General Business.

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

STOP IT QUICK
Why suffer with Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrohea, Cramps and all such
Summer Complaints
When you can stop it quick by using
PENDLETON'S PANACEA ?
Halifax N. S. Aug. 1895.
Proprr. of Pendleton's Panacea.
DEAR SIR:—
I wish to give you a few words in praise of your Panacea. I was a victim of Cholera for some two or three weeks, during which time I consulted different doctors, and tried different patents, but seemed to get no relief, until I commenced using Pendleton's Panacea, which very shortly cured my complaint Trusing this will be a service to you.
Yours sincerely
W. E. ROOD,
Ask for Pendleton's. Take no other.
PRICE 25CTS.

Assessors' Notice
Parish of Chatham

The preliminary lists are now on view at the store of G. Stothart.
Statements in writing will be received up to April 10th.
The Assessors will meet at the office of G. Stothart on Thursday afternoon April 1st, 8th and 15th to hear objections to said valuation.

GEORGE STOTHART,
SAMUEL WADDLETON, } Assessors.
WM. DAMERY.

Chatham, March 30th, '97.

Assessors' Notice.

The Assessors for the Town of Chatham having been duly appointed hereby give notice that any person or body corporate liable to be assessed, or his or their agent may furnish the Assessors within thirty days from date hereof, with a written detailed statement of the real and personal estate and income of such person or body corporate, and every such statement shall be subscribed and sworn to before some Justice of the Peace for the County by the person or agent making the same.
Blank forms of statement may be procured from the Assessors.
Dated at Chatham, 10th March, 1897.

GEORGE STOTHART,
JOHN FOTHERINGHAM, } Assessors.
SAMUEL WADDLETON.

GO TO
PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC.
VIA THE
Canada Eastern Railway
and Fredericton.

Leave	Loggieville	6.00	a.m.
"	Chatham	6.12	a.m.
"	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 Junction to Boston.

HOMAN & PUDDINGTON
SHIP BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Spruce Lumber, Laths and Anthracite Coal,
129 BROAD STREET,
COR. SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.
Correspondence and Consignments Solicited

YOU WANT
SEEDS
THAT GROW
SAVES TIME AND MONEY
The leading Catalogue in Canada
Yours for the asking—write for it.
Tells about Best and Rarest seeds known
Seeds by Mail—safe arrival guaranteed
THE Steele, Briggs Seed Co. LTD
LEADING MERCHANTS SELL THEM Toronto, Ont.
"Canada's Greatest Seed House."

FOR SALE.
An engine lathe 8ft bed and 20 inch swing, elevating rest, screw cutting etc.
Apply to
JAMES NEILSON,
Canada House Chatham N. B

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session by the Temiscouata Railway Company for the passing of an Act to amend the Act 58-59 Victoria, Chapter 65, so as to enlarge the time for commencing the work of extending the Railway of the said Company from Edmundston to a point on the Intercolonial Railway, as provided by said Act, and also for the purpose of authorizing the said Company to build a Railway connecting such proposed extension with the Central Railway at Cabiguan in Queens County, or any extension thereof, and also with power to the said Company to acquire by lease or otherwise other lines of Railway.
Dated the Twentieth day of January, A. D. 1897.
WILLIAM FUGSLEY,
Solicitor for Applicants

BRIGHT STEEL WIRE
WOVEN WIRE FENCING
WIRE ROPE SELVAGE.
Manufactured and Sold by
THE ONTARIO WIRE FENCING CO., LTD.
Hamilton, Ontario.

Miramichi Advance.
CHATHAM, N. B., - - APRIL 8, 1897.

The New Dominion Electoral Law.

The bill introduced in the House of Commons on Monday of last week, repealing the Dominion Franchise Act and nearly the whole of eighteen other acts in amendment thereof or bearing thereon, is practically a consolidation of all that is best in the existing election law, and when passed will give to the country a much better electoral code than that now in force.

The great feature of the bill is that which substitutes the provincial lists of voters for the lists which have, for the last eleven years, been prepared by the officials known as revising officers, and as the provisions in this regard are entirely new we quote them, as follows:

22. Forthwith after the receipt of the writ the returning officer shall obtain from the officers who are the legal custodians thereof the following documents, that is to say: such provincial voters' lists, or such certified copies thereof or extracts therefrom, and such certified copies of by-laws, orders, proclamations or other documents or proceedings defining the several provincial polling divisions situate either wholly or in part within the territory comprised in the electoral district for which the election is to be held, as he deems necessary for the performance of his duties as returning officer; and every such officer who omits or refuses to furnish within a reasonable time any such documents demanded by the returning officer shall incur a penalty not exceeding two thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars.

2. The legal custodian from whom any such document is so obtained shall be paid therefor the same fee (if any) as in the case of such document being obtained by a returning officer for the purposes of a provincial election.

3 The legal custodian of any voters' list shall deliver certified copies thereof, or of any part thereof, as last revised and corrected, to any person applying therefor, on payment therefor of a fee not exceeding the fee (if any) allowed by the provincial law in the like case, and not exceeding in any case ten cents for a printed list or one cent for every two names if the list or part is written.

23. The polling divisions shall be those established or constituted by or under the laws of the Province for the purposes of provincial elections within the territory comprised in the electoral district for which the Dominion election is held.

24. The voters' lists shall be those prepared for the said polling divisions and in force at the time of such Dominion election under the laws of the Province for the purpose of provincial elections: Provided that, where under the laws of the Province no voters' lists are prepared for or used at a provincial election, none shall be prepared for or used at a Dominion election.

25. Where for any part of the Province polling divisions are not established or constituted by or under the laws of the Province, but by or under such laws places are fixed where polls shall be held at provincial elections and lists of the voters entitled to vote at such places at such elections have been prepared and are in force, polls shall be opened and held at such places at Dominion elections in that part of the Province, and the voters' lists so prepared and in force shall be the voters' lists for the purposes of such Dominion elections.

26. Where under the laws of the province there are no polling divisions for the purpose of provincial elections, the returning officer shall forthwith after the receipt of the writ subdivide the electoral district into as many polling divisions as he deems necessary for the convenience of the electors, adopting so far as he deems it expedient the polling divisions, if any there were, at the last Dominion election; and he shall number or otherwise designate such polling divisions, and fix upon a suitable polling station in each.

27. Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the returning officer at a Dominion election shall constitute polling divisions and fix polling places in all cases (if any) where under the laws of the Province it is the duty of a returning officer at a provincial election to do so, and to that end he shall have the same powers as are vested by the said laws in a returning officer at a provincial election.

28. Where a polling division has more than two hundred qualified voters according to the voters' lists, or in the judgment of the returning officer if there are no voters' lists, the returning officer shall provide for the polling of the votes in such polling division, separate polling stations or rooms adjacent or near to one another and designated by letters of the alphabet in their order, thus: A to M for the one station or room, and N to Z for the other, or as the case may be; and where two stations or rooms are so provided and designated, every voter the initial letters of whose surname in some letter from A to M shall vote in the station or room so designated, and every voter the initial letter of whose surname is some letter from N to Z shall vote in the station or room so designated.

2. Where the number of voters exceeds four hundred, there shall be three or more such stations or rooms, designated by letters in like manner, at which respectively the votes shall be received of voters whose surnames begin with one of the letters by which the station or room is designated.

3. In such cases the returning officer shall prepare or cause to be prepared from the voters' lists for the polling division a list for each station or room, with the names therein of the voters for such station or room, and he shall appoint a deputy returning officer for each station or room; and if there are voters' lists for the polling division, the returning officer shall deliver to the deputy returning officer in due time a list of the voters for his station or room, such list being certified by the returning officer to be a correct list of all the voters on the voters' lists, whose surnames commence with any of the letters by which his station or room is designated.

29. Where a provincial polling division lies only partly within the electoral district for which the election is to be held, the part thereof within such electoral district shall, for the purposes of that election, form a separate polling division, or may be attached by the returning officer to an adjoining polling division; and the returning officer, if there is a voters' list for such provincial polling division, shall, as soon as possible after the receipt of the writ, prepare from such list a separate voters' list containing the names of the persons entitled to vote in such part of such polling division.

A new feature is a provision that if a vacancy occurs in the House of Commons and, before the writ is issued for the election of a member to fill it, a second or more vacancies occur, then the nominations for all the vacancies shall take place on the same day, except in Gaspe, Chicoutimi and Saguenay.

The form of ballot and the mode of marking it are similar to those in use at the election of June last, save that the whole surface of the paper, excepting the disc and very narrow slots in which the names of candidates are placed, are black. The candidates' names alone appear in the ballot paper, without what was formerly known as the "additions," such as their business or occupation and residence. An objection to this black ballot is that as the polling is, under the bill,—as it is under the existing act—to take place seven days after nomination, there will be insufficient time between the printing and delivery of the ballots to the returning officer to admit of the ink drying so as to "set" firmly. The result will be, as it has been in many cases with the present ballot, that the ballot papers will have different forms of what is technically known as "offset" upon them, which will cause objections to be made in counting them after polling, on the ground of their having distinguishing marks placed upon them by voters. A ballot printed from a heavily tinted block would serve the purpose for which the black-faced ballot in the bill is proposed, and we believe a good deal of confusion and the rejection of many ballots by the deputy returning officers in counting, will be avoided.

An excellent provision in the bill, and which is not in the present law, is against personation as follows:—

133. If a person is charged at a polling place with having committed the offence of personation, the deputy returning officer at such polling place may, and if requested so to do on behalf of a candidate shall, take the information on oath of the person making the charge; and such information may be in the form BB.

2. If the person against whom it is proposed to lay the information has not left the polling place, the deputy returning officer may, either on his own motion or at the request of any one proposing forthwith to lay an information against such person, detain or direct the detention of such person until an information can be drawn up.

3. Upon receiving the information the deputy returning officer may, on the polling day, but not afterwards, issue his warrant, in the form CC, for the arrest of the person charged, in order that he may be brought before the magistrate or one of the magistrates therein named, to answer to the said information and to be further dealt with according to law.

4. The magistrate or magistrates named in the warrant shall be such as defined by section 782 of *The Criminal Code*, 1892, and the nearest available within the county.

5. The provisions of part LV of the said Code shall apply to all proceedings under this section.

6. Such warrant shall be sufficient authority for any peace officer (as defined by *The Criminal Code*, 1892,) to detain such person until he is brought before the magistrate.

7. If the correct name of the person charged is unknown to the informant, it shall be sufficient in the information and other proceedings to describe the person charged as a person whose name is to the informant unknown, but who is detained under the order of the deputy returning officer; or the person charged may be described in such other manner as will sufficiently identify him; and when the name of the person so charged is ascertained, it shall be stated in any subsequent warrant or proceedings.

8. Every poll clerk shall have the authority of a constable for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section; and every deputy returning officer may appoint such special constables as he deems necessary for the like purpose; and such person shall have full power to act without taking any oath.

Another new provision is that if by reason of riot or other emergency an election, or the voting at a polling place is not commenced on the proper day, or is interrupted after being commenced, the returning officer or deputy, as the case may be, shall hold or resume the election on the following day and continue it from day to day until a fair opportunity for nomination or polling, as the case may be, is had.

Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick, who introduced the bill appears to have prepared it very carefully, and it will probably pass with few amendments. We are quite sure that the people, generally, will approve of it because it repeals the cumberous, expensive and somewhat inoperative franchise act. It, also, consolidates the election law, thus providing one Act in place of the many on the subject now in force and, in that respect, it is a necessary, as well as a comprehensive measure. Those who find fault with it because it contains one hundred and fifty-six sections, do not also state that it will take the place of some nineteen existing acts containing double that number of sections, so their criticism is valueless because of its evident insincerity.

Chatham and the Diamond Jubilee.

The Town Council has directed the Mayor and Town Clerk to call a public meeting of citizens, to be held next Tuesday evening, for the purpose of considering what shall be done in Chatham to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the Queen. The meeting is advertised to take place in Masonic Hall and will, no doubt, be well attended.

The Post Office Cases.

The much talked-of post office cases at Newcastle, which were tried at the recent Circuit Court, have resulted in the disagreement of the jury in the case of the ex-postmaster and an acquittal in that of the ex-clerk. In view of the testimony of the late acting postmaster, Mr. Reid, in reference to the scores of registered letters which he found by examination of the departmental records to have been involved in irregularities and of the money which is known to have disappeared after having been entrusted to that office, it is impossible to escape the conviction that either the wrong officials were tried, or that there has been a failure of justice.

A Distinguished Visitor.

Monseigneur Merry del Val, the distinguished papal ablegate, who has been commissioned by the Pope to come to Canada for the purpose of making enquiries in reference to the differences that exist between certain of the hierarchy and clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, and prominent public men of that faith, over the Manitoba School question, is now at Ottawa. He is a Spaniard by birth and has been educated in England and Rome, is a fine linguist, speaking English, French, Italian, Spanish, German and other languages, of striking personal appearance, courtly and impassive in his bearing, thoroughly modern as a diplomat and not yet forty years old. He has been received everywhere with marked attention and it is believed that his mission will have a good effect amongst those to whom he is sent.

Modern Naval Gunnery.

AT A RANGE OF MORE THAN FOUR MILES SHELLS ARE ACCURATELY THROWN FROM H. M. S. CAMPERDOWN.

London, March 31.—The Canea correspondent of The Standard describes the fighting around the fort at Izzedin. The garrison consisted of 300 Turks, who had twelve Krupp guns and two Nordenfeldt guns. The guns, however, were trained seaward, and were useless to repel an attack from the landside of the fort. The blockhouse above the fort contained three hundred more troops, with two Krupp and two Nordenfeldt guns. Beyond this position there was a strong stone wall, where the insurgents were massed under the Greek side. It was impossible to say which side began the fighting, but the engagement was in full swing at 8 o'clock in the morning. The Turkish guns in the blockhouse took but a small part in the fighting, but a Turkish frigate shelled freely, though with small success. An hour later the foreign warships were ordered to fire. The Prussian warship Grosistophy opened. She was followed by the British warship Ardent and the Austrian warship Tiger. Each fired in turn, aiming chiefly at the Greek flag.

The fire from the Russian warship gradually demolished the whole wall, every shot from her taking effect. Despite the heavy cannonade the insurgents held their ground stoutly, throwing out skirmishers and driving back the Turkish outposts, although they were compelled to abandon their own principal position behind the stone wall. The British battleship Camperdown began firing six-inch shells at the insurgents, who thereupon retired a little distance but continued a heavy fire for a quarter of an hour. When the Camperdown was at the range of 6,400 yards she opened with her thirteen-inch guns. The effect was instantaneous. Three or four percussion shells burst right in the midst of the insurgent camp, causing them to run for shelter in all directions. The gun practice of the Camperdown was perfect, while the noise of the enormous shells hurtling through the still air was enough alone to frighten the enemy. Things were now too hot to last and the flag was speedily lowered and the insurgents hastily retreated, while the Russian and Austrian warships fired with extreme accuracy a succession of shrapnels. The last shell was fired at 10.15 o'clock. The Russian and Austrian warships then steamed away on blockade service and the Ardent round to Suda. The Turks quickly sallied forth and established themselves in the insurgent position, amid demonstrations of delight. They advanced across the open space with great coolness under a continuous fire from the Cretan sharpshooters, who stood their ground until the last moment. They never budged until further resistance was out of question. At 11.30 o'clock the Turks were pouring a roaring rifle fire into the retreating masses of insurgents. The latter replied with great spirit. Their grand defence excited the admiration of all witnesses. It is evident that they were not discouraged by the odds against them, for they sent a letter stating that they intended to attack the fort at Butsunaria. In the evening of that day the fort was occupied by European troops.

Want an Export Duty on Pulp Wood.

The Dominion government was waited upon on Thursday of last week by a deputation of pulp and paper manufacturers, consisting of Messrs. E. B. Eddy, Hull; F. H. Clergue, Sault Ste. Marie; A. E. Jones, Halifax; Joseph Ward, Portneuf; A. Saucier, Maskinonge, and J. Angers, Lachute. They urged an export duty on pulp wood, and presented letters and telegrams from all parts of the Dominion favoring its imposition. Consideration was promised.

Circuit Court.

The trial of John Fish, ex-postmaster of Newcastle, indicted by the grand jury for stealing and secreting certain money letters, was begun on Wednesday of last week. The accused was defended by Messrs. A. A. Davidson and L. A. Currie, and John L. Carleton prosecuted.

The jurors were,—Jas. F. Maher, William Witherall, Stephen Duthie, David Whitney, John Allison, Wm. Troy, John Keys, Patk. Hughes, Charles Lays, Romain Savoy, John Johnston, John M. Sutton.

JOSEPH ALLAIR.

Joe. Allair of St. Louis, Kent Co., testified that he wrote a letter to P. Hennessy Newcastle; put in $42.84, closed the envelope with glue, and put an 8c. stamp on. Mrs. D. J. Johnston is postmistress of St. Louis; handed letter to her, but got no receipt. Four or five weeks after I wrote Hennessy two letters in reference to first, but got no answer and, after that, went to Mr. Johnston and got him to write to Hennessy. When Mr. Johnston wrote I got a reply from Hennessy. When I mailed the registered letter I got no receipt till a week after. Then I got one and mailed it to Hennessy, but got no reply.

To *Mr. Currie*: The two letters mailed afterwards were enquiries in reference to the registered letter and also ordering goods. I did not get the goods for about 5 weeks. I sent the letter in March but do not know the day. I went to St. Louis P. O. and asked Mrs. Johnston for date. She looked at the book and said it was the 9th March. The money was in bills and stamps. Have not seen my letter to Mr. Hennessy since. I next wrote him about 8 or 9 days after, I mailed it in same place. In that letter I told him of the registered letter and asked him to say whether he had received it. Got no answer and goods did not come. About a week after I wrote him again, same as last letter, but got no answer and no goods came. Next, I went to Mr. Johnston and asked him to write about the registered letter. I did not see the letter Mr. Johnston wrote; don't know what was in it. About 10 days after I got a postal card from Mr. Hennessy saying he had shipped goods and that the cause of delay was that the registered letter had been mislaid. Have done business with Mr. H. since and sent money and never had any trouble since.

ASSISTANT P. O. INSPECTOR WHITTAKER

gave testimony principally in reference to the routine of inspection and checks and records kept in connection with the transmission and delivery of registered letters. His testimony showed that there was irregularity in connection with Mr. Fish's entry of the Hennessy letter, but Fish had given what he deemed a satisfactory explanation when questioned and the matter had passed. Hennessy was called on by witness in connection with the missing letter and expressed himself as satisfied. He had complained of delay in getting it before that. There had never, to witness's knowledge, been any complaints before that concerning Mr. Fish's office.

REV. P. W. DIXON.

I reside in Newcastle. I have known John Fish for twenty five years. He does not belong to my church. Have had business transactions with Mr. Fish. In March last he called me into the Post Office and told me that a registered letter addressed to Mr. Hennessy had disappeared and that he was accountable, and that it might mean financial loss and perhaps financial ruin. That the registered letters were all put together, and perhaps some person had taken this one in place of his own, and that this was frequently done. He asked me to go and see Mr. Hennessy and explain to him and ask him not to press matters. Hennessy was not expecting a letter. Father Dixon wished to correct the statement appearing in the papers, that he said at the preliminary examination that Mr. Hennessy, 'as far as he knew' did not know of this letter existing. He knew that he was the first to inform Mr. Hennessy of the letter.

MARIA HENNESSY.

I am corresponding clerk for Mr. Hennessy. No letter came from St. Louis de Kent for him. I signed the receipt, about 1st June 1896. This was after Father Dixon had spoken to us. Mr Fish said that we had received the money, and that I had better sign the receipt. I had written to Joseph Allair on the suggestion of Mr. Fish. He asked me if I was expecting a letter from St. Louis de Kent, and said he thought one had gone astray. He spoke to me before Father Dixon came to the house He came to the house about 10th April. We shipped goods as soon as we heard from Mr. Allair. I wrote to Mr. Allair and got a post card saying that he sent the money and wanted the goods. I went several times to the Post Office for the balance of the money, but Fish said he did not have it. He afterwards paid the balance and I signed the book. He said something about paying me interest.

To Mr. Currey—The first I heard of the letter was from Mr. Fish himself. This was between the 1st and 10th of April. Fish said he was responsible for the money, but I do not recollect him saying that there was an entry in the book. He told me there was a letter from St. Louis, but that it was mislaid, or something to that effect. He said he would have to pay us the money. I have seen this book before, and this entry, and my signature. When I signed, "Error en. on 19th" was already there, and he told me to sign above that. My understanding of my signing, was that it was a receipt for Mr. Fish. Mr. Allair did not say how much was in the letter. He was always in the habit of ordering the same quantity of goods, and we knew the amount that would be enclosed.

PATRICK HENNESSY.

I am in business. I never received any letter from Mr. Allair of St. Louis. I learned from my daughter that there was a letter from St. Louis missing, and she wrote a letter to Allair and he sent a post-card saying that he sent the money and wanted the goods, so I shipped them immediately. If Father Dixon told me of the letter before my daughter, I do not remember. He asked me not to report, for it would be ruin to John Fish and so I did not report.

To Mr. Currie—The first I heard of the letter was from my daughter. I do not remember ever having any conversation with Mr. Fish about the letter. Father Dixon did not want me to report John Fish. My daughter had authority to sign that book for me. I had no conversation with Mr. Fish about the letter, except that I met him on the street and he said he would have the money for me in a few days. He appeared worried about it. I knew I would get it from him.

MEDDIE P. SMITH.

I have no occupation. In 1896 I was clerk in in the post office. John Fish was postmaster. I was employed by him, but had taken an oath before a magistrate. I think I signed it. My duties were to assist Mr. Fish and do what he told me. I attended delivery and assisted in assorting mails. When Fish was out I sometimes gave out registered letters and sometimes took them for registering without giving receipt and laid the letter in the book and told them they could get receipt again. That is entry book for registered letters. In case of letter 523 the signature is Miss Hennessy's and initials are John Fish's. I saw the Hennessy letter when it came to office, some time in March, and it was opened by Mr. Fish. He said he was going to be short $14.50 and he could not get it unless he opened that letter. He opened the letter with a pen handle. He tore the letter badly. There was more than $15 in it and Fish said "There is plenty of money here." He put three fives with some other money he had, and gave it to me to take to the bank, with a deposit-slip. Bank gives him voucher, and also sends one to Ottawa.

Some time after, he came to me and said that Hennessy was raising —— about the letter and I said, "I told you you were tearing it, and making a mess for yourself." He said he would get Father Dixon to go and see Pat. "If anyone can get around old Pat, he can." Father Dixon came to the office door and came in. He had some conversation with Fish and then Father Dixon went out. Then Fish said it was all right, but he would have to hustle and pay Hennessy his money. Some time after he said he had the balance for Hennessy, but he would like to keep it for a day or two. Later, he said he had seen Hennessy, and he could keep the money until tomorrow.

I left the post office on June 9th. I had a mess with Fish, and called him a smutty name and told him to go to ——. He told me to come back, and I said [unfit for publication.]

On June 3rd I made a report to the inspector and we had a private talk. The man who opened the letter is John Fish, then postmaster at Newcastle, and I recognize him as the man sitting there.

I saw John Fish making entries on that day, but I cannot say that he entered that one. Fish said the letter was heavy and probably contained plenty of money. There was no card put in the box for that letter by Mr. Fish's orders.

Cross examined by Mr. Currey,—I am twenty three years old. I have been away in Boston; was there some time ago for two or three years; was living with my people; was born in Campbellton, went to Bathurst, then to Boston, then to Newcastle. I remember being in Boston. First went to school in Newcastle. Started at seven, left at eighteen. Lived in Newcastle all that time. I heard the elegant language I used yesterday in school and out of school. I used it to those for whom I had no respect. I had no respect for John Fish. I never had any for him. I did not carry out all his instructions. I did when I thought it was right. I took an oath. I did not feel bound to do anything wrong because he told me. When I left school I went to the station to learn telegraphy. I was not paid, but was simply a student. I went away from station when John Fish came after me. I consented, to go. I had no respect for him at that time, but I went into the office. I used to help him on Sundays and got an idea of the work. I disguised my contempt for him. Consequently I practised fraud on him. I went in on first of March, 1894. Took my oath before John Nevin about that time. A fixed salary was not mentioned till last of the month. He then gave me $20. I suppose it was for that month's work. I told him I would like a little more. He said I was a good boy and deserved it, and gave me $25. It ran at that for a few months. About three or four months after, he raised it to $30. That continued well on to Christmas. He paid me regularly. I did not pay myself. I had no money but what he gave me, I sold stamps. Never issued a money order. After Christmas, for January and February he gave me $25 saying he was short of money. Next month he gave me $35, and from that on he gave me $35 or $40. I knew things were wrong in the office, but I told nobody but Blair Robertson. I attended to my duties and kept my eyes on John Fish. He opened all the letters he could. I left on 9th June. We had a row in the office, Blair Robertson came in drunk and accused John Fish and myself of stealing a letter. He said "By ——, somebody opened a letter to our office this morning." I said "You need not look at me, it is that ——— ——— —— of a thieving old father-in-law of yours. Robertson said he would have us both up the hill. Fish came over to me, and said Blair is drunk, it will be all right. I made a run at him and chased him around the table, but I slipped on an apple peel and fell. He ran out the back door, but when I picked myself up I went out the front door. When I passed the delivery window, I shook my fist at him. I came back about four o'clock, but did not have any conversation with Fish on the subject of the letter. There was no agreement between Mr. Fish and myself as regards salary. My salary was raised from twenty to forty dollars. I never concealed my disrespect. After the end of the first month I was open with him and saucy. That continued down to the day I left. I never concealed my contempt after the first month. He was always afraid of me. He continued opening letters before me, even though I showed my contempt.

I never counted the money in the Lamecque letter. Fish came over with an open letter in one hand and a five dollar bill in the other, and told me to seal it, which I did. He put registered card in box and it lay there all afternoon and night. I never sent that letter over to the bank. When John Fish went up to breakfast he told me to send over word to the bank that the letter was there. He said "By ——, we must get that letter over before Blair comes down." I sent over and Russell came over and got the letter. I gave it to him some time in the morning. When Robertson came over he spoke to John Fish first. Fish turned pale and said nothing. Blair Robertson then came over to me and said that someone had opened the letter, and it was either John Fish or myself. I denied opening the letter. Blair Robertson was drunk. I sent the boy over to the bank because the postmaster told me to do so. Blair Robertson accused me in direct language of opening that letter. Robertson did not say that Hache wrote and told him that he had put two twos and a one and 64 cents in stamps in the letter, and when it came it had a five dollar bill. I did not admit opening other letters on that occasion. I left that afternoon at about four o'clock. I had made up my mind to leave before. Fish did not discharge me. After standing it two years, I made up my mind to leave.

It is all true about my cursing and swearing at Fish and chasing him out of the Post Office. Mr. Fish seemed to me to have a strong mind, but in spite of all that he allowed me to do all this.

I never admitted to Perley Williston having opened the Hache letter, and I never asked him to let me off.

I never reported the letter of St. Louis to Mr. King till he accused me of some things. I asked him why in —— he did not tackle old John Fish. He is nothing but a —— —— thief. I told him of letters Mr. Fish had opened and taken the contents of in my presence. He said to keep quiet until he would investigate the matter. I said, "By —— old man, you had better hurry up." He said that he did not think Mr. Fish was that kind of a man. That was the respect I showed Mr. King. He appeared to be frightened of my tongue. He was afraid of what I knew. When Mr. King came in I did not say that Mr. Fish was all right, that everything was correct, and these reports were unfounded. Neither those words or words to that effect. I was not under Mr. Fish's influence. I did not obey him by putting myself out to watch for letters from Pat. Hennessey to St. John or Ottawa. There were lots of things he told me to do, that I did not do. From the way I spoke to him, any person standing around would be naturally apt to think that I was boss. I was not scared of John Fish.

I had another interview with the inspector. He said he wanted to see me at the Waverly. I went down and he took me to his room. He said more letters were missing and he thought I ought to know about those in my handwriting. I explained that I never handled the letters but that Mr. Fish would read them out and I would write them down in the book. He said that he was a little afraid of Mr. Fish's underhand dealings. I said he should expose him. He said he did not want to make trouble as Mr. Fish had a nice family. I said that I was going to leave and make trouble. He advised me not to do so. I was going to leave before that, but Blair Robertson had pressed me to stay.

I know Mrs. Watt of Newcastle. She has a daughter. I do not remember her giving me a letter on 4th Dec. 1894. She may have given me a letter and asked me to register it, addressed to her son in Colorado. I don't know whether I told her that I could not give her a receipt or not. Miss Watt told me there was a five dollar bill in the letter. I gave her a five dollar bill afterwards in an envelope. Mr. Fish gave it to me and told me to give it to her. We had some conversation. I told him Miss Watt was after the money. We looked over the book together, but we could find no sign of it. I told him that was the easiest way out of the scrape. He gave me the letter and I gave it to Miss Watt. I left the registered letter in the book for Mr. Fish to register. I may have explained the circumstances and I may not. The circumstances in connection with that letter were, in my opinion, regular. It was right that it should go. It was either a wrong or an irregularity that the letter did not go. I do not know what became of the letter. I gave the envelope to Miss Watt and asked no questions. I did not ask Miss Watt to say nothing about it. I have not talked to her about it since. I was careless and indifferent about any inference she might draw. I have heard Mr. Fish swear. Before the public he was mild. To me he swore. He uttered oaths which I never did. He was generally cursing some person when he swore to me. I did not want to take charge of the postmaster or the Inspector. I had respect for the people of Newcastle, except a few. I thought Mr. King did not do his duty with regard to Mr. Fish. Mr. King spoke to me in such a way that he made me cross, and that is why I spoke as I did. In the Waverly I told Mr. King that if the date stamps were erased I was not the person who did it.

I did not do so much driving as the people say I did. I drove mostly with Charlie Sargent. When we hired a horse I perhaps chipped in a quarter. I had a camp back in the woods. The boys used to bring back their stuff on Sunday and have a good time. I did not spend so much as the people said I did.

John Fish got between ten and twelve hundred a year. He drank all the whiskey he could get. I used to ship in with the boys and buy ale. I never had a drink of whiskey with Fish. I did not like it. He used to treat very often, and occasionally asked me to have a drink, but I refused. He generally had the drinks before breakfast and kept it up through the day. He drank at all hours of the day and night. I only drank at night. Fish was very expert in opening letters but sometimes he tore them.

I first saw the St. Louis letter in the morning, as far as I can remember, but I think I saw it the afternoon before. Fish made no entries of the letters of that morning before breakfast. Fish opened the letter bag at six in the morning. I saw it after breakfast. It had been in the safe meantime. It was then on his desk. I went over after my lead pencil. Fish said, "I see one letter for Hennessy. I am going to be short in my accounts, and in that case will hold this letter till I see." There was no more about it until he called me over to his desk. He got deposit slip, counted money, said he was $14.50 short and so must use Hennessy's letter for a few days. He opened it with a pen handle and tore it badly. He almost had it open. He was afraid and seemed nervous. I saw him open it. I said "Old man, you hung yourself that time." He took out three fives put it with what he had and sent it to the bank by me. I do not know how much it was. It was rolled up and I did not look at deposit slip. I was shocked at first, but when it became such a common occurrence I gave him up, and did not say any more. When he was paying Hennessy he wanted me to open Will Fish's letter but I would not. He was making a poor mouth about the fact that Hennessy was kicking up a fuss, but I said that it cut no ice with me. I called him names. I thought it wrong to open all the letters, but did not consider it from the point that he was acting the hog. I gave evidence before Magistrate Niven before in this matter. I used expression then in this connection. "You have hung yourself now." I used expression "You have made a —— of a mess of it this time." I frequently used those expressions to him.

When I left here I went to Boston. Perley Williston scared me. Blair Robertson wanted me to sign a paper, and if I did not sign, I was to be put in gaol. I left without having time to think of the charges. I got out for a few days to see what would come. I stayed in Boston for a few days, then came to Fredericton, over to Nelson and then to Tracadie. Stayed there seven days; then came to Newcastle to deny the charges of Blair Robertson. My reasons for coming back were that I wanted to get back. I knew there would be charges against me. I just happened to go to Boston. Any place would have done me, so long as I was out of the Sheriff's hands. I did not want to go to jail while my father was away. I could get bail when he was home. After the trial I went down to Tracadie for a few weeks. I then went to the Military School in Quebec. I was there two months and a day and got a dollar a day. I have been in no employ since. I got sick up in Quebec and then came home. I have been living home ever since.

This closed the case for the Crown.

STEPHEN J. KING,

was called for the defence. He deposed: I reside in St. John. I have been P. O. Inspector for 11 years. John Fish was installed by me in April. 1888. He was appointed by the Dominion Government. My duties are supervision of all the post offices in New Brunswick. In case of Newcastle, my duties are to look after the employees—examining the accounts and looking after irregularities. In case of loss of a registered letter, we come to the office to look for the letter, and see who is responsible. Registration has been explained sufficiently by Mr. Whittaker. When a complaint is made we send a form to complainant, who on the form describes the letter and gives any information that may be necessary. Tracer starts at office of mailing and traces letter from office to office till it reaches the office of delivery and then it is sent to my office. I hold the officer under whose care the letter was when lost responsible. I met Smith in June 1896. He was an employee of the Postmaster at Newcastle. We supply the oath on printed form. In all our reports, we have described him as sworn assistant. I heard his evidence, but should be sorry to say that such conversation as he described ever took place. I came up in June to look after two letters for New Mills, and I brought envelopes showing date of Newcastle office erased. Smith said first that he could not explain why they had been detained in the office. His answers were strange so I took him into another room. He then said that a partition in the safe had fallen down and covered them. He had obliterated the stamps because of Mr. Fish's sharpness in a similar case. We had no such conversation as Smith details, and he was very respectful. He did not swear. I never heard any person in the employ attempt to swear at me. I was engaged through the day and made my trip north and came back on Saturday. While here I got report from my clerk that three registered letters from Newcastle had the date stamps obliterated. I asked both Fish and Smith for information. I called for book and found that these letters had been delayed for a number of days. Fish said he knew nothing about it. Smith said he had found the letters in the safe and had effaced stamp as before and sent letters to destination. He gave the same reasons as before for doing this. Smith admitted that Mr. Fish knew nothing about it. I said I would send for envelopes and if it appeared that they had been tampered with, it would be a serious matter for one or both of them. My second interview with Smith was in the Waverley. I had arranged for an interview with Smith and Fish and had asked Mr. Blair Robertson to be present. During the afternoon I met Smith, who asked for an interview. I took him to my room. He said that he wanted to express the wish that I would not believe all I heard. He said that everything was all right in the office, that Mr. Fish had stopped drinking and was a changed man. Parties were anxious to get Fish out, but there was no reason for discharging him. He said he had invested in a barber shop and was making from $2.50 to $3.00 a day out of it and there was no temptation for him towards any wrongdoing. His manner was courteous, and he did not swear. That night I mentioned a shortage and it seemed to be principally in the stamp department. I asked Fish and he said he could not explain matters. Smith also said that he was unable to explain and that he made proper returns every week. This shortage had nothing to do with these letters. When Mr. Fish went out of the office, he had accounted for all money.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carleton,—I came up in March at the request of Mr. Adams. The foundation of his communication was a charge against Mr. Fish. Mr. Adams brought me a man who made a complaint about a letter. My feeling to Mr. Fish was very unfavorable, and I reported him so to the Department for a number of years. I felt that action should be taken, and I asked the Department that I might take legal advice. I got answer that it had been referred to the Department of Justice, and that I should give all the assistance possible, and so I did to Mr. Winslow.

A. W. REID

sworn. I am a first-class clerk in the St. John P. O., 26 years in the service. I have charge in the money order and savings bank department. I was acting postmaster in Newcastle for five months ending 18th Dec. last. Mr. Lawlor was in charge when I came. I was relieved by Mr. Wilson. I made examination of reg. letter book. Acknowledgments of every registered letter mailed were sent to me and I compared them with the entries in various books. I found quite a number of irregularities some letters were not entered and others which were entered were delayed. I found no irregularity in February. The first occurred about the end of March. Prior to that I found nothing irregular. I did this under orders from the Inspector and accompanying his instructions were the acknowledgments, so I started to work. On reference to my notes I find an irregularity in December and one in February. It is not in my experience customary for one person in an office to call off the letters and another to write them down. There are 69 delayed letters in the Passing Through Book in one list and 13 in the other. After the one in February there are no more till March and then they run from that till June 10th. In the case of all these irregularities the acknowledgments are all written by Smith, but some of them are signed by Fish.

BLAIR ROBERTSON,

Agent Bank of N. S. testified that he was in court when Smith gave his evidence; had known Smith for about 2 years, as clerk in the P. O. and had known Fish