General Business.

WANTED!

Our Patrons, New and Old, to sit for their

PHOTOS Now.

NEW BACKGROUNDS
NEW MOUNTS.

Style and Workmanship up-to-date at

MERSEREAU'S STUDIO

BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING.

DENTIS TRY!

Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S.

Office Hours:—9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday—9 30 a.m. to 1 p m. 7.30 p. m. to 9 p. m.

GAS ADMINISTERED.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.

OFFICE—OVER MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL.

CHATHAM, N. B.

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC.

VIA THE

Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton.

Pullman Sleeper runs through from Fredericton Juncton to Boston.

PULP WOOD!

The DOMINION PULP CO'Y LTD. opposite Chatham, N. B. are now prepared to contract for their supply of Pulp Wood for next season. Also for CORD WOOD, nine feet lengths, delivered ON CARS at Chatham Station or BY SLED TO THEIR MILL during winter.

Particulars on application.

Postal address: CHATHAM, N. B. P. O. Drawer 3.

THE DOMINION PULP CO. LIMITED.

PULP WOOD CONTRACTS!

The subscribers are now making their Contracts for the

Winter Season of 1900-1901

for Pulp Wood in large and small quantities, to be delivered by

RAILWAY, TEAMS OR WATER.

Particulars furnished on application, to

THE MARITIME SULPHITE FIBRE CO., LIMITED, CHATHAM, N. B.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

ONE TRIP A WEEK

For Boston.

$3.50 WINTER RATE. $3.50

COMMENCING JAN. 3RD the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston every THURSDAY morning, at 7.30 standard.

Returning, leaves Boston every Monday morning at 8 15 o'clock.

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

Passengers arriving in St. John in the evening can go direct to the steamer and take Cabin Berth or Stateroom for the trip.

For rates and information apply to nearest Ticket Agent.

WILLIAM G. LEE, Agent, St. John, N. B

NOTICE.

To John M. Gallant of the Parish of Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester and Province of New Brunswick and all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that, under a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1898, made between you the said John M. Gallant of the one part, and William S. Loggie, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, merchant, of the other part; registered in volume 39 of the Records of the County of Gloucester, on pages 81, 82 83 and 84 and numbered 51 in said volume: There will in pursuance of the said power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold by Public Auction, in front of the Post office, in the Town of Chatham, on Friday the fifteenth day of February next, at twelve o'clock noon, the following lands and premises in the said mortgage described:

"All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the westerly side of Shippegan Harbor "and known as part of the lot of land on which "Peter DeGrace resides, being conveyed by him to "William Taylor by deed bearing date the thirteenth "day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand "eight hundred and sixty seven, next conveyed by "William Taylor to Euthrope DeGrace, by deed "bearing date the tenth day of May in the year of "our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-"two, next conveyed by Euthrope DeGrace to the "Reverend Joseph Rudel by deed bearing date the "twenty-second day of November in the year of "our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-"three, next conveyed by the Reverend Joseph "Rudel to the said John M. Gallant by deed bearing date the twenty-third day of September in the "year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and "eighty-six, to wit: To commence at the upper or "westerly side of the highway, at the boundary or "division line between the said lot or piece of land, "and land occupied by the family of the "late Augustine Robichaud, deceased, thence following "the said boundary or division line westerly "forty perches, thence following a course parallel "with the said highway sixty-nine yards on course "parallel with the said Westerly, thence easterly "to the highway, thence following the said high-"way northerly to the place of beginning; bounded "easterly by the said highway, southerly by part "of the lot in dispute, owned and occupied by "the said Peter DeGrace, and northerly by land "owned and occupied by the family of the late "Augustine Robichaud and containing whatever "quantity of land may be found to belong to the said lot "within the said boundaries."

TERMS—CASH.

Dated at Chatham N. B. this 14th November A.D. 1900.

W. S. LOGGIE, Mortgagee.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - FEBRUARY 14, 1901.

Smelts and Tom-cods.

We gave last month the figures representing the shipments, for the month of December, of smelts and tomcods from the two Chatham stations of the Canada Eastern Railway. The figures were as follows:

FOR DECEMBER.

Smelts from Loggieville station	1,043,410lbs.
Tom-cods " "	368,140 "
Smelts from Chatham station	275,440 "
Tom-cods " "	284,750 "
Total Smelts and Tom-cods	1,971,740 "

We have now similar returns for last month which are as follows:

FOR JANUARY.

Smelts from Loggieville station	1,091,970lbs.
Tom-cods " "	240,000 "
Smelts from Chatham station	280,000 "
Tom-cods " "	110,780 "
	1,722,750

There were thus, in the two months, more than 1842 tons of those two kinds of fresh fish shipped, besides a large quantity of frozen salmon, mackerel, eels, etc.

Good Government and a Discriminating People.

The few big, as well as the smaller papers opposed to the local government, do not seem to be much encouraged by the fact that four of the five counties of the province in which legislative vacancies have occurred since Hon. Mr. Tweedie became premier, have practically returned supporters of the government by acclamation, while the fifth bids fair to do likewise. The Globe attributes these results to indifference on the part of the people. The Gleaner, which, as a rule, preserves the same attitude of hostility as the Globe towards Premier Tweedie, declares that the people of York, who, it says, are in sentiment with the opposition, regret that Mr. Pinder was snowed up and couldn't reach Fredericton to sign consent to his nomination and it pretends to believe that he "would have fought a successful campaign." The Sun is in a most disheartened mood over the apparent unwillingness of the electors of the province to endorse its candidates and its opposition policy. It has, for a long time, been endeavoring to make them believe that the local government should be turned out, and it has given loyal if not wise counsel and support to the leader of the oppcsition, Mr. Hazen, with the view of compassing that end.

Now, however, it has become pessimistic. It weeps over the refusal of the electors to be misled by its misrepresentations, and it discourages Mr. Hazen as follows:

"Mr. Hazen can hardly be expected to keep up a struggle to give good government to the Province if government candidates are not to be opposed when they claim for the ministry the confidence of the constituencies."

* * * * * *

"These by-elections should have given to the legislature at least one or two more independent critics for the coming session. It does not yet appear that any one of the first three has done so, or that the action of the opposition convention of Carleton will have a tendency in that direction."

If the Sun, Gleaner, Globe, etc., were not very obtuse they would perceive that the people are not indifferent or lacking in intelligent interest in regard to the conduct of provincial affairs. They are quite as alive to the maintenance of good government as either Mr. Hazen or his opposition organs can be. The people, no doubt, appreciate the fact that men of the high character and attainments of Mr. Geo. W. Allen, K. C., of York; Stephen B. Appleby, K. C., of Carleton and A. B. Copp, of Westmorland are ready to represent them in the legislature as supporters of the Tweedie government. They can rely on the independence and integrity of such men as these and Mr. Poirier of Kent County. When the complaining papers and Mr. Hazen talk of their desire to give the province good government, and ask the electors to have confidence in such men as Horton B. Hetherington, of Queens, Fred M. Sproul, of Kings and James K. Pinder of York in preference to the gentlemen we have named, they are apt to compare the class of men put forward by the respective parties, and act accordingly.

It is not by boldness of assertion of government maladministration, unsupported by facts; or by the unremitting abuse and villification of men at the head of public affairs in the province which the Sun and its allies have indulged in since long before that Foster-Hazen-Globe-Sun-Gleaner Moncton convention, that the Tweedie government will be defeated. It is true that that government has a very large following in the legislature, and the reason therefor is because it is making honest and successful efforts to administer provincial affairs well. The ability and integrity of the members of the legislature are, however, a guarantee that when the government ceases to do right it will lose the support which it now deservedly enjoys. Meantime, the people are not ready to turn from the Tweedie ministry and its supporters in the house, to any leader who asks them to accept in preference the Hetherington-Sproul-Pinder combination in the name of "good government." Mr. Hazen, and the Sun, Globe and Gleaner do not appear to realise that the people, after all, look to the character and qualifications of the men they are asked to accept in preference to those who are serving them. The people are all right. They are not indifferent, but discriminating. Therefore, the government, as long as it continues in well-doing, has nothing to fear from such criticisms as their adversaries are indulging in over the by elections.

MR. SPEAKER:—And, now, the papers are making our Mr. O'Brien, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in place of Hon. Geo. F. Hill.

Town Council Consistency.

The Town Council of Chatham is to ask the Legislature to enact a number of bills. Amongst them is one to make it compulsory for executions to issue against all tax defaulters on or before the 30th November in each year, and another to entitle such defaulters to vote in the election of Mayor and Aldermen the following year, although they may be still in default, notwithstanding executions shall have been out for months against them.

Bad Weather in the Straits.

By the irony of fate, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the official chief of all Canadian public waters, whether they are in cold storage or iced, was barricaded in his island capital of Charlottetown at last accounts, and thus prevented from being in his place in parliament at Ottawa. It is truly a cold day when Sir Louis is left.

A telegraphic report of Tuesday stated that the steamer Stanley was in the ice five miles off Pictou Light, in precisely the same position in which she was for some days. The message further stated that the Minto was detained at Pictou and from present appearances she would not be able to leave for several days. There is no communication between the shore and the Stanley and although the steamer is probably supplied with ample provisions, there is some anxiety as to the welfare of those on board.

Senator Wark.

Senator Wark will be ninety-seven years old if he lives until Tuesday next, 19th instant. The Richibucto Review says he is the oldest legislator in the world. His memory and other mental faculties, generally, are yet unimpared.

A few days ago at his home in Fredericton, in conversation with some visitors from Kent, he recalled the fact that he had lived under the reign of five British Sovereigns. He was sixteen years old when George III died, has lived through the reign of George IV, William IV, the long reign of nearly 64 years of good Queen Victoria. At the opening of parliament he took the oath of allegiance to King Edward VII.

Mr. Allen, M. P. P.

The election of Geo. W. Allen as a representative of York to the local Legislature, will be received with approval throughout the Province irrespective of politics. The election of Mr. Allen is a decided addition to our Provincial House. He is a speaker of rare ability, in fact it is doubtful if he has his superior in New Brunswick. Mr. Allen is elected as a supporter of the government. He is a brother-in-law of Mr. Hazen, the leader of the opposition. Though connected by family ties these gentlemen's politics run in different directions. Mr. Allen for years resided in St. John and his many friends near of his success with pleasure. It is probable that the day is not far distant when the new representative will occupy a front seat in the government of the country.—Progress.

Mr. Hickman in Liverpool.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce of 15th ult., gives a very appreciative report of a meeting held by Mr. W. Albert Hickman, New Brunswick Government Commissioner, presided over by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, in St. George's Hall, that city. Mr. Hickman delivered one of his illustrated lectures which was most attentively listened to by an audience which completely filled the hall. The Journal, after giving a detailed report of the lecture says:

"Many very fine photographs of scenery in various parts of New Brunswick were shown, illustrating work on the farms, life and sport in the woods, including duck and snipe shooting, moose and caribou hunting, canoeing over the inland waterways, many of which contained scenes of remarkable beauty, and, generally speaking, nearly every phase of life in the province was presented, the whole forming a series of pictures that probably surpass in interest anything that has been shown in Liverpool before."

Canada's Finances.

An Ottawa despatch of Saturday last to the St. John Globe says:—"The statement of revenue and expenditure issued by the finance department today shows that for seven months of the fiscal year, ending Jan 31st last, the revenue increased by $1 073 359 and the expenditure by $771,104. The revenue was $29,869,000, as compared with $28,850,000 for the same time last year, and the expenditure was $24 167 157, as against $22 396,053 for 1900. The customs revenue was about the same for both periods, but all other sources of revenue showed an increase for the current over the previous year. The capital account for seven months amounted to $5,658 000, as compared with $5,045,000 for the same period the year previous, so that the revenue, both on ordinary and capital account, when compared with expenditure, shows a deficiency of over one million dollars. This is more than made up for in the increased expenditure on railway subsidies, last year the expenditure on railway subsidies was $395,000 and this fiscal year $1 950,000."

We hope the Globe's Ottawa correspondent will now explain whether he is wrong in his totals or his details, as his statement is a very muddy one.

Opening of Parliament.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—While the members of the House of Commons were waiting for Black Rod's summons to the upper chamber this afternoon, Mr. R. L. Borden, the newly elected leader of the Opposition, entered the chamber and took the leader's seat. He was given a most cordial reception by the members on both sides, and bowed his acknowledgements of the courtesy.

After returning from the Senate the Speaker informed the House that he had made the usual claim on behalf of the Commons to their ancient rights and privileges, and that his Excellency had been pleased to grant them. The Premier then made the customary formal motion for leave to introduce an act respecting the administration of oaths of office. The Speaker next informed the House that his Excellency had been pleased to make a speech, and that to prevent mistakes he had secured a copy. The Premier moved that the speech be taken into consideration on Monday next. The Premier also moved the appointment of the usual select standing committees of the House.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier then said:—"Before I move the adjournment of the House I desire to give notice that to-morrow, if it be convenient to my hon. friends on the other side of the House, I propose to move an address to his Majesty the King, of which I intimated the nature yesterday. I will avail myself of this opportunity to tender my congratulations, as well as the congratulations of this side of the House, to my hon. friend the senior member for Halifax on his election to the high office of leader of his Majesty's loyal Opposition. Of course, it would not be fitting for me to offer any suggestions whatever or any observations as to what should be the internal policy of the Conservative party, but, speaking as a citizen of Canada, I am quite sure that the elevation of my hon. friend to the post which he will occupy is one which must be gratifying. Personally speaking, as leader of the House, it affords me much pleasure to think in advance that the relations between myself and my hon. friend will be always pleasant and cordial. I am well aware that it will be my painful duty on many occasions to dissent from the views of my hon. friend, because, as it is his misfortune to be in the wrong on the main question, I do not presume he will be right on the minor ones, but we will agree to disagree, as we have done in the past; and I am quite sure that my hon. friend will believe in my absolute sincerity when I tell him that I hope with all my heart he may continue to exercise for a long, long, long period the functions of leader of the Opposition."

MR. BORDEN'S REPLY.

Mr. R. L. Borden was received with applause from both sides of the House as he rose to acknowledge the courteous and cordial reference by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to himself. He said:—"I thank the right honorable gentleman for the kindness and courtesy which he has so well expressed in the remarks he has just seen fit to make with regard to myself. He will permit me, however, to say in passing, that if I should remain leader of the Opposition for as long a period as that he is old, it will be wholly beyond my expectation, and much beyond the expectation of gentlemen on this side of the House. It will be our painful duty, I may say I expect, upon some occasions to differ with the honorable gentleman and those who support him as to what will be in the best interests of the country, but I can only say that I shall add my efforts to his in the direction that our differences shall be adjusted, as far as they can be adjusted in this House, in a kindly and courteous manner. In saying that I am sure I voice the sentiments of every other gentleman on this side of the House. It is needless for me to say that I have accepted the trust which has been reposed in me by the gentlemen on this side of the House with a great deal of diffidence and a great deal of hesitation, and that diffidence and hesitation have not been inspired by any fear of the loyalty or fidelity of gentlemen on this side of the House, in whom I have the most perfect confidence. They have been rather inspired by my own comparative inexperience in public life, and by the fact that I doubted my own capacity to follow in the footsteps of those great men who in the past have filled the position on one side or the other in the House of the party which I now have the honor to lead in this House. And I remember also that the traditions of this House have been sustained by great men who are now on the other side of the House, but who for many years fought the battles of their party with more or less varying fortune from this side of the House, which is now occupied by my friends and myself. It will be quite convenient to dispose of the motion to which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has referred to-morrow, and I am sure that the motion which has been suggested will receive the most cordial support from gentlemen on this side of the House."

The House then adjourned.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Premier Laurier moved an address to King Edward VII and in doing so referred to the universal mourning throughout the Empire and the world,

IN THE PALACE AND IN THE COTTAGE,

and among the rich as well as the poor. There was genuine grief in the adjoining republic and the poet Whittier well expressed the feeling of his country when he exclaimed: "We bow heart, if not knee, to England's Queen, God bless her."

"There is wailing and lamentation amongst all her subjects, and even among barbarian peoples; it is heard today in the wigwams of the Indian tribes in the huts of the colored races of South Africa and of India, to whom she was at all times the great mother, and the living personification of majesty and benevolence. Aye, and there is mourning also as genuine and unaffected as in England,

IN THE FARM HOUSES OF SOUTH AFRICA

which have been lately, and still are, devastated by war, for it is a fact that above the clang of arms, above many dangers engendered by the war, the name of Queen Victoria was always held in high respect—even by those who are fighting her troops—as an example of justice, and perhaps her kind hand was much relied upon when the supreme hour of reconciliation should come.

Proceeding, he discussed Victoria's greatness and throwing a retrospective glance over her sixty-two years' reign, claimed that her influence upon English literature, because of the purity of her life and court, could never be sufficiently appreciated. She was a constitutional sovereign, and absolutely impersonal politically. During the revolutionary movement of 1848, when thrones crumbled that of Victoria was never disturbed. "The most remarkable event in the reign of the late Queen was a marvellous movement in

COLONIAL DEVELOPEMENT,

a colonial development based upon local autonomy which has tended towards imperial expansion. Let us remember that in the first year of the Queen's reign there was rebellion in this country. There was rebellion in Upper Canada and in lower Canada. Let me say at once that the rebellion was not against the authority of the young Queen but against the pernicious system of government which then prevailed. That rebellion had to be put down by force. If anyone had predicted then that when the Queen's reign came to an end these colonies should not be rebellious and yet had not earned their independence, but that they should have grown into a nation covering one-half of this continent—to all intents and purposes an independent nation under the flag of England—and that flag should not be maintained by force but by the affection and gratitude of the people, and the prophecy would be characterized as visionary and a dream.

"But, sir, today that dream is a reality, that prophecy has come true. Today the rebellious colonies of 1837

ARE THE NATION OF CANADA.

I use the word nation advisedly. Acknowledging the supremacy of the crown of England, maintaining that supremacy, not by force of arms, but maintaining it by only one garrison and that garrison composed of Canadian volunteers. The primary cause of the change is the personality of Queen Victoria. The visible and chief cause of all is allowing the colonies to govern themselves. But self-government in Canada would never have been effected had it not been that there was a wise sovereign in England who had herself given full constitutional government to her people. If the people of England had not constitutional government in the fullest degree at home she could not have given it to Canada.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

"There is another important feature of the Queen's reign, little taken notice of today, but most important. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, all the colonies of England in America, with the single exception of the French colony of Quebec, claimed their independence, and obtained it by force of arms. The contest, which was long and acrimonious, left in the breast of the new nation a feeling—shall I say the word?—yes, a feeling of hatred which has extended to our own time. At this moment, happily, the feeling has largely abated. I would not say that it has altogether disappeared.

Tracing the Queen's influence for peace during the Trent affair and the Queen's unwavering friendship towards the United States he held that this wise and noble woman proved herself to be one of the greatest of statesmen by following the instincts of her heart. Her simplicity of character and her devotion to duty ever won the hearts of her subjects.

She was a queen, but she was also a wife and mother, and she had her full share of all the joys and sorrows of life;

SHE LOVED AND SUFFERED.

Perhaps after all she had a larger share of the joys than of the sorrows of life, because as Chateaubrand says: "We have not all to know the most of tears." The life of the Queen was one of the noblest we have ever seen. It can be summed up in the statement that it was a happy life though death placed a cold hand upon her happiness to the removal of the noble companion of her life at an early age. From that moment she never was exactly the same—to the end of her life she mourned, like Rachael weeping for her children, and would not be consoled even after the lapse of forty years of widowhood, and we can apply to her the beautiful language of the French poet: "In her first tear she drowned her heart."

"She is no more. No more? Nay; I boldly say she lives—lives in the hearts of her subjects; lives in the pages of history and as ages revolve, the verdict of posterity will ratify the judgment of those who were her subjects. She ennobled mankind, she exalted royalty. The world is better for her life.

LONG LIVE THE KING.

"Sir, the Queen is no more. Let us with one heart say "Long live the King." I propose that we unite in a resolution to His Majesty to convey expressions of our sorrow at the loss he has suffered—a loss which we may say with every respect is ours also. I propose that we should unite in conveying to the King, expression of the loyalty of his Canadian subjects. Only a few days ago his majesty, in a message to his broad dominions, across the sea, said it would be his aim in life to follow in the footsteps of his great and noble mother. We did not want that assurance on the part of his majesty to know that the wise policy and wisdom of the great Queen whom he had succeeded on the throne would be his guide in life. We had believed from the first that he who was a wise prince would be a wise King, and hat the policy which had made the British Empire so great under his predecessor would also be his policy, and that the reign of King Edward VII would simply be a continuation of the reign of Queen Victoria.

"On our part, let us offer to his majesty the expression of our loyalty—loyalty which does not spring from any sycophancy—from grateful hearts who duly appreciate the blessing of living under British institutions. Let us wish him God speed and let us hope that his reign may be as fruitful of good as the reign of his wise predecessor.

MR. BORDEN.

Mr. Borden, the popular leader of the Opposition, followed Premier Laurier in a short speech to which close attention was paid, and the resolution was unanimously passed.

In the House of Commons on Monday the address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by Mr. Guthrie and seconded by Mr. Marcil, criticised mildly by Mr. Borden who was replied to by Sir Wilfred Laurier, and passed without division. Then the opposition wanted to know when the estimates would be brought down, and Finance Minister Fielding laid them on the table, much to the surprise of the gentlemen on the left, for never in the history of the Canadian parliament has such a business record been made. Mr. Fielding's action was followed by the presentation by the different Ministers of the reports of post office, public accounts, interior, agriculture, inland revenue and marine and fisheries. It is no wonder the opposition organs are changing their tune and predicting a short session. Following are the chief features of the estimates:—

The total amount to be voted on current account is $24,139,873.67.

The statutory appropriations amount to $19,912,444 89. This makes a total of $44 102,323 56.

In addition there is the following capital expenditure.

Militia	$ 75 000.00
Railways and canals (capital)	5 124,500.00
Public works (capital)	704,000.00
Public Works (Yukon)	153 000.00
Dominion lands	$40,000.00
Total capital	6 296 500.00
Total expenditure	$50,398,823.56

The following are among the New Brunswick items:

I. C. R. Estimates—To increase Accomodation.

St. John, $100,000.

To extend car shop, Moncton, $25,000.

P. E. I. railway, $176,000

St. John—Dominion public buildings—Repairs, etc., $7,000.

St. John immigration buildings, $11,000.

Back Bay, towards extension of wharf, $4,900.

Bay du Vin, to complete extension of wharf, $2,750.

Burnt Church wharf, $3 000.

Campbellton wharf, extension and repairs, $3,000.

Campobello, Wilson's beach, repairs to breakwater, $6,000.

Chatham custom house wharf, reconstruction and repairs, $1,500.

Hopewell Cape new wharf, $12,000.

Lord's Cove, Deer Island, extension of wharf, $1,000.

River St. John, including tributaries, $16,000.

St. John harbor—Negrotown Point breakwater, $20,000.

St. John harbor, repairs to and extension of protection works at base of Fort Dufferin, $1,500.

Shippegan wharf at Lameque, $3,200.

New Brunswick Winners.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10—The selections of wheat received from competitors in the "seed grain competition," for which Sir William McDonald, of Montreal, donated the sum of $10,000 to be distributed in prizes, have been examined. These prizes are awarded to boys and girls who live on Canadian farms and who have performed the specified work in connection with the selection of seed grain. A set of prizes was arranged for each province in the Dominion, the Northwest Territories being considered as one province for this purpose.

The list of successful competitors with spring wheat for New Brunswick is:

Ethel M. Shaw, Tobique River	$25
Jean Baptiste Cormier, Elm Tree	20
LeBaron Crewdson, Burden	15
Barton M. Hill, St. Stephen	12
Violet Howlett, New Denmark	10
E. and E. Sleep, Upper Hayneswile	8
John R. Nicol, Bathurst	5
Lillian Fisher, Chatham	5
Jean F. Fournier, Greenpoint	5
Joseph A. Legacy, Greenpoint	5

A Word for Premier Tweedie.

St John Gazette.)

As a member of the Blair, Mitchell and Emmerson administrations, Premier Tweedie first as Surveyor General and afterwards as Provincial Secretary proved himself an efficient departmental head. It is not reflecting on previous finance ministers of the province to say of Mr. Tweedie that he has greatly improved the financial condition of the province since he became Provincial Secretary. He has lessened the interest charge by refunding a large part of the provincial bonded indebtedness and by his prudent and careful administration of the finances has effected numerous reductions in the cost of maintenance of the public service without in any way lessening its efficiency. Mr. Tweedie's enemies are very industrious in their efforts to make it appear that he is not a prudent administrator. Yet they are unable to put a finger on any act of his which would give the necessary proof for their charges. The finances of the province, notwithstanding the severe drain on the treasury from totally unexpected quarters are in a healthy condition. There have been many unusual expenditures, notably those in connection with the stamping out of the small pox epidemic, but notwithstanding all these things Premier Tweedie will be able to show to the legislature when it meets on the last day of this month, a record of which any minister might be proud. His statement knocks the feet completely from under those who have been industriously trying to injure the government of which Mr. Tweedie is the leader. The new premier has certainly no fault to find with the treatment accorded him by the electors. Since the house was prorogued last year there have been nine vacancies. Two of these constituencies have returned members by acclamation. Elections have been held in four constituencies and to each of them government supporters have been elected. Three elections are still to be held. In Kent county no opposition candidate has been selected, and it is reported from Carleton that the government nominee will get the seat by acclamation. This leaves Kings, the only county to be contested, and in that county victory for Mr. King over Mr. Sproul who was defeated a few months ago, is certain.

To Our Readers.

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

Boers Nearing the End.

New York, Feb, 12—A special cable to the New York Herald from London dated to-day says: A very serious sentiment prevailed in London yesterday in regards to the condition of affairs in South Africa. It was one of supreme hopefulness, so much so that there had never been any such buoyancy of sentiment since Lord Roberts took Pretoria. There is absolut ly no doubt that news has reached here from German sources showing that the Boers are pretty nearly at their last stand in their continual harassing. The development of General Kitchener's well laid plan leaves them in well nigh hopeless condition. This view of the situation is also taken upon the stock exchange.

Piet De Wet Appeals to his Brother to Stop the War.

Bloemfontein, Tuesday, Feb. 5.—The text of a portion of the letter from Piet De Wet, chairman of the peace committee, to his brother Christian De Wet, appealing to the latter to surrender, published in the Post today, is as follows:

"Dear Brother,—I hear you are so angry that you have decided to kill me, accusing me of high treason. May God not allow you opportunity to shed more innocent blood. When I saw we were beaten by the British I wrote to the president requesting him to consider terms of peace and rather to surrender than to ruin the country, and starve the people. I was with you afterwards for a month, convincing me that it was better to lay down our arms. I did my duty in the battle at Schietma with Prinsloe. I charged the guns, when I was shamefully left in the lurch by Freeman, who fled. Convinced that the struggle was hopeless I left with my staff and surrendered and was sent to Durban.

"You and Steyn, in carrying on guerilla warfare, caused me to write to Kitchener Nov. 12, requesting an opportunity to come to the Free State and persuade the men to lay down their arms, no Free State government existing against whom I could commit treason. What is better, for the republics to continue to struggle at the risk of total ruination as a nation, or to submit? Could we think of taking back the country if it were offered to us, with thousands of people to be supported by a government that has not a farthing, but a debt of five or six million, even if helped by you? Do you think any nation so mad as to have thousands killed and spend millions and then give us the republics and the necessary capital to govern them?

"Put passionate feelings aside for a moment, and use common sense, and you will then agree that the best thing for the people and country is to be give in, be loyal to the new government, try to get responsible government and as soon as the finances will allow doing so, govern the country virtually ourselves, have our children educated and save the people as a nation.

"Should the war continue a few months longer, the nation will become so poor that it will become a working class and disappear as a nation.

"I have heard that you and others accuse me of being paid by the English government for what I am doing. I can only answer that there is a God and he will pass righteous sentence. I have also heard that Kitchener's offers to me and other attempts are considered by you as signs of weakening on the part of the British. When you cornered 50 soldiers at Blauwan Bank, did the same to 400 at Nostershoek and surrounded a small body at Rhenoster River, under a flag of truce and asked them to surrender, was it weakness or magnanimous on your part?

"The British are convinced that they have conquered the land and the people and they considered the matter ended and are only trying to treat those continuing the struggle magnanimously in order to prevent unnecessary bloodshed. Believe me when I tell you that no troops are sent from England, but thousands are still coming to South Africa. If you do not consider the Free State you will be insensible and not insensibly.

"Burghers, are you blind? Can you not see that you are being deceived by the Transvaal governors? What are they doing? They do not fight one-tenth part as much as we do. The Transvaal is not so much ruined as is the Free State. They are inclined to submit and are waiting to see what you are going to do. The moment you surrender they will surrender. I pray you again to consider before you proceed further."

THREE PAPERS FOR $1.50.

"World Wide."

A WEEKLY REPRINT OF ARTICLES FROM LEADING JOURNALS AND REVIEWS REFLECTING THE CURRENT THOUGHT OF BOTH HEMISPHERES.

As many of the ablest writers are now engaged in journalism, much writing of the highest quality in matter and style is fugitive, seen only by the readers of each particular newspaper, and by them often lost before it is read. Much of such writing is only of local and very transient import, but much is of more permanent and world wide interest. It is proposed to fill the pages of WORLD WIDE with articles and extracts of this latter class, with occasional selections from notable books and scenes from striking stories. An effort will be made to select the articles each week so that due proportion will be given to the various fields of human interest—to the shifting scenes of the world's great drama, to letters and science and beautiful things.

It was at first intended to publish WORLD WIDE upon fine paper at a higher cost, but recalling the long list of elegant publications which in the past have been started in Canada, only to fail, and reflecting that good taste in literature does not always imply the means to pay for costly journals, and that people of taste can be relied upon to appreciate literary excellence on the plainest sheet, it has been decided to offer WORLD WIDE at the lowest possible price, in order to give all who desire good reading an equal opportunity.

Published weekly. Sixteen pages. Two cents.

75c. per annum, postpaid to any address in Canada or U. S.

25c. additional for delivery in Montreal or to foreign countries.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

The advantage of combining such publications as WORLD WIDE with the local country paper is obvious, for it places within the reach of subscribers not only the local news, but also a great range of general matter not otherwise available. The publisher of the ADVANCE having made arrangements with the management of WORLD WIDE and continued those with the FARM JOURNAL is able to furnish all three papers to ADVANCE subscribers for $1.50 a year. That is, they will receive THE ADVANCE, WORLD WIDE and FARM JOURNAL for $1.50. Subscribers who have already paid up for the ADVANCE and whose current subscriptions have at least nine months to run, will be placed on the list for all three papers on remitting 50c. to this office.

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 xr / 9 25 lv	5 25	..Boiestown,..	10 30 lv / 10 25 ar	12 35 pm
11 15	6 10 ar			
11 20	6 25 lv	.. Doaktown,..	9 35	11 25
12 55 p m	7 25	....Blackville,..	8 25	9 40
2 10	8 20 ar	Chatham Jct	7 15 lv	8 10
2 40	8 25 lv		6 55 ar	7 20
3 05	8 45	.... Nelson	6 35	7 03
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,	6.30 "	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, Lurlow, 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 morning instead of Sunday morning.

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.

THOS. HOBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

To Catch the Eye and the Mind at the Same time

is the art in advertising. This Ad. illustrates how true this saying is, especially to those wishing pleasant and profitable employment. "Canada's Sons on Kopje and Veldt," the only book dealing exclusively with the Canadian Contingents, is the book to handle. Official, Authentic, Cheap, sells on sight to everybody, and everybody can sell it. Capital or experience not necessary. Send for Free Outfit and make money.

THE BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., LIMITED BRANTFORD, ONT.

Established .1866

Dunlap Bros. & Co.,
AMHERST, N. S.

Dunlap, McKim & Downs,
WALLACE, N. S.

DUNLAP, COOKE & CO.,
AMHERST, N. S.

DUNLAP COOKE & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
—AND—
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
AMHERST.
N. S.

This firm carries one of the finest selections of Cloths including all the different makes suitable for fine trade. Their cutters and staff of workmen employed are the best obtainable, and the clothing from his establishment has a superior tone and finish. An inspection of the samples will convince you that the prices are right.

BUILDING STONE.

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

Apply to L. J. TWEEDIE

or the office of L. J. Tweedie.

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 as 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 China; old China, Brass Andirons, Candlesticks, Trays and Snuffers, and old Mahogany