General Business.

WORTH A GUINEA
A BOTTLE,
SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND
FOR
CROUP,
COUGHS
& COLDS.
50 - YEARS - IN - USE.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

C. WARMUNDE
IS OFFERING
SPECIAL BARGAINS
—IN—
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY,
Silverware & Novelties,
during the summer. All new goods. Give him a call
We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all.
C. WARMUNDE. EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER
Fallen Corner, Chatham, N. B.

PICKED UP AT SEA
One Lobster Fishing Boat (X) Tender the owner can have the same by proving proper y and paying expense.
HUGH McLAUGHLAN,
July 8th, 1896. Ferguson's Point.

W. T. HARRIS
has just received a lot of
FANCY TABLE MOLASSES
TRY IT.

Going out of the Business.
Offering great Bargains in
Ready made clothing,
Dry goods Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc, etc,
All must be sold regardless of cost.
Suits of Clothes at Prices within the reach of everyone.
W. T. HARRIS.

MURDOCH'S NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

The Best in 5 frame Brussels Carpet at 85c to $1 75 c	
The Result Tapestry	at 30c to 65c
The Heaviest Wools	at 65c to 1,10c
The Best Made Unions	at 30c to 75c
The newest in Dutch Carpet	at 20c to 30c
" " " " Hemp Carpet	at 12c to 25c
Floor Oil Cloth in Handsome Patterns and 4-4 6-4 8-4 and 16-4 at 22c to 45c per sq. yd.	
Lace Curtains at 85c to $5.00 per pair.	
Fey Fish Net Curtains (the latest) $1.75 to $10 00 per pair.	
Fancy Muslin Curtains.	
Curtain Lace, 15c per yd. and upwards. Paper Blinds, Curtain Poles, Counterpanes, Table Covers and a complete line of New Home Furnishings.	

PIERCE BLOCK, CHATHAM, N. B.

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 267, 268, 269 and 270 and is numbered 239 in said Volume:

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

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

"Also all the right, title, interest, property, "possession, claim and demand whatsoever of what "nature or kind soever of the said Christopher C "McLean, of, in, to, or out of, all that certain piece "or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Eel "River Settlement aforesaid and known and dis- "tinguished as lot number ten on the easterly side of "Eel River aforesaid, formerly occupied by Roderick "Chaney, 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 land formerly 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 remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof of the said Christopher C McLean and Mary Jane McLean, of, in to, out, of, or upon, the said lands and premises and every part thereof:—

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

M. S. BENSON, Solicitor for Executrix of Mortgagee.
ELIZABETH HAWBOLT, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late Margaret Vondy deceased.

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

THE EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION
... WILL HOLD ITS ...
FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR
ON ITS EXHIBITION GROUNDS,
Opening Sept. 22d and Closing Oct. 2d, 1896.

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

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

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

Large Prizes in all the Usual Departments.

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

SPECIAL PASSENGER RATES ON ALL LINES OF TRAVEL.
PRIZE LISTS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AFTER JULY 15th,
ENTRY FORMS AND ALL DESIRED INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO

W. C. PITFIELD, President. CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Secy.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - JULY 30, 1896.

We want no St. John Globe local Politics for Northumberland.

The St. John Globe has, at least, one humble follower and imitator in its attitude towards the local government—our own little Liberal Herald. It would be surprising if this were not so, for those who read both the Globe and Herald, have occasion to remark that there is always a similarity in their views which is, of course, not so much due to the affinity said to always exist between great minds, as to the operation of the Herald's scissors and the exercise of its adaptive faculties. The Herald, however, is more reckless than the Globe, for it says it "will oppose any government led by a Conservative, even if it were Hon. L. J. Tweedie." Yet we have no doubt that the writer of this declaration will personally pretend to be a supporter of both the government and Mr. Tweedie, as he has done in the past. It is true that under the name of, "Local," he nominates a number of gentlemen who he suggests would be suitable candidates in the present bye-election—headed, of course, by the perrennial standard candidate for treasurerships and everything else—some of whom are solid conservatives, but no one need be surprised at so modest an exhibition of inconsistency as that, for it is the rule in the political methods of the writer referred to, to go like the busy bee, from flower to flower, wherever honey is to be found, stinging where no honey is yielded and humming a different tune at every plant on which it alights.

It is to be observed that the Herald is not fortunate in its candidates. It tried the unusual experiment of running two in the late Dominion election, one of whom lost his deposit, while the other was worse beaten than before the Herald was established for the special purpose of helping him. It is, therefore, an unfortunate thing and a very doubtful compliment, as well as being an impertinence for that paper to couple with its own ever-ready, but never accepted candidate's name, those of a number of reputable gentlemen, some of whom we happen to know, have never entertained legislative aspirations. If it wants to run the gentleman referred to it ought to do so, manfashion, instead of trying to float him by attaching the names of others to his to give it a fictitious value by placing it in good company.

At the present time the friends of the government, whether they be Liberals or Conservatives, are not disposed to seek the advice of, or be influenced by either the Herald or its staff candidate. It is, of course, possible for them to do as they did in the late Dominion election, cause somebody to be nominated against the government candidate, Mr. Davidson, and lose his deposit, but there ought not to be much satisfaction for them in that. The level-headed electors of the County desire to see the Government sustained, and they do not care so much whether the candidate is a Liberal or a Conservative, so long as they are assured that he will assist in maintaining the influence of Northumberland County and the North Shore as it is at present, in the counsels of the administration and the House of Assembly. As we understand it, there was a general desire in the Government party ranks here, when Mr. Robinson resigned, to have a resident of Newcastle selected to take his seat. Mr. Tweedie, having charge of the Government's interest in the matter, sought the counsel of the Government's friends in that town, and the outcome was the choice of Mr. Davidson. The Herald, being an enemy of the Government, just as the Globe has been, was not consulted. So long as it is an enemy it never will be. Its writers, being opponents of the Government could not expect to be consulted. It is as absurd for them to look for such a thing as it is to imagine that they have any authority to speak for the Government, or that any friend of the Government will be in the least influenced by them. Because the Herald calls itself Liberal, it is absurd to suppose that the Liberals,—who are equally interested with the Conservatives on the Miramichi in sustaining the local administration against the Opposition as at present constituted—are going to be guided by its impracticable vaporings, simply because one of its writers wants to be a candidate. The interests involved are too important to admit of such minor issues being thought of. The Government's friends, composed of the strongest and most reputable elements of both parties, feel that they are abundantly able to carry their candidates to victory in either a bye or general election. They did so in Mr. Tweedie's bye-election in 1890 and in the elections of 1892 and 1895, and, if the Government administers the affairs of the Province in the future as well as it has done since Mr. Tweedie entered it, neither the St. John Globe nor its imitator, the Liberal Herald, will be able to successfully attack it because it does not resort to the doubtful policy of importing into our local legislature and the provincial administration the foreign issues of Dominion party politics.

More Permanent Work Needed.

It will be well for the taxpayers of Chatham in even the near future, it is absurd to suppose that the Liberals, the gentlemen who are authorising the work that is being done just now on the streets would endeavor to get out of the rut of the one old method of sidewalk-making and give us something more permanent than the 3-inch hemlock deal affairs they are having put down, especially when other and better work can be done at no greater present cost, while future repairs can be made at a mere fraction of the expense which those of the present new work will involve in only a few years. Deal sidewalks are perhaps the best that we can have under present circumstances in a few places like that along by the Commercial Building on Water Street, where the foundations are not permanent or solid, but they should be avoided on all the streets where there is a sufficiently good bottom on which levelling off can be done, curbs of timber or stone put down and more durable material, such as cinders properly mixed with earth and gravel laid. Such sidewalks will last for generations and need very little in the way of repairs. If we expend any large portion of the $20,000 we are to borrow in spreading a lot of these perishable deal sidewalks over the Town, the result will be that within ten years we shall find them dilapidated and in a worse condition than at present, or be face to face with a very considerable outlay—much larger than we now spend—for keeping them in repair. Chatham is about to invest a good deal of money in this service and we earnestly appeal to the Town Council not to waste it as they will surely do if they continue as they appear to have begun. Let the sidewalks be permanently made wherever possible, especially when it can be done without extra expense. There are cinders going into the river from our many steamers which can be had at very little cost. We have the best of quarrys in the world almost at our doors, where curbstones can be had cheaply. Let us get out of the costly and wasteful habit of using the most perishable material for sidewalks, for no other reason apparently than because so many people have deals to sell, and our street-makers have never taken the trouble to learn how sidewalks should be made.

Political Notes.

Sir Donald Smith reached Montreal from London via New York last Saturday. To a reporter Sir Donald said the report that he was to enter the Laurier Cabinet as Minister of Interior was ridiculous. Sir Donald having seen Mr. Laurier returns at once to his London headquarters, as High Commissioner.

It doesn't require much to make the St. John Globe imagine that it is an influential paper. It started the absurd proposition the other day that the New Brunswick Government ought not to continue to exist, as at present constituted, because its leader, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, is a Liberal-Conservative. The Chatham Herald fell in with the Globe's view of the matter, as it always does in almost anything, although it put its position forward as original. The Globe, however, quotes from the Herald under the heading, "The North Shore responds." The Globe's idea of the North Shore must be ridiculously inadequate, when it quotes the little squeak of the Herald as representing it in any appreciable degree.

The St. John Globe failed in its attempt to encourage opposition to Hon. Surveyor-General Dunn when he offered for re-election in St. John. The pretence on which it endeavored to have its friends attack the Government was because its leader, Mr. Mitchell, is a Conservative. The editor of the Globe, who owes his election in St. John to the fact that two Conservative candidates were in the field and thus divided the strength of that party, is now out in full war-paint against all Conservatives and any who associate with them in public matters. He belongs to the narrow-minded and intolerant class of politicians who are ever a menace to their party and would, if they could, have men at each other's throats simply because they have divergent views of great public questions. The editor of the Globe, for his own purposes, was glad to support a Government led by Hon. A. G. Blair and composed of both Liberals and Conservatives, and the well-known reason why he ceased to support it goes far at present in explanation of his attempt to have Mr. Dunn opposed. Those who have watched the Globe's course attach very little weight to its present attitude towards Mr. Dunn and the Government of which he is a member, and it is to the credit of Dr. Stockton—the leader of the opposition—that he was neither led into the trap the Globe set for him in that matter, nor cajoled by that paper's more recent attempt to make him believe that Mr. Ellis loves him and would fain make him a joint in his political tail.

Paper Tiles.

Among the advantages claimed for paper tiles, one of the latest products of the wood-pulp industry for roofing purposes, are their light weight, exceeding hardness, a non-conducting of heat and sound, and sufficient elasticity to meet all the requirements. There is also freedom from the dampness usually experienced in the case of stone. The new material is pronounced superior in quality, appearance and price, and from an insurance standpoint seems to be regarded as safe and satisfactory.

The Next November Meteor Showers.

Astronomers are already preparing for the next great shower of Leonids, or November meteors. These showers, which are among the most impressive phenomena exhibited by Nature to man, are due to the crossing of the earth's path of a stream of minute bodies — probably pebbles not exceeding an ounce or two in weight, and spaced a mile or two apart in the densest portion of the swarm—which complete a revolution in their orbit in about 33¼ years. The meteors cross the earth's orbit at the point reached by our planet on the 12th or 13th of November, being next due at the place where the orbits intersect in November, 1899, or November, 1900. As the stream is immensely long, the earth will probably pass through the dense part of it on both years, and may encounter scattered members of the group on one or two years preceding and following those named. The thickness of the stream seems to be about 100,000 miles, but the earth, passing obliquely through it, is exposed to the meteoric downpour for about five hours. The meteors are traveling in the wake of Tempel's comet, which Leverrier thought was brought into our system in the year 126 of our era. That this stream is comparatively new is proven by the fact that it extends over not more than a tenth of its orbit, while the August meteors, which appear every year, have become quite evenly scattered over their entire orbit. Among other suggestions for studying the Leonids, Dr. Johnstone Stoney recommends attempts to photograph the swarm, both at the time when the earth is passing through it and while it is still in outer space. The swarm will be invisible to the eye, except as the particles are burned in our atmosphere, but may impress a long-exposed sensitive plate. Data that may serve in tracing a very remarkable past history may be gained also by noting the time when the earth encounters the most advanced of the meteors—possibly this year—and the hours when the showers seem to begin, to reach their height, and to pass off. Any person who, about the middle of next November, witnesses a display of shooting stars from the constellation Leo may aid astronomy by recording exactly what he sees.

The Victorian Age.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMERCE, EMPIRE AND POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN IN QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN.

[New York Independent.]

On the 20th of June Queen Victoria finished the fifty-ninth year of her reign, and before the close of 1896 she will have occupied the British throne longer than any other monarch in the annals of the kingdom. She has been a good ruler—England never had a better—and the progress of her people under her benign sway makes a wonderful story. A writer in the Edinburg Review has told it in statistics which are as interesting to us as any tale of the "Arabian Nights." In the Victorian period the population of the United Kingdom has increased from 26,000,000 to 39,500,000, the larger island having gained nearly 100 per cent, while poor Ireland has lost half its former number; the empire has been proclaimed; an area as large as Austria has been added to the Indian possessions, one as large as Germany to those in South Africa, another half as large as European Russia to the Niger section, and another equal to the area of Great Britain in Borneo, China and Aden, besides the administration of Egypt and the occupation of Cyprus; and the British North American and Australian colonies have developed into fine homogeneous, well-governed countries. The Queen now rules over territory aggregating 10,000,000 square miles, or nearly one-fifth of the area of all the continents, and over 350,000,000 people, or nearly one-fourth of the population of the whole earth.

The railway system is the growth of the past sixty years. When the queen was eleven, the Liverpool and Manchester, the first of the railroads of Great Britain, was built, but not until after her reign was begun was any other line opened. In 1838 the first steamships crossed the Atlantic, bringing Carlile's prophecy to naught, and showing that if it had been "proved by fluxionary calculus that steamers could never get across from the furthest point of Ireland to the nearest of Newfoundland," the fluxionary calculus was wrong. Two years later a steamer faced the monsoon on the Red Sea, to the discomfiture of a minister of the crown, who was positive that such a feat was impossible. The eighteen days of the "Sirius" from Cork to New York have been shortened nearly to five. Steam, the telegraph, the cable, the telephone and other inventions have revolutionized commerce, and the volume of British trade—imports and exports has increased from £140,000,000 to £880,000,000 yearly. The upper and middle classes have grown enormously in wealth, but the farmer is a sufferer. The paupers have actually decreased and the lot of the poor is vastly improved. They have better houses, better food better clothes and better education; their hours of work are shorter and their opportunities for recreation larger. Crime has also lessened, the franchise been extended and education brought within the reach of every child. In literature and art and statesmanship the Victorian era has not been barren: Wordsworth was succeeded by Tennyson; Macaulay, Hallam, Grote wrote history; Thackeray, Brontë, Eliot and Dickens produced fiction; Darwin, Huxley and Spencer are names which stand high in science; Millais and Watts have not lowered art, while in statesmanship Beaconsfield and Gladstone have upheld the power and prestige of British government. Nevertheless, when the good Queen ends her extraordinary reign, she will leave behind her no poets, painters, authors or critics to compare with those who have made the Victorian a famous age.

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

Prof. Dewar says that liquid oxygen which has the consistency of jelly, may be drawn out of solid air, by means of a magnet.

The complete skeleton of a human being has been photographed by X-rays in Berlin, a Wimshurst machine, costing only $40, being used instead of an induction coil.

Stone soles for shoes, said to be flexible and very durable, and to give a sure foothold in slippery places, are a German idea. They are made by spreading a mixture of quartz sand and waterproof glue over the leather soles.

Investigation has lately demonstrated that coal may lose as much as 33.08 per cent. in weight from exposure to the weather, while the loss is made even more considerable by the deterioration in quality.

Over 300 cases of sunstroke are reported to have occurred in Australia in January, the month of greatest heat. In its suggestions to the Colonial Government, the Medical Board point out that the excessive use of intoxicants is a chief predisposing cause, while the effect of alcoholic stimulants in treatment is likely to prove disastrous.

Since the Crimean war, the charges of powder in guns, according to Sir Benjamin Baker, have increased from 16 pounds to 900 pounds, the weights of projectiles from 68 pounds to 1800 pounds, and the energies developed from 1100 foot tons to 62,000 foot tons. The British Navy has been entirely re-armed since 1882, the Armstrong muzzle-loading wrought-iron coil gun having been replaced by the breech-loading steel gun.

Calcium carbide is thought by a French experimenter, M. Uhuard, to promise valuable service in agriculture. Small portions placed in the earth near the roots of plants decomposed slowly, developing acetylene around the roots, and producing at the same time chalk and a small amount of ammonia, all of which are beneficial to the soil. It is proposed also to use the substance as an insecticide for both the leaves and roots of plants.

The powerful affinity of aluminum for oxygen has been utilized by M. Moissan in a new method of preparing alloys. The process consists in throwing into a bath of liquid aluminum a mixture of the oxide to be reduced and of aluminum filings, and it has yielded alloys of aluminum with nickel, molybdenum, tungsten, uranium, and titanium. It is believed that this method admits of general application, and will make possible the production of a number of new alloys with refractory metals.

A certain regularity in the movement of high and low pressure areas across the United States, in periods of six and seven days, was pointed out in 1894 by H. Helm Clayton. The investigation has been since continued by a study of observations at stations in the Arctic regions, the United States, Europe, Asia, Oceanica, South America, Mauritius and Australia. The results, it is believed, open up a promising field for predicting weather far ahead. Thus far it is possible to say that in all parts of the world barometric minima will be from ten to twenty per cent. more frequent on certain days than on certain other days, provided the interval taken is sufficiently long. It is also possible to say that certain days will average colder than other days. Mr. Clayton thinks even this information would prove of value to certain industries, and has an abiding faith that it is only the beginning of the science of weather forecasting which is yet to come.

At the present day, Mr. Lugan Lobley tells us, the seas have been pretty thoroughly explored, except in the polar regions. An immense extent of the land, however, is entirely unknown; an even greater area has been only imperfectly explored; while only a comparatively small portion is so well known as to be covered with a network of triangles and completely mapped. After the Arctic and Antarctic regions, the part of the world least known to us is Africa, notwithstanding the explorations of this century. Next to Africa, Australia offers the greatest field to the explorer, even its coast not having been fully explored until 1843, while it has not yet been traversed from east to west, although once crossed from north to south. Except in the extreme northern and southern parts, the two Americas have been explored, but the whole central region of South America is practically unmapped. Of a total of about 20,000,000 square miles yet unexplored, Africa contains approximately 6,500,000; Australia, 2,000,000; America, 2,000,000; Asia, 200,000; Islands, 400,000; Arctic regions, 3,600,000; Antarctic regions, 5,300 000.

A 50-Year-Older.

The Scientific American has reached the mature age of fifty years. It is therefore with commendable pride that its editors and proprietors have prepared a special Anniversary Number, with four times the usual number of pages, to celebrate the occasion. This number contains reviews of the progress made in the last fifty years in the science and the arts, gives historical sketches of some of the most notable inventions made during this period, and is filled with interesting illustrations. Among the subjects treated are: The Transatlantic Steamship, Naval and Coast Defense, Railroads and Bridges, The Sewing Machine, Photography, The Phonograph, Telegraph, Telephone, Iron and Steel, Physics and Chemistry, Progress of Printing, The Bicycle, Electric Engineering, Telescopes, Ocean Telegraphy, Distinguished Living Inventors (Portraits), Shipyards of the United States, a large group of distinguished inventors, reproduced from an old steel engraving, is presented. The Anniversary Number is provided with a characteristic cover, and is printed in a style fully up to the regular issues of the paper. It will doubtless be generally preserved for future reference. A very large edition of this interesting number is being issued. All articles have been contributed by specialists, and are of great value as a work of reference. In size, this issue is equivalent to an ordinary sized book of 442 pages. Subscription price, $3 per year, or for the special 10c. a copy. Munn & Co., Publishers, New York.

Rev. Father Dixon on the Morrissy Canvass.

To the Editor of the Advance:

SIR,

After the lapse of four or five weeks, the Hon. Mr. Tweedie has favored the public with certain "correspondence and solemn declarations" relative to my letter.

That I may not fatigue your readers with anything too voluminous, I shall immediately and briefly consider the principal points at issue.

MR. TWEEDIE VIOLATES THE RULE OF PROCEDURE.

Mr. Tweedie's legal knowledge renders his mode of defence quite inexcusable. He would have the public give judgment on an *ex parte or one sided statement* of the facts in dispute. Hence he and his friends scour the County from one end to the other, and succeed, by their peculiar methods in procuring *three* affidavits. Had Mr. Morrissy and his friends gone from house to house among Catholics, Mr. Tweedie, after *five weeks*, should have been more successful.

That from Mr. Thomas Holmes is, for instance, the merest rubbish, and should bring to Mr. Tweedie's cheek a blush of shame,—if he be capable of blushing. To any person possessed of a legal turn of mind, it means nothing.

Mr. Holmes *declares it as true that Mr. Tweedie said that Mr. Holmes said that Mr. Morrissy said that Father Dixon brought out Mr. Morrissy, &c., &c.* Mr. Holmes does not himself tell us what he (Holmes) did say. The other two make substantially, but more directly, similar declarations. This is but one side of the question. Mr. Tweedie asks the public to give judgment without a hearing. His facts he considers and calls incontrovertible. To his mind, Father Dixon's *statements are refuted.* Have they been refuted?

The *solemn declarations* to the contrary by men of the highest character, prove that they have not. A private letter sent me by Mr. John Reily, one of the declarants, shows what Mr. Tweedie's affidavits are worth and how such are procured. Mr. Reily's letter contains the following statements:—

"I have read the document published in the Chatham ADVANCE under the heading: "*Rev. Father Dixon's statements refuted,*" which was signed by me at the request of the Hon. L. J. Tweedie, and which contains the following statement:—that "Father Dixon told him (Morrissy) to go ahead with the elections." In reference to this statement, I have this to say that I did not intend to make it in the sense in which it is naturally to be understood, as Mr. Morrissy did not use these words." And again he says:—"I regret that the document was signed, as it appears; as it does not give the correct understanding of the language used, and it appears to have been intended to be used to your prejudice,—a purpose for which I never intended it."

"*Ex uno disce omnes.*" "*From one example learn all.*" Mr. Reily's affidavit on behalf of Mr. Tweedie, and Mr. Reily's letter to me, tell us what confidence can be placed in those "solemn declarations" procured by Mr. Tweedie.

MR. TWEEDIE'S LEGAL METHODS

Let me ask Mr. Tweedie what would one of our civil judges do were similar affidavits made or brought before him in support of a legal application?

Mr. Tweedie is acquainted with the mode of procedure. If the judge entertains the motion, he will grant a summons (as the case may be) and order the service, upon the opposite party, of the affidavits upon which the application is based.

The opposite party comes before the court with his affidavits in reply: the arguments proceed on the affidavits, or on viva voce testimony, when having heard both sides, the judge pronounces judgment.

This mode of procedure is the application of the legal maxim: *audi alteram partem*,—which in English is translated: "*hear the other side.*" This maxim is at the very foundation of all legal and equitable treatment of any subject. Every individual possesses the natural right of being heard. He who pronounces judgment without demanding a compliance with these conditions, proves himself recreant to, or forgetful of his duty.

Were a judge of the land to conduct himself in such fashion, the supreme civil authority would very summarily and very effectively deal with him.

Yet this is what Mr. Tweedie would have the Bishop of Chatham do: this is what both of them would have the public do.

THE BISHOP JUDGES IN VIOLATION OF ECCLESIASTICAL LAW.

His Lordship the Bishop has, in violation of canon, or ecclesiastical Law pronounced judgment; and, with contemptuous serenity, tells the public, through Mr. Tweedie, that he (the Bishop) "*never had a doubt concerning the allegations made.*"

In his first *or circular letter*, the Bishop expresses a doubt as to the correctness of the allegations. "*If the above account of it be correct*" are the words of the Bishop.

Whom are we to rely upon? the Bishop writing on the 20th of June? or the Bishop writing on July the 18th?

The maxim in canon or ecclesiastical Law is "*Audita utragna parte, Judica*" i. e., *having heard both sides judge*" or as it is naively translated:—hear with both ears, and then judge."

Had the Bishop attended to this maxim;—had he followed the procedure adopted at Rome, he could not have acted as he has done. Were complaints lodged against him, the Roman authorities before writing to the plaintiff, would send the original documents to the Bishop requesting an explanation, or, otherwise, would appoint a commissioner whose duty it would be to call together all parties, and have the whole affair thoroughly sifted.

Were the ecclesiastical authorities, without hearing both sides, to condemn the Bishop, what would he think? Yet the latter alternative the Bishop has adopted in the present juncture. Mr. Tweedie smiling like an innocent babe, and with cherubic suavity, presents himself to the Bishop, tells of the damage to Catholic principles. The Bishop, forgetful of what Burke says,—that "the very name of politician has always connected with it the idea of treachery, cruelty, fraud and tyranny," rushes into print and censures the writer of these lines. The Bishop's judicial method's suggest a court like to which there is nothing "in the heavens above or the earth beneath."

Any assertions connecting me with Mr. Morrissy's candidature, or that of any one else, are absolutely incorrect.

Mr. Morrissy enjoys the right and privileges of citizenship, and needs neither my permission, nor that of any other person to entitle him to such public suffrage. In reply to the affidavits alleging that I sent him forward, Mr. Morrissy and others make equally solemn declarations to the contrary. The public have an opportunity of judging.

The Bishop's circular letter dated June the 20th was unjust; the second letter of July the 18th intensifies that injustice.

Things have reached a pretty pass, when the Bishop of this diocese lends a ready ear to every petty politician; but treats priests whose lives are devoted to their congregation, as if they were incapable of telling the truth.

MR. TWEEDIE'S VISITS.

Mr. Tweedie attempts to minimize the magnitude of his impertinence and his unblushing impudence in calling upon the Bishop, by claiming that he did it in broad day light. In his solemn declaration he confesses that his visits were made by day and by night; and, at one time, so late that the Bishop had retired, and was, consequently, unable to see him.

Sending him, as I did, under cover of the darkness when, as the poet says:—

"Even lust and envy sleep,"

he received credit for some shamefacedness, though unmerited. He disclaims this generous compliment. With this estimate of himself, those who know him, will not quarrel. Nicodemus, in the days of old, acted from praiseworthy motives. I apologize for the dishonor offered to his memory by the association.

WAS THE CIRCULAR LETTER DISTRIBUTED?

The managers of this political campaign make extraordinary efforts to show that the Bishop's circular letter was not distributed among the electorate.

Why then did they so frequently go in search of it? Why was it written at all? It tells its own story. The Bishop says:—"*I advise that the government and the government's candidate be sustained in this critical election.*" It was prepared on Saturday for the election to be held on the following Tuesday, but, as they say, was not shown around before Wednesday or Thursday. Perhaps the Bishop does not see the insult thus heaped upon himself and his letter.

The campaign managers must be very innocent indeed when they talk thus; or they must credit the public with an extraordinary share of simplicity.

Why then did Mr. John O'Brien, M.P.P. of Nelson take from the "World" office the original document to be used at Nelson on Tuesday?

Why did Mr. Stewart of the "World" telegraph its contents to Mr. Hickson, President of the Conservative Association at Newcastle?

Why, or how were copies taken around Newcastle on polling day?

Why, or how did they reach Tabusintac on that same Tuesday?

Were there no other means except that of printing by which the now celebrated circular could have been distributed?

The politicians had better meditate upon these considerations and questions, and for awhile retire from the public gaze.

I think I have vindicated my position. I, therefore, withdraw from this discussion, and shall take no notice of any person,—no matter what his position, who comes along with garbled extracts, or ready-made affidavits.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your courtesy, I am &c., &c.

P. W. DIXON.

Newcastle, July 28, 1896.

SOLEMN DECLARATION OF JOHN D. BROWN.

I, John D. Brown of Amherst, in the County of Cumberland and Province of Nova Scotia, travelling agent, do solemnly declare and say as follows:

1. That I know John Morrissy of Newcastle, who was a candidate at the Dominion election held on the 23rd day of June last past.

2. That on the 2nd day of June last past, I accompanied the said John Morrissy to the farm of John Reily at Douglastown, and then and there heard a conversation between the said John Morrissy and the said John Reily.

3. That the said John Morrissy did not during the said conversation state, to the said John Reily that Father Dixon had waited on John Costigan, asking him for a written guarantee that if P. J. Quigley would be appointed to the judgeship, and, further, that the said John Morrissy did not during the said conversation state, or say to the said John Reily that Father Dixon had told him (Morrissy) to go ahead with the election.

4. That the said John Morrissy was not at the farm of Michael Fitzpatrick in Napan on the 2nd day of June last.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and knowing it to be of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

JOHN D. BROWN.

Taken and declared before me at Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, this twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1896

THOMAS W. BUTLER.

A commissioner to take affidavits to be read in the Supreme Court.

SOLEMN DECLARATION OF GEORGE DRUMMOND.

I, George Drummond of Probectonville, in the County of Northumberland, farmer, do solemnly declare and say as follows:

1. That I know John Morrissy of Newcastle, who was a candidate at the Dominion Election held on the 23rd day of June last past.

2. That I accompanied the said John Morrissy for five days, while he was canvassing the County in the recent election campaign, and during that time I never heard the said John Morrissy use any clergyman's name in connection with his candidature, or tell any person that any clergyman had brought him out, or was supporting him.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and knowing it to be of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

GEORGE DRUMMOND.

Taken and declared before me at Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, this twenty seventh day of July A.D. 1896.

THOMAS W. BUTLER.

A Commissioner for taking affidavits to be read in the Supreme Court.

SOLEMN DECLARATION OF JOHN MORRISSY.

I, John Morrissy of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, trader, do solemnly declare and say as follows:

1. That I have read the "solemn declaration of Lemuel J. Tweedie" published in the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE on the 23rd day of July instant, in reference to what one Thomas Holmes had told him, Tweedie, during the recent election campaign; the said declaration contains the following statement, viz:—

"*That Morrissy had told him that Father Dixon had brought him out in this election because he was not satisfied on account of Mr. Quigley not having been appointed judge*"; And I say emphatically that I never made the alleged statement to the said Thomas Holmes.

2. That I have read the solemn declaration of one John Reily of Douglastown, also published in the said issue of the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, in which he John Reily alleged that on the day of the Mayor's election in Chatham, I told him that Father Dixon had waited on Hon. John Costigan, asking him for a written guarantee that S. P. Quigley would be appointed to the judgship, and that Father Dixon had told me to go ahead with the election, and I say emphatically that the said allegations are untrue.

3. That I have read the solemn declaration of Michael Fitzpatrick in which he alleges that I was at his farm in Napan on or about the second day of June last past, canvassing, and that I told him Father Dixon had brought me out and was supporting me; and I say emphatically that I was not at the farm of Michael Fitzpatrick on the second day of June last past; and that I never on any occasion during my canvass, or otherwise, said to Michael Fitzpatrick that Father Dixon had brought me out in the election and was supporting me, or had waited on Costigan as aforesaid.

4. That I was a candidate at the last Dominion election held on the 23rd of June last past, but neither the Rev. Father Dixon nor any other clergyman had anything to do with bringing me out, as such candidate; and I never during my canvass or otherwise stated to any person whatsoever that Father Dixon or any other clergyman had brought me out or was supporting me.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and knowing it to be of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act 1893.

JOHN MORRISSY.

Taken and declared before me the undersigned at Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, this twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1896.

THOMAS W. BUTLER.

A commissioner to take affidavits to be read in the Supreme Court.

SOLEMN DECLARATION OF JOHN DOYLE.

I, John Doyle of Bartibogue, in the County of Northumberland, laborer, do solemnly declare and say as follows:

1 That I know John Morrissy of Newcastle in the County of Northumberland, who was a candidate at the Dominion Election held on the 23rd day of June, last past.

2 That, while the said John Morrissy was canvassing the Parishes of Blackville and Blissfield in the recent election campaign, I accompanied him for the space of two days, during which time I never heard him mention a clergyman's name in connection, with his candidature, and he never stated to any of the many persons he canvassed in my presence, that Father Dixon or any other clergyman had brought him out or was supporting him.

3 That I recollect having called on Thomas Holmes at his home in company with Mr. Morrissy during the time aforesaid, and I heard the conversation which took place between the said John Morrissy, and the said John Morrissy did not on that occasion tell the said Thomas Holmes "that "Father Dixon had brought him out in this election "because he was not satisfied on account of Mr. "Quigley not having been appointed, Judge"

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and knowing it to be of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act 1893

JOHN DOYLE.

Taken and declared before me, at Newcastle in the County of Northumberland, this twenth eighth day of July A.D. 1896.

THOMAS W. BUTLER.

A Commissioner to take affidavits to be read in the Supreme Court.

Make a Pie

Shorten it with Cottolene instead of lard and see what a crisp crust it will have; how delicious and wholesome it will be. Pie made with Cottolene will do a dyspeptic *good*. Do everybody good because it is good. There is only one secret in cooking with Cottolene—use but two-thirds as much as you would naturally use of lard.