

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Proposed Amendments to the Liquor License Act of 1887.

Judges and Registrars of Probates to be Paid by Salary.

Important Amendments by Members of the Opposition Voted Down.

Fredericton, Feb. 26.—In the house today Dr. Alward introduced a bill amending the law in addition to and amendment of the New Brunswick Dental Act of 1890.

Mr. White from the select committee on the bill consolidating and amending the several acts incorporating or relating to the town of Woodstock reported against the bill on the ground that it is not desirable to enact the same, pending the passage of a general act governing the incorporation of towns in the province. The committee recommended (with amendment) the other Woodstock bill amending the several acts incorporating or relating to the town of Woodstock.

Messrs. Perley and Russell presented a petition in favor of woman suffrage. Mr. Blair committed a bill exempting the members of the active militia in certain cases from serving on juries. Mr. Blair in the chair.—Agreed to with amendments and an amended title.

Mr. Shaw committed a bill further amending the law relating to civil government in the city of St. John. Mr. Pitts in the chair.—Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Shaw committed a bill relating to actions against the city of St. John. Mr. Pitts in the chair.

Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. Emmerson (in the absence of Mr. Tweedie) introduced a bill providing for the incorporation of towns.

Mr. Mitchell committed a bill incorporating the Commercial Electric Co., Mr. Dibble in the chair.—Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Mitchell committed a bill amending the New Brunswick Elections Act of 1888. Mr. Dibble in the chair.—Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. Lablanc committed a bill to further amend the Liquor License Act of 1887. Mr. O'Brien (Charlotte) in the chair.

Mr. Lablanc explained that last year the law was amended that whole salers be allowed to sell no smaller quantity than two gallons of liquor. They report bill proposed fixing the smallest quantity at one quart. Under the amended law of last year the people who wanted any quantity smaller than two gallons had to go into a bar-room for it.

Messrs. Phinney, Alward, Killam and Pitts were opposed to interfering with the last year amendment to the liquor law.

Mr. Pitts said the bill had not been before the law committee and was therefore out of order.

Mr. Blair moved that progress be reported.

Mr. Stockton said he had some amendments suggested by petitions he had received from Christian ladies. One of these was in regard to petitions in connection with the granting of licenses. He would take advantage of the present opportunity to move these amendments to the law.

Mr. Mitchell said the amendments would be out of order and that the bill was improperly before the committee of the whole.

A long discussion took place on this point and Mr. Speaker was called in to decide the matter. After explanation by Messrs. Stockton, Phinney and Mitchell, Mr. Speaker decided that the bill should not have gone to the committee of the whole without having been before the law committee, but having been before the committee of the whole that committee could not arrest progress of the bill, because of the one fact, it had not been before the law committee. The bill being now in his hands, however, and his attention being called to the fact that the rule of the house requiring that the bill should have been sent to the law committee had not been complied with, he would now direct the clerk to see that the reference to the committee of the whole be discharged, and the bill sent to the proper committee.

Mr. White committed a bill relating to courts of probate. Mr. Flewelling in the chair.

Mr. White said in many counties there was a feeling that proceedings in the probate courts were unnecessarily prolonged and the costs unnecessarily large. This had been largely owing to the vicious system of paying judges and registrars by fees, whereby litigation was encouraged. The act proposed to remedy that evil and pay the judges and registrars by salary. Probate court fees are made payable by stamps and the proceeds are to go into a fund from which the judges and registrars are paid. The chief commissioner, in view of the strong feeling in his county, had at various times endeavored to secure a remedy. This led to a return of fees being asked for in 1888, and last year further and very ample returns had been asked for and received. This enabled the government to estimate with tolerable accuracy the receipts of the probate court and what the revenue from stamps would probably be. It was upon these returns that the salaries now proposed to be given were based. Another great evil had existed in the frequent proving of wills in solemn form, whereby estates were sometimes completely swallowed up. The bill proposes to remedy that grievance. It provides that the will shall not be proved within 14 days after the testator's decease, affording anyone the opportunity of proving, and that parties unnecessarily attacking wills shall be liable to costs. Another great evil had arisen from the system of passing accounts, owing to the practice of requiring proofs for every item. In some cases of small es-

tates the cost of passing accounts had actually been over \$1,000. This bill provides that accounts shall be filed just as before a referee in equity. The bill also provides for a more expeditious and convenient system of serving citations. The bill also provides that the registrar shall not act as proctor, or, if he does, shall not receive fees for acting, but there were a few small counties where a compromise might have to be made, allowing the registrars to draw up the proctor's papers, but providing that he shall not receive any fees upon any hearing where he acts as proctor. The general principle of the bill was to allow the registrars a salary of four-fifths of that of the judge, but it might be necessary to deviate from this principle in view of the compromise referred to. A good deal of difference prevailed in different counties as to the manner in which costs were taxed, therefore it had been necessary to fix salaries according to the amount that would be realized upon a uniform scale of fees. He would like to acknowledge the intelligent assistance he had received in the preparation of the bill from Registrar C. E. Knapp of Westmorland, and also the registrar of Kings county, G. O. D. Oddy.

After supper Dr. Stockton said section 8 of the bill embodied a provision that he thought should not prevail. The fees are appropriated by the government and applied, not to the payment of officials in the particular municipality, but used by the government for the purposes of the province. He took the view that any excess in the fees, which came out of the property of the county, if there was such, should go to the county and not to the province. He pointed out that while Westmorland county had within 8,000 of the population of St. John county, the judge in St. John county to receive under the bill \$2,400 and the registrar \$1,500, while the judge in Westmorland was to receive only \$940 and the registrar \$750. This was a sample of the inequalities of the bill. He thought the salaries provided for the St. John county officials were entirely too large in consideration of the light duties they had to discharge. The judge in Kings county was to receive only \$750, not one third of what was to be paid the judge in St. John, and only \$600 was provided for the registrar.

Mr. Killam said the question of the probate court administration had been a live one in Westmorland and Albert. The people felt there were grievances to be remedied. He somewhat agreed with the leader of the opposition that the salaries provided for Westmorland were too small as compared with St. John. In the other counties the salaries are probably fairly as large as they should be, and did not believe they would be any more than met by the fees.

Mr. Phinney wished to know if there would be any surplus in any of the counties.

Hon. Mr. White said he did not know that there would be any surplus in any of the counties. The object was to make the salaries as nearly as possible equivalent to the estimated receipts under the uniform scale. Salaries could not be fixed with justice upon the basis of population. For instance, in the county of Madawaska in one year there were no receipts at all, and in another year only \$7. St. John could not be treated the same as Westmorland, the business done there being three times what it was in Westmorland, the average receipts of the judge in St. John for the last two years being \$3,457.41.

Mr. Powell said the bill was a considerable improvement over that of last year. Generally throughout the province the probate courts were not what they should be. He thought the duties of probate courts, which involved dealing with very complicated and important questions, should be amalgamated with the county court, as far as contentious business was concerned. Non-contentious business could be discharged by the registrar, who should also perform the work of the county clerk. It was impossible to get competent men for probate court judges for the salaries provided. He would move in amendment to the first section:

"That in each and every county in the province the offices of judge of probate and registrar of probate are hereby abolished, and hereafter the duties now performed by the judge of probate, in respect of contentious business, shall be performed by the judge of the county court, without any fees other than necessary traveling expenses; and all duties now performed by the judge of probate and the duties performed by the registrar of probate, in respect of non-contentious business, shall be performed by the clerk of county court, who shall be allowed fees therefor in accordance with the table of fees now allowed him in that court."

Hon. Mr. Blair said the proposal was quite far-reaching and he thought the hon. member had not fully considered the subject. Years ago he (Mr. Blair) thought such a scheme as the hon. member now proposed could be adopted; but on further examination he was unable to take the responsibility of advising that course. There are not county court judges in every county; in some sections there is only one judge for four counties.

Mr. Powell.—The number of contentious cases would be small.

Mr. Blair.—We could not judge of the amount of contentious business that would arise in the future in any of these counties. The only method to work that scheme out would be to bring the judge to the respective counties when contentious business arose, but who was to pay his traveling and other expenses?

Mr. Powell.—He could try those cases at the regular sittings of the court.

Hon. Mr. Blair.—It would be a great denial of justice if these cases could only be dealt with on two days in a year. He (Mr. Blair) would have been very glad to embody this idea in the bill if it had been possible. The hon. member's proposal to sweep away the stroke of a pen the livelihood of all these officers was a most unjust one, and should, if it could be entertained at all, have been accompanied by some provision for compensation. In case the proposed change was made, it could only be made by granting an annuity or else amalgamating

the probate court with the county only so fast as vacancies in the former court occurred.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Phinney, Alward, White, Emmerson and Pitts.

The amendment was lost, the vote being:

Yeas—Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Smith (St. John), Alward, Perley, Pinder—7.

Nays—Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, Lablanc, Dunn, Pitts, Allen, Goggin, Lewis, Harrison, Martin, Russell, Stewart, Mott, Killam, Baird, O'Brien (Northumberland), Robinson, Venot, Dibble, McLeod, Wells, Faris, O'Brien (Charlotte), White—25.

Mr. Phinney moved the following amendment to section 8:

"The fees under this act required to be paid in stamps, shall, when paid, belong to and form part of a fund to be called 'the probate fee fund,' surplus of such fund from each county, after paying the salaries of the judge of probate and registrar, shall be paid by the provincial secretary to the county treasurer of the county, for the use of the municipalities."

After speeches by Messrs. Blair and Stockton the amendment was lost. The names were not called for.

Mr. Powell moved the following amendment:

"The fees under this act required to be paid in stamps collected in each county shall, when paid, belong to and form part of a fund to be called 'the probate fee fund,' for the county (naming the county), and the same shall be held and applied by the provincial secretary for the purposes herein provided in connection with such county."

Messrs. Pitts, Stockton and Phinney supported and Emmerson opposed the amendment, which was lost. The names were not called for.

Sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen were allowed to stand over.

After the whole bill had been considered, and most of the sections excepted, and those stood over adopted without amendment, progress was reported, with leave to sit again.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill amending chapter 64 of the Consolidated Statutes.

Mr. Harrison committed a bill amending the laws relating to the incorporation of towns. Mr. Venot in the chair.—Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Pinder committed a bill authorizing the erection of a lock-up house at McAdam Junction. Mr. Dibble in the chair.—Agreed to with amendments.

Adjourned at one o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

Feb. 27.—In the house today, Mr. Pitts moved, seconded by Dr. Atkinson, for all correspondence between the government and the Temperance Alliance, W. C. T. U. and Good Templars of Northumberland regarding the dismissal of certain liquor vendors from the business of the province, who have been repeatedly convicted for violating the law.

Mr. Mitchell said he would have preferred had the honorable member withheld his motion for a day or two, pending the arrival of Surveyor General Tweedie, who was familiar with the liquor business. He (Mr. Mitchell) would say that he had been spoken to on this matter by several persons and his answer had always been that if information were made in the proper way, and such charges could be sustained, he would not hesitate to favor the dismissal of such offenders. He did not, however, believe in hanging any person first and trying him afterwards. Any correspondence on the subject would be brought down without an address.

Mr. Pitts said that would be satisfactory and that he was glad to hear the provincial secretary make the promise he had made. He would withhold his motion.

Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill further amending the law relating to proceedings and practice in the supreme court.

The bill relating to peddlars was referred to a special committee composed of O'Brien (Northumberland), Phinney and Mott.

Mr. Powell committed a bill consolidating and amending the acts incorporating and relating to the town of Moncton. Mr. Howe in the chair. Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Dibble committed a bill relating to the town of Woodstock. Mr. Wells in the chair.

Mr. Emmerson opposed the reduction of the number of councillors from ten to six as provided in section seven.

Mr. Dibble said the question whether the change would be made would be left to the vote of the people. It had been found that the business of the town could be carried on much more efficiently and conveniently by six councillors than by ten.

Section seven was carried on division.

The bill was agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill to incorporate the Central Coal Co. (limited).

Mr. White committed a bill in amendment of chapter 100, Consolidated Statutes, relating to rates and taxes. Mr. Stewart in the chair. Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. White committed a bill reviving and continuing the act incorporating the Sussex, Studholm and Havelock Railway Co., Mr. Stewart in the chair. Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. White committed a bill amending the law providing for the assessment of the property of the province. Mr. Stewart in the chair. Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Blair introduced a bill relating to sheriffs' fees. In doing so he said he did not wish this bill to be regarded as a government measure, nor to have it understood that he approved of its provisions.

Mr. Mitchell committed a bill amending the law in aid of the construction of railways. Mr. Killam in the chair.

Mr. Mitchell said that the bill provided that, notwithstanding the fact that all these officers were a most unjust one, and should, if it could be entertained at all, have been accompanied by some provision for compensation. In case the proposed change was made, it could only be made by granting an annuity or else amalgamating

corporate may under the said act offer to construct shall be commenced, and the contract with her majesty the Queen for its completion entered into, within three years, and the work on such line be bona fide commenced within five years from and after the passing of this act. It was proposed, he said, to amend the bill by adding the following sections:

2. The lieutenant governor, in council may transfer the subsidy authorized to be granted to the line of railway from the city of Fredericton, or the parish of St. Marys, to Grand Lake, in the parish of Newcastle, in the county of Queens, by act of assembly, 45th Victoria, chapter 34, from any company to which it may have been heretofore contracted to be paid, to any other company which is empowered to build the said line, and may so contract with her majesty, and a new contract with such company may be entered into by her majesty for the building of said railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the said chapter 34, between the points aforesaid, for a distance not exceeding thirty miles, and upon such additional conditions as to the time for commencing and completing such railway, and for the payment of the subsidy aforesaid, and such other terms and conditions as the lieutenant governor in council may prescribe; and the lieutenant governor in council may also receive and continue any contract heretofore entered into with any company as to the portion of said line which extends from the present terminus of the Central railway to the Newcastle coal fields, a distance of fifteen miles.

3. The following clause of section one of the said act 54 Victoria, chap. 11: "A line of railway from a point on the New Brunswick railway, Upper Woodstock, in the county of Carleton, and extending along the proposed route of the Woodstock and Centreville railway, not exceeding twenty miles," is hereby repealed and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "A line of railway from Woodstock, in the county of Carleton, and extending along the proposed route of the Woodstock and Centreville railway, not exceeding twenty miles."

The granting of such subsidies and the entering into any contracts by her majesty under the act 45th Victoria, chapter 34, or the act 54 Victoria, chapter 11, or this act, shall be subject to such conditions for securing to other railway companies such running powers or traffic arrangements and other rights as the lieutenant governor in council determines.

Mr. Powell wished to be understood as being opposed to this kind of legislation. He thought it was not upon their work as required by their charters the charters should not be renewed. This will involve a cost on the country of some seven or eight hundred thousand dollars. He protested against it.

Answering Dr. Stockton regarding section two, Mr. Blair said Dr. De Bertram's company had come to an agreement with Mr. Leckie's company which was satisfactory to both. Under this arrangement the coal and iron company could complete the road from Newcastle to Fredericton, and the Central railway company would extend their road from Chipman to the coal fields of Newcastle. Mr. Leckie's company had asked for a cent of the subsidy until the road from the Newcastle coal fields is completed to Fredericton. That gentleman had made a great success of the Springhill and Joggins mines, and it was a matter of congratulation that he had every confidence in making a success of the Queens county mines. The first year after the road was completed Mr. Leckie expected to get 125,000 tons of coal, on which the government would receive a royalty of 10 cents a ton.

Dr. Stockton said he was glad to know that Mr. Leckie's enterprise included smelting works for St. John. Mr. Leckie would pay the government money enough in royalty on the coal taken to recoup the province for the subsidy.

After supper the bill was further considered.

Mr. Phinney said he was inclined to believe that the revival of this subsidy act had some connection with the Leckie scheme.

Mitchell.—You are entirely mistaken.

Mr. Phinney said he had no wish to retard the development of the country, as proposed by Mr. Leckie's scheme, and he was prepared to go a very great way in support of it, though the benefit expected might not be realized. At the same time he felt that the right of existing companies should not be unjustly interfered with. If the government chose to revive the subsidy act, upon them must rest the sole responsibility. It was regrettable that they had found it necessary to revive the act in view of the financial condition of the province. It would have been much better and in the general interests of the province had the government allowed the subsidy act to run out instead of renewing it. It was now recognized that many of the roads constructed in the past had not been of advantage to the province, and the money might better have been expended upon roads and bridges.

Mr. Mott was surprised to hear the hon. gentleman say that this bill had any connection with the enterprise promoted by Mr. Leckie. He was satisfied that the action of those interested in the Restigouche and Victoria Colonization Railway company had much more to do with the present legislation than had Mr. Leckie's scheme. That company had been very active in promoting their road, and it was important that no technical obstacles should be placed in their way. Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Mitchell committed a bill amending chapter 64, Consolidated Statutes. Mr. Killam in the chair. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. White recommitted the bill amending the act relating to probate courts. Mr. Flewelling in the chair. Agreed to with amendments.

While the above bill was under discussion, Hon. Mr. Tweedie, who had been unable to attend the session by reason of an accident sustained before the opening of the house, made his appearance and was greeted with applause by both sides of the house.

Mr. Emmerson committed a bill incorporating the Baker Mill and Boom company. Mr. Allen in the chair.—Agreed to with amendments.

The salaries under the probate bill, as agreed to with amendments, are as follows:

	Judge.	Registrar.
St. John city and county	\$2,400	\$1,500
Kings	750	600
Queens	275	175
Sunbury	75	60
York	650	520
Carleton	350	250
Gloucester	100	80
Madawaska	40	32
Restigouche	125	65
Northumberland	300	265
Kent	250	150
Westmorland	1,950	850
Albert	150	120
Charlotte	675	415

Mr. Dibble committed a bill amending the several acts relating to the St. John Valley and River du Loup Railway company, and incorporating the Connell Union church. Mr. Pinder in the chair.—Both agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill amending the law to impose certain taxes on certain incorporated companies and associations.

Mr. Blair introduced a bill amending the Elections Act of 1889 respecting the representation of certain communities in the province in the legislative assembly. He said the bill proposed to add one member to the representation of Madawaska, one additional to Victoria, one additional to Carleton, one additional to Kent, and one additional to Gloucester.

It is also proposed to give one member to the city of Moncton, and three to the part of Westmorland outside of Moncton. It further proposes to give one member to the city of Fredericton, and three members to that part of York outside of Fredericton. The total proposed increase in the representation of the province was therefore five members. The government did not propose to have the bill considered before Friday, and he would move that it be now read a second time.

Mr. Pinder opposed the second reading of the bill now as it had not been distributed.

THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

A Number of Changes Made in the Constitution of the National Council.

An Upper and Lower Council Created—The Officers Elected.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 26.—The annual business session of the National Council of Women was held today. The election of officers for the ensuing year took place and a number of changes in the constitution of the council were adopted. The principal change being the creation of an upper and a lower council. The upper branch will be composed of the delegate and president of each national association, the president of councils and the chairman of standing committees.

Patrons of the council will be allowed to choose to serve on either branch, having no branch however. The lower council will consist of local councils.

All national matters will be passed upon by the upper council and the lower branch will transact local business.

The officers are: President, Mary Lowe Dickinson of New York city, who is also president of the National Organization of King's Daughters; vice-president at large, Rev. Anna Shaw, Philadelphia; corresponding secretary, Louise Barzun Robbins, Michigan; first recording secretary, Emeline Burlington Gage, Maine; second recording secretary, Mrs. Helen Finlay Bristol, Quincy, Ills.; treasurer, Hannah J. Bailey, Minn.

YOUNG ENGLISH IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. Gardner, immigration agent, has found places for a number of boys and girls who came out on the Vancouver and arrived in this city this week, but there is one, a little girl of five years, who accompanied her two young sisters to Canada, that is yet unprovided for. Mr. G. is anxious to secure a good home for this child, who is, he says, one of the brightest children he has ever seen.

Among the correspondence received at the emigration office recently from England was a letter asking what chance there would be in New Brunswick for a young man of 19 or 20, anxious to secure a good home, strong and somewhat acquainted with farming, to secure work on a farm for a couple of years, with the intention of permanently settling in this country. The young man in question has money enough to buy a good farm, but he wants to get a practical knowledge of the local way of doing things before he invests his capital in land.

REVIVAL AT EASTPORT.

The revival at Eastport culminated on Sunday night with a grand rally meeting in the Baptist church and an overflow meeting in the vestry. Over 1,000 people listened to the gospel in these two gatherings. Twenty-seven new converts came forward at the close, making 265 in all. About 120 of these will unite with the Baptist church, 70 with the Methodist church and the others will be variously distributed.

Mr. Ford's Bible class, consisting of 20 young men, are now all converted. Also Mr. Ford's class of young ladies. A great many heads of families have been gathered in. It has been a remarkable work. There was no excitement, only an intense desire to hear the Word. Evangelists Jones and Allen are earnest men and have been very successful in their labors.

LARGEST DIAMOND KNOWN.

London, Feb. 23.—The Pall Mall Gazette says the Pope has received from the president of the Transvaal Republic a diamond weighing 971 carats. The stone was found by an African chief in the mines of Jaber Zfonten, and is the largest known. It is of a bluish-white cast and practically perfect. Its only blemish being a tiny spot which is invisible to the naked eye.

MANCHESTER'S Condition Powder AND LINIMENT.

Put up by qualified Veterinarian Surgeons.

Awarded Diploma of Merit at Exhibition, Fredericton, 1893.

Used and endorsed by all leading horsemen, as A. L. Slipp, D. Atherton, A. S. Lodge, etc.

For sale by all Druggists and Country Merchants. Price 25c. Wholesale by T. B. Barker & Sons and S. McDiarmid, St. John, N. B.

Sent post paid to any part of Maritime Provinces. Single packages, 35 cents, four packages \$1.00.

Mention Paper.

PUSHING BUSINESS.

The Letteney Manufacturing company are preparing for a good season's work in the coming spring. The factory at Brighton will reopen April 1st. Their agents are pushing the business actively on the road, there being two travellers now in Ontario, one in New Brunswick and another in our own province. New machinery is being secured for the manufacture of a specialty, a new and very convenient form of the Comet stove polish, being a small round mould instead of the square cake now in vogue. This firm is the only one in Canada that manufactures lumbermen's pencils and finds them in ready demand. The wares put out by the firm are good, and the coming season will doubtless see even a better patronage than before; such are present prospects.—Digby paper.

PROFITABLE PUBLICITY.

THE ONE IDEA METHOD ILLUSTRATED. BY NATHAN J. FOWLER, JR., DOCTOR OF PUBLICITY. (Copyright, 1895, by The Trade Co., Boston.)

CROCKERY!

If you want to buy China, Crockery or Glass Ware, go to the store of JOHN SMITH.

Lamps and all kinds of Lamp Goods.

JOHN SMITH, 656 Blank Street.

The above advertisement is above the average. It has the effectiveness of brevity, and the brevity of brevity is the key to success in advertising. I criticize it because it advertises four classes of goods, and does not advertise the quality of any one article in particular. Half the possible crockery buyers don't realize they need crockery until their attention is called to some particular crockery article they are short of. If the advertiser is out of tumblers, will do no business with an advertiser who speaks of crockery, china, glassware, and lamps. To sell her tumblers, it is necessary for her to bring tumblers vividly before her. The advertisement of tumblers, and nothing else, will make her look at the tumblers to see if she is short, and if she is, she is liable to buy some of the man who was kind enough to call her attention to the deficiency. The advertiser need have no fear that if he advertises one particular article folks dealing other articles will ignore his store. The principal object of advertising is to get people into the store. The goods and salesmen must make the sale. Advertising of one thing at a time will bring people into the store, as well as to sell the article advertised, and other articles. Advertise lamps one day, some particular class of crockery the next, china tea-sets the next, the next day speak of tumblers, and so on, one thing at a time, and a new advertisement every time. I rewrite the advertisement illustrating the one idea method of successful publicity.

Tea Cups

You had two kinds on the table yesterday—too bad when we have cups and saucers at 10 cents that look well with any set.

JOHN SMITH, 656 Blank Street.

ON THE PACIFIC

Where Many of All and Day

Are Now Located, and For a

Hopewell Hill, Fredericton recently respondent of the following which may be of interest regarding the whereabouts of many Albert county natives of Fredericton, who are now in the great Pacific province of the adjacent town of Washington.

Capt. J. Percy Hamilton, T. R. Hamilton, went to British Columbia years ago, has chartered Pacific waters, and Mount Pleasant, a brother, John E. Hamilton, a steamer in the service of the Washington state of Washington.

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