George will entertain a number of distinguished visitors during the summer at his new quarters, including General Sir Donald Stewart, V. C., late commander in-chief of the army in India, Col. Stewart and other English and American guests.

A Vigorous Sermon on Disallowance.

WINNIPEG, June 4.—On Sunday evening Rev. J. B. Silcox, of the Central Congregational church here, referred in the course of his sermon to the disallowance question. Addressing the young men he urged them to be independent and free. Do not, he said, sacrifice your manhood or self-respect for the sake of securing the favor or patronage of this or that great man. Show all respect to superior worth, but never cringe or crawl, sycophant-like, before princes or potentates—or before belted knights either. Remember that you, too, are a man. We are the descendants of men who have fought and died for the defence of their rights and for the enjoyment of their liberty. If there remains in the veins of the young men of this province the least remnant of the blood of a Pym or a Hampden we will rise in our might as one man and resent the mean insult that has been harled at us by a haughty and tyrannical corporation that seeks to lord it over us. The majority of those who have come to make their home in the prairie province are young men. When the occasion arose the young men of this province were the first to go forth to vindicate the authority of law. They bore the brunt of that conflict throughout. They were the first to go out and the last to come home. But what is our situation to day? It is this as a province, and as men, we have been humiliated and insulted. We have been spat on and trampled on by a few bloated capitalists who have suddenly become rich. They have threatened to extinguish us because we though it well to exercise the rights of freemen. We break no pledges; we cancel no contracts; we repudiate no debt; we disown no obligation, we ask no favors. We simply resolve

TO USE THE FREEDOM

that our constitution and laws give us. But, because this means freedom from the hard and merciless grip of a corporation which has shewn itself as despotic and tyrannical as any despotism that ever blighted nations in older lands; because it conflicts with the avaricious schemes of this monster monopoly, which because it has no body to kick or soul to damn thinks itself free from righteous retribution here and hereafter, we are threatened with civic annihilation. This entire province must be sacrificed and beggared to gratify the greed of a few capitalists. The farmers on the prairie must contentedly live in a sod-roofed shanty in order that these princes may build million dollar mansions and pose before the world as saints and philanthropists by their benefactions to religious and benevolent institutions. The Dominion of Canada has dishonored herself by cringing to these unjust capitalists. They have pocketed with complacent infamy the degrading insult given to the people of Manitoba, and have joined the oppressors in binding the fetters more firmly on the private province. But what can we expect from legislators, some of whom are bought body and bones. They had no conscience or principle to sell, or from ministers of the crown

WHOSE WIVES ARE BEJEWELLED

by the gold of the people's oppressor. Why should the pulpit denounce Egyptian Pharoahs when we have worse Pharoahs in our very midst. We talk about the dangerous classes of society. I tell you the truth when I say there is no class more dangerous to the stability and welfare of our free institutions than these huge soulless corporations that control unlimited wealth and power. We have read the Bible to little purpose if we have not learned that these attacks upon the industry, independence and enterprise of the people will recoil with terrific force against those who make them. I remember how a confederation in the olden time was broken up. The haughty Rehaboam refused to lighten the burden of a taxation that allowed the few to revel in wealth while the many toiled in poverty.

HE INSOLENTLY THREATENED

to add to rather than diminish their burdens. The result was that ten of the twelve tribes revolted. The confederation was broken up, and God approved the action of the revolters. It was never God's will that many should toil to enrich the few. The Bible is the people's book and champions the people's cause. I stand with the book on the side of the people. The world was made for the people and not for a few titled lords. My hope for this land and for every land is in the fact that God is a God of justice and a God of liberty as well as a God of love." "To your tents, O Israel."

Judge Travis' Case.

(Toronto Globe Ottawa Cor.)

Ex-Judge Travis spent a portion of his time to-day around the House of Commons, and had a conversation with some old political friends. He complained to them that his treatment from the Government during the time he was at Calgary was scandalous and the way they would have liked him to administer justice simply infamous. When he first found himself in conflict with residents of that place he simply telegraphed the Minister of Justice to know whether justice was to be administered there the same as in other parts of the Dominion. The answer came promptly that was what was required and the Government would be at his back. He acted as was desired, and while he was making offenders obey the law he had at his back all the respectable portion of the country in that district. The Methodist clergy passed resolutions in his behalf, although himself an Episcopalian. Father Lacombe telegraphed the Government in his behalf and Rev Mr. McDougall did the same. He charges that it was for political reasons the government changed their conduct towards him. Rouleau, being disappointed as to the Aylmer judgeship, made a dead set on the position at Calgary. Father Lacombe desired Travis, and so did the French influence in the Cabinet. Travis, having gone so far on account of the advice from the government, refused to withdraw, and this brought him into conflict with the Minister of Justice and the Premier. For instance, the Minister of Justice ordered him to release Mr. J. D. Cayley, editor of *The Herald*, on his (Travis') own account, sending a telegram to that effect, but he (Travis) refused and answered that he would have to be released, if released at all, on the Minister's own authority. To this the reply came that if he refused of course the Government would require to do so. Thus Travis having refused to become the catspaw of the Government for political purposes, was removed from office and superannuated. As to the imprisonment of Cayley, it may be said that Mr. Thompson stated in the House last year, when the question was put to him, that it was in Travis' own name he was liberated, while it appears it was the very reverse.

Farmers Attention!

Soliciting the continuance of your former favors I am now prepared to supply to purchasers in the counties of Northumberland, Restigouche and Gloucester, as formerly,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

Toronto and Massey Mowers,

Rakes, Reapers, Self-Binders, Plows, Herrows, Cultivators, and all other

—ALSO—

Any Style of Waggons and Buggies built by J. EDGECOMBE & SONS.

All orders will be promptly attended to

C. S. RAMSAY,

Newcastle, May 31, 1887. 8-4

MEAT STALLS.

THOMAS BUCKLEY

begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he intends to re-open his meat stall, in connection with his GROCERY, adjoining his own residence on ST. ANDREW'S STREET, opposite the Pulp Mill.

He will, as usual, run a waggon in Chatham and between Chatham and Nelson for the accommodation of customers; and thanking the public for past patronage hopes, by close attention to business, to merit a continuation of their favors.

Thomas Buckley.

WEIGH SCALE.

THE LETSON WEIGH SCALE is now again ready for the weighing of Hay, Coal etc. Its central situation and prompt attention given, will make it convenient to the public.

John Fotheringham,
6-16. LESSEE.

MIRAMICHI STEAM BRICK WORKS.

The subscribers are now carrying on the business of

BRICK MANUFACTURING

on an extensive scale.

They are located near a siding of the Intercolonial