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Notice of Sale.

To John E. Baldwin Esquire, of the parish of Bathurst in the County of Gloucester, and all others interested; Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage dated the twenty ninth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven and made between said John E. Baldwin and Annie W. His wife, of the one part; and one John M. Dick of the other part; recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Gloucester, on the second day of October A. D. 1877, as number thirty-seven, on pages 59, 60, 61 and 62 of the 26th volume of records, we the undersigned Sydney DesBrisay and Penelope DesBrisay, executor and executrix of the last will and testament of Aretas W. Y. DesBrisay, late of the Parish of Beresford, deceased, will peaceably and quietly enter into and upon the lands and premises hereinafter, and in the said mortgage, particularly mentioned, on Thursday the fourteenth day of December next; and on said fourteenth day of December next, at twelve o'clock noon, will absolutely sell and dispose of said lands and premises at public auction, in front of the Post Office in the Town of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester; which said lands and premises are particularly mentioned and described in said indenture as follows, that is to say, "All and singular the following pieces or parcels of land, situate in the Parish of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester aforesaid, viz: 'All that part of piece of lot number ten, situate on the west side of Bathurst basin, aforesaid, originally granted to one Peter Doucet, Senior, which piece is marked on the plan of partition of the said lot "B" and was apportioned to Pelagee Doucet, having a front on the waters of the said basin of thirty-four yards and two feet, and running with the said width to the rear of the said lot, bounded on the north by the part or apportionment of said lot marked "A", and on the south by the part marked "C", also all that part or portion of said lot number ten adjoining the foregoing, marked on the plan of the partition of said lot "C", measuring thirty-four yards and two feet on the shore of said basin and running back with the said width to the rear of the lot apportioned to Rosalie Therrian and bounded on the north by part "B", above mentioned and on the south by part "D", (saving and excepting nevertheless a piece or part of the above described land which was heretofore conveyed by the heirs of the late James G. Dick to John E. Baldwin and Herbert Molloy by deed bearing date the eighteenth day of August A. D. 1875, containing sixty-five feet four inches front on the west side of the Intercolonial Railway track, by one hundred feet in depth, which said last described piece is particularly reserved and excepted out of this conveyance) the lands and premises hereby conveyed being the same which were sold and conveyed to the said John E. Baldwin, by the heirs of the late James G. Dick by deed bearing date the seventh day of September instant, as by reference thereto will appear."

(Which said Indenture of Mortgage and mortgaged lands and premises and moneys secured thereby, were assigned and transferred to the late Aretas W. Y. DesBrisay by Indenture dated the eighteenth day of August A. D. 1886, duly recorded,) for the purpose of paying and satisfying the principal moneys and interest secured by said mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof.

Dated this twenty-ninth day of September A. D 1899.

SYDNEY DESBRISAY, PENELOPE DESBRISAY, } Executor and Executrix of the late Aretas W. Y. DesBrisay.

Notice of Sale.

To Charles H. Roy, of the Parish of Beresford, Gloucester County; Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage dated the ninth day of November A. D. 1883, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Gloucester the ninth day of November A. D. 1883 as number 156 and on pages 293, 294 and 295 of the 30th volume of records; and also under and by virtue of a certain other power of sale contained in a certain other indenture of mortgage dated the fourth day of November A. D. 1886, and recorded in the office of said Registrar of Deeds for the County of Gloucester on the fourth day of November A. D. 1886, as number 351 and on pages 661, 662 and 663 of the 32nd volume of Records, the first of which said mortgages was made between said Charles H. Roy (under the name of Charles Roy) of the one part, and said late Aretas W. of DesBrisay of the other part, we, the undersigned, Sydney DesBrisay and Penelope DesBrisay, executor and executrix of the last will and testament of said late Aretas W. Y. DesBrisay will on the eighteenth day of January next (1900) at twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Post Office in the Town of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, absolutely sell and dispose of the lands and premises hereinafter and in said two several mortgages particularly mentioned and contained, at Public Auction, which said lands and premises are described as follows: "All that piece or parcel of land and premises "situate at Beresford aforesaid, County and Province aforesaid, known as part of lots number "twenty and twenty one, bounded as follows, to "wit: On the east by the shore of the Bay Chaleur, "on the west by the rear line of the grant, on the "north by land owned by Edward Commeau and on "the south by land owned by Peter Doucet and "James Boudreau and containing one hundred acres "more or less." Also all the dower or thirds, right title and interest, of Philomene Roy, wife of said Charles H. Roy, conveyed to said late Aretas W. Y. DesBrisay, by conveyance dated the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1890, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Gloucester, on pages 105 and 106 of the 41st volume of records, in said lands and premises, for the purpose of paying and satisfying the principal moneys and interest secured by said two several mortgages, default having been made in the payment thereof.

Dated this twenty-ninth day of September A. D. 1899.

SYDNEY DESBRISAY, PENELOPE DESBRISAY, } Executor and Executrix of the late Aretas W. Y. DesBrisay.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - DECEMBER 7, 1899.

How long should Wood Goods be held Free of Charge after Sale?

London Timber Trades Journal of 11th ult. says:—

"A general meeting of the Swedish Sawmill and Export Association was held at Sundswall on the 30th October to discuss the question as to how long a time buyers should be entitled to leave their wood goods overlaying at the respective sellers' loading places and timber yards without payment of rent. The union decided to make representations to the Timber Export Union in Stockholm to take measures to make provision for the object in question, and expressed as their view that a reasonable monthly rent ought to be debited for wood goods which overlie longer than three months after payment has been made, also for overwintered wood goods which the buyer does not remove before the 1st of following July.

"We think the foreign shippers have been getting quite enough out of the timber buyers on this side without debating the question of rental on unshipped goods. If the purchaser is not able to remove them on account of inability to get ship-room, or other causes, the seller has the drawing clause to fall back upon, and this has hitherto not interfered with the profitable working of the large sawmills abroad.

"There is also another point for consideration as to whether compensation should be given to buyers for goods not shipped or ready to ship at contract time. Our advice to the Swedes is to let matters rest as they are, and not be too greedy."

Miramichi manufacturers of deals and other wood goods have, at times, reason to complain of the tardiness of buyers on the other side of the water in sending tonnage to remove their purchases from the piling grounds. It often happens that failure to send for goods sold and ready for delivery exwharf, causes the millowner, or seller, inconvenience and positive loss, for piling-space in most of our mill yards is limited, and it becomes, at times, necessary, because of the congested condition of the grounds, to make piles dangerously high, involving the extra expense of sending carriers beyond reasonable height in performing their work. We are not aware that it is customary in the trade here to charge demurrage on lumber sold and left by buyers in the yards of the vendors beyond usual time for delivery, but it seems reasonable and equitable that there should be something added to "the custom of the port" to meet cases in which the neglect or indifference of purchasers to take delivery results in loss to the sellers.

New Brunswick's Agricultural Exhibits for Paris.

The best display of agricultural products ever sent from New Brunswick to an exhibition is that prepared under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, Fredericton, for the Paris Exposition of 1900. Deputy Commissioner Peters has been arranging the exhibits for some months and the collection is ready to go forward with others from the Dominion. They embrace grasses of all kinds, clover, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas, beans, flax, corn, seeds, etc., as well as a splendid display of apples. The North Shore counties take a creditable place in the list with many samples. Grains are shown in the straw as well as in kernel and all are arranged in a most effective and artistic manner.

Big Battles of the Century.

The following list of great battles fought during the present century shows how absurd is the claim made by certain sensational papers and press correspondents respecting the battle of Modder river:—

Battle.	Date.	Men Engaged.	Total Losses.	Per ct Loss
Jena,	14 Oct., 1806,	110,000	31,000	28
Waterloo,	18 June 1815,	139,608	29,908	21
Magenta,	4 June, 1859,	130,000	21,000	16
Bull Run,	21 July, 1861,	60,527	4,675	8
Antietam,	17 Sept. 1862,	184,000	31,000	17
Gettysburg,	1-3 July, 1863,	150,000	59,190	40
Sadowa,	3 July, 1866,	291,000	33,000	11
Gravelotte,	18 Aug. 1870,	396,000	62,000	15
Sedan,	1 Sept. 1870,	314,000	47,000	15
Modder river	28 Nov 1899,	9,000	464	5

Gloucester County Election.

The bye-election in Gloucester county on Monday resulted in the return of John Young, of Tracadie, by a majority of 400. The totals are: John Young 1241, Fred Young 841, Paulin 538 and Hache 453. Both Paulin and Hache, therefore, forfeit their deposits.

The returns, by polling places, so far as received here are:—

	John Young.	Fred Young.	P. Paulin.	H. Hache.
Elmtree,	12	74	4	83
Middle Beresford,	63	15	30	81
Bathurst Town	118	111	28	5
Bathurst Village,	8	86	26	52
Clifton,	16	45	10	11
Pokemouche,	81	24	17	..
Lower Pokemouche,	36	22	34	..
Caraquet Centre,	88	89	120	..
Upper Caraquet,	10	84	63	8
Lower Caraquet,	17	29	60	1
Tracadie,	275	162	28	..
Shippegan,	156	17	14	..
Pacquetville,	56	28	1	..
Miscou,	58	81	..	..
Lemeque,	130	43	30	..

Great Britain and the United States.

The London Shipping World says:—

"The friendship that will only sustain us, and the friend who will only stand by us, when we are in the right, when our cause is just, would probably not be tried by hard work. If we accepted the Press verdict of France, Germany, and Russia, there would positively be no exercise, nothing to do, for such friendship. Brother Jonathan, knowing us to be just and true nine times out of ten, will stand by us even though our case be rickety and our defence humiliating. That is friendship. Anything less than that would be none. And in no country in the world are friends more loyal, more ready to make a sacrifice, and go through a furnace with him who may bungle into an indefensible position once in ten, than in America. The British people may be trusted not to put this true quality of friendship to the test too often. The picture of Britannia as painted by the Press of Europe is not a good portrait. We can discover no likeness. It is so indecent that it only offends our sense of taste, of art, and decorum. It does not sting our self-respect, our pride, even our national vanity. And the pictorial abuse is disgusting only; it is not near enough to the true to cause annoyance."

The Mail and Empire and the Chicago Tribune.

We have received from the Mail Printing Company, of Toronto, a circular letter in reference to the Chicago Tribune's charge against the Mail and Empire, of stealing its cable reports of the news and editorial views of the London Times on the war. The Mail company says:—

"It is sufficient here to say that every line of news contained in The Mail and Empire's excellent war news service is secured by legitimate means, that its London Times' despatches are credited and paid for, and that it is infringing no copyright when it uses them.

"But we may go further, and say without fear of contradiction that the Tribune has not, as it claims, the exclusive right to publish the Times' cables in the United States, nor can any paper honestly claim to have an exclusive right in Canada.

"A paper that does make such a claim is either grossly dishonest or is being duped and swindled by the malodorous Tribune."

Parcels for South Africa.

The London (England) Postal Guide of November 22 contains the following notice:—

"The Postmaster-General has received information that the colonial governments of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, out of consideration for the convenience of the forces now serving in South Africa, have consented to forego all customs duties on parcels sent to the troops during the campaign. The usual customs declaration is to be filled up at the post office by senders of parcels."

Miramichi in the Olden Time.

No. III.

Northumberland County originally embraced all that portion of the Province bounded north by the Restigouche, from its sources to the Shediac river. In the year 1828 it was divided into the three counties of Northumberland, Kent and Gloucester, the establishment of Restigouche as a separate county, made up of the northern part of Gloucester, being a subsequent division of the latter county. The first records of Northumberland date back some two hundred and seventy years. Two hundred and sixty years ago there was an Indian settlement at Bay du Vin and Jean Jacques Enaud had a trading station on Bay du Vin Island. The Indians, however, destroyed it and Enaud was obliged to flee to Bathurst. Two hundred and twenty-seven years ago a number of French families established themselves at Baie des Vents Village and thirty years after we find that the Indians were, to some extent, christianized and had intermarried with the whites. One hundred and seventy-five years ago a small town was established at Bay du Vin and another with about six hundred inhabitants existed at Beaubair's, or what is now known as Wilson's Point. This town was defended by a battery situated on the east end of Beaubair's Island. A pestilence broke out amongst the French settlers of the Miramichi in 1758 and more than eight hundred of them died of it, including the French commissary, Beaubair, himself. Respecting the origin of the name of Burnt Church, Cooney's history says:—

After the conquest of Quebec, by the British, a vessel that had been sent to England with the official despatches, and the remains of General Wolfe, was, owing to a stress of weather, or some other adverse circumstance, driven into Miramichi.

The captain, conceiving this to be a favorable opportunity for replenishing his stock of water, ordered a boat to be manned for that purpose. Six men were accordingly despatched on that duty: they proceeded up the river; landed at Henderson's cove, where Messrs. Gilmour & Rankin now have their saw mills; and after having loaded their boat, carelessly rambled within the edge of the forest. While indulging their innocent curiosity, they were surprised by a party of armed Indians, who had been secretly watching them. The poor fellows were dragged into the woods, and there inhumanly murdered, by the infliction of all those refined and excruciating tortures peculiar to savage executions.—For the honor of humanity we hope it is untrue, but it is nevertheless confidently asserted, that two or three French soldiers, stationed at French Fort Cove, were present at, and assisted in the performance of this cruel and unprovoked butchery.

The captain, growing alarmed at the prolonged absence of his men, put such enquiries to the pilot as the nature of his fears suggested. These elicited replies that at once confirmed his apprehensions, and determined his retaliation. He proceeded with his vessels up the river; silenced the battery at French Fort Cove, and coming abreast of the settlement at Canadian Point, razed it to the ground, and killed almost every one of the half famished creatures in it. Having taken the water on board, he proceeded to sea, but on his way out, again wreaked his vengeance on a small chapel at Negusak. At his approach the few inhabitants fled; and then executing his reprisal upon the church, he set it in flames, from whence the settlement has ever since been distinguished by the name of Burnt Church.

The French almost totally abandoned Northumberland about one hundred and forty years ago and the whole district, as Cooney says, relapsed into "almost original solitude."

Two Great Publishing Houses in Trouble.

On the 29th of last month the great printing and publishing establishment of J. B. Lippincott & Co. of Philadelphia was burned, involving a loss of $2,000,000. There were many plates, electrotypes and other adjuncts of the business, which were almost invaluable to it, destroyed and these cannot be replaced. It is expected that the business will be resumed, although it will take a long time to restore it to the position it was in when the fire occurred.

The great firm of Harper Brothers, who were, perhaps, the most extensive and best known publishers in the United States, has assigned, with liabilities of $3,500,000. It is hoped that the principal publications of the concern will still be issued and the business continued on a sound basis under changed management. The Brooklyn Eagle says:—

"The fortunes of the house were established by the grandfathers of the present Harpers, and so strong is the tendency against great abilities running along evenly from generation to generation in one family that we have the American proverb, 'Three generations from shirtsleeves to shirtsleeves.' The house of Harper & Brothers was founded by James Harper in 1795 and up to the present time has remained the property of his descendants and the descendants of a younger brother who was taken into partnership with him about the beginning of the century. The firm has gone behind because it has adhered to the old principle of small sales and large profits instead of conforming to the spirit and usages of the times. The Eagle thinks that under the new organization and management the company may regain its former prosperity."

THE WAR!

The most severe engagement of the war, so far as real fighting was concerned, was the Battle of Modder River. It was claimed by many to have been the bloodiest battle of the century. But the facts do not at all warrant so sweeping an assertion. The casualties included 76 killed and 388 wounded. It followed Gras Pan and was the third of the series fought by General Methuen's forces moving to the relief of Kimberley. In the first of the series—Belmont—the killed and wounded numbered 226 and the number at Gras Pan was 189. These, with the 464 at Modder make a total of 879. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that General Methuen was obliged, after Modder River, to refrain from a further advance while the Modder bridge was being restored and reinforcements were coming up.

United States consul Macrum's position in Pretoria was not a pleasant one. His vice-consul joined the Boer forces. He telegraphed the government at Washington for permission to go to that city to report, but the message sent to him in reply was not delivered to him. Subsequently, he resigned and Albert F. Hay, son of the U. S. Secretary of State, has been appointed to the position.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A special despatch received here to-day from Frere, dated Nov. 28, says that while attempting to blow up a 500 foot bridge over the river at Colenso the Boers were driven back by British artillery and mounted infantry.

LONDON, Dec 2.—The war office has received the following from Gen. Forestier Walker: "Cape Town, Friday Dec. 1.—Gen. Gatacre reports no change in the situation. Gen. French has made a reconnaissance from Naauwport to Rosmead. The troops returned to-day. Gen. Methuen's flesh wound is slight. He is remaining at Modder river for the reconstruction of the bridge. Are reinforcing him with Highlanders and a cavalry corps. Horse artillery, the Canadian regiment, Australian contingent and three battalions of infantry moved up to the D'Aar and Belmont line.

OTTAWA, Dec. 2.—The following cable has been received by the governor-general from Sir Alfred Milner governor of British South Africa. "Capetown, Dec. 1. Just said good bye to Canadian contingent—all well and expect to be going to the front.

People there showed in an unmistakable manner their appreciation of the sympathy and help of Canada in their hour of trial. (signed) MILNER.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A delayed despatch from Cape Town describes the departure of the Canadian contingent for the front. The streets were decorated and dense enthusiastic crowds lined the thoroughfare.

Governor Milner bade the Canadians farewell at the station. All the officers were individually presented to the Governor who was heartily cheered by the Canadian soldiers. They also sang the National Anthem.

A party of thirty-nine Canadians remained at Cape Town as the men had not passed the medical inspection.

The Canadian contingent will act in concert with the Black Watch regiment and Seaforth Highlanders.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.—The following cable was received to-day from Colonel Otter:

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 1.—To Chief Staff Officer, Ottawa, Canada:

"Just landing here. In excellent health and spirits. Deslauriers, of Ottawa, died Nov. 3rd from heart failure. Battalion strength 1,038, special 22.

(Signed) OTTER."

Deslauriers worked with Bate & Co., in this city. He was a private in the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

Captain Stairs, of the Nova Scotia company, cables as follows:

"CAPE TOWN, Dec. 1, '99.

"To Herald, Halifax, N. S.:

"Tell friends arrived. All Nova Scotians well. Chances soon go toward front. Best of spirits. "STAIRS."

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.—Major General Hutton has received a letter from Col. Foster, now in London, in which the latter states he had an interview with Mr. Chamberlain and sets the General's mind fairly at rest on a point on which he was anxious. The General is very anxious the Canadian contingent shall have part in the decisive battles of the campaign, and Col. Foster's letter is very reassuring on this point. Speaking of the matter this morning, Gen. Hutton expressed the opinion that it was most important in the interests of the empire and its unity that all the colonies should take part in what may be termed the Waterloo of the campaign.

Referring to the Canadian contingent being sent up on De Aar and Belmont line, he said it was just what he expected would happen. He hopes the men will have a week to rest somewhere on the road, probably at De Aar, and then when Methuen had relieved Kimberley join his army corps for future operations, and so come in for advance into the enemy's country.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The telegraph's correspondent at Frere, Natal, in a despatch dated Nov. 29 says:—"Heavy firing was heard yesterday at Ladysmith. It continued until the afternoon and was resumed today. The Boers from Weenen have re-crossed the Tugela River, leaving Colenso and Weenen."

An Estcourt despatch published by the Telegraph under date of Nov. 30th says:—"Throughout the night and part of the day there was heavy cannonading in the direction of Ladysmith." The Colenso bridge is a total wreck, several of its piers are gone. The news was flashed to Ladysmith by means of search lights. The Boers swarm at Grobler's kloop opposite Colenso.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—From Natal we hear that on Tuesday the enemy were located at Chieveley station on the railway between Frere and Colenso. The general body of the Boers fell back on Colenso and crossed the river.

It would seem that the great railway bridge was scientifically destroyed. The Boers are posted along Grobler's Klopp on the north of the Tugela River, which they evidently intend to defend at all costs, so that it will become necessary to construct a pontoon bridge for the passage of the British troops.

This operation, unless the enemy be first dislodged by superior artillery, will have to be performed under fire and in the midst of considerable difficulties.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Wednesday, Nov. 29.—The following despatch has been received here:

"Head Laager, (undated).—General Joubert has retired from Estcourt and is now blowing up Colenso bridge. He brings a large herd of cattle and intends concentrating around Ladysmith."

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—There is good news at last from Mafeking, says the Herald's London cable news. It is reported that General Cronje has moved his commandoes south and that the siege is practically over, to the intense relief of the beleaguered garrison. Everything points to the substantial accuracy of this piece of intelligence.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune, says the British army corps has now virtually arrived in South Africa, only a few cavalry and artillery details being still afloat or in the docks. The entire British force now in the field is 78,500 men, with 174 guns, exclusive of naval brigades, colonial contingents and local forces, which range between 20,000 and 25,000 men. The fifth and sixth divisions will increase the strength of the army by 20,000 men, and there are additional forces of cavalry and artillery now afloat not included in these figures. The British army in South Africa has been underestimated by nearly all writers for the London press. The mounted force is now said to range between 13,000 and 14,000 men, including 5,000 provincial volunteers and General White's cavalry.

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONEST persons to represent us as Managers in this and close by counties. Salary $900 a year and expenses. Straight, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY Dept. 3, Chicago.—1,4,00.

Ministerial Visitors.

St. Andrew's, Nov. 30.—Sir Louis Davies and Hon. A. G. Blair held a splendid political meeting here to-night. The hall was packed to the doors, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. The ministers ably defended the policy of their Government, making a full and complete answer to the Tory charges that it was a Government of promises and not of performances. They made a scathing criticism of the efforts that were being made by Sir Charles Tupper and the opposition press to prove that a large portion of the people of Quebec were disloyal to the British Empire. It showed a great scarcity of political ammunition when they have to resort to such disgraceful practices. The ministers spoke until almost midnight. At the close there were enthusiastic cheers for the Queen and Sir Wilfred Laurier. Hon. A. G. Blair, Sir Louis Davies and Mr. Ellis, M. P., with other leading Liberals, reached here to-day. They were tendered a drive around town. Flags were hoisted in honor of the visitors. Quite a large delegation came over from Grand Manan to meet the Minister of Fisheries.

Woodstock Dec. 1.—Hon. Mr. Blair and Sir Louis Davies addressed a largely attended meeting here this evening. Mr. John Harper president of the Liberal Association, was in the chair, and an address of welcome was read by Mr. James Watts.

Hon. Mr. Blair said opposition appeals were entirely to the passions of the people and not to the judgment, and it was an augury for the success of the Liberals that the opposition had to resort to this method of attack. Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster had taken on the role of prophets. Sir Charles said the great west had been lost to the Liberals, as also Ontario and Nova Scotia. He did not say definately what was going to happen in New Brunswick until he heard from his lieutenant, the ex-Minister of Finance. Mr. Blair asked what had the Liberal party done or had not done that they should be condemned or what was the matter with Canada to-day? He showed that everything was all right with Canada and there was no reason to condemn the government. All the opposition could do was to say that there was gross negligence, and for this they gave no evidence. Two or three ministers were singled out as marks for special reprobation. Messrs. Tarte, Sifton and Blair were the survivors of these attacks. They were singled out because they were the heads of the great spending departments. Mr. Blair said that no greater calamity could happen this fair and prosperous Dominion than that the government should be taken from Sir Wilfred Laurier and his associates and transferred to Sir Charles Tupper and his friends. He showed that the opposition had no alternative policy to offer for that of the present government, nor had they men to constitute a competent and successful cabinet. He took up the charge that the Liberal party had violated all the pledges it had made and kept none. What the government had done refuted this and showed the inconsistency of the charges. They did pledge themselves to be economical in the administration of the affairs of the country and they had been economical. Mr. Foster in 1895 had asked parliament for $38,500,000, as against the present government's $50,000,000, but there are items which should be added to Mr. Foster's estimates that brought it nearer to the sum asked by the present government. Then, by reason of the present government having assumed added obligations necessary in the development of the country, it was necessary the amount of the annual vote should be larger. A definite test of economy, however, was the fact that any service, in nearly every case, now cost less than was paid for it under the previous administration. Canada was a growing country and various developments resulted in demands coming on the government. During eighteen years the Conservatives added six and a half millions a year to the debt, while the Liberals, after paying many obligations incurred by the previous government, has made an increase of but $2,000,000 a year, or less in three years than the present government had in one. Mr. Blair went into the tariff question and argued from Sir Charles Tupper's own words that the tariff had been reformed. The change had made $3,000,000 reduction in taxation. Mr. Blair contrasted the former government's record and the results under the Laurier administration and clearly showed apologies were necessary for the Conservative regime. In conclusion Mr. Blair dealt with the Transvaal war question.

Sir Louis Davies made a bright and eloquent address. He, too, spoke of the charges made against the government. Were the hands, he said, of those who made the charges clean? Mr. Foster came to parliament pledged for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor, and when the time came when he was called on to implement his pledge he said it was made in a moment of weakness. Sir Louis Davies spoke of Mr. Foster's treachery to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and he well made his point that any charges now came with bad taste from the ex-Finance Minister. The Liberals had given clean and honest government, and he only asked that the three years under Sir Wilfrid Laurier be compared with the term of corruption and rascality of the former rule. Not only, he said, clean and honest, but progressive government had been given by the Laurier government. He opened up each department and its work showed reorganization and advancement through all by the application of business principles. On the question of pledges he referred to the promise of the plebiscite on prohibition, and in passing said every bit of temperance legislation on the statute books was made under the Liberal party. On prohibition he said no amount of votes had been designated as necessary, but it was well understood a substantial vote of the people of Canada must be given. The result was that twenty-three per cent. of the electorate of Canada voted for prohibition. No thoughtful temperance man would say prohibition should be given on this small vote. If the temperance people, he said, show any practical scheme for carrying the temperance legislation further than it is, it would have careful and sympathetic consideration. Sir Louis Davies showed that under Liberal rule prosperity was the watchword of the Dominion, and there was more hope in the future and faith in the men now at the head of affairs in Canada. He was heartily applauded.

Canadian Order of Foresters.

Among the many fraternal societies in the Dominion of Canada, the Canadian Order of Foresters stands at the top as regards finances, having the largest surplus per $1,000 of risk of any society doing business in this country. The membership now numbers nearly 34,000, and the surplus in the Insurance Fund at the end of September last was $802,000, and it is increasing at an average of $11,000 per month. The business of the Society is confined to the Dominion, hence the death rate is very low, being only 4.56 per 1,000 of membership in the year 1898, and the average death rate since the organization of the society in 1879 has been only 4.94. The Society is adding largely to its membership, new Courts being established in all parts of the Dominion and the old Courts are being strengthened. The insurance premiums are very low, being as follows, payable monthly in advance:—

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