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To the heirs and assigns of John Curran late of the Parish of Blackville in the County of Northumberland.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the twenty-second day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine, made between the said John Curran of the one part and John McLaggan formerly of Blackville in the said County of Northumberland and now of Melrose in the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, of the other part and registered in volume 60, pages 479, 480 and 481 of the Northumberland County records, there will for the purpose of satisfying the money secured by said mortgage be sold at public auction in front of the Registry Office, in the town of Newcastle, in said County at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the twenty-second day of June next, the lands and premises described in the said indenture of mortgage viz —

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on the south side of the Southwest Branch of the Miramichi River in the said Parish of Blackville, known and distinguished in the original grant to Benjamin Clem as the front part of lot number seventeen, containing one hundred acres more or less and abutted and bounded as follows: "Beginning at a marked hemlock tree standing in the northwesterly angle of the front half of lot number eighteen granted to Hugh McKenzie, thence running by the magnet south one degree, west sixty-one chains of four poles each, thence north eighty nine degrees, west twenty chains, thence north one degree east fifty chains, to the shore or bank of the river aforesaid and thence along the same down stream to the place of beginning."

Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements to the said premises belonging or in anywise appertaining

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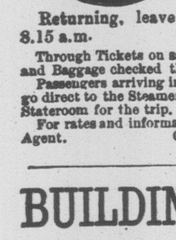

Commencing April 17, the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 8.15 standard.

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CHATHAM, N. B. - APRIL 27, 1899.

The Canada Eastern Railway.

Hon. Provincial Secretary Tweedie, in moving and the Legislature in unanimously adopting a resolution urging the Dominion government to acquire the Canada Eastern Railway have shown that when the interests of the Province are to be promoted they are prepared to rise above considerations of a party or personal character. If the Intercolonial Railway is, in future, to be made a source of legitimate income; instead of one of deficits as it has been in the past, such important connecting lines as the Canada Eastern should become parts of it. It was essential to the success of the Government road that it should be extended to Montreal, by the acquisition of the Drummond line. When that was accomplished it had termini at Montreal, St. John and Halifax. These are important from the standpoint of export and import traffic, as well as on account of their being large distributing centres of the provinces in which they are situated. Fredericton, in the heart of this Province, and situated as it is on one of the largest rivers of Eastern America, is a distributing point for the products of the country, which makes it a most important centre of traffic. The Dominion Government would, therefore, be remiss in its duty if it were to fail in acquiring that road now, when it is believed it may be done, and before arrangements may be made which would spoil the opportunity. The Canada Eastern, notwithstanding its drawbacks, on account of being at times squeezed by the C. P. R. on the one hand and the I. C. R. on the other, has been a success. It has paid its way. It has been the means of developing the country through which it passes and creating traffic which would never have existed without it. It has also benefitted a very large contiguous section and caused its upbuilding in many ways, and will continue to do so. The Province has spoken, through its representatives at Fredericton and given no uncertain sound as to its convictions in respect of the Dominion Government's duty in regard to the Canada Eastern, and it now remains for Mr. Blair and his colleagues to act the part of wisdom in extending the government system into the great central distributing point of New Brunswick.

Whither is it being Led?

There is a widespread feeling in Conservative circles that Sir Charles Tupper ought to retire from the leadership of the party. He is now in his seventy-eighth year, and although physically vigorous and mentally sound, he is, of course, incapable of keeping in touch with an ever-changing political environment. Like other men of old age, who have insisted on remaining in active politics, his mental efforts are directed to the work of retaining recollections of the past and struggling to adjust present conditions with them, rather than studying and grasping new conditions and developing them with the aid of the wide experience he has had. The general wish that he should retire, although often expressed by individual members of the party, is, however, never crystalized into a formal declaration in its councils, and it generally happens that while many of its best men attend these in the hope that some one of their number will appear to lead them all out of the difficulty, there is a lack of either courage or ability which, instead of bringing about the desired coup, permits the old baronet's personal entourage to secure renewals of confidence in his leadership and relegates the party to its position of internal dissatisfaction and discouragement.

The record of the party for many years is one of gradual decline. Its great difficulty has been that no man of preeminent aptitude for leadership has been found in its ranks. Its abler men, who are strong in some lines of party or parliamentary work, have lacked the all-round qualities which go to make leaders and, as a result, Sir Charles was chosen for the position, notwithstanding his advanced age, and has been able, because of his genius for manipulation, to place his younger rivals in penumbra and keep the rank and file wondering how long he is to be permitted to lead the party in its falling back and leaving the field almost entirely to its victorious and more vigorous opponents.

It is a remarkable thing, and one that, no doubt, causes great misgivings in the party, that while it has not gained a single constituency in any bye-election since 23rd June 1896, it has lost nine to the Liberals, who thus have an increased count of eighteen on a division in the House of Commons. Surely such a record shows that the Conservative forces are "on the run" and must convince the party that the boasting of Sir Charles, Mr. Foster and others of prominence that, having travelled through many of the constituencies, they have found them ripe for a change, is worse than idle. It is the fatuity of conscious impotence, the boast that is the counterfeit of success "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." The Conservative party ought to know that it cannot be guided to success by a memory, and that, even in ancient days, Israel was never led to victory by its patriarchs. They are reputed to have advised, but they knew enough to see that the younger warriors led the hosts in their conflicts against the enemy. The old men were too anxious for success to suppress the development and aspirations of men who they realised that, in the course of nature, must succeed them.

The Moncton Dogberry.

The Moncton Times, referring to the committee appointed by Speaker Hill to investigate the charges preferred by Mr. Hazen against Premier Emmerson says:—

"The two least active of the opposition members have been placed on the committee, and the omission of Mr. Hazen, who has given the matter much attention, shows not only that the government is prepared to violate Parliamentary precedent when its purpose is served thereby, but that it is afraid of the enquiry."

Messrs. Shaw and Glazier can settle with their friend, the Times, for the left-handed compliment it has bestowed upon them. It, evidently, has a poorer opinion of them than they deserve. It is a new thing, however, to have the doctrine set up that a man's accuser ought also to be one of his judges. We are quite sure that Mr. Hazen, himself, will not claim that he ought to have been placed on this "bluff" investigating committee. He is the man who has been pursuing Mr. Emmerson with the bridge charges in a bushwhacking kind of way for more than six months and when he was forced to formulate them he must be the prosecutor before the committee, while Mr. Emmerson must defend himself. If Mr. Hazen had a right to be on the committee so would Mr. Emmerson. And if they were, what a spectacle of inconsistency it would be! Only the Times, with its lop-sided, inexperienced and ill-conditioned editorial management could know so little as to commit itself to such an absurdity!

The Legislature.

We were obliged last week to hold over the speeches of Mr. Hazen and Hon. Mr. Emmerson on Hon. Mr. Tweedie's motion to go into supply, and must curtail our references thereto this week.

Mr. Hazen.

made a long speech and a very good one, so far as its composition went.

He claimed that Mr. Tweedie had not gone as fully into the provincial finances as he ought to have done, referred to his alleged resemblance to Napoleon and President McKinley, but thought he lacked courage or he would not have put up with Mr. Emmerson being made premier when he, Tweedie, was entitled to the position and when he had to take a back seat because the Liberals insisted on a Liberal being made premier in succession to the late Hon. Jas. Mitchell.

Then, he made an alleged quotation from "Sir Samuel Johnson" about "scoundrels" altho' he did not apply the term to anyone in particular.

He would be glad if the Eastern Extension claim were paid to the province.

He was always in favor of it being paid.

He deprecated the act of the Provincial Secretary in getting a report on the public printing from Mr. D. G. Smith, and intimated that as Mr. Smith had done some printing for the government his report would be unreliable and valueless.

Mr. Hazen next referred to the credit of the province, with the view of conveying the impression that the government's management had nothing to do with its being better than that of Nova Scotia and of showing that Mr. Tweedie was not entitled to any credit for the very successful bond sale he made last winter. He also condoned the conduct of former governments in giving away the lands of the province to railway companies.

On the subject of immigration he made personal references to the Surveyor-General, which caused a flutter of fans in the galleries.

Turning to the public accounts he argued that everything was going to the dogs, that over-expenditure and the debt were incorrectly stated and that reform and retrenchment alone would save the province.

Resuming his speech on Friday he reiterated the reports respecting two and three priced bridges, which formed the staple of the opposition stump speeches in the late campaign and spoke so earnestly that some of his auditors thought that he, himself, believed what he was saying.

He thought there should be a greater expenditure for game protection and he advocated the control of the road expenditure, or a part of it, being placed in the hands of the Municipal Councils.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson followed Mr. Hazen, and made an eloquent opening, as he riddled that gentleman's pessimistic wailings over the position of the province. He (Emmerson) regretted very much that the honorable gentleman had adopted this tone, because he had hoped that, coming from the wider arena of Dominion affairs, he would have taken a very broad view with respect to the government of this province and that he would have been willing to have an optimistic vision as to everything that was to be done and as to what might be hoped for with respect to the future of the country.

ONLY A COPY.

But after all we are perhaps but a repetition of each other under peculiar circumstances, and no doubt our environments and conditions and the circumstances which surround us have a great deal to do with moulding our thoughts and giving expressions to our ideas as we are, as Homer has said:

> Like leaves on trees,
> The race of man is found,
> Now green in youth,
> Now withering on the ground;
> Another race the following spring supplies;
> They fall successive and successive rise.

And the predecessor of the honorable leader of the opposition had fallen with the same complaint and with the same optimistic ideas which he has adopted. Why, if it were not that the manly-form of the honorable gentleman was before us, and his pleasing features within the range of our vision, one could almost believe that he was a living phonograph, uttering the speeches, or a consolidation of the speeches, of honorable members who had preceded him on that side of the house. He (Emmerson) could almost imagine that he was listening to the words uttered during a former session by an honorable member who then represented the county of York and who filled measurably in the ranks of the opposition the position of financial critic of the government. The same words, almost the same sentences, and ideas fell from his lips. The honorable leader of the opposition had laid down his platform—he had erected a structure as best he could—but while his words were high sounding and while he painted the picture very prettily, he (Emmerson) felt that as an architect the honorable gentleman was not a magnificent success. He had felt that there was an absence of practicability that is required in the administration of the government of a country such as this, and that while the structure which he had built contained "rich windows which exclude the light, and passages that lead to nothing," yet there was an absence of what is required in the administration of the affairs of a country.

PEANUT POLITICS.

He did not think the honorable gentleman had done himself justice—he felt sure he had not done the party which he represented justice—when in his opening remarks he had indulged in what might be termed a species of peanut politics, in reference to the honorable provincial secretary and twitting him with respect to his not becoming at a certain time in its history the premier of this province. It was a subject scarcely germane to the question now before the House. One would have supposed that he (Hazen) had had enough of the idea of incorporating into our provincial affairs the idea of federal politics. One would have supposed that his experience during the past few months would have taught him that it was not in his interests, and that the people did not think it was in the interests of the province that provincial politics should be run on Dominion lines. Perhaps he wishes to emphasize the views which he propounded, and the ideas which he had initiated at the Moncton convention. Perhaps he wished to call attention to the fact that on that occasion he had thrown down the gauntlet not merely to himself (Emmerson) but to the representative of New Brunswick in the Dominion government and desired to emphasize before this house and country the fact that the government had been sustained and that the people did not believe in bringing in to provincial politics the questions relating to federal issues.

NO "NEST OF TRAITORS."

Proceeding, Premier Emmerson said the honorable gentlemen no doubt made his insinuation with the desire to create bickerings in the government, and in making that insinuation my honorable friend was not only reflecting upon the position which he holds as the leader of a party, but he was reflecting unfairly and unjustly upon the course and conduct of his honor the lieut. governor, whose action, we must assume, is constitutional with respect to this matter as with respect to all other matters. He could assure his honorable friend, the leader of the opposition, that there was no bad feeling in the government in respect to this matter. The members of the government were above such trifles and such pettiness.

There was one thing he (Emmerson) would say, and he thought the record would bear him out in the statement, that the members of the government have on all occasions been true to each other. We have not in any respect attempted to strike below the belt. There had been "no nest of traitors" in our midst. (Applause.) So far as he (Emmerson) was concerned, he had found the most unwavering loyalty on the part of his colleagues towards himself, and he wished to make recognition of it in a proper and just way, and he hoped that on all occasions his course and conduct had been such that not one of his colleagues would be justified in saying that he had not been true to them collectively and individually. He had hoped that the honorable leader of the opposition, by reason of his associations and surroundings when he was in another sphere of politics, would have been above indulging in these small matters; but feared that his mind had been somewhat tainted by these associations, and that he is judging, and unfairly grudging my colleagues with his own measure and with his own half bushel.

A GOOD SHOWING.

Mr. Emmerson dealt ably with the question of the provincial finances in their different phases, replying effectively to all the points raised by Mr. Hazen. Referring to the controllable expenditure which Mr. Hazen had intimated was greater than it had been under the former government while the income of this government was greater, Mr. Emmerson said:—Assuming that the figures of the hon leader of the opposition were correct, and he (Emmerson) would not admit that there were, we have a yearly average of $92,500 of revenue more than the old government had, as against $144,600, as stated by the hon. leader of the opposition. Now what have we to show against that? We are able to point to the fact that the controllable expenses of government have either been reduced or not increased, notwithstanding the introduction of typewriters and telephones and all the other modern incidents of conducting the affairs of government and business matters, all of which are made necessary by the march of progress and by reason of the modern ideas in connection with the conduct of public and of private business. We are able to point to the fact that the cost of Executive Government, which was $40,246 in 1882, was only $27,640 in 1898. We are able to point to the fact that the cost of the legislature, which was $27,663 in 1882, was $20,870 in 1898, notwithstanding that there has been an increase in the number of representatives in this House. We are able to point to the fact that the public printing of the Province has been practically costing no more than under the old Govt., notwithstanding that there is a very much larger amount of printing to be done, and notwithstanding that we require our Bills to be printed which we formerly did not.

MR. HAZEN'S ATTACK ON MR. D. G. SMITH.

The hon. leader of the opposition states that the provincial secretary has endeavored to draw that historic fish, the herring, across the trail of argument, but he is endeavoring to draw that same fish across the trail when he makes reference to Mr. D. G. Smith and other gentlemen, who, because they have done public printing for the province, and have held public positions, should, he claims, have no weight in any ideas they might advance to the government. Has the hon. leader of the opposition presented one word in refutation of the report made by Mr. Smith? The question is not as to who wrote the report; it is not as to the gentlemen who brought to the notice of the House the facts stated in the report, but, it is, does the report contain any material matter that suggests itself to the approval of this honorable House? The honorable leader of the opposition can take no exception to the report; he cannot in any way refute one statement or one word contained therein, and he (Emmerson) thought that very excellent report showed that the Government had endeavored to carry out the ideas suggested by the Public Accounts Committee last year.

A SPLENDID RECORD.

Mr. Emmerson next showed in detail that this government had not only cut down the controllable expenditure of the country, but that it had also made expenditures in support of meritorious charities, educational institutions, etc. which former governments were not called upon to assist, while the grants to others were largely increased. Summarising on this part of the subject he said:—If you add the savings made by this government on controllable expenditures and the increased sums paid out in connection with the services and institutions I have named you will find the following satisfactory results:—

Saved on legislative and executive expenses in 1898 as compared with these items under the old government 1882. $19,399

Paid out by this Govt. in excess of amounts paid by the old Govt. on the public services and deserving institutions of the country as well as for debenture interest account:

Boys Industrial Home	$1300
Blind Asylum (Halifax)	1230
Deaf and Dumb Institution	1500
Education	34,279
Fisheries protection	1748
Game protection	4644
Lunatic Asylum	7000
Public Hospitals	4500
Interest	74,000
Public Works	50,000
	$180,201

If we were to follow the method of the leader of the Opposition we would include the $19,399 we saved in connection with the cost of executive government and legislative expenses in this last total which would give a grand total of $200,000 a year that this government is paying out in connection with the great public services and institutions of the country more than the sums paid by the old Government.

After dealing further with the public accounts, Mr. Emmerson addressed himself to the subject of permanent bridges and after explaining his course in reference thereto, he gave some particulars showing the superiority of the New Brunswick structures over those of Nova Scotia, and challenged the closest scrutiny of all these matters and of any others in his public career. His speech, of which the foregoing is only an inadequate outline was well received and heartily applauded from time to time.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH.

It is quite evident that Mr. Hazen has been all along merely trifling over his alleged bridge scandal; and, although he made bold charges against Mr. Emmerson on Tuesday it was only because he was shamed into doing so by the government and its supporters. People in the House and out of it were amazed that after he had preferred his charges he failed to ask for the appointment of a committee to investigate them, and Hon. Mr. Emmerson was entirely in line with general expectation when he took up the gauntlet which Mr. Hazen had thrown down and himself moved for the committee which Mr. Hazen could not be induced to ask for and which all who were well-informed believed he neither wanted nor was prepared to go before with witnesses.

The House was naturally anxious that the investigation should go on as promptly as possible, so the committee met this morning and organized by appointing Mr. Carvell, chairman, Mr. Geo. Y. Dibblee, Clerk and Mr. Frank H. Risteen and Miss Mowatt stenographers.

The charges being read, Mr. Hazen said he wished to have counsel to assist him.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that Dr. Pugsley was to appear for Premier Emmerson, but being at present engaged in the Supreme court, he (Tweedie) appeared in his stead. He expressed the hope that Mr. Hazen would name his witnesses so they could get to work without delay. Mr. Hazen promised to do all in his power to expedite matters. He was not yet prepared to submit the names of his witnesses, but promised to hand in the list on Friday morning. He wanted the right to hand in the names of additional witnesses from time to time. Some of his witnesses he hinted resided in the United States, and he did not know how soon they could be got here.

Chairman Carvell said it seemed to him that Mr. Hazen should be able on Friday morning to submit to the committee the names of all the witnesses he proposed to have summoned.

Mr. Hazen said he could not promise to do that.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said it seemed to him that Mr. Hazen having made his charges, knowing that they would have to be investigated, should have been able to produce the names of his witnesses. What is to hinder him from submitting the names of some of his witnesses at once so that the work of the committee might proceed? Every day's delay would mean a larger expenditure to the country, and it was of great importance that no time should be lost. While he could assure them that nothing would be done to prevent a fair and impartial investigation, he must at the same time urge upon the committee the necessity of prompt action. Mr. Hazen he said, had opportunity to make his charges earlier in the session, but did not choose to do so. As he had chosen his own time, it was now his duty to act promptly. He (Tweedie) did not see why Mr. Hazen should wait until Friday morning to name his witnesses. This bridge matter was not a new thing by any means, and there was in his mind no good reason for the delay.

Mr. Shaw thought there was ample time in which to get witnesses. If they were on hand the first of next week, it would be time enough.

Several members of the committee protested against delay.

Mr. Hazen said that in a law court 14 days notice of trial was always given. He could hand in a partial list on Friday, but wanted to reserve the right to call others as he might require them. [Observe this: Mr. Hazen pleads for fourteen days in which to produce his witnesses in the bridge charges, justifying his claim on the maximum time allowed in courts of law. He seems to forget that he made his charges six months ago to influence the elections, which took place two months ago; therefore his plea for time is a mere begging of the issue which he himself has raised. He must now face and prove his charges or withdraw them.]

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said he wanted the committee to investigate both fully and fairly and to consider the interests of both accused and accuser. He would protest strongly against any attempt on the part of Mr. Hazen to delay matters so that the House would tire of the matter and Mr. Hazen and his friends thus be given an opportunity to say that an investigation had been denied them. He could promise them that the house would remain in session until next fall if necessary to allow the investigation to go on, so Mr. Hazen need have no hope on that score. If Mr. Hazen did not promptly furnish the names of his witnesses it would not be difficult to draw the inference that he had been taken by surprise and had not wanted or expected an investigation. Whether this was the case or not, Mr. Hazen, having set the ball in motion, it was his duty now to keep it rolling, by handing in the names of his witnesses. It must be patent to members of the committee that Mr. Hazen was in a position to name his witnesses. Surely it is not necessary for him to go around hunting for them! Surely, he must know the names of some of them! Surely, he did not make these charges without knowing whom he was to rely upon to support them!

Mr. Shaw thought if the members of the government were anxious for a full investigation, they should not want to crowd Mr. Hazen. He did not think the committee were evincing a desire to give him fair play.

Chairman Carvell thought that Mr. Shaw spoke from the standpoint of a client rather than of a judge.

The matter was further discussed and the committee was obliged to adjourn until Friday morning.

In the Legislature—

Hon. Mr. White introduced a bill to prevent the profanation of the Lord's day; Hon. Mr. Emmerson to amend Chapter 66, Consolidated Statutes, University of New Brunswick; Hon. Mr. Tweedie to authorize the town of Chatham to issue debentures to provide water and sewerage in said town.

Hon. Mr. White introduced a bill to amend probate courts act.

Hon. Mr. White committed a bill in further amendment of the liquor license act of 1896—Wells, chairman. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. White committed a bill to amend chapter 119 of the consolidated statutes — Wells, chairman. Agreed to.

THURSDAY

Mr. Dunn introduced a bill to amend the general mining act.

Mr. Hazen moved a resolution in favor of changing the system of voting in Assembly elections in New Brunswick. He said there was no secrecy about the present ballot system and he argued that it was desirable to adopt the Dominion system. He said it was a well known fact that under the present provincial law employees were not able to vote at all times according to the dictates of their own conscience, as it would mean the loss of their employment. He believed the resolution was one that found favor everywhere in the province. He desired the motion to be treated entirely irrespective of party politics. If carried by the house he would not regard it as a party triumph.

Hon. Mr. White said the Liberal party was sometimes accused, since its accession to power of borrowing the policy of the Conservatives. The resolution of the honorable member indicated that he had become a convert to Liberal modes of thinking. The present dominion ballot became law under a Liberal government. He (White) did not wish to be understood as favoring the repeal of the present dominion ballot. It did not require a great deal of penetration to descern why the honorable member introduced this motion at the present time. The effect of its passage would be a declaration or admission on the part of the house that they were returned at an election where the voters were intimidated. He could quite well understand that the honorable member and his party might not be satisfied with the present law or any other law under which they received so disastrous a defeat. (Applause.) He could well understand why the honorable member wished to create the impression that the system was radically wrong. But if the honorable member in the exercise of his new born zeal, was sincerely desirous to effect this supposed reform he should have chosen a time to introduce it when it would be free from any such imputation and could be considered on its merits. Although he (White) would not ask the house to vote against the resolution he felt that it was a matter requiring very careful consideration. The matter of expense alone was one that should make the house hesitate. He would therefore move, seconded by Mr. Farris, that further debate and consideration of the resolution be adjourned until this day three months.

Mr. Osman created no little merriment by reading the following letter from an old and valued friend which, he claimed, showed that the present system was eminently satisfactory to men of piety and integrity:—

"MAPLE GROVE," Feb. 27, 1899.

"Dear Mr. Osman—How thankful we all are to God for the great victory gained over our political foes. You laid Trites and Napoleon Peck prostrate on the field of battle. They met their Waterloo and their bones are now bleaching on the battlefield. Foster, Hazen, Stockton and Company have been swept from the earth by the storm of public opinion and they are sunk deeper than the buried cities of Herculaneum and Pompei, and buried beneath the ashes of a New Brunswick Vesuvius. They sleep their last sleep. They have fought their last battle, and no earthly trump can wake them again to glory. They have fallen like the leaves, to rise no more. So be it and so it is. Amen." (Great laughter and applause.)

Mr. Shaw supported Mr. Hazen's motion.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said the opposition always seemed to think it necessary to impute unworthy or improper motives. What necessity had Mr. Hazen shown for this change? Had he shown that any more secrecy would be attained by adopting the Dominion ballot? Had he shown any injury had been done to any person? He simply thinks something should be done because his party was defeated. There was to-day more secrecy under the election system of New Brunswick than any other system, because, while under the Dominion system the voter has to mark his ballot in a particular room, and the ballot is afterwards handled by an official; under the provincial system he can mark or write his ballot at home, fold it and place it in his pocket and nobody can interfere with him when he deposits it. All this talk in the press was simply to mislead the people—idle talk and windy sentiment. He would like to know how any employer of labor or minister of the crown would make a voter show his ballot unless he wished to.

Mr. Tweedie, continuing, deprecated looking to Cape Colony, Australia, or Ontario for ideas on which to base changes in our laws, simply because of a desire for change. He had heard of the corruption of St. John and contrasted it with the unpurchasable electorate of Northumberland, where he said no money was spent and the candidates were elected because of their good looks and efficiency as public men. (laughter.)

The vote being reached Hon. Mr. White's amendment killing the resolution was carried by a strictly party vote, the nays being:—

Nays—Hazen, Shaw, Melanson, Humphrey, Glasier—5.

Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill in amendment of and in addition to the towns incorporation act, 1896.

FRIDAY 21ST.

In the committee appointed to investigate Mr. Hazen's bridge charges, Mr. C. W. Robinson asked leave to withdraw as he might be considered an interested party, being a stockholder in the Record Foundry Company of Moncton. [Mr. Robinson was accordingly permitted by the House to retire and Mr. Mott was appointed in his place.]

Mr. Hazen submitted the names of a number of witnesses whom he wished to have summoned.

A. R. Wetmore, Fredericton; Alfred Haines, St. Mary's; P. S. Archibald, Moncton; A. R. Holmes, Boston; Geo. A. McCarthy, Montreal; James Fleming, St. John; Martin Murphy, Halifax; Chas. Magee, New Glasgow; Joshua Peters, Moncton; John Forbes, Hamilton, Ont.; R. Maitland Roy, Hamilton, Ont.; Jas. Reid, Windsor, N. S.; Willard Kitchen, at Fredericton; Sarsfield McManus, Memramcook; A. G. Beckwith, Fredericton; Phelps Johnston, Montreal. Mr. Hazen also asked that Messrs. Peters bring the books and stock lists of the Record Foundry Company for the last four years. He said he would give the names of other witnesses as the investigation proceeded.

It was pointed out to the prosecution that neither this committee nor the legislature had any legal power to issue summonses for witnesses outside of the province, but Dr. A. A. Stockton, who appeared for Mr. Hazen, and Mr. Hazen personally protested against this view, pretending not to know that such summonses could have no legal effect, and Dr. Stockton, with apparent sincerity, which, of course, everybody understood, claimed that this would place Mr. Hazen at a disadvantage.

In the House of Assembly Hon. Mr. Tweedie, seconded by Hon. Mr. Farris, gave notice of the following resolution for Monday next:—

"Whereas the Canada Eastern Railway, connecting as it does the capital of the province with the important towns of Chatham and Newcastle, and affording accommodation to a large section of the country rich in the products of the forest, the farm and the sea, forms a most important feeder of the Intercolonial Railway as well as a connecting link between that railway and the Canadian Pacific;

"And whereas in the opinion of this house it is of vital importance to the future of that portion of the province immediately served by the said railway, as well as the counties of York, Sunbury, Queens, Carleton and Victoria, the inhabitants of which are looking with confidence to having additional railways in the near future, which would connect and interchange traffic with the Intercolonial and the Canada Eastern, if the latter were made a part of the Intercolonial system, that all these sections of the province should have preserved to them for all time that railway competition which will thereby be effectually secured to them.

"Therefore it is resolved by this house that it would be greatly to the benefit of the province, as well as of advantage to the Intercolonial Railway, that the Dominion government should acquire the Canada Eastern Railway, and this house would in the interest of the people of New Brunswick respectfully urge the federal government to acquire the said railway, provided that it can be secured at a fair and reasonable price, and to operate the same as part of the Intercolonial system."

Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed a bill further to provide for the calling in and redemption of certain debentures and in amendment of 54 Victoria, chapter 2, an act in aid of the construction of railways—Mr. Fish chairman.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said the bill was to enable the government, without special legislation, to call in debentures at maturity by the issue of debentures bearing interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent. Agreed to with amendments.

[Continued on 3rd page.]

Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Fielding submitted the estimates on Monday.

The total expenditure estimated is $41,528,000 for current account, and $4,758,000 for capital account.

The increase in the public debt charge is $421,000 and $270,000 additional is to be spent on the Yukon.

The items for New Brunswick are:—

Buctouche—Repairs to wharf, $1,000.

Burnt Church—Wharf, $8,000.

Campbellton—Repairs to Ballast wharf, $750.

Chatham—Reconstruction and repairs to Custom House wharf, $6,000.

Clifton breakwater—Creosoted block, stone tallus and repairs, $9,500.

Cocagne—Repairs to wharf, $1,500.

Dalhousie—Repairs to Ballast wharf, $2,500.

Main River Bridge—Wharf, $1,200.

Marysville building—$4,000.

Richibucto—Pier repairs, $4,000.

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

River St. John—Dredging between river and Grand Lake, $1,500.

St. John Harbor—Negrotown Point breakwater, 5,000.

St. John Harbor—Hydrographic survey, $500.

St. John Harbor—Repairs to and extension of protection works at base of Fort Dufferin, $800.

Shippegan Harbor—Extension and repair of protection work, $2,400.

Total for New Brunswick, $59,750.

The salary of F. J. Harding, St. John, is increased from $1,490 to $1,600.

The Railway department's proposed capital expenditure includes $445,000 for increased accommodation at St. John; $100,000 for strengthening iron bridges; $20,000 for air brakes; $5,000 for new machinery at Moncton; $15,000 for enlargement of engine houses, and $343,000 for rolling stock. The total amount of the Intercolonial capital expenditure is $941,000.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

FALL 1898.

Until further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows

Between Fredericton Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) MIXED	EXPRESS		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) EXPRESS	MIXED
6 00 a m lv	2 50 p m	..Fredericton,...	12 15	ar. 4 00
6 10	2 53	.....Gibson,....	12 12p m	3 57
6 40	3 00	...Marysville,...	12 00	3 40
8 15	4 07	..Cross Creek,..	10 50	1 50
10 01	5 05	...Boiestown,...	10 00	12 20 p m
11 05	5 50 ar / 6 05 lv	...Doaktown,..	9 00	11 10
12 35 p m	7 10	...Blackville,...	7 50	9 40
1 45 ar / 2 20 lv	8 03 / 8 07	..Chatham Jct.	6 50 / 6 42	8 20 / ar 8 00
2 40	8 23	.....Nelson ...	6 25	7 40
3 00	8 40	....Chatham....	6 12	7 20
3 20 ar	8 55	..Loggieville Lv	6 00a m	7 00 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
lv. Chatham,	9.05 p m.	12.50 p. m
Nelson	9.20 "	1.05 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	9.35 "	1.20 "
Lv. " "	9.50 "	2.00 "
Nelson	10.10 "	2.20 "
Ar. Chatham,	10.30 "	2 40 "

GOING SOUTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
Chatham,	12 50 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
Nelson	1.05 "	10.20 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	1.20 "	10.40 "
Lv. " "	2.00 "	11.25 "
Nelson	2.20 "	11.45 "
Ar. Chatham	2.40 "	12.05 p. m

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 Carrol's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings but not Monday 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

Chatham Town Council.

The newly returned Town Council of Chatham met in special session on Monday evening at the Council Chamber.

Mayor Winslow announced that he had been re-elected and taken the required oath of office, and he called on the clerk to read the oaths of qualification taken by the different aldermen-elect.

The clerk said that all of the aldermen-elect had duly qualified by taking the required oath, and he read that of ald. Maher, stating that all the others were of the same tenor.

The reading of the others was dispensed with.

The Mayor spoke briefly, to the effect that the recent town election had resulted in the return of aldermen who, he was sure, would represent the people of the town with every proper regard for their interests. To-night their first and chief duty was to nominate and appoint the standing committees—Finance, Public Works, Police, Appointment to Office committees, etc.

Ald. Snowball said that before going on with the regular business of the evening he desired to express what he thought was the general sentiment, viz., one of satisfaction with the manner in which the Town [illegible] had conducted the recent Town election; all of his arrangements were perfected so that everything worked as smoothly as if they had been under the direction of the able sheriff of the county. The clerk had also performed all other duties connected with his office since his appointment to the entire satisfaction of the council.

Ald. Loggie endorsed the remarks of ald. Snowball and said he had heard of no complaint whatever in connection with the clerk's performance of his duties at any time. His minutes were well kept and all his work properly performed.

The Mayor also congratulated the clerk.

On motion of ald. Snowball, council adjourned for ten minutes for committee work, which, the Mayor said, was the nomination of the standing committees for the current year.

The council having re-assembled—

Ald. Snowball reported that the committee of the whole unanimously recommended the following aldermen to compose the standing committees for the year:—[The recommendation of the committee was adopted by the council and, afterwards, the committees were constituted as follows:—]

Finance:—Chairman Loggie; Flanagan, Hocken.

Fire:—Chairman, Flanagan; Hocken, Groat, Maher,

Police:—Chairman, Watt; McIntosh, Snowball.

Public Works:—Chairman, Snowball; McIntosh, Watt, Maher, Hocken, Flanagan.

Bye-Laws:—Chairman, Maher; Loggie, Groat, McIntosh.

The labor bill, which the Mayor said he had refused to sign his check for in the absence of legal authority to do so, but which ought to be paid, was passed, on motion of ald. Snowball, who said he had specially audited it with the assistance of ald. Watt. It amounted to $144.18.

The Mayor directed the Bye-law Committee to recommend a bye-law providing that no resolution on which debate or controversary would take place should be brought before the council without one day's intermediate notice. His Worship said that this rule would lead to better method and system, and promote a better order of business in the council.

Ald. Watt objected to this proposition, because he thought it would necessitate a good deal of work in connection with routine business.

Ald. Loggie said the Mayor was, to his mind, right in his suggestion. He did not understand that it was proposed to interfere with the regular order of business but only with new matter of a controversial kind, or, in other words, special motions.

Adjourned.

THAT BOOK AGENT.

The Pastor. "Good morning, Bro. Roberts, what makes you look so sad this morning?"

Bro. R. "I have come to say good-bye, Mr. Brown, for I am out of employment, and must go back to England."

The Pastor. "Go back to England to get employment, what nonsense! I can get lots of work for a young man like you in this country."

Bro. R. "Well, I have hunted high and low and can get nothing, so what am I to do?"

The Pastor. "I tell you what you can do, Bro. Roberts, take an agency for a good book, for there is money in canvassing."

Bro. R. "Do you think I would stoop to book canvassing?"

The Pastor, (somewhat warmly.) "Stoop to canvassing! Better men than you have canvassed. I put myself through College with a book prospectus, and I know many successful men who got their start in life as canvassers. My youngest son is canvassing now, and he makes enough at the business to pay his way at the University. I induced a man who failed in business, to take up canvassing, and he made enough money to start business again. I gave the same advice to a young mechanic, who was out of employment, and he is now a prosperous Publisher. Why some of the biggest men in history have been book agents! 'Stoop to canvassing'; you are very fortunate that you can STEP UP to it. I advise you to write to the Bradley-Garretson Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont., for this firm publishes fast selling books, and I know many who are doing well in its employ."

Bro. R. "I am sorry for speaking as I did, for was certainly wrong. I will write The Bradley-Garretson Company and see what they have to offer, and will postpone my departure in the meantime."

Grand Opening of
Paris
London and
New York
MILLINERY
—AT—
Josie Noonan's,
THE BOUQUET.

The ladies are flocking to my show room and see the greatest display of artistic Hats and Bonnets ever shown in this town. Only a look at my display would give you the faintest idea of the splendor therein. Come early that you may see all, select one, or go away charmed with the elegance of the combination, style, workmanship and price.

JOSIE NOONAN.