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NEW BRUNSWICK

—AND—

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GREAT MIRAMICHI FIRE;

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INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

THREE TRIPS A WEEK

For Boston.

COMMENCING OCT. 1ST the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 7.30 o'clock, standard, for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston.

Returning, leaves Boston same days at 8.15 a.m.

WEDNESDAY'S STEAMER FROM ST. JOHN DOES NOT TOUCH AT PORTLAND.

Through Tickets on sale at all Railway Stations, and Baggage checked through.

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TIME TABLE.

Miramichi Time used—30 minutes faster than Eastern Standard.

STR. "MIRAMICHI,"

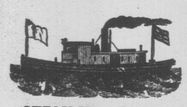
CAPT. GOODFELLOW.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1900,

Will leave Chatham every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7.10 a.m. for Newcastle, and leave Newcastle at 7.45 a.m. and Chatham at 9 a.m. for points down river, viz:—Loggieville, Burnt Church, and Neguac, calling at Escuminac on Mondays, and Wednesdays and Bay du Vin on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays returning to Chatham same day.

Steamer will not call at Bay du Vin on the way down unless to land passengers who are to return same day.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD AT REASONABLE RATES.



STEAMER "NELSON"

CAPTAIN BULLICK.

On and after Monday, Oct. 15th, 1900, and until further notice will leave

CHATHAM AT	NELSON AT	NEWCASTLE AT
9.00 a.m.	9.50 a.m.	10.15 a.m.
11.00 "	11.50 "	12.15 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	3.30 "
4.30 "	5.10 "	5.30 "

All Freights Must be Prepaid.

J. ARCH'D HAVILAND,
Manager.

Chatham, N. B., Oct. 6, 1900. (Telephone 40.)

Excursion Rates on Steamer Miramichi:

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Excursion Tickets, good for day of issue only, will be issued from Newcastle or Chatham, to points down river at the following rates:

For one person, 50 cents. For parties of 5 to 10 persons, 40 cents each. For parties of ten persons or more 35 cents each.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, will be issued from Chatham, for the round trip to Escuminac—one person 75 cents; parties of 5 to 10 persons, 60 cents each; parties of 10 persons or more, 40 cents each.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS can be had on board at Reasonable Rates.

J. ARCH'D HAVILAND,
Manager.

Chatham, N. B., Sept. 17th, 1900.

Executors' Notice.

All persons having legal claims against the estate of Bartholomew Stapleton late of the Town of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, Blacksmith, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months after this date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned executors of said estate.

Dated at Chatham this 21st day of August A. D. 1900.

D. CHESMAN,
R. D. STAPLEDON. } Executors.

NOTICE.

To James Graham of the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick.

Notice is hereby given that under a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of September A. D. 1895 made between you the said James Graham of the one part and Charles L. Rainsborrow of the Parish of Hardwick, in the county and province aforesaid, Farmer and Lumberman of the other part, registered in volume 72 of the County Records on pages 40, 41 and 42 and numbered 83 in said volume. There will 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 payment thereof, be sold by Public Auction in front of the Post Office, in the Town of Chatham, on Thursday, the sixth day of December next, at twelve o'clock noon, the following lands and premises in the said mortgage described "all that tract of land situate in the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, bounded as follows: Beginning at a maple tree standing on the northern bank or shore of Bay du Vin River at the south east angle of lot number thirty-nine granted to Joseph Cunard east of the Richibucto Road, thence running by the magnet north twenty degrees west sixty-four chains, thence north sixty-two degrees east with a rectangular distance of fifteen chains, thence south twenty degrees east sixty-seven chains to a hemlock tree standing on the bank or shore of Bay du Vin aforesaid and thence along the same following the various courses thereof up stream to the place of begining, containing one hundred acres more or less and distinguished as lot number forty-three east of the Richibucto Road northerly side of Bay du Vin River, excepting that part of the settlement road running through the above described tract and was granted to the said James Graham by grant dated the thirtieth day of May A. D. 1883 and is known as the Graham homestead property.

Also all that certain other piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being on the South side of the Bay du Vin River aforesaid in the Parish of Hardwick aforesaid bounded as follows: On the west by lands originally granted to the late Angus McDonald, deceased, on the east by lands originally granted to the late James Hill, deceased, on the north by the said Bay du Vin River and extending southerly the full extent of the front tier of lots on the said river, containing two hundred acres more or less and known as "The Green farm property" which piece of land was conveyed to the said James Graham by Harrison T. Graham.

Terms Cash.

Dated 26th September A. D. 1900.

R. A. LAWLOR, Solicitor. CHARLES L. RAINSBORROW Mortgagee.

BUILDING STONE.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish stone for building and other purposes.

Apply to

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - OCTOBER 25, 1900

Shaming Liberal Traditions.

Men who, years ago in Northumberland, built up the Liberal party, and entrenched it in the strong and unassailable fortress it occupied in 1878 and 1887, look with regret upon the position to which it has been brought by the little people who have been wrangling with each other, of late, within its ranks. Having first alienated former leaders, in order that they, themselves, might get control, they have, ever since, engaged in violating the rules of their county association in the larger matters of party concern and split themselves up into factional organizations whose mutual clashings and recriminations have made them a byeword and reproach to the Liberal name. The whole of their efforts have, for several years, been devoted to grabbing at and wresting from each other the little items of Ottawa patronage to be dispensed in the County and, now, with an election in view, they are "at swords points."

The broad farce they are playing would be amusing were it not for the spectacle they make the County to present to people in other parts of the country, who may be led to believe that these people in any appreciable degree represent the electors of Northumberland. The agitator, who has been put up by one faction, has this to say of the other in Saturday's Conservative organ, over his own name:—

"This Murray-Menzies combination needs no introduction at my hands. They are well if not favorably known. Their record is printed in letters of blood in the history of Northumberland. I will not beat about the bush nor mince matters but publicly and openly charge these men and their immediate followers with wrecking the Liberal party here to satisfy their own inborn prejudice to anything Catholic. They well know that any one of these gentlemen might have been the successful Liberal candidate. Politically they are no good, and they would rather allow the constituency to go by default than lend a helping hand to any man who dare worship at a Roman Catholic altar."

The foregoing tirade was prefaced by the following:—

"Previous to Messrs. Murray and Kerr's visit to Fredericton, the former was an available candidate. Mr. Hennessy, Mr. Morrissy and Mr. Winslow were at their party's service also. Both wealth and intelligence are here combined. Why is it then that the little ring of wreckers, headed by Mr. Murray of Chatham, tailed by the celebrated John Menzies of Scott Act fame of North Esk, with Mr. Wm. Kerr as a sort of rear extension to the body corporate, did not call the party together and have one of these gentlemen nominated?"

It is through the writer of the foregoing, or those against whom he so pointedly appeals, that Northumberland's electors are to be asked to maintain their allegiance to the Liberal party. We do not think that there are many liberals of either kind in the county. The Liberal party needs nothing so much as to be purged of such men. There is no choice between them. Whichever side they are on they are cancerous. As we go to press a so-called Liberal convention of one of the factions is assembling. No level-headed man who knows the tempers and intelligence of Roman Catholics and Protestants of the County alike will accept a nomination from them. One of their own faction may accept, in the hope of having the patronage—their great bone of contention—passed to him, but he will, no doubt, be disappointed.

Meantime, self-respecting Liberals of all classes and creeds will bide the time when they shall have an opportunity to restore to the party its former prestige in the County.

Sunbury-Queens.

The Opposition have—for the time-being—retired Mr. Foster's friend, Hetherington, from active politics in Queens and Sunbury. They called a convention but their best men didn't attend and as Hetherington was very much in evidence, and hardly anybody else, they decided not to convene. Meantime, Hon. A. S. White, M.P.P. of Kings County, was nominated by the Government party, and a second effort of the Foster men at convention-holding became a dire necessity. They, therefore, got together and nominated Mr. A. B. Wilmot as their standard bearer. Mr. Wilmot represented Sunbury County at Ottawa from 1887 to 1896. He opposed Hon. G. G. King for Sunbury-Queens in 1896 in the general election and was beaten by 179 votes. When Mr. King resigned Mr. Wilmot ran against Hon. A. G. Blair later the same year and Mr. Blair beat him by 624 votes.

Hon. Mr. White entered the local legislature in 1886 and has been a member of it, continuously, since. He became speaker of the Assembly in 1890, Solicitor General in 1892, Attorney General in 1897 and Chief Commissioner of Public Works in 1899. He is, therefore, well-equipped for the position of a representative.

Mr. Tarte's Sentiments.

Holding Mr. Tarte, the Minister of Public Works, down as a disloyal Frenchman, is a matter which largely engages the attention of Mr. Foster and his friends. It is, however, their favorite game of slander and misrepresentation. Those who desire to judge Mr. Tarte honestly and do him justice prefer to have him speak for himself. At a meeting in Montreal the other day Mr. Tarte said:

"They say that I am disloyal, but they do not prove it. I defy them to prove it, for I am not disloyal, never was and never will be. My opponents have published a pamphlet, full of lies, purporting to be reports of various disloyal speeches made by me while in France. They are most unblushing falsehoods. The Canadian public man who would go to a foreign country, who would utter disloyal words, would be a traitor. That man is not myself. The traitors to Her Majesty Queen Victoria and to the British flag which floats over us and grants us all our liberties, are those who try to set the various races in this country against one another. I am addressing a mixed meeting, and the English electors can judge by the way my words are received by the French-Canadians in this meeting how far I express their views. I am a French-Canadian—I would be nothing else. My father was a French-Canadian, my mother a French woman. That was an accident of birth, and I could not help it. And I was born under the Union Jack. Yes, and I live under it, and enjoy and appreciate the liberties it represents. I am a loyal subject of Her Majesty the Queen. I deserve no special credit for that. Why should we not be loyal; are we not happy? I have just returned from Paris, where I had the opportunity of studying at close range some forty-two different nations and their forms of government. And I found that no form of government was so satisfactory as ours; that no people were so free and had so much reason to be happy and contented as have we in this Canada of ours."

Speaking of the misrepresentations of his traducers, Mr. Tarte said that he had long ago arrived at the conclusion that the old Conservative party was gone with its old leader. He continued;

"My traducers say that I tried to sell this country to France, and that if I did not deliver the goods, it was not my fault. Just as if I and the French Canadians are so lost to a sense of honor and all sense of self-interest as to wish to transfer our allegiance from Britain to France! Where is the fool in my race who would for a moment wish to be ruled by France and under the systems which prevail in France? We are French-Canadians, but we are British subjects; yes, and loyal and devoted subjects of Her Beloved Majesty Queen Victoria."

Mr. Tarte went on to say that in view of the appeals to prejudice made by their opponents, the defeat of the Laurier government would be not only a Canadian but an Imperial disaster, as it would confirm the abominable principle that minorities have not equal rights with majorities.

A Political Cleric.

Rev. Joseph McLeod, who is Hon. Geo. E. Foster's cousin, and received from the government of which Mr. Foster was finance minister many thousands of dollars as a member of the famous Prohibition Commission which let Mr. Foster down with the temperance people when he went back on his former principles in the matter, went to the Free Baptist Conference in St. John a week or two ago and engineered a "temperance report" through that body "condemning the Government for disregarding the mandate of the electorate in the prohibition plebiscite and condemning parliament for adopting the Parmelee motion declaring that a prohibitory law should not be enacted." Now, if some other politician, on the other side, would give the Reverend Joseph, who is now nominated for York, an additional few thousands, he might work the next conference for the passage of a resolution condemning ex-Finance Minister Foster for getting into parliament on his promise to work for prohibition, and, when in a ministerial position and asked to effect something for the cause, refused to do anything and declared that he made his anti-liquor promises in "a moment of weakness."

THE WORLD'S CONVENTION is playing havoc with the temper of one of the pairs who are working it, but those who are making use of the World editor's Fides Achates in the matter will miss their object. The little game will not work, although he generously gives his mentor a certificate of character by saying that "Editor Stewart is a manly white man." What a lovely pair they are, and what a noble political team they make!

The Issues of the Campaign.

We have been very much interested in reading some figures illustrating the issues of the election campaign now going on and comparing the statements on which the opposition base their appeals for a return to power.

One of the charges upon which opponents of the Government hope to largely influence public judgment is, that while the Liberals were committed to reduce the annual expenditure account, they have increased it. This allegation they expect to establish by doing three things:—

First—By misrepresenting what was the pledge of the Liberal party in respect of the expenditure.

Second—By unwarrantedly minimizing the figures of 1896 and exaggerating those of 1900.

Third—By concealing the facts in relation to the accounts of 1900, and the circumstances under which increases have taken place.

As this is a matter respecting which there is much need for light and information, touching as it does the important question of capacity to govern, under new and rapidly changing conditions, it is well to study carefully the facts. Let it first be clearly borne in mind that the Liberal party, in adopting a general platform in 1893, did not say a single word about reducing the expenditure. The exact words of the resolution placed on record are as follows:—

"We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion, and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country."

It is of no consequence that individual Liberals may have expressed other views on the subject. This was the pledge of the Liberal party, and the only pledge in that regard.

What were the circumstances which, in 1893, warranted this demand for the strictest economy? They were sufficient to make the situation exceedingly grave. The Conservatives had assumed office in 1878 on a clear and definite pledge to reduce the expenditure. The outlay in Mr. Mackenzie's last year had been $23,503,158. This the new economists ran up year by year until in 1893, when the Liberals met in convention, it stood at $36,814,052. At the same time the public debt grew from $140,362,069 in 1878 to $241,681,039 in 1893. Nor was this all. The outgo was in many years larger than the income. The results for the three years following the Liberal convention amply justified the note of alarm which was sounded at the time. Here are the figures:—

	DEFICIT.
1893—4, ...	$1,210 332 45
1894—5, ...	4,153,875 58
1895—6, ...	330,551 31
Total deficit for 3 years,	$5,694,759 34
Average annual deficit,	1,898,253 11

At the same time the debt was increased very largely, the figures being:—

1894, ...	$4 501 989
1895, ...	6,891,897
1896, ...	5,422,505

Large as were these additions, they were nevertheless below those of preceding years. In fact, for the entire eighteen years of the Conservative regime the increase to the public debt averaged $6 500,000 a year.

Very soon after the accession of the Liberals to power the circumstances of the country underwent a great change. Notwithstanding the reductions made in the tariff, the public income began to go rapidly upward as the result of increased imports. In 1893, when the demand for economy was made the conditions were precisely the reverse. The income was coming down and the outgo going up. Here are the facts:—

	Income.	Expenditure.
1892,	$38 168,608	$36,814,052
1893,	36,374,693	37,585,025

In the three years following, that is between 1893 and 1896, matters grew still worse, as the deficits given above show. Then came the Liberal period, for which the record is as follows:—

	Income.	Expenditure.
1897,	$37,829,778	$38 349,759
1898,	40,555,238	38 832 525
1899,	46,741,249	41,903,5[illegible]
1900,	51,175,000	43,175,000

It will be seen at once that the new Government operated well within their means. They cut their coat according to their cloth. They spent much less than they received; so that as compared with their predecessors the result stood:—

	DEFICIT.	SURPLUS.
1896 7	$519,981 44	.....
1897 8	.....	$1,722,712 33
1898-9	.....	4,837,749 00
1900 (in round figures)		8,000,000 00
		$14,560,461 33
		519 981 44
Net surplus for four years,		$14,040,479 89
Average annual surplus,		3,510,119 97
Deficit three years, 1893 to 1896, ...		$ 5,694,759 34
Surplus four years,....		14,040,479 89
Betterment, ...		$19,735,239 23

The deficit for the first year of Liberal rule it may be explained, was occasioned by the unpaid bills left by the outgoing Government, which really should have been charged to 1896.

Before a comparison can properly be made between the record of the two governments, it is necessary to see just what would have been the expenditure of the Conservatives in 1896. It will be remembered that in that year they were defeated before they could even get all their estimates before Parliament, and in discussing the question they persistently under-state the correct figures. They had brought down their main estimates; but they did not reach the stage of bringing down the supplementaries. Happily however, the figures are in possession of the Government, as drafted by Mr. Foster, and they amount to $4,660,000; so that had the Conservatives been able to go ahead, their bill for 1896 would have been:—

Main estimates, ...	$38,358,548
Supplementaries, ...	4,660,000
Total, ...	$43,018,548

To this should be added the proposed capital expenditure for the year and other items, which would make the total account stand as follows:—

Ordinary expenditure	$43.018.548
Capital "	2,819,000
Fast Atlantic service	750,000
Railway subsidies.....	2 772 000
Government Branch Railways	2 500,000
Crow's Nest Railway.....	1,650,000
Total	$53,459,000

Conservatives now speak of their total expenditure for 1896 as having been $41,000,000. The above figures show how grossly they misstate the facts. If they had been returned to power they were under engagement to spend more in 1896 than the present Government, under vastly altered circumstances, proposes to spend this year, with this exceedingly important difference—that while they would have been obliged to add perhaps $10,000,000 to the public debt in order to carry out their undertakings, the Liberals will not be called upon to borrow one dollar.

One of the most culpable features of the Conservative campaign is the deliberate concealment of two or three important facts bearing on the expenditure. Neither talkers nor journals on the opposition side ever point out that practically the whole of the increased expenditure since 1896 is a mere matter of book-keeping. It involves no increase whatever of popular burdens. For example, it is now costing $1,500,000 a year more to carry on the Intercolonial than in 1896; but every dollar of that increased outlay comes back to the treasury, and more. Last year there was a surplus of (in round figures) $121,000. The same is true of the Yukon expenditure, which relates to an obligation entirely unforseen in 1896. This matter is best explained in the words of the Finance Minister, when speaking in Parliament on this subject in July last. Mr. Fielding said:—

"Then, take the case of the Youkon. There again we have had to spend very large sums of money. Hon. gentlemen opposite will talk about increased expenses; but they will not tell the people of this country that, in the case of the Youkon, for every dollar that has been expended we get a dollar back. I have made that statement before, and I can make it now in the light of later information supplied to me by the Interior Department, which may be taken as substantially correct. It covers the years 1897-8, 1898-9, and the six months of the year 1899-1900, up to December 31 last; and what do we find? That in the various departments we have expended in the Youkon during those two and a half years $3,215,765 Oh, hon. gentlemen say, see how these people are increasing the expenditure—three millions and odd expended in the Youkon! Yet hon. gentlemen forget to say that though that swells the total expenditure of the country, it does not add a cent to the burdens of the people. On the contrary, so far as the people of old Canada are concerned, it is a positive relief, because against that expenditure we have received from the Youkon $3,867,000."

Combining the increased outlay on the Intercolonial and Yukon, $3,000,000 of the increase is accounted for at once, in return for which the Government receives back into the treasury more than $3,000,000. Add to that the loss of revenue in reducing the rate of postage from three to two cents, and very little remains of the increase. Strictly speaking, and having regard to the correct figures for 1896, there has been a substantial reduction.

Assuming, however, that there has been an increase, are there not ample and satisfactory reasons therefor? The annual expenditure in all countries must always bear some relation to population and trade. In Canada there has been a substantial growth in population since 1896 and a very large increase in trade. While the aggregate trade of the Dominion increased $66,000,000 during the eighteen years of Conservative rule, the annual expenditure increased by more than $18,000,000; whereas, for the small nominal increase of expenditure since 1896, the total trade of Canada has increased $142,000,000. Will any reasonable man say that growth like this does not add to the demands upon the public revenue?

That the expenditure of the present Government has been proper and defensible is shown by the fact that the Opposition have not at any time dared to challenge it in Parliament. They have talked loudly about the total; but they have been silent in relation to the items which make up that total. No later than during the last session of Parliament Sir Richard Cartwright said:—

"Now, sir, again and for the last time, I repeat my challenge to those honorable gentlemen. If they dispute our policy I invite them to vote it down on the floor of this house. If they do not like our preference grant to England, I invite them, when the budget is brought down, to bring in a measure to repeal the preference grant to England. If they object to the railway subsidies which, under the circumstances, we have thought fit and proper to grant to certain portions of the country that needed railways, I invite them to do what, if my memory serves, they did not attempt to do, last session or any session before. I invite them to move to strike out those particular subsidies to which they object. I invite them again, if they object to any item of our expenditure, be it for immigration, be it for what you will, I invite them to move to strike them out. I repeat, if they do not choose to give emphasis to the views they hold by their votes, I invite them, at any rate, to be quiet and leave us to govern the country as best we can."

This challenge was not at any time taken up.

In their efforts to make out a case against the Government in respect of expenditure, it must never be forgotten that the Opposition rely very largely upon misrepresentation and concealment. They will not tell the whole story. The Liberals undertook to be economical and they have kept their pledge, since true economy has strict reference to means on one hand and needs on the other. If the present ministers had, in the face of an abounding income, pursued a niggardly and parsimonious policy, disregarding the public needs which sprang up with the new and larger life of Canada, the very men who now complain would have been the first to accuse them of incapacity and unfitness to govern—and rightly so, too.

A misconception exists in the minds of many persons as to the so-called "controllable" expenditure. Frequently the Government is criticized on the assumption that the whole of the outlay is controllable. The fact is that a very large proportion of the expenditure is governed by statute. The following items from the accounts of 1899, chargeable against revenue, do not come within the control of the Government:—

Interest on debt,	$10,855 111
Administration of Justice,	815,454
Penitentiaries,	416,939
Legislation,	892,354
Superannuation,	325,560
Pensions,	96,128
Militia,	2 112,291
Lighthouse service,	330 254
Fisheries,	412 367
Subsidies to Provinces,	4 250,636
Indians,	986,219
Govt. N. W. Territories,	357,025
Total,	$21,850,338

When to this is added the cost of those public services which must go on, such as the Post Offices ($3 603,799), the Intercolonial ($3,696,612), Civil Government, Customs, Mounted Police, Steamship Subsidies and many others, although in a small measure they are subject to control, it will be found that less than $10,000,000 remain respecting which, as a matter of policy, the Government of the day has any voice.

Opening of Chatham Free Public Library.

On Thursday evening last, Chatham Free Public Library was formally opened. It is located in the Town Hall, where a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled to participate in the promenade concert, hear the speeches and enjoy the ice cream and cake, which were the three leading features of the programme.

To these, however, were added the excellent music of the Citizens' Band, which played outside of the building and, as usual, attracted a large crowd.

In the council chamber, where the promenade concert was to take place, was McElschran's Orchestra, but although it discoursed excellent music no promenade was indulged in, as the management appeared to have forgotten to make any arrangement for starting it, and the large council chamber floor was soon filled with chairs and these with people who, in the absence of the promenade, patiently waited to hear the speeches.

CHAIRMAN FERGUSON.

This part of the programme was finally begun by Dan'l Ferguson, Esq., Chairman of the Library Commission, calling the meeting to order. He said the large number present indicated an encouraging public interest in the Library. At the time of Her Majesty's sixtieth anniversary the subject of marking the event in some suitable way had been considered, and it had been decided to establish a library in preference to carrying out any of the other schemes which were proposed. Free libraries in such towns as Chatham were generally the gifts of men belonging to them who, having made money abroad, desired benefit their native places in that way. This library had, however, been founded by a number of citizens combining and subscribing sufficient to guarantee a successful start. Its future success would depend on the generous support of the people whom it was designed to benefit, and he had no doubt that their appreciation of what had been done in the matter would secure its maintenance.

After the undertaking had been organized by the promoters it was handed over to the control of the Town Council who now have the appointment of the Board of Commissioners, to whom the management of the Library is entrusted. The Town Council gave the free use of the room in which the library was placed. The commissioners had spent the money available in the purchase of about five hundred volumes of standard and other works, including some of the English Classics, History, Travel and Fiction. The selection of books, which was an important matter, had been carefully made by the ladies of the commission, and nothing trashy or objectionable was on the shelves. The number of volumes was, perhaps, not as large as was desirable, but it was all the means at the commissioners' disposal would allow, and it was the intention to augment it as they were enabled, by further subscriptions, to do so.

The books could be procured from the Librarian by anybody, on the written recommendation and guarantee of any member of the Town Council or of the Board of Commissioners. The promoters of the undertaking were much indebted to the efforts of Dr. Cox in bringing it to present successful position. Mr. Ferguson concluded by introducing

HIS WORSHIP, MAYOR W. S. LOGGIE.

Mayor Loggie said the occasion was a most auspicious one. It was a pleasant way of observing Thanksgiving Day to have so large and enjoyable a gathering of the people of the town assembled together to celebrate the opening of Chatham's Free Public Library, and it was a pleasure to him to congratulate the promoters of the undertaking in the name of the people of the town on the success they had achieved. It was due to the faithful and continuous work and interest of the commissioners that the library had been brought to the position it now occupied. Its existence in the town would keep before the minds of the people a noted period of our Sovereign's reign. In nearly all towns of 10,000 or more population there were free public libraries which enabled the people generally to acquire information which they could not otherwise get, and furnished the devoted student with opportunity to enrich his mind. Chatham, with only 6,000 inhabitants, now had its free public library and was indebted for it to the labor and devotedness of the ladies and gentlemen who had so successfully promoted it. It would benefit the people who could have free access to it by cultivating a taste for the better and lighter classes of literature, which would enrich and elevate their minds, and he felt it would not be out of place for him to say that the commissioners would like to receive and would appreciate gifts of suitable books and magazines or of the almighty dollar, to enable them to enlarge the library and increase its usefulness.

He complimented the commissioners on the appointment of an efficient librarian and could not take his seat without thanking them for the privilege they afforded him of saying the few words he had spoken, congratulating them on the success they had achieved and saying, in behalf of the town, how much they appreciated their efforts.

After a musical selection had been rendered, chairman Ferguson introduced

REV. CANON FORSYTH,

who, after a decidedly humorous introduction, congratulated the promoters of the library on the success of their important and laudable undertaking. He had entertained some misgivings as to its success, knowing that similar undertakings had sometimes failed in even larger places. The Mayor had said that Chatham had only 6,000 people but it was not going to stand still at that. We were progressing and growing very fast, and he felt justified in saying that after the elections are over Chatham would soon have 10,000 inhabitants. He had always wished this undertaking well and they could heartily congratulate themselves all round on this happy occasion.

They were reminded by the remarks of the chairman that they were indebted to the efforts of the ladies for the success of the library. They were always indebted to the ladies for the promotion of all good work. After telling a humorous story of a Scotch woman-hater, with whose sentiments he entirely differed, he said he knew the difficulties of getting money, but found that where others failed the ladies were sure of success. We should not make much of the difficulties we had to encounter in our undertakings, but rather present only their encouraging aspects and divert attention as much as possible from the obstacles. We must tell everybody that Chatham is soon going to have its 10,000 population and that we are going to make the 500 volumes in our library 1000, and we will thus encourage each other and make a success of our undertaking.

The reverend gentleman told quite a number of amusing anecdotes in the course of his speech, which he said he was making because he had been told that if he spoke someone else would also do so.

After orchestral music the chairman introduced Rev. H. T. Joyner as the next speaker.

REV. H. T. JOYNER.

Father Joyner referred to the inception of the library scheme at a public meeting held a good while ago, and said that although the time of opening seemed to have been quite extended, yet a great deal of work had to be done by those who were in charge. Like every good thing, it had a small beginning, but they were all glad of the progress that had been made, and the fact of the opening now taking place was an important thing. The gathering present showed that the town was interested in the undertaking, and although the opening was small in regard to the number of books in the library, it was encouraging for better things in the future, as all were interested in it.

Referring to the different objects of reading, Father Joyner said some read for mere pastime, others to get information for the development of the mind. The present day's improvements in educational facilities led to more rapid development and expansion of the mind than the methods of the past had done, and as the minds of the young opened there was a longing for more knowledge which is sought and demanded. People now enquire into things which they before passed unnoticed and hence arose a demand for public libraries. It might be said that we have private libraries of our own; but all have not, and libraries are matters of gradual growth; the books are got together by time, outlay and labor, and public libraries are the result of the labors of many, and books of great value are got together which could not well be collected by private means. Due care had been exercised in the selection of the books in this free public library of Chatham, and while the number of books was small their range was quite extensive.

The speaker referred to the difficulties which presented themselves in the choice of light reading matter, for much of such matter gave very vague notions and presented ideals which could not be realised in real life. We require, however, to be amused as well as instructed in our reading, and unfortunately there were not many sources of healthful amusement in towns like Chatham. The range of books in the library was good and solid. They had the English classical authors as well as books which gave amusement and instruction, for both were requisite. The reading of these books would afford a better pastime than that of hanging about the streets. He hoped all citizens would avail themselves of the privileges of the library, as they might do under the rules relating to the issue of books from it. The town is growing fast and the library would grow with it, and he hoped that in good time the volumes in it would be numbered by thousands instead of hundreds.

Music followed Father Joyner's address and then the Chairman introduced

HIS HONOR JUDGE WILKINSON,

who opened his remarks by saying he felt he had not had the sympathy with the library movement which he ought to have had. The benefits derived from many of these public libraries in small towns had appeared to him delusive, and he had lacked faith in the ultimate success of this undertaking; he was here therefore to-night, he supposed, as a repentant sinner. If good books were selected for public libraries the people were benefited by them, and the matter of selection was, therefore, very important; next in importance was the care and management of the library. He did not know much of what was being done in these matters, for he lived three miles away, but he was now glad to learn that the promoters had been so successful in these respects and he congratulated them on the good they had accomplished. The newspapers seemed to fill up the time people had for reading—too much so, perhaps—and light reading could be found in them, as well as that of other character. If this library was to usefully amuse or benefit the people he would be glad to co-operate in helping it. When he was asked to speak to-night he felt unworthy to do so and thought others who had done more than he for the library better deserved the honor.

DR. PHILIP COX.

After music, Dr. Cox was introduced by the chairman. He said it would be unjust to detain them at so late an hour. As a citizen of Chatham he felt that he could congratulate its people on the founding of the free public library and this happy opening. Brilliant prospects were before the undertaking and new encouragements were opening up, giving promise that difficulties in the way would be overcome. It was cheering to hear a gentleman like the last speaker regretting that he had not, in the past, taken that liberal part which his well known generous nature would prompt him to do, and to hear the assurance that he was ready to do so now. Battles are sometimes won by the rear guard, and the commissioners would be glad indeed to have His Honor's assistance and that of others in promoting the objects they all had in view.

Dr. Cox proceeded to make a short and eloquent address on the mission of the public library as an educator of the people: picturing its scope and far-reaching influence and concluded what was the speech of the evening by referring to the orator, the statesman and patriot, each of whose efforts might have the effect of their brilliancy marred by suggestions to the mind regarding their motives. It was, he said, the golden mediocrity which teemed with the most good; so it was that these men and women who had founded this library had labored quietly and done a great work. Like a tree, it would grow and grow, and become a giant in our midst for the accomplishment of good amongst the people.

All the speeches were generously applauded.

President Ferguson asked that all who had taken books to read would return them to the shelves as soon as possible.

Ice cream and cake were passed around and very generally purchased.

The ladies, who seemed to have the direction of this part of the programme—although they were invisible while the young men they sent out as vendors were passing amongst the audience and attending strictly to the business in hand—were Mrs. J. B. Snowball and Mrs. W. C. Winslow. They and other ladies supplied the ice cream and cake, and there was no lack of either. They are to be congratulated on their success.

Amongst the rules relating to the procuring of books from the Library are the following:—

Any citizen recommended by the Mayor or an Alderman of the town, or one of the Library Commissioners, and signing the application, thereby agreeing to conform to the rules and regulations, shall be entitled to the use of the Library.

Any non-resident recommended in a similar manner and paying one dollar and fifty cents per annum in advance shall also be admitted to the free use of the Library.

Before being allowed the use of the Library, everyone must, on payment of 10 cents, receive a card inscribed with his or her name, address, and register number, which card must be presented to the Librarian when application is made for a book or one is being returned. If the card be lost, notice must be given the Librarian, who shall issue another, on payment of 10 cents.

The following is the blank form of recommendation required by 1st section above quoted:—

Chatham, N. B .....19..

To the Librarian Free Public Library, Chatham.

I recommend.....of Chatham, (occupation) as a fit person to enjoy the privileges of the Free Public Library, and I hereby guarantee to make good any loss or injury the Library may sustain in consequence of this certificate.

(Signed) .....

The Librarian is Miss Alice Loggie.

To Our Readers.

The ADVANCE will be obliged to its numerous readers if they will enable us to make reference in our local columns to matters and events in which they are interested, or may think their friends may be. This they can do by giving the information in person at the office, or writing to us about it. Many things proper to be noticed in the ADVANCE'S columns do not appear therein, simply because our attention is not called to them by those who would like to see reference to them in the paper, but have omitted to do their part in making them known. Come, therefore, or write and tell us your local news.

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