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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.

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

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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. 1893, 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 Anthrope 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 Anthrope DeGrace to the "Reverend Joseph Trudel by deed bearing date the "twenty-seventh day of November in the year of "our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-"three, next conveyed to the Reverend Joseph "Trudee 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, "said land owned and occupied by the family of the "late Augustine Robichaud, deceased, thence following the said boundary or division line westerly "fifty yards, thence southerly on a course parallel "with the said highway sixty-nine yards on course "parallel with the said line aforesaid, thence easterly to the highway, thence following the said highway northerly to the place of beginning; bounded "easterly by the said highway, in the rear by part "of said lot or tract of land, 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 twenty-"quarter of land may be found by actual measure, "and within the said boundaries."

TERMS CASH.

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

W. S. LOGGIE, Mortgagee.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. FEBRUARY 7, 1901.

Ottawa.

Parliament assembled at Ottawa yesterday and, after the members were sworn in and Mr. Brodeur elected Speaker, adjourned until to-day, when the formal opening will take place by the reading of the speech from the throne.

There has been a good deal of speculation on the question of the leadership of the Opposition. From latest information it would seem that Mr. R. L. Borden of Halifax will be the man, but Clark Wallace, W. F. MacLean and Sir Hibbert Tupper are also aspirants for the place.

Tax Defaulters as Voters.

It is to be assumed that the aldermen who voted at Monday evening's meeting of the Chatham Town Council to apply to the legislature to so amend the Town's Incorporation Act as to permit defaulting ratepayers to vote at civic elections were not serious, but only bidding for popularity amongst those who are unwilling to bear their share of the responsibilities of citizenship. While the legislature does not disquality such people in Assembly elections, it recognises that the principle involved is quite different in civic matters, for it would be an outrage to permit the non-contributor to the expenses of the civic government to have a say as to who should spend the money of his tax-paying neighbors.

If defaulting ratepayers are given the privilege of civic voting, it will be much more difficult to collect town taxes than it is at present.

"Northumberland Politics."

Under the above heading, or others of similar import, St. John and other papers are favoring their readers with letters and articles relating to the efforts recently made to reorganise the Liberal party in this county. It is interesting to note the ingenuity displayed by some of the writers in their efforts to make their statements of professed facts appear sincere and truthful, and to observe the ease with which they parade the freshest converts from conservatism as liberal leaders, and, per contra, anathemize old liberals—whose battle-scars were received from these patronage-converted warriors when they were stalwarts in the tory ranks—as political heretics of the rankest school.

The city papers should not be too deeply impressed by the representations of the Miramichi correspondents, who are moved, just at this time, to favor them with their stories about Liberal troubles and Liberal party activites in Northumberland. They will understand that if either Conservatives or Liberals, hereabouts, were much concerned over party politics, on either side, their interest therein would have been sufficient to induce them to maintain their respective county organizations in active operation during the past four years. Instead of that it was left to anybody and everybody to promote their designs upon the constituency by exploiting in the name of the respective parties, as Liberals or Conservatives, as the exigencies of the occasion might seem to give the better promise of success on one side or the other.

The only time in the history of the County when there was a Liberal Association in fact as well as in name was when the party was organized against the late Hon. Peter Mitchell in the days when he ran elections as the leading standard-bearer on the North Shore of the Conservative party, as led by the late Sir John A. Macdonald. When Mr. Mitchell quarrelled with Sir John and turned Liberal, and was accepted as the candidate of the party in Northumberland at the earnest solicitation of the then Dominion leader and premier Hon. Edward Blake, he brought over with him quite a following whose liberalism was, necessarily, not of the strictest order, while the fact that he and they were accepted by the Association alienated many staunch party men from it and modified the ardour of many others who did not, however, at the time, withdraw. Since that the name of the Liberal Association has had a different meaning to and a different effect from what it formerly had upon the electors of Northumberland. It is true that the Association has been kept up spasmodically, in name, but as a vital, directing, controlling and dominant political force, it has not existed since 1887.

Causes which it is not necessary to refer to here have operated, since 1891, to put the Northumberland County Conservative Association in about the same position its rival occupies. Changes in New Brunswick leadership at Ottawa have created new conditions and led to a cleavage in matters political on new lines, and those in Northumberland who keep themselves in touch with the progress and development of the country are not concerned about men who are endeavoring to conjure the crowd by shouting in the name of either the old or new Liberal or Conservative Associations, nor are the electors of the County disposed, to any appreciable extent, to be marshalled under the banners of any of the several self-appointed leaders, who seem to imagine that they were specially created to dispense "patronage" won, not only without their assistance, but in spite of their opposition.

To us, who live in Northumberland the political situation is, therefore, not one to cause either excitement or alarm, notwithstanding what we see in the St. John papers. There have been, since 23rd June, 1896, periodical manifestations of a desire on the part of each of half a dozen coteries who are making all the noise over "The Liberal Party of Northumberland" to have the dispensing of "the patronage" taken from those of their friends who they think have it, and placed in or nearer to their own control. There has not been a meeting called or held by them since that time—excepting that summoned in the Liberal name to nominate the ex-Conservative, Mr. Morrissy, in the late election—save for the purpose of wrestling with this paltry patronage matter. Men who were Conservatives and the political enemies of Hon. Mr. Blair, and have been open in expressing their sentiments in that regard ever since he became a Dominion Minister, are amongst the most blatant claimants to recognition at his hands, simply because they have, of late, attended so called Liberal meetings, which generally ended in fights over spoils which they thought awaited them at the reward of their professed change of political faith. The late demand for a meeting of the County Liberal Association was at the instance of one of these coteries, and although the gathering attracted a larger number of the party than usual, it had the customary ending—a fight—and its proceedings were no credit to anybody concerned. Let it not be thought, however, that it in any way, represented the party in this county who stand at the back of Hon. A. G. Blair. That party is not a demonstrative one, but it is, none the less, united and its members regret that so much that is unseemly is said and done by men who ought to join in discouraging exhibitions such as that which took place at Newcastle on the 24th of last month.

The Queen's Obsequies.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—All London and thousands from the remotest villages of the kingdom paid their final homage to the Queen today in her capital; and assuredly, as Mr. Balfour said, the end of her reign, which is now passed into history, was happy.

Deep solemnity filled all hearts. There was reminiscent grief—the feeling that one of the Empire's great institutions was missing.

Everyone felt that inevitable death had dealt kindly with their sovereign; that her passing had been as happy as her life was useful. They gathered to honor her memory rather than to mourn her loss. As a Queen she was an exemplar of the solid virtues and the aspirations and lives of the middle class of Englishmen, and they, fittingly, seemed the most sincere mourners.

All business ceased, even the banking houses closed their doors for the day. The newspapers suspended publication, and life in London, like the rest of the Empire, turned from its customary channels and was focussed upon three miles of west end streets, where was the coffin containing the body, which was now a symbol of Victoria's self, whom, often before, Londoners had cheered, assembled as they were today—but on occasions of rejoicing.

The kings and princes, beneath silver helmets and wearing gold braided coats were men, but the sight of the King riding after the coffin of his mother and Queen, with four other kings and half a hundred of the highest royalties in European dynasties following, and the hereditary quaint attaches of court, was one never to be forgotten.

The multitude was remarkably orderly. The whole ceremonial, including the massing of 30 000 troops and the entertainment of all the visiting personages, was an admirable example of organization. Tonight the "captains and the kings departed."

To-night the Queen's body lies in the Albert chapel at Windsor, guarded faithfully, awaiting the last rites. Within, the castle is brilliantly lighted. Three kings, with heads of principalities, with special representatives, left Windsor this evening after lunching at the castle.

It was at Windsor that the only hitches in the elaborate programme of the day occurred; and these added to rather than detracted from the dramatic and pathetic interest. The first and most striking was the utter intractability of the horses attached to the gun carriage bearing the coffin. The alarm and chagrin of the King and Emperor, who had hurried up to ascertain the cause of the delay in the procession leaving Windsor station, was patent upon their countenances. The horses struggled in the traces, and the coffin was almost thrown from the gun carriage.

Lord Roberts asked the King for permission to take out the horses and substitute for them "jackies" who had come up from Portsmouth as guard of honor. This suggestion was quickly sanctioned, and the last time Victoria's body was borne before her subjects was by her royal handymen who at an opportune moment saved the situation.

The other hitch occurred during the religious part of the ceremony. The trembling voice of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is almost blind, had scarcely ended the final benediction before he turned to go by the altar steps. His sight and strength failed him and he tottered, groped and was on the point of falling when the Archbishop of York, who had been standing some distance behind him, advanced and caught his hand and gently led the venerable prelate to the holy table. Then they both knelt, the greatest dignitaries of England's church, next in rank to the royal blood, their heads bowed upon the purple altar cloth.

While the archbishops prayed and the bishops and clergy reverently kept their knees, the King and Emperor William, followed by three other kings, walked almost hurriedly up to the altar rails and out into the castle by a private exit. Their gorgeous suites followed mechanically and a kaleidoscope of color and royalty surged up the chancel. Against this hurrying throng the coffin and kneeling figures within the holy inclosure stood out in contrast. Still the archbishops prayed and still the gaily caparisoned princes sought an outlet by which they might gain the Waterloo chamber, in which the long-delayed luncheon was laid. Almost touching the coffin, they chatted. Ambassador Choate shook hands with another ambassador. Then the stream turned, for orders came for the suites and ambassadors to go out by another door. The returning throng met those coming up almost at the coffin, well nigh causing a melee. Finally they reached the other door, and the body of the Queen was left alone before the altar, save for the stern figures of the gentlemen-at-arms, with halberds in hand guarding the remains.

In all the leading European capitals, in the United States cities, in the cities and towns of the British colonies everywhere, and in all parts of Canada particularly memorial services were held on Saturday, testifying to the widespread feelings of regret at the death of Great Britain's beloved ruler.

North American Fish and Game Protective Association.

The North American Fish and Game Protective Association held its annual meeting in Montreal on Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

Although provisional organization was effected a year ago (Feb. 2nd and 3rd, 1900) the convention of last week was the first on a regular and permanent basis.

Those present were all gentlemen in direct touch with the interests which it is the object of the Association to promote. They included representatives of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Michigan, etc. There were governors, a premier, members of parliament and of legislatures, representatives of all the principal Railways, and other, transportation lines, fish and game officials, officers and members of the principal anglers' and sportsmen's clubs, men interested commercially in fish and game, scientists and others. Some of those present were as follows:

Hon. S. N. Parent, Quebec; E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec; W. J. Cleghorn, Montreal; A. Irving, New York; J. D. Deacon, Pembroke; H. R. Carleton, Montreal; L. O. Armstrong, Montreal; S. T. Bastedo, Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, Toronto, Ontario; Genl. W. W. Henry, United State Consul, Quebec; J. McCombie, Temiscamingue; E. N. Cusson, Montreal; Joseph Brunet, Notre Dame des Neiges; Wm. H. Shurtleff, N. H.; Charles E. Oak, Augusta, Me.; L. V. Laporte, Montreal; D. G. Smith, Fishery Commissioner for New Brunswick; Gen. F. G. Butterfield, Vermont; Charles F. Barbaus, New York; Charles A. Bramble, Montreal; E. T. Bradley, secretary Vermont Fish and Game League; Nelson O. Tiffany, president Society for Study of Song Birds, Fish and Game, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. B. Knight, St. John, N. B., Chief Game Commissioner for N. B.; J. P. Oak, Skowhegan, Me.; Joseph Reindeau, Montreal; C. E. Britton, Gananoque; Jos. Rocheford, Valleyfield; J. Warren Pond, Albany, N. Y.; Arthur Dulemaine, Montreal; David Miller, Lockport, N. Y.; R. P. Grant, Clayton, N. Y.; L. Z. Joncas, Commissioner of Forests and Fisheries, Quebec; Rene Dupont, Quebec; C. Rankine, Matane; N. Wentworth, Hudson, N. H.; A. H. Harris, Quebec, Southern and Rutland R. R.; J. W. McGanty, Buckingford, Vt.; Martin F. Allen, Vermont; G. A. Farmer, Bank of Montreal, Montreal; Dr. W. H. Drummond, Montreal, C. E. E. Usher, Montreal; Robert E. Plumb, Detroit; Thomas E. Brainard, Montreal; Isaac H. Stearns, Montreal; E. Tinsley, Toronto; H. J. Kearney, Papineauville; L. E. Carufel, Montreal; Dr. T. A. Bisson, Montreal; Achille Bergeron, M. L. A.; J. M. E. Beatley, trav. agent C. U. R. R., St. Albans, Vt.; Andrew C. Cornwall, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; W. H. Thompson, Alexandria Bay, N. Y., secretary Anglers' Association of St. Lawrence River; E. A. Davis, Bethel, Vt.; John W. Titcomb, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Dr. J. T. Finnie, Montreal Fish and Game Association.

The address of the President, Premier Parent, contained an eloquent eulogy of the late Queen. Amongst other things he said: "Her life has been without reproach; her influence has not been confined to the welfare of the Canadian people, but it has had its effect upon the Courts of Europe, and even upon uncivilized and semi-civilized people throughout the world."

Continuing he said—amongst other things—"When I had the honor a year ago, of being called to preside over the Convention at which the association was formed, I briefly set forth the reasons which had actuated me in inviting a number of you to meet me here in the Government offices and to discuss the means to be adopted for the better protection of our fish and game.

"The great and increasing value of these important assets of our different States and Provinces is well known to all of us. I thought, and I was happy to see that so many of you agreed with me." He referred to the report of the committee on constitution and that on the harmonizing of game laws which would shortly be submitted. He said in conclusion:

"The new and enlarged responsibilities which have fallen upon my shoulders since we last met together, necessitates, I regret to say, my immediate withdrawal from the present meeting. I am reluctantly compelled to place in your hands my resignation of the office of president of this association, with which you were good enough to honor me a year ago, and to ask you to appoint a provisional chairman in order that I may attend a meeting of the executive council of the province. You may rest assured, gentlemen, that I shall always prize very highly the memory of the fact that I have been the first president of this association, and I can assure you that I will always be happy to second your efforts, so far as may be compatible with the proper performance of my public duty."

He cordially welcomed the delegates to the meeting of the association.

Hon. W. H. Shurtleff, of the N. H. Fish and Game Association, paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the Queen. He had long loved the Queen, second only to his own mother. She was a splendid type of a mother and of a wife. He remembered that when Abraham Lincoln, who was a noble type and model of American manhood, and a great ruler of men, was stricken to death by the assassin's hand, Punch pictured Columbia weeping at the head of his bier, and Britannia, with love and sympathy, casting flowers upon it; now, Britannia stood weeping at the head of the bier of her great and good queen, who had been the type and model of the noblest womanhood and of constitutional rulers, while Columbia, in reverential love and sympathy, strewed upon it immortelles, mingled with the tears of a great kindred people. He was certain that to day Victoria was one of the brightest stars in the celestial firmament.

Hon. Mr. Parent regretted the absence of Hon. A. T. Dunn, who he would like to see succeed himself in the presidency. He referred to the interest Mr. Dunn had taken in the work of the association.

Mr. Parent then took his leave and Mr. L. Z. Joncas was appointed temporary Chairman.

The next business taken up was consideration of the report of the Committee on Constitution and Bye-laws, which was adopted, with some slight additions. It set forth the object of the organization, which are the harmonizing of the Fish and game laws of the Dominion and the United States; the preservation and propagation of game; the enforcement of game laws; the preservation of forests, etc. The admission fee was fixed at $5, and the annual dues, $3. The usual regulations were enacted regarding officers, membership, explusion of offending members, etc. The life membership fee was fixed at $50. Persons distinguished for their scientific knowledge in matters of interest to the association may be elected life members. The annual meeting shall be held as soon as possible after Jan. 1 of each year. Besides the sections recommended by the committee the following were adopted:

"Any member of the association who has been convicted of any wilful violation of any fish or game law, shall be expelled and deprived from membership for at least five years—if five or more members present at any regular meeting shall so vote."

"Fish and Game Associations in Canada or the United States may be represented in this Association, by as many of their members as they may duly accredit thereto, but the regular annual assessment must be paid for each of such representatives."

The constitution having been finally passed, Mr. E T D. Chambers was appointed provisional treasurer, and members' names and subscriptions were taken.

A nominating committee was appointed to recommend persons to be chosen as officers of the Association for the ensuing year and their report was unanimously adopted as follows:

President—Hon. S. N. Parent.

Secretary-treasurer — L. Z Joncas, Quebec.

Vice-presidents—Maine, the Hon. H. O. Stanley, Dixfield; Massachusetts, John Fottler, jr., Boston; New Brunswick, the Hon. A. T. Dunn, St. John; New Hampshire, the Hon. Nat. Wentworth, Hudson Centre; New York, C. H. Wilson, Glen's Falls; Nova Scotia, the Hon. J. W. Longley, Halifax; Ontario, the Hon. F. R. Latchford, Toronto; Quebec, Dr. T. C. Brainerd, Montreal: Vermont, Gen. F. G. Butterfield, Derby Line, Vt.

Executive committee—Maine, Hon. L. T. Carlton, Winthrop; Massachusetts, F. S. Hodges, Boston; Michigan, Henry Russel, Detroit; New Brunswick, D G. Smith, Chatham; New Hampshire, Hon. W. H. Shurtleff; New York, the Hon. David Miller, Lockport; Ontario, S. T. Bastedo, Toronto; Quebec, C. E. E. Usher, Montreal: Vermont, E. A. Davis, Bethel.

Membership committee—E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec; Dr. W. H. Drummond, Montreal; Gen. W. W. Henry, United States Consul, Quebec.

Auditing committee—L. O. Armstrong, Montreal; W. J. Cleghorn, Montreal.

The submission of Hon. Mr. Parent's name for the presidency by the committee and his unanimous election thereto was confirmed as his due because of the active part he took in the formation of the association, and it was understood that if he could not be induced to continue in the office, Mr. J. W. Titcomb of Vermont would be the next choice, as the honor should be shared alternately by the Dominion and the United States.

On Mr. Parent being made acquainted with his election by a committee appointed for the purpose and who brought him from the meeting of the Quebec Executive that was being held down stairs, to the assembled Association, he again explained that it was impossible for him to accept, expressed his appreciation of the honor done him and said he would continue to promote the Association's objects and its welfare in every way. He was very heartily applauded as he took his leave, everyone realising that his reasons were sufficient and consistent. Then Mr. Titcomb was nominated as president and unanimously elected.

The report of the committee on harmonizing the Fish and Game laws of the different Provinces and contiguous States was next submitted. This report was the work of the committee at its meeting in Montreal in December last, and was made by Messrs. C. H. Wilson and J. H. Seymour of N. Y.; Hon. A. T. Dunn and D. G Smith of New Brunswick. Genl. F. G. Butterfield of Vermont; G. A. McCollum of Ontario and L. Z. Joncas and N. E. Cormier of Quebec, Hon. Mr. Dunn being Chairman and Mr. E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec, Secretary.

The recommendations of the committee caused lively discussion. A few of the members of the Association thought they were not sufficiently protective, while others desired to have them enlarged, or except ons other than those which the committee considered it right to recommend, made. As a rule, members of the committee and others were able to show that all their recommendations were based on a pretty thorough and exhaustive examination of existing laws, facts and conditions and the convention almost invariably rejected proposed alterations. The following are the clauses passed at the first day's session:

"That the open season for moose, caribou and red deer in all the border states and provinces should generally be from Sept. 15 to Nov. 30, inclusive, but that for certain sections of a province or state, where moose are decreasing, it may be desirable to make partial or entirely closed seasons; that it is recognised that in northern districts a longer season for caribou is desirable, though great care should be observed in extending it beyond that for moose; and that in districts where red deer are few in number it is desirable that the open season be further restricted. Where, however, in the opinion of the state or provincial officials having charge of the preservation of moose, caribou or deer a still shorter open season is desirable than is herein mentioned, the association approve of such restrictions, but within the limits above mentioned.

That the numbers of moose, caribou and deer killed by one hunter during a single season be limited to one bull moose, one caribou and two deer, and that hunters do all in their power to protect calves and females of such game, and that the pursuing of moose, caribou and deer with dogs be prohibited.

"That trapping shooting or killing of game birds in the spring be abolished.

"That the close season for beaver should be extended until 1905 in all the states and border provinces.

"That the open season be from Sept. 15 to Dec. 15 for all species of grouse, with the exception of ptarmigan, for woodcock, snipe and duck of all kinds, including swans and geese, rail, plover and other birds known as shore birds or waders."

On Wednesday evening President Titcomb gave a very interesting "swamp talk" on fish-culture, illustrated by lantern pictures from photographs, showing trout and salmon in the various stages of development, from the egg to the full grown fish, together with pictures of hatching houses and their fittings, the capture and manipulation of the parent fish, etc.

Mr. Bramble followed with a paper on the subject of the moose, the reading of which was listened to with great attention.

At the second day's session the consideration of the report of the committee on harmonizing the Fish and Game laws was resumed, and the following adopted:

"That every State and Province should adopt laws limiting the number of game birds that may be killed by each hunter per day, and the number, weight and size of game fish that may be caught by each angler.

"That a permanent protective law be urged against the destruction of insectivorous birds and other birds useful to agriculture.

"That the exportation of speckled or brook trout be totally prohibited, save with the exception of fish caught by any tourist or summer visitor, the total weight of such fish not to exceed thirty pounds net, and limited to the lawful catch of two days' angling."

The clause dealing with the open season for black bass fishing created considerable discussion, as did also that one on the subject of net fishing in Lake Champlain.

The following resolutions, however, finally passed:

"That in all the waters dividing the States and Provinces, the open season for black bass shall be from July 1st to January 1st.

"That all net fishing be prohibited in Lake Champlain in the spring of the year, in New York, Vermont and the Province of Quebec.

The following clause adopted without discussion, completed the work of the morning session:

"That the pursuing, shooting at or killing of any of the animals or birds specified in the foregoing recommendations, should be entirely prohibited at all other times than those specified in such recommendations.

"That the tag and coupon system in use in Ontario and Michigan be adopted by all the provinces and states, and that market men, game dealers, buyers, sellers and tanners of deer, moose and caribou skins, and proprietors of hunting camps be duly licensed; such a system can be legally so arranged—by the chief game authorities of the states and provinces, to whom they shall periodically report.

That the possession, sale and exportation of game birds and animals should be prohibited after the expiry of fifteen days after the close of the open season for the birds or animals, as the case may be, in each state or province in which taken or killed, each article to be accompanied by a coupon from a license authorizing the killing or capture of the same in such state or province.

That a bounty sufficient to ensure the trapping of wolves should be offered in Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick, where these pests are sufficiently numerous to be a detriment to the game supply, and that the minimum amount of such bounty should be fifteen dollars.

The report of the committee being disposed of, Mr. C. E. E. Usher moved and Mr. C. E. Oak seconded the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:—

Whereas, the results, so far, show that the federation of the fish and game interests of the eastern border states and provinces, which at present constitute the North American Fish and Game Protective Association has accomplished and will do excellent work in the directions set forth in the constitution of this association; and

"Whereas, although we desire to further the objects of this association by the accession of all the western border states and provinces, we believe the long distances separating them, and necessitating many miles of travel to attend meetings, will prevent the practical operating of an association embracing all the border states and provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and

"Whereas, it is our belief that the objects for which the association was formed can be furthered by the formation, as soon as it can be arranged conveniently, of such other groups or federation of the fish and game interests of the border states and provinces, as may be suitable, with an extension of the same idea, at such later date as it may be feasible, to cover all North America, with such federations; and

"Whereas it is desirable, if such federations be formed, that those which are contiguous should keep in touch, to the extent at least of sending one or more delegates to each other's annual meetings; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the secretary of this association be hereby instructed to send, as soon as printed, a copy of this preamble and resolution, together with a copy of the printed proceedings of this meeting and the constitution and by-laws, to the chief game and fish authorities of Minnesota, Manitoba, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, British Columbia and Washington, and the North-West Territories, of Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, as a respectful suggestion from this association for their earnest consideration.

Mr. C. E. Oak said that the most important and far-reaching legislation which had been enacted in the United States on the subject of fish game or fur was that known as the Lacey bill, which passed Congress last May. The object of the bill was to prevent the shipping of fish or game from one state to another, contrary to the laws of the state from which it was shipped. The Lacey bill however, was not international, and therefore, he moved to the effect that the association favored its amendment in such form as to prohibit under penalty of forfeiture of goods and imprisonment of offenders, the bringing into the United States of any fish or game, fur or fur bearing animals that had been killed or had in possession in violation of the laws of the state or country in which the same had been killed, or in which any such fish or game should be unlawfully had in possession under or by the laws of the state into which any such fish or game be brought into the United States. That the president transmit a copy of the resolution to the Hon. Mr. Lacey, with the request that he make such efforts as he can to carry the resolution into effect; and that Canadian legislators be urged to enact similar laws.

This was seconded by Mr. C. E. E. Usher and unanimously carried.

After a further discussion on the subject of spring shooting it was agreed, on motion of Mr. N. E. Cormier, seconded by Dr. Drummond, that, as the general laws of the adjoining states and provinces, except those of New York and Quebec, prohibited spring shooting of waterfowl, and it was desirable that such shooting be prohibited by the laws of all the adjoining states and provinces, the association petition the legislators of the state of New York and the province of Quebec to enact a law which will prohibit spring shooting of waterfowl in that state and province.

It was moved by Mr. Smiley, seconded by Dr. Drummond, and unanimously agreed to: "That this association draw the attention of the Department of the Interior of the Dominion of Canada to the fact that large numbers of moose and caribou are being destroyed in the Yukon territory, and request that some protective measures be adopted or put in force in that region.

The president reported, on behalf of the executive committee, that they recommend that the next annual meeting be held in Vermont, the selection of the place be left in the hands of the president.

This was agreed to, after a little discussion.

Dr. Drummond called attention to the fact that at the last meeting a resolution moved by Dr. Finnie and seconded by himself was unanimously adopted as follows:

Resolved that this meeting believes that the best results in enforcing game laws cannot be gained unless their enforcement is altogether divorced from politics;

Resolved that we believe a prosecution for infraction of game or fish laws should be pushed to a conclusion as soon as possible in every case;

"Resolved that we strongly object to the pernicious practice of remission or payment by Provincial or State governments, or their officers of fines imposed on offenders, or of suspended sentences or any other device of which the intent is to defeat the ends of justice for any reason, political or otherwise.

He said the secretary had been directed to transmit copies of the resolutions to the governments of States and Provinces, etc., and as it had not been done, he moved the re affirmation of last year's action. Carried unanimously.

A resolution was passed that no transportation company, or any organization or individual interested in promoting their interests in connection with Fish or Game, be permitted to utilise the meetings of the association or its influence in any way for the furtherance of their business purposes.

This action of the association was taken to prevent it from having its tables filled at its meetings with pamphlets and other advertising matter of the fish and game resorts and lines connecting therewith as unfair to others competing for such business, the objects of the association being, in the widest sense, international and non-sectional, for the general promotion of fish and game interests and their protection and preservation as valuable public assets to be administered for the benefit of all the people interested.

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			
11 20	6 25 lv	Doaktown	9 35 lv / ar 11 25	
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 30	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 "	2.35 "
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, Bilsefield Carroll's, McNamee's, Ludlow, 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 but not 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.

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

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome.

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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., LIMIEED BRANTFORD, ONT.

Chatham Town Council.

Our council reporter who was unavoidably absent from the regular monthly meeting of the Town Council last Monday evening is indebted to the Commercial for the following:—

Ald. Burr was absent through sickness.

A communication from Wm. Wyse asking that the bye-law forbidding the ringing of the auction bell be rescinded was referred to Bye-Law Committee.

An invitation for the Mayor and Aldermen to attend the Firemen's dance was accepted.

A lengthy letter was read from Mr. Coffin saying that it would not be necessary to drive well at Morrison's Brook for the first 2 or 3 years, at least.—Fyled.

Ald. Maher reported that deeds of lands required for waterworks were being prepared.

Ald. McKay reported that the Bye-law Committee had been unable to find the printer "who had made the bangle of the bye-laws" and asked that the matter stand till next meeting.

Ald. Murdoch read the Scott Act Inspectors' report showing that during year 38 informations had been laid; 31 convictions and 7 dismissals. Fines were $1600 and fees paid $48. $1344 of fines had been collected. Two of the convicted parties had left town and one was in hiding. $300 worth of liquor had been seized and destroyed during the year.

Twenty-one street lights were reported out during the month.

Ald. Watt said that since last meeting we had lost our Queen. The whole civilized world mourned the loss, and he could not find words to express the loss which the Empire had sustained. Queen Victoria was a queenly woman and a womanly Queen. She was once our Sovereign and is now our guardian angel. He moved the following resolution,

Resolved, That this Council take this our earliest opportunity of declaring our allegiance to King Edward VII., and pray that his reign may be long and prosperous; we desire to pay our tribute of respect to our late Queen Victoria, whose death is deeply mourned by the inhabitants, not only of the vast portion of the earth over which she ruled, but by the people of the whole civilized world.

We join in lamenting the death of a sovereign, who, whether as Queen or woman, has made her mark for good on the age in which she lived, and whose rule has tended to the success, prosperity and advancement of her subjects in all parts of the world. We mourn her loss, but feel proud to have lived subjects of a monarch whose claim to undying fame rests on the virtues shown by our Queen, Victoria the Good?

Mayor Loggie, in putting the motion, spoke in feeling terms of the great loss the Empire had sustained, and asked the Aldermen to stand in adopting the resolution. They all stood.

Ald. Gallivan said he had a motion that seemed to be very appropriate after such a resolution as above, and the motion was that the Council petition the Local Legislature to allow all ratepayers to vote for Mayor and Aldermen whether their taxes were paid or not.

Ald. Watt strongly opposed the motion.

Ald. Gallivan in a forcible speech defended his motion, and concluded by saying that the taxes would be more promptly collected