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NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 24 JULY, 1896.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations which reads as follows:—

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be forfeited"

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - JUNE 6, 1901.

That Crown Land Sale.

The Moncton Transcript gives a topsy-turvy rendition of what the ADVANCE stated last week in reference to the Crown Land sale, in which "the combine" failed in its object, and adds:

"If the timely criticism by the press has induced the administration to withhold the official closing of the sale of the lumber licenses, and to virtually annul it, then the incident has been beneficial. The above intimation which may be accepted as inspired, is most gratifying, and will if warranted by subsequent intimations, win for the administration praise instead of censure."

It may be observed that the Transcript, which, like the St. John Globe, is over-anxious at times to censure the local government, published an article on the subject of the sale which it ought to be ashamed of, in view of the facts. Its reference to the ADVANCE'S article being "inspired" is consistent with its characteristic methods of letting itself down and suggestive of its realisation of the fact that it might, itself, had it been fair-minded, become "inspired" also, and avoided the blunder it made over the matter. The "inspiration" of the ADVANCE was that it made enquiry as to whether the alleged facts, as given by the Transcript and other papers, which are either partially or wholly opposed to the government, and are particularly after Premier Tweedie's scalp, had any proper foundation. It is a habit we have—and which is, we think acquired by all clean newspapers—to make enquiry in the most reliable quarters before making statements calculated to damage any individual or reputable institution. The ADVANCE does not think it is right to give currency to every rumor or supposition which may be set afloat by designing people. It is not good journalism to condemn public men for the mere purpose—to put it in the most charitable form—of having something to say. Do-as-you-would-be-done-by is a policy which editors as well as others should follow. Following this only rightful policy, the ADVANCE simply asked a few plain questions of those who knew all about the Crown Land sale referred to, and it found that the Transcript and World were quite wrong and had not made the least effort to be right. Our enquiry elicited the facts. There was no "inspiration" about it. It was only the result of the exercise of common sense applied to journalistic duty. It is time the Transcript adopted the same method in its treatment of such subjects. If it don't it will continue to be unreliable.

In this day of telephonic service, when newspaper offices are in communication with many sources of information; and, in such cases as this, when there would be no difficulty in learning the truth, there is no good excuse for such misrepresentations as that in which the Transcript and World indulged over the alleged Crown Land sale in the interest of a combine. It is a case in which "the wish was", no doubt, "father to the thought."

"The timely criticism of the press," which is the Transcript's designation of its unimformed vaporings and the World's slanderous comments, could have had no influence on non-existing conditions. Only silly vanity could suggest the idea that what either of them might say could have had any influence whatever in the premises.

It is still fresh in the public recollection that a similar course to that of the Transcript and World in this Crown Land matter, was taken by the opposition papers after an application was made about a year ago by the Restigouche and Western Railway for a local government loan. Those papers intimated that it was a scheme in which certain members of the government were interested for exploiting the public treasury, and they made a blatant outcry over it, on those lines. It transpired, however, that a week or so before a word on the subject had appeared in the papers, the proposition had been laid before the government and very promptly rejected. If the Transcript had been one of these post-mortem critics on that occasion, we have no doubt it would have "bobbed up serenely" and claimed that the government's course was shaped by its "timely criticism."

IT WOULD HAVE FITTED:—Monday's Moncton Transcript had an editorial headed, "A weak effort to create a grievance." What an admirably appropriate one it would have been for its recent article on that Crown Land sale.

"This, That and the Other."

The St. John Freeman's chronic trouble over Northumberland politics returned to it last Saturday. It appears to think that Mr. Tweedie and some others hereabouts are to blame for the ill success of Mr. Morrissy and his entourage in not being now in the enjoyment of their highest political joy—the county Dominion patronage.

Between the Chatham World and the Freeman there appears to be a common purpose of giving Premier Tweedie a pretty hard time of it—that is, so far as they are able to do so, each in its own way. But the spectacle of the Freeman lashing itself into a phrensy because Mr. Tweedie does not do something for Mr. Morrissy in relation to Dominion politics is quite grotesque. Mr. Morrissy, with the assistance of some hangers-on upon the fringes of the so-called liberal party of the county, and against the protests of the leaders of the Northumberland Liberal Association, was put forward at last year's Dominion election as a candidate in the name of that party. Everybody knew that the intrusion of Mr. Morrissy's candidature upon the party was for the purpose of getting the Dominion patronage of the county out of the hands it was then in, and into those of some gentlemen who had theretofore been unsuccessful in securing it. It was, of course, a new departure for Mr. Morrissy and a matter of pure political speculation on his part, for he had been a malcontent candidate in half a dozen elections, both Federal and Local, and it was always enough for him that he was a candidate, for he worked or ran with equal cheerfulness and self-assurance, whether it was his game, for the time-being, to shout Liberal or Tory. It was a new thing for him to appear as a Liberal candidate, but because he took that fresh departure in politics it did not follow that Mr. Tweedie should do anything to help him. He had always done his best—unsuccessfully of course—to oppose and defeat Mr. Tweedie. Why, then, should he expect to be assisted by that gentleman? Why should Mr. Tweedie trouble himself at all about Mr. Morrissy? Mr. Tweedie appears to think he has enough to do in looking after provincial affairs, for which he is responsible. We have not heard of his meddling in the domain of Ottawa politics or Ottawa patronage. Even if he did so it would be strange indeed if he were to waste any effort in the direction of promoting the schemes of Mr. Morrissy, who has deserved no favors at his hands and whose record is that of a political truce-breaker, an unreliable ally and an ineffective opponent.

The Freeman also publishes, with its usually bold side-headings, some impertinences in reference to the editor of the ADVANCE, Hon. Messrs. Blair, Pugsley and Allan Ritchie, Messrs. Robert Murray, John O'Brien and others, and lets the cat out of the bag by saying that "For the sake "of peace and harmony, the silvery-"tongued and peace-loving Mr. Warren "Winslow might be expected to smooth "matters over with the Liberals and "take Mr. O'Brien's place on the govern-"ment ticket." It is in the nature of a gleam of sunshine to learn that the Freeman writer can find it in his heart to say a good word for anybody in Chatham in these articles written, ostensibly, in Mr. Morrissy's interest, and Mr. Winslow ought to be thankful, although he would, no doubt, not form a very high opinion of his champion's intellectual calibre after reading the following:—

"The sooner Mr. Tweedie changes "his hand the better for Mr. Tweedie "I do not say this as a threat, I might "go further and say that if he hopes to "capture Mr. Winslow, or his support, "he cannot do so by dangling this, that "and the other before him."

We hope that the stockholders of our St. John contemporary will understand that their paper is being imposed upon. In the town of Chatham, where the proposed silvery-tongued supplanter of Mr. O'Brien, and the threatened Premier live, their fellow-citizens see them meeting daily, and there has not been any occasion on which the silvery one has been observed fixing his eagle eye on any dangling "this, that or the other" in the hypnotising Premier's hand. At the same time, there may be some sort of suspensory, or pendulous assortment of temptations in the process of manipulation before the eyes of the intended silvery-tongued victim of "this, that and the other," but we think Mr. Winslow may be relied upon to come harmless through it all, and to look out for number one.

Meantime, we hope the Freeman will pardon us for suggesting that some of its sympathising friends hereabouts are consoled over the fact that accommodation for such mild types of subjects as are troubled with "this, that and the other," is provided in the direction of Fairville, and that even newspapers are edited and printed in at least one of such institutions in America.

A Remarkable Confession

It has been stated, at times, in a local paper that the School Trustees of Chatham are a kind of close corporation, and that the doings of their formal sessions are of the star chamber variety. We have always heretofore believed that the Trustees might be safely trusted, notwithstanding the privacy of their meetings, but an article in the World, written by its editor, who is, himself, one of these Trustees, suggests grounds for reasonable doubt as to whether the Board is fit to deal with the important interests in its hands.

According to the statement of Trustee Stewart, he and his associate trustees joined hands with the Royal Bank of Canada to improperly drag Mr. Wm. Kelly into an equity suit. Trustee Stewart says, of the course taken by the Bank, the School Trustees et al:—"This is a mighty mean business."

It is alleged that one of the Trustees appointed by the Government was told by Hon. Mr. Tweedie that he was not so appointed for the purpose of having the Board interfere in such matters as this, and that he reported at a board meeting what Mr. Tweedie had said. The effect is thus stated by Trustee Stewart:—

"The Bank would not have obtained "the privilege of using the name of the "School Board if Mr. Tweedie had not, "in his offensively domineering way, for-"bidden his appointees on that body to "grant it. His bullying had the effect of "causing Chairman Snowball and other "members to yield to the request of the "Bank."

Trustee Stewart, in his paper, apparently realised, when too late, that the Board had got itself into litigation unnecessarily, besides giving its assistance to keep Mr. Kelly out of his just dues. Instead, however, of candidly confessing the error of himself and associates, and saying they were misled by the blandishments of Mr. H. A. Powell, attorney for the Bank, he has made a statement which, if really true, demonstrates that the School Trustees of Chatham are hardly the men to be entrusted with the management of so large and important an interest as that under their control. Briefly stated, Trustee Stewart says in effect that they were asked to do an unwise and unjust thing—to make themselves and, practically, the town parties to an equity suit, which of course must cost something, the purpose of which was the unjust one of keeping Mr. Kelly out of his rights. He intimates that they would not have done this injudicious and wrong thing, but for what? Because somebody said a domineering thing to one of the trustees. If the trustees were asked to have the new $35,000 school building torn down and destroyed, they would not, we presume, entertain the proposal. But if anyone were to come along and "domineer" them—tell them they were not appointed for that purpose—would they "get mad" and destroy the costly edifice? If they did so, however, the act would only be different in degree from that which Trustee Stewart says they committed in a moment of excitement.

We cannot believe that Trustee Stewart correctly states the matter. He, himself, might do foolish things and forget his duty to the ratepayers of the town for reasons purely personal, but, notwithstanding the mistake which we believe the trustees made in this direction, we are inclined to think that they were over-persuaded by Mr. Powell, for it is a weakness of Chatham people to be far too susceptible to the influence of outsiders, even to their own undoing.

VICE REGAL TOUR:—The programme for the tour of Lord and Lady Minto through the maritime provinces has been completed. Their Excellencies will leave Quebec on July 10 on board the Minto. The following places will be visited in succession: Tadousac, Chicoutimi, Gaspe Basin, Dalhousie, Caraquet, Charlottetown, Pictou, Bras d'Or Lakes, Sydney, Louisburg, Halifax, Yarmouth, St. John, Fredericton, St. Stephen, St. Andrews and Truro. From Truro the vice-regal party will return by the Intercolonial Railway to Quebec.

York Election Void.

At Fredericton on Monday last the York election case came up before Chief Justice Tuck and Mr. Justice Hanington. Mr. Gregory, counsel for respondent, Alex. Gibson, M. P., admitted his agents having hired teams and given electors dinners on polling day—and consented to the seat being declared vacant.

Mr. Crocket, counsel for petitioner, announced that Dr. McLeod, would not press his claim to the seat or the personal charges against respondent.

The Chief Justice then gave judgment declaring the election void, and the court adjourned sine die.

Mr. Gibson will be the successful candidate again. Whether the Pitts-McLeod combination will put up a man against him is to be seen.

Rumored Cabinet Change.

The Halifax Chronicle of Friday last says

"Sir Louis H. Davies will retire from the position of Minister of Marine and Fisheries in July or August and will take the place made vacant on the Supreme Court Bench by the death of Hon. George E. King. The salary is $7,000 per annum. He will be succeeded as Minister of Marine and Fisheries by H. R. Emmerson, M. P. for Westmorland, N. B., formerly Premier of New Brunswick.

"Mr. Horace Hazzard, a popular young Charlottetown Liberal, will likely be selected to contest West Queen's.

"John F. Whear, a member of the Prince Edward Island Legislature for Charlottetown, will likely be appointed Stipendiary Magistrate of Charlottetown.

"Mr. Fred J. Nash, editor of the Patriot, the leading Liberal paper on the Island, will be asked by the Liberals to offer for the seat in the Legislature upon Mr. Wheat's retirement therefrom."

The above forecast is contained in a private letter from a highly authoritative source in Charlottetown.

SIR LOUIS TO RETIRE:—The Toronto Globe's Ottawa correspondent says it is understood there will be no cabinet changes until Sir Louis Davies returns from England about the beginning of July. Sir Louis will then ascend the Supreme Court bench, but it is not yet known who will succeed him in the government.

Hon. Messrs. Blair, Fielding and Davies have gone to England.

BOWMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS cure quickly all headaches arising from nervousness, biliousness, sleeplessness and other causes. Bowman's are safe and reliable and the kind that cures promptly. 10 cents and 25 cents.

Bold Mendacity.

An illustration of the characterless mendacity of the World's statements against those to whom it is opposed is furnished in a letter to the St. John Sun from London. It is not probable that the New Brunswick commissioner, Mr. Hickman, ever saw the editor of the World, and it may be safely assumed that he never did anything to justify him in inventing falsehoods concerning him or his work. The fact that the commissioner was in London, however, presented an opportunity to the editor of the World to invent some falsehoods to serve the purpose of assailing the government. He knew that the World's obscurity would prevent Mr. Hickman from seeing the story he invented about him, but he forgot that such papers as the St. John Sun sometimes copy his falsehoods, knowing them to be such, with the same object the World has in view, viz., that of injuring the local government or its members, and that their circulation is somewhat wider than that of the Miramichi disgrace. Mr. Hickman, having seen a copy of the Sun which republished from the World a story that was made to appear as emanating from a reputable citizen of Chatham, writes thus on the subject:—

18 St. George's Sq., London, S. W., May 11, 1901.

To the Editor of the Daily Sun, St. John, New Brunswick:

Sir—In the Sun of April 15 you publish a paragraph headed "Mr. Hickman's Gardener," which was more or less extensively copied. I hope I am not trespassing too much on your space in asking you to publish this paragraph once more. Here it is:

MR. HICKMAN'S GARDENER.

The Chatham World is responsible for the following: The province has paid several thousands of dollars on account of salary and expenses for Mr. Hickman, the nice young amateur photographer who is in England for the purpose of sending emigrants here, and the attention he pays to his duties is shown by the experience of a Chatham gentleman who tried to profit by his services. Geo. E. Fisher sent to him for a market gardener with a general knowledge of farming, and Mr. Hickman sent a man in reply to the request. The man presented himself to Mr. Fisher, the other day, with a letter of introduction from Hon. Robt. Marshall, and said he would like to go to work at once, as his means were exhausted. Mr. Fisher looked rather wonderingly at his natty shoes and small white hands, and said: "I suppose you understand market gardening and know all about farming?" and received the astonishing reply: "No, sir; I never was on a farm in my life" "Then, why have you come here?" said Mr. Fisher. "Because I was sent to you," replied the man. "What is your trade?" asked Farmer Fisher. "I was draughtsman in a manufactory," replied Mr. Hickman's market gardener. He was, of course, no use to Mr. Fisher, but Mr. Fisher secured him work in the pulp mill. Another man who was sent here on a fool's errand, and arrived without a cent, was also fortunate enough to find employment in the same establishment. Mr. Fisher is keenly disappointed, as he had depended on getting a farmer from England, and is now without help that he sorely needs.

I should like to note one or two points in the above which, to the cursory reader, might lead to misconception. There are certain statements in it which are not entirely accurate, and the paragraph, after being bereft of these inaccuracies, loses some of the subtle malis which is now its most valuable characteristic. The statement, for instance, that Mr. Fisher sent to me for a market gardener, is not true. As far as I know I have never received a letter from Mr. Fisher in my life; in fact, the first intimation I had of the gentleman's existence was derived from the paragraph in question. A search of the files and through the correspondence book of this office fails to reveal Mr. Fisher's name and, no doubt, Mr. Fisher himself would deny ever having written to me.

The statement that I sent a man to Mr. Fisher is also, of course, untrue. If Mr. Fisher had applied to me for a market gardener he could have been supplied at once with a good man.

Concerning the other man, who was sent to Chatham "on a fool's errand," as the ever courteous editor of the World puts it, I must also plead absolute ignorance.

I am, yours sincerely,
W. ALBERT HICKMAN.

What will occur to most people as singular is that Mr. Fisher should permit the World to make use of his name falsely, without correcting its misstatement of fact, for it is hardly probable that he has any interest in improperly creating prejudice against the government or assisting editor Stewart in his efforts in that line.

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News and Notes.

The executive of the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America announces that the annual meeting this year will be held in Winnepeg.

King Edward has issued an order making the Duke of Cornwall and York his representative during his visit to Canada. In that way he will take precedence over His Excellency the Governor-General.

There was a serious affray between international troops at Tien Tsin. Some British fusiliers who were acting as police and preventing French soldiers from housebreaking, were attacked with bayonets and bricks. The fusiliers responded by firing into the air. This brought a number of Germans to the aid of the Frenchmen. They numbered together 200 men. Five fusiliers fired again, this time killing a Frenchman and wounding three others. In subsequent fighting four fusiliers, five Germans and one Japanese were wounded. The arrival of a German officer and a strong guard ended the fray.

According to a despatch of 1st inst. to the New York World from Glasgow, Designer Watson is greatly worried by criticisms passed on his workmanship on the Lipton challenger. He told Sir Thomas Lipton he did not place any value on the result of the recent trial races on the Solent. He built the challenger with an eye to American sailing conditions, and nothing has happened to alter his judgment that she will prove the fastest challenger ever sent across.

Captain Sycamore expresses entire agreement with this view. He says if he and Watson had their way the challenger would have been brought straight across the Atlantic when she was launched to be tuned here, but Sir Thomas did not want this because his only chance of having the King as his guest was to have the Solent trials.

The War in South Africa

LONDON, May 31.—On the arrival of Lord Roberts' entry into Johannesburg comes the news of severe fighting and heavy losses within forty miles of the gold reef city. The battle at Vladfontein on the Durban Johannesburg railroad, reported by Lord Kitchener today, is the most serious engagement since General Clements' reverse at Magliesburg. The garrison of Vladfontein, apparently largely composed of yeomanry, had 174 men put out of action. That their assailants came to close quarters and suffered heavily is shown by the number of dead left on the field.

The despatch from Lord Kitchener dated Pretoria, May 30, is as follows:

"General Dickson's force at Vladfontein was attacked yesterday by Delarey's forces, and there was severe fighting. The enemy was eventually driven off with heavy loss, leaving 35 dead. I regret that our casualties also were severe. The killed and wounded numbered one hundred and seventy-four. Four officers were killed."

NEW YORK, June 1.—General Kitchener's account of the battle of Vladfontein serves to light up public interest once more in the Boer war, says the Tribune's London correspondent. Two facts stand out. First, the determined nature of the Boer assault upon an intrenched position, fifty miles from Johannesburg; and secondly, the heavy losses suffered by both sides. This has been the first real engagement that has been fought for many months, and it is decisive proof that the Boers, when led by a cool and wary general like Delarey, can offer strenuous resistance still to the British arms. The details of this battle may indicate that General Dixon's force was surprised, and that the casualty list was run up to 174 in this way; but the Boers in any event were the assailants, and were not repulsed without severe losses. The Boers are also reported to have fought with exceptional gallantry while in pursuit of General Plumer's convoy.

A British officer who is on furlough in London after fighting from Colenso to Lydenburg, has been predicting that the closing skirmishing of the campaign would occur on the line of the Durban-Johannesburg railway, in the vicinity of Heidleburg and Standerton. Both of these affairs were within the theatre of war defined by this officer months ago as the last Boer ditch. The natural explanation of the fighting is that one mine after another is opening in the Rand, and the refugees are returning to Johannesburg in small groups, and the Boers have been making desperate efforts to frighten them and to prevent a resumption of industry in the gold belt. Vladfontein was probably designed to be a loud warning to the refugees that the war had not ended and that Johannesburg was still an unsafe place of residence.

NEW YORK, May 31.—British newspapers which usually support the government continue to grumble, the London correspondent of the Tribune says, because the British public are being kept in ignorance of the real facts of the war in South Africa. The Boers appear to be making steady progress in the south. In Cape Colony near Colesburg, they are reported to have captured 500 horses.

LONDON, May 29.—Casualty lists issued by the War office tonight give 42 British killed and 101 wounded. The majority of these casualties occurred from May 22 to May 25, and between Bethel and Standerton, in Eastern Transvaal, where General Bool has been operating.

A despatch from Kroonstad says the Boers derailed an armored train on which Gen. William Knox was travelling. The front truck was blown up with dynamite and the Boers fired a volley into the cars. A British relief column, with a Maxim gun, arrived and the Boers dispersed.

A despatch to the Standard from Brussels says that Mr. Kruger has formally petitioned the International Arbitration Court to intervene to settle the South African question. The court will shortly be convened, but will certainly proclaim that it is incompetent to deal with the matter.

LONDON, May 30.—The South African lists, which filled three columns of this morning's Times, recall forcibly to the unwilling British mind that the Boer war is still in full and fiery action. The heavy losses of killed and wounded are chiefly the result of engagements which Lord Kitchener had not condescended previously to report. This fact has unloosed a flood of indignation and criticism, of which the anti-war party enjoys no monopoly.

LONDON, June 4,—Lord Kitchener in a despatch from Pretoria dated June 4, says: "Dixon's report of the fighting at Vladfontein on May 29th just received. On one side 1,450 men, with seven guns, were engaged. The force was returning to camp at Vladfontein when the enemy, under cover of a veldt fire rushed the rear guard, consisting of two guns of the 28th battery and 330 of the Derbyshires and Yeomanry. They temporarily captured the two guns. When the remainder of the force came into action the Boers were driven off, the guns were recaptured and the Boer position was occupied. Our casualties were six officers and 51 men killed, 6 officers and 151 men wounded, and one officer and seven men missing. One officer and four men have since died of wounds. Forty-one Boers killed were found on the ground. The further Boer casualties are not known. Reinforcements are being sent."

Creed Revision Amongst the Presbyterians

Philadelphia, May 25.—With a sharp preliminary skirmish, the lines of battle were drawn in the Presbyterian Assembly and the struggle for revision began. The first day showed a brilliant engagement. However spiritual may be the principle involved, the men engaged cannot help making the contest intellectually spectacular. This morning the fight will be resumed, no man knowing what the issues shall be. And the whole Church hangs upon it. None of the contestants attempts to conceal his deep personal conviction that the question is vital.

There does not seem to be any way in which the membership of the Church may be classified, broadly on revision. One might say it was West against the East when Chicago, Denver and San Francisco urge change, and are sturdily opposed by New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg. But the division is confused when Boston and Baltimore are found among the progressives, with Kansas City and St. Louis voting the question to dismissal.

It is not old men grown cautious, fighting a tide of young enthusiasm seeking to undermine tradition, for it is the patriarchs of the Church who plead most strenuously that the ancient creed be made modern, while the juniors who have sat at their feet stand stubbornly for the rugged, uncompromising faith of the fathers.

EAST AND WEST.

And yet it may be said, in a general way, that the demand for credal revision comes from the West, and the strongest comes from the West. Old Princeton would seem the rallying point for the defenders of unyielding Calvanism. Perhaps the shaded green campus and the gray walls covered with the moss of age may have their influence on the Sons of Nassau, while the newer seats of theology and the more restless life of the West may have stirred the men there to protest. Thus on the one side we find the Rev. Dr. John DeWitt, of Princeton, and the Rev. Dr. George H. Baker, of Philadelphia, and on the other, fervidly pleading for revision, the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Niccolls, of St. Louis.

But, at least there can be no acknowledgement to one side or the other of intellectual superiority or deeper spiritual conviction. As orators and debaters the contestants are brilliantly equal, and the revisionists yield to their opponents not one iota in veneration for the fundamental doctrines of the creed. Indeed, it is plain that every man in the Assembly is passionately jealous of the faith. To them it is a solemn, tender thing.

OUTBURSTS OF FEELING.

Whenever speakers yesterday turned their eyes to the granite structure of their belief, the response was instant and heartfelt, and not even the pleadings of the moderator could restrain the outbursts of feeling. To add to the tension it seemed as if the consciousness that they were to decide a vitally important question induced a kind of intellectual nervousness. On two or three occasions a half-jesting reference was made to predestination and sudden gusts of laughter swept over the Assembly, and indications of deep feeling rather than light heartedness.

All day long the church was filled to the uttermost bounds of the galleries with patient, listening crowds. They banked along the walls, perched on the window sills, outlined strangely against the stained glass, flowed half way up the aisles, filled the choir space, clustered on the seats of the pulpit platform, even sat on the communion table. The atmosphere was almost intolerable, but all remained while there were speakers to hear. Even during the two hour recess at noon men and women clung to their seats, that they might miss nothing after the reconvening.

THE BATTLE GROUND.

The chief point at issue was the following clause in the revision committee's report:

We recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare a brief summary of the Reformed Faith, bearing the same relation to the Confession which the Shorter Catechism bears to the Longer Catechism, and formed on the general model of the Consensus Creed prepared for the Assembly of 1892, or the Articles of Faith of the Presbyterian Church of England, both of which documents are appended to the committee's report and submitted to the Assembly, to be referred to the Committee which may be appointed.

"This summary," it was stated, "is not to be a substitute for the Confession, and is not to affect the terms of subscription," but "to vindicate and clear the doctrines of the Church from all false aspersions and misconceptions, to give a better understanding of what is most surely believed among us, and is in no sense to impair, but rather to manifest and maintain, the integrity of the Reformed Faith."

On the other hand, it was contended that the clause meant practically a new creed, and should not be concurred in, as the Presbyteries did not desire a new Confession.

Philadelphia, May 27.—By an unanimous vote the Presbyterian General Assembly today adopted the report of the special committee on the revision of the Confession of Faith.

The debate on this important question had extended into the fourth day and so Rev. Dr. James D. Moffat is due the credit of having brought the Commissioners to such a harmonious conclusion.

When recommendation B was, on Saturday adopted by a comparatively small majority, Dr. Moffatt announced that in view of the divergency of opinion he would today offer an amendment which he hoped would meet the approval of the entire Assembly. When he presented the amendment today it was instantly accepted by the Commissioners and the adoption of the report as a whole followed with but little delay.

A viva voce vote was taken and when 640 ayes responded to the question, the Commissioners arose and sang "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," which was followed by a prayer of Thanksgiving by Moderator Minton.

New York was selected as the meeting place for the next General Assembly.

LONDON, June 1.—Ian Maclaren, (Rev. John Watson, D. D.,) who last year was moderator of the English Presbyterian synod, was asked for his opinion of the American decision to revise the confession. He writes: "Many on this side of the Atlantic are glad to know that their Presbyterian brethren in the United States propose to revise the Confession. It is an intellectual wonder, but would be improved by a reduction in size and infusion of love."

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

WINTER 1900--1.

UNTIL further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Between Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) Freight	Express		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) Express	Freight
6 00 a m	3 00 p m	Fredericton	1 00	4 20
6 10	3 03	Gibson	12 57	4 17
6 50	3 15	Marysville	12 45 p m	4 05
8 30	4 27	Cross Creek	11 30	2 00
10 00 ar / 10 25 lv	5 25	Boiestown	10 30 lv / 10 25 ar	12 35 pm
11 15	6 10 ar	Doaktown	9 35 lv	11 25
11 20	6 25 lv		9 30 ar	11 20
12 55 p m	7 25	Blackville	8 25	9 40
2 10	8 20 ar	Chatham Jct	7 25 lv	8 10
2 40	8 25 lv		6 55 ar	7 20
3 05	8 45	Nelson	6 35	7 00
3 40	9 05	Chatham	6 15	6 40
4 00 ar	9 20	Loggieville	5 50 a m	6 00 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	Express.	Mixed
lv. Chatham,	9 30 p. m	1.20 p m.
Nelson	9 50 a m	1 40 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	10.10 "	2 00 "
Lv. " "	10.30 "	2.25 "
Nelson	10 50 "	2.45 "
Ar. Chatham,	11 10 "	3 05

GOING SOUTH.

	Express.	Mixed
Chatham,	5 50 a. m.	11.00 a. m.
Nelson	6.10 "	11.20 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	6.35 "	11.40 "
Lv. " "	7.30 "	12 05 p. m.
Nelson	7.50 "	12.25 "
Ar. Chatham	8.10 "	12.45 "

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations—Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carroll's, McNamee's, Lutlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

Maritime Express Trains on I. C. R. going north run through to destinations on Sunday. Maritime Express from Montreal runs Monday mornings instead Sunday mornings.

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

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FARM HELP.

Anyone in need of Farm Help should apply to Hon. A. T. Dunn at St. John, as a number of young men who have lately arrived from Great Britain are seeking employment. Applicants should give class of help wanted and any particulars with regard to kind of work, wages given, period of employment to right man, etc.

WANTED.

Old Postage Stamps used between 1840 and 1870 worth most on envelopes. Also old Blue Dishes; old China, Brass Andirons, Candlesticks, Trays and Snuffers, and old Mahogany Furniture. Address

W. A. KAIN,
116 Germain Street,
St. John, N. B.

Executors Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Daniel Crimmin, deceased, are requested to file the same within three months and all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment.

JAMES F. CONNORS, J. THOMAS B. KAIN, } Executors.

Dated Chatham, 8th January, 1901.

C. WARMUNDE

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Fallen Corner Chatham N. B.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Grand Anse Breakwater Extension" will be received at this office until Friday 7th June next, inclusively, for the construction of an extension to the breakwater at Grand Anse, Gloucester County, N. B., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., Resident Engineer, St. John, N. B., on application to the Postmaster of Grand Anse, N. B., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signature of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) must accompany each tender. If the cheque will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
JOS. L. ROY,
Acting Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 6th May 1901.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it

H. C. WILSON

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CHILDREN'S CHORAL CLASS (Girls)

at the Sunday School Room of above church on Saturday morning next 10