General Business.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOTTLE,

BARP'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— WTCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY, Silverware & Novelties,

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We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all.

WARMUNDE. EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER

Pallen Corner, Chatham, N. B.

W. T. HARRIS

has just received a lot of

FANCY TABLE MOLASSES TRY IT.

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MURDOCH'S NEW CARPET AND HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

The Best in 5 frame Brussels Carpet	at 85c to	$1.75c
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Floor Oil Cloth in Handsome Patterns and 4-4 6-4 8-4 and 10-4 at 22c to 45c. per sq. yd.

Lace Curtains at 25c to $5.00 per pair.

Fly 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 House Furnishings,

PIERCE BLOCK, CHATHAM, N. B.

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Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton.

Leave	Loggieville	6.00	a.m.
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"	Chatham Jc.	6.45	a.m.
"	Doaktown	8.50	a.m.
"	Boiestown	9.35	a.m.
"	Cross Creek	10.47	a.m.
Arrive	Fredericton	12.15	p.m.
Leave	"	4.20	p.m.
Arrive	Bangor	11.10	p.m.
"	Portland	3.50	a.m.
"	Boston	7.25	a.m.

Pullman Sleeper runs through from Fredericton Juncton to Boston.

INSURANCE.

The insurance business heretofore carried on by the late Thomas F. Gillespie, deceased is continued by the undersigned who represents the following Companies:—

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL, ALBION, IMPERIAL, LONDON, & LANCASHIRE, LANCASHIRE, ÆTNA, HARTFORD, NORWICH UNION ALLIANCE, PHŒNIX OF LONDON, MANCHESTER.

FRANCES A. GILLESPIE

Chatham, 29th Nov. 1893.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Elizabeth Walls late of Chatham, Milliner, deceased, are required to file the same duly attested with the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

JAMES F. CONNORS, Chatham. Agent for

JAMES D. MURPHY, MARY CURRAN, } Administrators.

Chatham, 20th August, 1896.

C. S. BREMNER

Agent for P. S. MacNutt & Co.,

Agricultural Machinery and Implements of all Kinds.

Hardwick Village, Bay du Vin

Call and examine my stock and get prices and terms, which are as good as the best.

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. 24, 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 Sec'y.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - SEPTEMBER 24, 1896.

A Humiliating Spectacle.

Is it possible that the once strong, efficient and self-respecting Liberal party in Northumberland can rise to no higher plane through its organizations than that on which its so-called leaders stand at the present time? The local public is nauseated by the accounts of organizations of all kinds that have been formed in Chatham and Newcastle from time to time within the last three months, the avowed object of which has not been to strengthen the hands of the party at large, or of the County's representation at Ottawa, but to cry out, "give, give!" like the horse leech. There are a dozen or more of gentlemen, who do not seem to have the faculty of seeing beyond the lines of their own local environment, and whose ideas of the purposes of party existence are limited by their personal inexperiences, who appear to be jealous of each other, and to live in the constant fear that they will be crowded out in the unseemly scramble that is going on among them for offices and other personal advantages which, for some reason, they think are to be bestowed upon them as soon as Mr. Laurier or Mr. Blair are made aware of their claims thereto. And, lest these claims should not be properly presented at Ottawa, quite a number of these expectants have employed themselves in forming associations and clubs in the Liberal name—in some cases taking in life-long conservatives to help swell their numbers—the main object of every one of them, and the inducement openly offered in the enlistment of their recruits, being the hope of office or other reward from Ottawa. Meantime, they are managing to bring the name of, "Liberal," into contempt, and to disgust the more high-minded men of that political faith, who cannot but be impressed with the litleness of their aims, the constant manifestations of jealousy and distrust of each other existing amongst them, and the quarrellings and recriminations that characterise their frequent meetings. A specimen announcement, which discloses the importance they attach to office-getting, is in the last Liberal Herald, of Chatham: It says:—

"The Parish of Chatham Liberal Association met on Monday evening at Masonic Hall, pursuant to the call of the President. A resolution was passed, that no applicant for a government office was eligible to act on any committee appointed to make recommendations for appointments to government offices."

There is not another word in the party organ about that particular meeting, and most people will think that if nothing better could be found to publish concerning it, it would have been better for the party if the Herald had been silent on the subject.

There is also a parish association in Newcastle. It is one of the three party organizations, or parts of party organizations in that town, which have appropriated to themselves the Liberal name. That association had a meeting on Wednesday evening of last week. The too candid Liberal Herald has this to say concerning that gathering:—

"At a meeting of the Parish of Newcastle Liberal Association held lately, an altercation took place, in consequence of unparliamentary language used by one of the speakers. The combatants came to blows. Order was restored by the chairman as soon as possible. Such an incident is calculated to create an unfavorable impression."

Referring to this Newcastle party meeting the Advocate, of that town also says:—

"The trouble arose when Mr. Russell complained that meetings were held and business transacted without due notice being given the members, only certain of a clique being privately notified of such meetings. He made some statements which caused T. W. Crocker to rise and ask the chairman, Mr. P. Hennessy, 'if he could not keep that nasty animal in order,' and then the trouble commenced. Captain Jack could not stand by and hear his father insulted in so gross a manner, and struck at the user of the phrase, who endeavored to return the compliment. Then Captain Jack was startled by a fusilade of blows on the side of the head from Ed. Crocker, and then others took a hand in and it was some time before quiet was restored. The contestants bore, for several days, the marks of the contest.

The incident referred to was of a piece with the doings at other meetings of the kind held within the last three months under similar auspices, and it is time such gatherings were discouraged by those who wish to see the Liberal party restored to its former dominent place in Northumberland, and who are in a position to put the so-called leaders where they belong—in a back seat, so that they may learn by observation what the qualities are that leadership requires, and be made to realise what a spectacle they are making of themselves and the party.

Local Politics.

At Gagetown the other day, on the occasion of the election of Mr. Carpenter—a government supporter—by acclamation, to take the seat vacated by Hon. A. G. Blair, some interesting things were said. Mr. Peters, the conservative selected by the opposition to run against Mr. Carpenter plainly said he had no fault to find with the government, but he could tell them although this election had gone by acclamation they could not stifle the voices of the people in the western part of the county, or they could not stifle the voices of the great political parties. The Liberals had Mr. Farris, and it would be only fair, considering that this was a coalition government that the Conservatives should have the other man. He was not in favor of dividing the local legislature on party lines. All he wanted was an honest, straightforward administration of the public affairs of the province.

PREMIER MITCHELL,

was given a splendid ovation. When the applause had subsided, he said; Mr. chairman, ladies and gentlemen; my remarks that I may make will have to be very brief, as I am under medical orders not to do much talking. Allow me to say that it is extremely gratifying for me to meet you here to-day, and extremely gratifying for me to see that you have given me a supporter by acclamation. (Cheers.) I have only done one public act of any importance since assuming the premiership of the province, and that was to appoint Mr. Farris, one of your representatives, to a seat in the government. If you had given me opposition in the face of that act, I would have thought that the people of the County of Queens were either inclined to be ungrateful or thought little of Mr. Farris. However, I am now satisfied that by performing that act, I have at least satisfied the electors of the county most directly interested. With regard to the position of the government, I want it to be distinctly understood that we neither know Liberals nor Conservatives, nor do we know Dominion lines. We have enough to do to attend to our local affairs and if we attend to them and do our work well, each member may, if he chooses, take a hand in Dominion politics on his own side. In 1883, when Mr. Blair's government was formed, it contained three Conservatives, Mr. Gillespie, of Northumberland, Mr. Turner, of Albert, and myself. The understanding then arrived at was that Dominion party lines should not interfere with us in any way. Shortly after the formation of the government, a bye-election was called on in Albert county. The executive council were in session at the time, but Mr. Turner immediately proceeded to his constituency to take a hand in the bye-election. The liberal members on the other hand have frequently done the the same thing whenever elections came on. We have tried to manage the affairs of the province economically and well, and in future it shall be the aim of myself and colleagues to give the province good, sound, honest, economical government. (Applause.) If my health is spared I hope to be able to leave a record behind me, that none of those who are related to me or those with whom I am associated, will have any reason to be ashamed of. A good name is better than riches. I would rather die possessing a good name than have all the wealth of the world thrust upon me.

Thirty years ago, Mr. Chairman, I stood in this court house when you were addressing the electors from this platform. Thirty years is a long time in a man's life, although I can say I feel very much like a boy yet. Notwithstanding that however, when I look at your head and see the gray hairs and at my own and observe the gray hairs mingling with the red, and think of the many who have gone to join the great majority during that time, I cannot help but think that we are getting along in years. We as a government have many duties to perform and my only hope as a member of that government, is that when the time comes for us to take our departure, people will be found who will say that we have discharged those duties faithfully and well. (Loud applause.)

The chairman in a few well chosen remarks, next introduced to the audience,

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY TWEEDIE,

who he said enjoyed a high reputation as a humorist and funny story teller. Hon. Mr. Tweedie, upon mounting the rostrum was greeted with deafening applause. He was in capital fighting trim, and delivered a rattling speech of nearly half an hours' duration. At the out-set he wanted to know by what authority the chairman had introduced him as the comic actor of the government. As he was naturally of a bashful disposition, the action of the chairman had rather embarrassed him. The only funny story that he knew was one relating to the chairman himself and happened the last time he visited Fredericton. He would give the chairman fair warning that if he ever introduced him to an audience again in that manner he would get decidedly the worst of it. (Laughter.) Continuing Mr. Tweedie said it gave him a great deal of pleasure to appear before an audience in Gagetown for the first time. He visited the county in 1892, but they would not allow him to speak in any of the large places on that occasion. (Laughter.) Continuing, the Provincial Secretary said he thought many of the Conservatives throughout the province had been misled as to the political complexion of the government. In his own county Liberals and Conservatives worked together for the common good, and he thought that was the best plan to follow. Many Conservatives had opposed the government in Mr. Blair's time because it was led by a Liberal. They were now confronted with the same opposition after Mr. Blair had gone. He had been informed that at the last Dominion election in Queens, the Conservatives had directed their fight chiefly against the local government. When Mr. Hazen of St. John, who took an active part in that contest, was abusing the local government, he was abusing a government led by a Conservative. He (Tweedie) claimed to be just as good a Conservative as Mr. Hazen ever was, but he did not propose to take his cue from the Sun office in St. John. He would say for the benefit of Messrs. Hazen and Foster, that when the Conservatives of Northumberland went into a fight they usually succeeded in electing their man, but those St. John Conservatives, who are so anxious about the welfare of the party in other parts of the province, cannot even elect a Conservative in their own constituency. In dealing with the accusations that had been made against Hon. Mr. Blair from time to time, the speaker said that over one-half that had been said about that gentleman by the Conservative press was false from beginning to end. But, said he, truth crushed to earth shall rise again. The man, who a portion of the press of this province has been so anxious to do to death, now occupies one of the highest positions in the gift of the people of Canada. (Applause.) As a Conservative he (Tweedie) could work side by side with such Liberals as Hon. Mr. Blair, because his policy was for the best interests of the province.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie next referred to the Eastern Extension line which the province had been pressing upon the Dominion government for years past to no purpose. It was reasonable to assume, that with Mr. Blair in the government, that claim, which was a just one, would at least receive consideration.

The Northumberland deal was next referred to by the speaker, who pointed out that the needs of the great lumber industry of the province demanded as low a rate of stumpage as it was possible to give it. It was far better to increase the revenue by means of succession duties than to hamper the lumber industry. The speaker expressed regret that his friend Dr. Stockton was not present. He would have liked very much to have met him and heard him outline his policy to the electors of Queens.

In referring to the 18 charges that had been made against the government by Dr. Stockton's party, the speaker said, that in regard to the charge aimed at him personally, he would make the doctor an offer. He would allow him to name his own colleague, Dr. Alward, and let the latter examine under oath all the witnesses he can bring forth, and if he can prove one word of what was contained in that charge against him, he (Tweedie) would resign his seat. The speaker than dealt with the history connected with those 18 charges, and told how the memorialists had been received by the late lieutenant-governor, Sir Leonard Tilley.

The provincial secretary in dealing with the charge that the local government had run the province into debt, pointed out that the representatives of the people were responsible for the increase, and not the government.

In closing his remarks, Hon. Mr. Tweedie paid an eloquent tribute to Premier Mitchell, who he said, had been a personal friend of his for 25 years. During that time he had been unable to find a man, Liberal or Conservative, who could point his finger at the Hon. James Mitchell, and say that he had ever done anything wrong. The present government, he said, was not only led by a Conservative, but was led by an honest Conservative. (Cheers.) They had searched about the province, and had finally succeeded in finding two or three honest Liberals and they had taken them into the government. (Laughter.) After thanking the electors for the attentive hearing, the provincial secretary resumed his seat amidst applause.

HON. H. R. EMMERSON,

Chief Commissioner of Public Works, was the next speaker. He said that it was a matter of congratulation to the county of Queens and to Hon. Mr. Farris, that there had been no contest on the present occasion. He could assure the new member, that after Mr. Farris got through making demands for his county, there would be nothing left for him to do, and nothing left to ask for. Like the provincial secretary, he was not in favor of running the local government on Dominion party lines. If a person was to see and listen to the members of the government when around the Council board it would never dawn upon him what side they belonged to. He did not care what the politics of individual members of the government might be, so long as they worked for the best interest of the province of New Brunswick. That is the platform upon which the government stands, and they will continue to conserve the best interests of the province. (Cheers.) The chief commissioner next dealt with the cold storage question, a reference to which he said, had been omitted by the commissioner of agriculture. The government were convinced that the agricultural interests of the province demanded a system of cold storage, and the rendering of assistance to this project was one of the planks in the government's platform. He was glad to see that the late Conservative government had been interesting itself in this project, and their successors were taking hold of it. The policy of the local government was to aid the establishment of cold storage warehouses in different parts of the province.

In conclusion, Mr. Emmerson said that he held no grudge against the people of Queens, or he might be disposed to make a long speech; but good feeling towards them induced him to thank them for their attention and resume his seat. (Applause.)

Thomas H. Gibbert of Gagetown being next called upon spoke briefly. He said that if Mr. Peters had had his paper filed in time, there would have been a contest.

Mr. Peters said that being late with his papers, was not the reason that he had withdrawn. It was because he was in favor of the government and thought it would be in the interest of the county to have no contest at the present time.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell then rose and stated that the government did not want to gain a supporter on a technicality. If Mr. Peters had not withdrawn his nomination papers, the friends of the government would not have raised any objection, on account of his not having them filed in time. Hon. Mr. Tweedie concurred in the remarks of the Premier.

The Fast Atlantic Service.

On Wednesday of last week Hon. Mr. Casgrain made an enquiry in the House of Commons as to the accuracy of a certain reported speech of Hon. Mr. Dobell delivered recently in Quebec on the subject of the fast Atlantic service.

In reply Mr. Dobell expressed his views frankly. He believed that a twenty-knot service was extravagant and too costly. This country needed larger steamers and more accommodation but not a more costly service. Canadians wanted to cross the Atlantic with all possible comfort but at a cost of seventy-five or eighty dollars. We had not the population to pay one hundred pounds, as was often paid from New York. If we had twenty-knot steamers from Quebec he believed it would end in disappointment. He did not believe there would be any danger to a twenty-knot vessel but it would be too costly for any advantage that would result to the country. An eighteen-knot service would perform the voyage from Quebec to Liverpool in the same time as a twenty knot service from New York. There would be a saving of about half the cost, and in addition they would have cold storage accommodation. Besides that, he believed before long that power would be applied to steamers in a more economical way than at present. We ought not to ignore the offer of the British Government, but he had seen no evidence to show that the British Government would not make its offer good for an eighteen-knot service if it was properly represented to them as better for Canada. He had is on the authority of the head of the Cunard firm at Liverpool that nothing could tempt them to build another twenty-knot vessel. They found it too costly. The government were acting wisely in not being forced to give a decision on the tenders submitted. Before long they would be made public. He believed they could make a better contract on better terms in a very short time. It would be seen that the government had saved the country a large sum and they were indebted to Mr. Chamberlain for not having closed a contract without the acquiescence of this present parliament. The tender considered by the late government and approved was called a tender but while it bound the country it did not bind the company. He had advocated delay and also believed that before going on they should see whether the large shipbuilding firms would provide a service at a much less cost. There were ministerial cheers over Mr. Dobell's little speech, to which Mr. Foster essayed to reply, but was called down, being out of order.

"Advance's" St. John Letter.

ABOUT STALACTITES—GOSSIP HERE AND THERE—THE MARKETS, ETC.

There is a cave in Indians full of stalactites formed by the dripping of water impregnated with lime. One of them was marked by the owner, so as to enable him to measure its growth, forty-six years ago. In almost half a century it has increased in alcitude, just three sixteenths of an inch. While this has been going on children have been born and died in middle age, nations have sprung up, others have become extinct, and discoveries and inventions have been made that a hundred years ago would have been attributed to magic. Meanwhile that stalactite has been growing at the rate of one inch in 245 years. There is another stalactite in the cave 30 feet, 360 inches high. The drip on one for 50 years has been the same as on the other and there is no reason to suppose it has ever been otherwise. If this is so 749.-700 years have elapsed since the work of construction begun. The cave is said to be 26 miles long and contains hundreds of stalactites from one foot to 30 feet in length.

Candidate Bryan, following the example of "General Coxey" has asked permission to make a political speech from the steps of the capital at Washington. Coxey's request was denied but Bryan's was promptly granted, from which it is inferred that anarchistic or socialistic sentiments are growing much more rapidly in the United States than Indiana stalactites.

Advertising did it! Seigel, Cooper & Co. opened their big store in New York on the 12th inst. on which day they had 150,000 applications for admission. In addition to the usual departments they have a bank, a post office, a telegraph office, a staff of physicians, dentists and nurses, a conservatory, a photograph studio and five dining rooms where coffee is sold for a cent a cup, a bowl of soup and a slice of bread for five cents and "a good square meal" for 10 cents.

The twenty fourth annual congress of the American Association for the advancement of women which was in session here last week was a notable event in the history of the city. It brought together a large number of the most highly educated and best known women of the United States and Canada. Questions concerning the intellectual and moral advancement of women were ably discussed at all the sessions. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" which was sung by every northern camp fire during the war of the rebellion, was present and notwithstanding her great age, one of the most pleasing and logical of the speakers.

There is an unusual radiance in the new fall dress goods shown this season, which art has borrowed from the rich autumnal colorings of nature. Nothing glaring, nothing pronounced, but rich suggestions of color and tone such as any woman of refined taste would admire.

The concensus of public opinion seems to be that a dry goods shopping tour is not now complete without a visit to the up-to-date dry goods store of Dowling Brothers, King St. Many of the woven beauties this season are confined to this firm and harmonize gracefully with the "jackets" and capes shown at this store.

A lot of boilers taken from the Gregory mill are being used in the construction of culverts along the C. P. R.

Fifteen carloads of granite from Saint George were shipped from Carleton to the States last week.

To-day Mr. F. H. C. Miles, 27 Charlotte street, opened a free exhibition of paintings in oil and water colors, by J. C. Miles, J. M. Stone, W. F. Tansill and David Santry of Boston, F. H. C. Miles and Mrs. E. J. C. Miles of this city, and Mrs. Jones, Miss Howe, Miss Clark and others, pupils in the Academy of Art. The subjects, which are varied, are all treated artistically, and visitors to the city during the next two or three weeks are cordially invited to inspect the collection.

One ocean steamer, three barques and one barquentine arrived at this port last week.

There are now in port uncleared one ship, ten barques, one barquentine, one brigantine and 27 schooners.

A branch of the National Alliance of Unitarian and other Liberal Christian Women was formed in this city last week by Kate Gannett Wells.

A two years old child of David Higgins, North End, fell from a wharf last Thursday a distance of twenty feet and was fearfully crushed, and death ensued a few hours later.

William Weatherhead, an ex-policeman, is in quad for assaulting his brother, who is a constable.

An investigation into the cause of the late Custom house fire is in progress. The public demand that it should be thorough. Too much of the people's money is invested in it to be jeopardized by the incompetence of its guardians.

Several members of the Woman's Congress visited the public schools of the city on Thursday and expressed themselves as highly pleased with the proficiency and deportment of the pupils, the methods of teaching and the sanitary and other arrangements of the buildings.

Edna Dean Cheney occupied the pulpit of the Church of the Messiah last Sunday morning and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in the evening. At both services the church was thronged.

A handsome monument to Annie Kempton, murdered by Peter Wheeler, appropriately inscribed, was shipped to Bear River on Friday last.

In their bulletin of date George S. DeForest & Sons report eggs dull and prices lower, 8½ to 9 cents. Strictly choice butter is quoted at 17 cents; ordinary, for baker's use sells for 10 cents. There has been a marked advance in cheese which is now 1½ cents per pound higher. Provisions continue depressed: boneless beef $14.50, extra plate $12 25, plate $11.75, clear pork $13 and mess $12 75 per barrel. The catch of herring has been small and there is no new fish in the market. Fall apples are selling by auction at 50 cents to $1 per barrel. Prices will soon advance. Plums are abundant and sell as low as 25 cents per peck. Messrs. DeForest have received a consignment of Annapolis Co. grapes which are superior to any other, native or foreign, that have been seen in the market this season. They sold at 45 cents per box of 10 pounds.

St. John, Sept. 21.

St. John Exhibition.

The Dominion Exhibition at St. John was formally opened at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning. President Pitfield, in the course of his opening remarks, read a telegram from His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, expressing his regrets that Mrs. Fraser and himself could not be present, he being ill. Mr. Pitfield regretted the Governor's absence and its cause, and expressed the hope that he would soon be restored to health. He introduced Premier Mitchell, with congratulatory remarks on his elevation to the premiership.

Premier Mitchell had a splendid reception when he rose. He spoke very briefly, expressing his regret that an affection of the throat prevented him from addressing those present and said that Hon. Mr. Tweedie, the Provincial Secretary and Minister of Agriculture would speak in his stead.

Mr. Pitfield immediately introduced Hon. Mr. Tweedie, who was asked to open the fair, instead of the premier. Mr. Tweedie was well received. He said:

Ladies and gentlemen, it is a matter of unbounded regret, not only to those who are assembled here to-day, but to the people throughout the province, that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor is at present seriously indisposed and is thereby prevented from being present and formally opening this exhibition. I know that the sympathy of the people of whom he is the constitutional head goes out to him and his amiable partner on this occasion, and the sincere hope of all is that he may soon be restored to health and be able to perform the high functions of the office which he is so eminently qualified to fill.

It is also a matter of regret that the Premier of the province by reason of temporary illness is prevented from taking a prominent part in these proceedings. From his large experience as a public man and his intimate knowledge of matters pertaining to agriculture, derived principally from his administration for some years past of the office of Commissioner of Agriculture in this province, we might reasonably have expected to have been highly entertained and instructed by the remarks he would have made had his health at this time permitted.

Many years ago the practice of holding local exhibitions (principally of agricultural products) prevailed in many countries. These were found to produce good results. Ambition is part of the life of man. His desire is to attain the summit—to beat his neighbor if he can. Small prizes for the best cattle or the best agricultural products were offered, and in those localities where the shows or exhibitions were held a friendly rivalry was aroused, and men were stimulated in the way of progress. Then we had county exhibitions, then state or provincial fairs, then national exhibitions, and following them came the International—the greatest of all—which was held at Chicago in 1892, and was known, as you are all aware, as the Columbia Exhibition. There representatives of all nations on the face of the earth assembled, and every industry and all the arts and sciences were represented. From that great gathering of the people men returned to their respective countries and homes with their views of the world and the people of the world enlarged and corrected. The effect and beneficial result of that grand assemblage from north and south, east and west, and from the uttermost isles of the sea, will be felt in the years that are to come.

The exhibitions held in our province have been productive of great good. We should all rejoice to observe that agriculture in all its branches holds to-day a different place from what it did years ago. It is making marked progress, and although not advancing as rapidly as might be wished, still it is advancing along the lines of scientific knowledge. No pursuit is more ennobling. More than any other occupation it brings man into touch with nature, its secrets and its forces, and also into communion with the Supreme Author of these forces. Earth and sky, wind and cloud, the rain and the rainbow, have to him special significance. Day by day, whether he ploughs or plants, sows or reaps or garners, he is reminded of the birth and life and death of man and of his final resurrection, "the one far off divine event to which the whole creation moves." With the scientific knowledge that is being obtained at our agricultural institutions, the improved machinery that is every day being constructed and operated, and with the assistance of the Dominion and Provincial governments that for some years past has been given, we may justly anticipate the rapid growth of this industry throughout the Dominion, the backbone of the country and the power behind the throne. The Provincial government has for some years past, as far as its resources would allow, endeavored to assist the farmers of the province in dairying and other branches. The beneficial results are apparent, and the butter and cheese-making industries are annually increasing. The system of cold storage which is about to be started here and at other points in the province will be of the greatest benefit to agriculturists, merchants and others—provided that the facilities are given to this, the commercial metropolis of the province for shipment to Great Britain and other places. And here, without encroaching on the domain of party politics, I may say that I trust that in the matter of steamship service to the old country the just claims of St. John will not be ignored by the government in power. It is not a local, but a provincial matter. While the city of St. John is primarily interested, still it is a matter of vital importance to the whole province of New Brunswick, and it is a subject well worthy the attention of the representatives of every constituency in the province, and it is to be hoped that our representatives, without regard to party politics, will so view this question and stand together in endeavoring to obtain for New Brunswick what she is honestly, fairly and justly entitled to. Besides agriculture all other industries are fully represented at this exhibition from all parts of the province and elsewhere throughout the Dominion. All parties so represented here have taken pains and trouble and incurred expense to make as good an exhibit as possible and I trust that their efforts may meet with success. It is also to be hoped that the anticipations of the committee of management of this exhibition may be realized, and that from a financial point of view the results may be more than satisfactory. In conclusion let me say that I sincerely trust that all visitors and those interested as exhibitors may return to their homes feeling satisfied and more fully imbued with the great possibilities of this province as an agricultural and manufacturing centre. Whatever may have been the nationality of our ancestors, whatever may be our religious tenets, whatever political views we possess, we can still at this time meet upon common ground and wish success to this exhibition and prosperity to our own Dominion. Let us as people of this province, irrespective of party politics, work together in the common interest so that we may keep pace with other portions of the Dominion. To-day we are nation building—not in the twilight of civilization and semi-barbarism, out of which countries older than we emerged battling at every step for liberty of thought and freedom of action, but in the full sunlight "we walk at high noon," with all avenues open for further development; education free to the poorest in the land, with all the advantages of recent scientific discovery and wonderful inventions unknown to former generations. Within the past few years the forces of nature have been brought forth and made subservient to man's will, the secrets of the Almighty have been made known; the great power of electricity has been subordinated, controlled and made to meet the wants and requirements of humanity. With such advantages and facilities for progress and development, who can doubt that in future years this Dominion will take its place among the great nations of the earth?

Irrespective then of politics, I say, whether Liberal or Liberal-Conservative, we can all heartily wish success to this Canada of ours, our Mother Country, and the great name of England round and round.

When the applause had subsided a salute of twenty guns was fired, the Fusiliers band played a patriotic selection and the fair was open. Everybody went off to examine the displays.

The exhibition is pronounced better than that of last year. It is to continue until Friday of next week, and those who can find time to visit it will be well repaid for going.

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritives of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

About Partizan Officials.

OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—There was the liveliest kind of a time in the house over the burning question of dismissals and an important declaration by a prominent minister that the declaration of a Liberal member or a defeated Liberal candidate that he knew of his personal knowledge that a public servant employed by the day had taken part in the election would be considered sufficient evidence to warrant dismissal, should the member or defeated candidate request it. This declaration was warmly endorsed by the ministerialists.

Mr. Blair's estimates for railways and canals were taken up. In reply to a question Mr. Blair said that only three or four unskilled employes on the Intercolonial had been discharged and their places had been filled.

Mr. Foster asked if these men had been dismissed for political reasons.

In his reply Mr. Blair stated that on these matters he would be guided by the advice of the elected and responsible representatives of the people.

Sir Charles Tupper protested against dismissing men on the advice of the members supporting the government. It was unheard of doctrine.

Sir Hibbert Tupper enquired about the dismissal of two men in charge of a drawbridge in Pictou.

Mr. Blair said their names were Roderick McLeod and Roderick MacKay. Complaint was made by Mr. E. M. Macdonald, the Liberal candidate in Pictou, that these men had taken an active part in the late elections and requested that they should be removed. Thomas Fraser and A. Thomas were appointed in their places.

Sir Hibbert Tupper expressed astonishment and wanted to know if this was the course Mr. Blair intended to pursue in this department.

In reply Mr. Blair said: I propose a distinction between permanent officials and those employed by the day, and I have come to the conclusion that if any member of parliament upon whose advice the government can rely, or any defeated Liberal candidate, makes representations to me that he knew of his own personal knowledge that government employes of the kind described had taken a part in elections I would accept that evidence and I would permit officials of any department to allow the changes to take place. Growing warmer the minister proceeded—"It is perfectly idle for hon. gentlemen opposite to pretend that they ever proceeded in such matters upon any nice rule. They have never done it," exclaimed Mr. Blair with emphasis; "but they have decapitated employes both temporary and permanent whenever the interests of the party demanded it." The ministerialists cheered and Mr. Blair proceeded to say that it would be impossible to administer a department employing five thousand men and hold a minute enquiry into such cases as the opposition suggested.

Sir Hibbert Tupper—I think that is the most monstrous doctrine I ever heard. The hon. gentlemen has drawn the line between the poor man and those better off. He proposes to treat with contempt and cruelty the laboring men employed on the Intercolonial.

Mr. Blair—Not at all.

Sir Hibbert Tupper—Yes; there is to be one rule for one class and another for another, and knowing this to be a nasty doctrine, a contemptible doctrine, he says his opponents have been nasty and contemptible. Since 1882 no minister has laid down such a revolutionary and outrageous doctrine.

Mr. Lister never heard a more demagogic speech than that delivered by Sir Hibbert Tupper.

He declared that neutrality in politics was the price of office. In the past no Liberal in Canada was appointed to office, and almost every member of the civil service was a Tory.

Mr. Quinn spoke in reply to Lister, who ranked as one who had "rooted in the political swill barrel to get scandals."

Mr. Bélcourt shouted "More to come."

Mr. Powell, of Westmorland, challenged the Liberals to name a laborer on the Intercolonial who had been dismissed during the last fifteen years because he was a Liberal.

The minister of marine called out—There never was a Liberal appointed.

Mr. Powell: I can name a score. There is Mr. Walker, (Cries of which Walker, and laughter.) Mr. Powell declared that at last election he did not receive one-half the railway votes.

Mr. Fielding—Are you aware that on last election day officials of the Intercolonial suspected of being Liberals were ordered out on the road to prevent them voting.

Mr. Powell—No, I am not.

Mr. Fielding—I am, for I met these men on their way out.

Mr. Powell I have no doubt tricks are resorted to by both sides. (Liberals, Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. Ross Robertson, the Independent Conservative member for East Toronto, made a speech which elicited cheers alternately from Liberals and Conservatives. He agreed that the Liberals had good cause to complain of and punish active partizan officials, yet asked that while keeping the public service for the future non partizan, the government should refrain from punishing those who had sinned in the past. He deprecated Mr. Blair's attitude.

After Mr. Mills had spoken, Mr. Blair replied to his critics. He repudiated the construction placed upon his language. As to the class of temporary employes he had no thought of dealing unfairly with the laboring classes and appealed eloquently to his record in New Brunswick. He repeated that he must draw a distinction between dealing with charges of partisan conduct against five thousand employes, most of them temporary, and charges against one or two hundred permanent civil servants, and whenever he was satisfied that the charge was true he would act without delay. The Conservatives were now asking for the establishment of a new rule. In 1878 heads fell in all directions without the pretence of investigation. Mr. Blair summarized his attitude: If a charge is made and the responsible minister is satisfied of its truth that an employe had violated the principle of neutrality and offended against propriety his services would be dispensed with. (Loud Liberal cheers.)

The discussion was continued by Mr. Foster, Sir Richard Cartwright, Messrs. Logan, Domville and others. All the items of railway and canals except one were passed and the house adjourned at one o'clock.

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His Conscience.

'No' said the old shopkeeper sternly, 'I will not do it. Never have I sold anything by false representations, and I will not begin now.'

For a moment he was silent, and the clerk who stood before him could see the better nature of his employer was fighting strongly for the right.

'No,' the old man cried again, 'I will not do it. It is an inferior grade of shoe, and I will never pass it off as anything better. Mark it "A Shoe fit for a Queen," and put it in the window. A queen does not have to do much walking."—'Tit-Bits.'

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