General Business.

A COMBINATION

Containing

Compound Syrup of White Pine

With

Oil of Eucalyptus and Honey.

Is most effective for the cure of

COUGHS,
COLDS,
SORE THROAT,
BRONCHITIS, ETC.

TAKEN IN TIME

It will arrest and prevent the development of an acute cold. It soothes the inflamed mucous membranes and stops the desire to cough.

TAKEN REGULARLY

It relieves the most obstinate cough.

IT PREVENTS

The night-cough of consumptives and insures a good night's sleep.

TO BE HAD ONLY AT

HICKEY'S DRUG STORE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Tourist Sleepers.

MONTREAL
TO
PACIFIC COAST

every Thursday.

For full particulars as to Passage Rates and Train Service to

CANADIAN NORTHWEST, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, OREGON and CALIFORNIA;

Also for maps and pamphlets descriptive of journey, etc., write to

A. J. HEATH,
D. P. A., C. P. R.,
St. John, N. B.

DENTISTRY!

Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S.

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

GAS ADMINISTERED.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.

OFFICE—OVER MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL.

CHATHAM, N. B.

M.S.N. CO.

TIME TABLE.

Miramichi Time used—30 minutes faster than Eastern Standard.

STR. "MIRAMICHI,"
CAPT. GOODFELLOW.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1900,

Will leave Chatham every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7.30 a.m. for Newcastle, and leave Newcastle at 7.45 a.m. and Chatham at 9 a.m. for points down river, via:—Loggieville, Burns Church, and Neguac, calling at Escuminac on Mondays, and Wednesdays and Bay du Vin on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays returning to Chatham same day.

Steamer will not call at Bay du Vin on the way down unless to land passengers who are to return same day.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD AT REASONABLE RATES.

STEAMER "NELSON"
CAPTAIN BULLICK.
On and after Monday, Oct. 15th, 1900, and until further notice will leave

CHATHAM AT	NELSON AT	NEWCASTLE AT
9.00 a.m.	9.50 a.m.	10.15 a.m.
11.00 "	11.50 "	12.15 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	3.30 "
4.30 "	5.10 "	5.30 "

All Freights Must be Prepaid.

J. ARCH'D HAVILAND,
Manager.

Chatham, N. B., Oct. 6, 1900. (Telephone 40.)

Excursion Rates on Steamer Miramichi:

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Excursion Tickets, good for day of issue only, will be issued from Newcastle or Chatham, to points down river at the following rates:

For one person, 50 cents. For parties of 5 to 10 persons, 40 cents each. For parties of ten persons or more 35 cents each.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, will be issued from Chatham, for the round trip to Escuminac—one person 75 cents; parties of 5 to 10 persons, 60 cents each; parties of 10 persons or more, 40 cents each.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS can be had on board at Reasonable Rates.

J. ARCH'D HAVILAND,
Manager.

Chatham, N. B., Sept. 17th, 1900.

NOTICE.

To James Graham of the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick.

Notice is hereby given that under a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of September A. D. 1895 made between you the said James Graham of the one part and Charles L. Rainsborrow of the Parish of Hardwick, in the county and province aforesaid, Farmer and Lumberman of the other part, registered in volume 72 of the County Records on pages 40, 41 and 42 and numbered 33 in said volume. There will in pursuance of the said power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the monies 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 Thursday, the sixth day of December next, at twelve o'clock noon, the following lands and premises in the said mortgage described "all that tract of land situate in the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, bounded as follows: Beginning at a maple tree standing on the northern bank or shore of Bay du Vin River at the south east angle of lot number thirty-nine granted to Joseph Cunard east of the Richibucto Road, thence running by the magnetic north twenty degrees west sixty-four chains, thence north sixty-two degrees east with a rectangular distance of fifteen chains, thence south twenty degrees east sixty-seven chains to a hemlock tree standing on the bank or shore of Bay du Vin aforesaid and thence along the same following the various courses thereof up stream to the place of begining, containing one hundred acres more or less and distinguished as lot number forty-three east of the Richibucto Road northerly side of Bay du Vin River, excepting that part of the settlement road running through the above described tract and was granted to the said James Graham by grant dated the thirtieth day of May A. D. 1885 and is known as the Graham homestead property.

Also all that certain other piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being on the South side of the Bay du Vin River aforesaid in the Parish of Hardwick aforesaid bounded as follows: On the west by lands originally granted to the late Angus McDonald, deceased, on the east by lands originally granted to the late James Hill, deceased, on the north by the said Bay du Vin River and extending southerly the full extent of the front tier of lots on the said river, containing two hundred acres more or less and known as "The Green farm property" which piece of land was conveyed to the said James Graham by Harrison T. Graham.

Terms Cash.

Dated 26th September A. D. 1900.

CHARLES L. RAINSBORROW
Mortgagee.

R. A. LAWLOR,
Solicitor.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - DECEMBER 6, 1900.

DEATH OF AN M. P. P.:—Mr. Peter Legere, M. P. P. for Kent county, died at Grand Digue on Monday last from inflammation of the lungs. He was a promising public man and his early death is a source of much regret amongst his late colleagues in the Legislature.

THE TWINS are at it again. The Fredericton Gleaner is the St. John Globe's authority for the following political "bosh":

That Hon. L. J. Tweedie is to be made County Court judge, in place of Judge Wilkinson, who, it says, is to be superannuated; that Hon. William Pugsley is to become Premier, and Hon. John P. Burchill, of Northumberland, Provincial Secretary.

We have all seen the Gleaner article referred to by the Globe, but so many articles of equally unreliable character have appeared in it that few papers of any standing, besides the Globe, take any notice of them.

Decision in the Express Company Scott Act Case.

A case under the Scott Act, which involved a new point was decided by the Supreme Court at Fredericton and judgment given on Thursday last. The Herald thus states the matter:—

Ex parte Trenholme and ex parte Mittin—The defendants in this case are employes of the Dominion Express Company and were convicted by Stipendiary Cahill, at Sackville a few months ago, of selling liquor contrary to the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act. It appears they took delivery of a quantity of liquor from a wholesale dealer in the town of Amherst, N. S., in their capacity as express agents, and handed it over to a party in Port Elgin, Westmorland county, collecting the money for the goods and returning it to the dealer. For doing this they were held by the magistrate to be guilty of an offence under the Canada Temperance Act and were convicted and fined accordingly. The case was argued on appeal before the Supreme Court last term, and this morning Judge Barker delivered judgment, quashing the convictions. He held that the defendants, in handling the liquor, only acted as employes of the express company, and were in no way liable for the penalties imposed by the magistrate. The sale of liquor was made in Amherst, and the defendants were not a party to the sale. The Chief Justice and Justice McLeod concurred in the judgment and Judge Landry dissented.

An Important Speech by Hon. A. G. Blair.

Hon. A. G. Blair was entertained by his supporters of the North End, (Portland) St. John, at a banquet, on Thursday evening last. His speech on the occasion was, of course, the great feature of the evening, and it was the most important delivered by any Dominion Minister since the election of November 7th. Our space does not admit of our giving the whole of it, but we make room for the following, which cannot but interest all friends of good government, and be most satisfactory to Mr. Blair's many friends who read the ADVANCE.

Referring to the successful election contest in St. John Mr. Blair said:—

I congratulate you on that success, and in doing so I think I may claim that you have fought a good and square fight. You have fought a worthy fight, and one of which you need not be ashamed. I think I can say that on my part I endeavored, as you endeavored, to carry out that contest in a manly way. (Cheers.) We resorted to no influence that would be unworthy of us as men. We appealed to none of the feelings which ought not to be aroused. We sought to raise no personal cries nor to make any personal attacks upon our opponents. We did not resort to any of those agencies of which a man would be ashamed in his calmer and cooler moments. I repeat, that we fought a square and manly fight, and that we won a square and manly victory. There is nothing you have to regret, there is nothing you have to recall, there is nothing for which you need apologize. I therefore feel we ought to be content with our conduct in the struggle.

"Can we say as much in truth with regard to our opponents? I wish we could. It would be healthier for us in our election fights if we could. It would afford a better prospect for future struggles, because we will have such struggles, if we could regard in a different way the course which our opponents took. When I look across this continent and see how the closing struggles in this great election battle are being fought, and read in the public press the means which are being resorted to in order to win a victory, I am led to ask myself the question whether there does not reside in the great Liberal party a monopoly of the tolerance and spirit of patriotism which is the highest ideal of loyalty. (Cheers.) Read the utterances on the public platform by no less a person than Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and by Mr. Clarke Wallace, both of whom have filled high positions in the government of this country and who know that we have different races and different religious beliefs among our people, and you will see how desperately they are endeavoring to set one class against another, and one creed against another. From the bottom of my heart I wish that this were not the case, because every lover of Canada must feel in his heart that we should have unity among our people, that we should dismiss from our thought any question as to whether a man is a Methodist, a Baptist, an Episcopalian or a Catholic, whether he is French or English. We ought to regard each other as Canadians, and realize at the same time that only by the heartiest co-operation can we hope to ensure to our dominion that prosperity and progress which justly belongs to us. (Cheers.)

"The attention of all Canada was concentrated upon the contest in this city. Why? Not simply because a minister of the crown was on one side and an ex-minister on the other. That would undoubtedly have given it a conspicuous place in the public mind. It was due to another cause. It was due to the fact that there was a question of special interest and importance, which had been brought into the campaign for the purpose of creating a panic among the electors and of leading them to vote otherwise than they would have done under ordinary circumstances. It was not an ordinary political movement, nor was the issue connected with the general policy of the government. It was not a question of administration which had been under debate. It was an entirely new question which had not previously been treated by political parties. It was a question between the government as represented by the department of railways on the one hand, and the great corporation of the Canadian Pacific railway on the other. It was that which chiefly accentuated the contest, and I am bound to say that in the result you fully realized my expectations. You worked like Trojans, you stood your ground like men. (Cheers.)

"I think that no higher tribute could be paid to the sterling manhood of the people of the city and county of St. John than was the result of that fight. You had the power of that great corporation arrayed against the candidate of the government. You had the most eloquent and in some respects the most able exminister of the opposition as the champion of the other cause. He was here to present every phase of the question that was calculated to excite your anxiety and alarm. But he failed. (Cheers.) Why? Because the intelligence of the people of this constituency, and their solid manhood stood them in good stead in the crisis. And, sir, I want to say that no constituency could stand better in the esteem of the people of Canada than stands the constituency which I have the honor to represent. (Cheers.) I want to tell you that there is a warmth of feeling all over this country towards you because you demonstrated a fact which I think needed to be demonstrated. You proved that there is no corporation so powerful that it is greater than the people. (Cheers.)

I have myself always felt that there was an error in the mind of the great majority of the people as to the real power of these railway corporations. I admit their power in a general way; but I think it has been shown that the great railway corporations are not as influential as they imagined themselves to be. Now, I am no enemy of railway corporations. I think I know my own mind, and I know how I feel toward them. For many things they are blamed unjustly. Many things they are expected to do they cannot reasonably do. But they are corporations all the same, and it is needful that they should be kept within proper check, and I want to express my confident opinion to-night that from this time forward they are liable to be kept in proper check. (Cheers.) I fancy the result of the election in St. John has been an object lesson to the people of Canada, and when the wires flashed the news to the great centers of population throughout the dominion there was a feeling that it had at last been fully made clear that no corporation was greater than the power which had created it. (Cheers.)

"There are few lessons it appears to me that might with considerable advantage be abstracted from the events of the last campaign. I think this campaign has demonstrated that the Tory party never made a greater mistake than when it undertook the advocacy of a particular side of a question simply because the Canadian Pacific demanded that they should take up that side of the question. The Tory party came into this constituency with the avowed declaration that the demand of the Canadian Pacific must be acceded to. Did Mr. Foster stop to judge the question in any of its bearings and find out what were the real merits of the controversy? I venture to say he did not. It was sufficient for him to know that the Canadian Pacific had made the demand. The Tory party has for the past four years taken the side of the Canadian Pacific upon all questions. When I proposed the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal the objection came from the leader of that party, backed up by his lieutenants—Senator Ellis will support me in this view—that this policy was likely to injuriously affect in a business way the interests of the Canadian Pacific. The interests of that railway are certainly entitled to every proper consideration, and while I have always been prepared to regard their interests, I could not turn aside from a course which was clearly for the benefit of the Intercolonial because that course happened to impinge upon the advantages enjoyed by the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Foster, as the representative of that party, came here and got his answer. (Cheers.)

After referring to the lesson taught to the majority of the Common Council of St. John Mr. Blair said:—

"There is another little circumstance, or a series of circumstances, to which I think I may properly refer. It is, that even the Tory newspapers might well have considered the matter before plunging into a controversy of this kind. I will not go beyond the organ of the Conservative party in this city. During the whole of that campaign the government was denounced, and I was denounced, while my opponents were defended, on the ground that I ought to surrender the interests of the Intercolonial to the demands of the Canadian Pacific. The Sun did this in the face of the fact that there was no assurance the city would avoid the calamitous consequences that it was said would follow my action. You know very well that through its chief officer the Canadian Pacific declined to commit itself to the continuance of their winter port business even if their demands were acceded to. What followed? The elections came on, and the result was not agreeable to the gentleman on the other side. Mr. Foster was turned down. A few days elapsed, and then we were told the winter port business was to be continued as before. What then became of the attitude of the Conservative press? A few weeks before they were insisting that at any sacrifice we should yield to the demands of the Canadian Pacific, and now they are complaining that the government in bringing business to St. John is going to lose $8,000 or $10,000. Compare this with the position which was taken before the election. I would imagine that the lesson ought to have been drawn by the opposition press in this community which would have led them to hold down their head in shame, and that the results which have recently transpired would have let them to abstain at all hazards from making any further references to business connected with the winter port. (Cheers.)

"I would not carry this subject one step further to-night if I were not compelled to do so by references which have recently appeared in the Tory press here. It has been said that the announcement which was recently made by the Canadian Pacific was the result of my having been turned down by the premier and my colleagues. The implication was made that the stand which I had taken had been abandoned, and in view of that implication I am bound to refer to the matter in my own defence. I did not propose after the contest was over to say anything at all that would in the slightest degree appear to be in a spirit of exultation over my opponents, or that would be irritating to the Canadian Pacific. I am prepared in the administration of the office which I have the honor to hold to treat the Canadian Pacific in all its interests and upon all questions that may arise as if they had not fought me to the death on the seventh of November. That is my frame of mind. I feel that after winning the victory I gave them all the punishment I wanted to inflict upon them. (Cheers.) I want to do with them and for them, and I say it in the most public manner possible, whatever I can properly and rightly do in the interests of this country I will do in dealing with the C. P. R.

"My references to-night are dragged from me, because I cannot allow the impression to go abroad that the premier or my colleagues have changed my attitude upon this question. They have not done so; they have not tried to do it. I had not even heard of it until I read it in the paper. I am, of course, willing at all times to negotiate with the Canadian Pacific upon any matter affecting their interests and in a perfectly friendly way. I would go out of my way to meet them in such a spirit; but I am not going to surrender what I have always contended were the vital interests of the Intercolonial, or to recede from the position I have publicly taken. (Cheers.)

The minister then gave a hurried outline of the existing situation. The history of Canadian development might properly be divided into three periods. First, there was the time occupied in the consolidation of the British North-American provinces. Second, there was the period during which, whether by methods that were right or wrong, the industrial development of Canada was sought to be brought about. The spirit of that movement was high protection. Whether or not that policy had accomplished all that its designers had in view he would not say; but it was at least true that there came a time when the people desired a change. That brought him to the third period, when the Liberal party came into power. The central thought which had animated the incoming administration had been the higher development of Canada by bringing it into closer contact with the interests and life of the Empire. Connected with this policy was the great problem of transportation, under which better facilities were to be provided for carrying the products of the great west through Canadian channels to Canadian sea-ports. Mr. Blair then painted a glowing picture of the enormous possibilities of the west in the production of mineral and food products, and he expressed the confident conviction that in years near at hand the traffic which would be developed in that quarter would be fully equal to the capacity of both the Canadian Pacific and the Intercolonial. To insure that traffic for Canadian channels he hinted at the probability of extending the government railway system to the Great Lakes.

In conclusion, the minister alluded to his gratification of seeing so many young men around the tables. That fact was full of great promise for the Liberal party. He thought it only natural that the young men of Canada should attach themselves to the progressive party now in power, rather than to the disintegrated and wornout Conservative party. He desired to thank the young men of St. John for the part they had taken in the recent struggle, and after referring humorously to the present efforts of the Conservative party to find a leader, he briefly touched upon Mr. Foster's nomination day speech, in which that gentleman had pictured the wanderings of the minister of railways up and down the province in 1896 in search of a seat. He fancied Mr. Foster would not have presented that search in such a humiliating aspect if he had been able to foresee the present position (laughter) Not only was he turned in his search for a constituency from the Province of New Brunswick, but he was wandering far from home and apparently with poor success.

Chatham Town Council.

The Chatham Town Council met in regular monthly session in the Town Hall on Monday evening last, His Worship Mayor Loggie presiding.

After reading and confirmation of minutes—

The Mayor read a letter from the Chatham Electric Light Company objecting to compliance with orders for additional lights, involving extension of their wires and other plant, in view of the fact that the council had notified the company of its intention to terminate the street lighting contract between the town and the company. The company was prepared to furnish street lighting to the town as cheaply as it was furnished to any other town where the light plant was run by steam.

Referred to Street and Light Committee for report.

The Mayor read also a letter from Warren C. Winslow, as counsel, asking refund of $2 license fee paid by Geo. W. Armstrong, who was claimed to be a commercial traveller selling scales for Messrs. Fairbanks & Co.

Ald. Murdoch defined the difference between a commercial traveller and a pedlar to be that the commercial traveller sold to traders goods which were to be sold to the consumer, while the pedlar sold direct to the consumer.

Referred to Bye-Law Committee.

Ald. Maher read a letter from Norah Regan asking $30 for land taken in the widening of Johnston St. Referred to Public Works Committee.

Ald. Maher, in the absence of ald. McIntosh, chairman of the Public Works Committee, reported, amongst other things, having made arrangements for plowing snow from the streets as follows:—

Robt. Allen for Queens
Chas. Morris " Kings.
John Feiger " Wellington.
Jas. Groat " Duke's.

He also submitted a number of bills, which were ordered to be paid.

Ald. Watt, from the Finance Committee, submitted a report embodying a number of bills, such as W. J. Loggie, $30, for revising bye-laws; W. C. Winslow, $62.12 for various law services; also regular salary bills of Calvin Craig and other officers. Passed and ordered to be paid.

Ald. Murdoch, from the Police and Light Committee, submitted a report embodying a number of bills which were ordered to be paid.

Ald. Burr from the Park and Fire Committee recommended that a pair of bobs be purchased for the hook and ladder apparatus; also reported bills and recommended that the following extra men be appointed to the Fire Company:—Allen Mann, Geo. Jardine, Patk. Ryan, Daniel Powers.

The bills were ordered to be paid and the other recommendations to be carried out.

Ald. Watt reported from the special committee on assessment petitions, that John Coleman was not over-assessed, that the Edward Coleman estate was undervalued for assessment and that Miss Colegnan's property was also undervalued; in reference to Edward McCarthy's property, the Riverview Hotel, &c., it was valued at only $3,500 for assessment, while in the committee's opinion, it should be $4,500.

Ald. Burr said he knew nothing about the report, although he was a member of the committee.

The mayor said he had not been notified to attend the committee's meeting, but ald. Watt said he called that day on the mayor, but he was busy with his coal schooner, and so he did not bother him further, as he knew it would be inconvenient for him to attend.

Ald. Maher said the committee had gone quite far when it suggested that the assessment be raised.

Ald. Watt differed from this view.

The Mayor suggested that the committee report that they could not entertain the petitions.

Ald. Watt thought the report should go as submitted.

Ald. Burr said the committee had no authority to say what the valuations of the parties should be.

Ald. Watt said the committee's business was to ascertain the values.

Ald. Gallivan said that while the committee meant well, they had not done well, and it was a reflection on the assessors for them to report as they had done.

In reply to ald. Watt, the mayor said any undervaluation should rather be reported to the Assessors by the committee than to the council.

The Mayor asked the Clerk to read the minute of the appointment of the committee.

Instead of doing so the clerk made a little speech on his views of the question, but at the suggestion of ald. Watt that he read what the Mayor had asked for he read a minute which was not the right one.

On this being made clear to him by the Mayor, the clerk, after searching the minute book, said he couldn't find it. The report was finally adopted by a vote of four to three.

Yeas: Watt, Murdoch, McKay, Morris.
Nays: Burr, Maher, Gallivan.

Dr. A. A. Ritchie was, on motion of ald. Watt, seconded by ald. Maher, appointed to the Board of Health in place of Dr. A. E. Logie, resigned.

The Mayor asked if there was any report from the Public Works Committee as to the progress being made in acquiring the lands for the water works.

Ald. Burr said in view of the law bill submitted to the council the sooner a town solicitor was appointed the better.

On motion of ald. Gallivan, seconded by ald. Burr, ald. Watt was appointed to represent the town at the Municipal Council.

In reply to ald. Burr's strictures in reference to Mr. Winslow's bill already passed, ald. Watt said the items were correct. If a lawyer were appointed and paid by the year, the bill would be twice as large.

The Mayor reverting to the proposed water works lands, said they should be acquired as soon as possible.

Ald. Burr said the town was now employing three lawyers. Why not have one—then they would know what they were doing.

Ald. Maher said they were expecting to hear from Mr. Coffin shortly and would then be able to go forward at a better pace with the water business.

Ald. Watt called attention to the dilapidated condition of the town flags.

The Mayor said the matter should be attended to; and it would be well to bear in mind that our soldier, Pt. Ward, might be home before next meeting.

Ald. McKay said all the boys would be home perhaps before that time.

Ald. Burr called attention to the bad condition of the sewer running from the W. B. Snowball's property towards Peter Breen's on Church St.

Ald. Gallivan said the drain in question was an unhealthful public nuisance. It was as hard to get at as the pilot matter, concerning which he would like to know what was being done?

Ald. Watt said there was no further report on the pilotage question, but ald. Gallivan, being on the Public Works Committee, might see that the drain nuisance was abated.

Ald. Maher moved, seconded by ald. Watt that two flags—one for the square and the other for the public building—be purchased. Passed.

Ald. Gallivan wanted a street opened to Greenville from the west.

Ald. Watt said Mr. Snowball had said he would give 50 feet wide of land for the street, but, now, he would not give it where the committee wanted it. The Donahue lot could be had, if Mr. Snowball would give the land where they wanted it. There were, however, some other lands that could be had and when the surveyor came a winter road, at all events, would be made from Princess St. It would be a road leading to the barking mill of the Pulp Company and would therefore be kept open.

Ald. Watt also referred to a street that was wanted in the West End.

Ald. Burr said something should be done in reference to the Electric Light Company's refusal to furnish more lights on the streets. Did the refusal of the company to furnish new lights cancel the contract?

Ald. Gallivan said a Light was wanted on the street leading up to Fernandes'.

The Mayor recommended that the Public Works Committee interview the Light Company before next meeting.

On the subject of the Bye-laws, ald. McKay said the matter had better stand over until the committee could have a meeting.

Adjourned.

Violation of the Game Law.

The ADVANCE has refrained from offering a word of either the evidence or a comment thereon in the case against Dr. Philip Cox for violation of the game law since the action was entered against him by Game Warden Robinson, but, in contempt of the court and disregard of the rule observed by all reputable newspapers while a case is *sub judice*, the matter has been tried in Chatham and decided by the newspaper which has spoken for the doctor, ever since his offence was publicly known. The same paper has also misrepresented the facts, evidently for the purpose of making political capital for its own peculiar purposes. Not only so, but a specious plea of two or three columns not given under oath, but intended to mislead the public and create a prejudice in the offender's favor, was published in the same paper, while sworn testimony which showed that the whole fabric of the defence sought to be thereby set up was clearly an afterthought, was suppressed.

The unsworn statement referred to having failed of its purpose, and having been withdrawn from the case on the resumption of the hearing by the court, and the court having dealt with and decided the matter according to the law and the evidence, the subject is a proper one for reference, especially as Dr. Cox, instead of doing what a person of better mental balance would have done, in the first place, viz., settled the affair as easily as possible, rushed into print and almost invited proceedings in the court, assuming that he was above the law and, unlike common mortals, privileged to violate it on the theory that all he had to do was to set up a plea of good intentions, and make a reputable society of which he is a member, his scapegoat.

The stubbornness of Dr. Cox in attempting to evade responsibility for his breach of the law, after it had become so clear to all familiar with the case that he had violated it, caused the matter to drag along very slowly. He was not only afforded every reasonable opportunity for defence before the court, but permitted to make an ex-parte statement and bring in a friend to support it in order that the Surveyor-General might, if, possible, be induced to let him off, scot free, on an excuse which was manifestly an afterthought on his part, and which, in reality, aggravated rather than justified his misdoing.

The Surveyor-General, being responsible for the carrying out of the game law, which, as we all know, is one difficult to enforce, because there are so many persons disposed to break it, felt, no doubt, that Dr. Cox's own confession of having hunted caribou without a license made it impossible for him to entirely overlook the offence. We are informed by counsel for Game Warden Robinson, who made the information, that the Surveyor-General was willing to allow the minimum fine to be imposed and to stand unpaid, the costs of court only—not the prosecuting attorney's—to be paid. To this, Dr. Cox demurred and assumed that because he had declared he intended to give the caribou, which he said he had shot, to the Natural History Society, and because he had done a good deal in the promotion of of the public library and was generally a reputable citizen, he ought to be acquitted of the offence which, by his own admission, he had committed.

In doing this he placed those who were desirous of helping him, without making a farce of the game law, at a disadvantage. He appeared to have no regard whatever for them, his whole efforts and those of his counsel being directed to the work of presenting him as a martyr—the victim of persecution. Dr. Cox's newspaper organ has done this also, while the case was pending, while the reflections cast by the Doctor's counsel on and his imputation of improper motives to the Surveyor-General, because that gentleman did not fall into the trap which Mr. Benn thought he was cunningly laying for him in Dr. Cox's interests are of a piece with the tactics of those who have defended every other person who has been proceeded against by the game officers for breaking the law.

Dr. Cox tried to make it appear that Mr. Benn, at his suggestion, obtained a license which was to enable almost any member of the Natural History Society to shoot a moose or caribou as specimens for that society's museum; he admitted that he shot a "buck kid"—which of course would be a young he goat—but he explained afterwards that it was a buck caribou of the first year, or what is known to scientific authorities as a fawn, although the Doctor persisted in swearing that "kid" was the proper term. He said he relied on Mr. Benn's license to justify him in killing the caribou, although he was obliged to say, in almost the next breath, that he did not know whether Benn's license was issued at the time of the killing or not, and that he never saw it until at least nine days after.

His attention was drawn to the following sentence from the letter of the Surveyor-General transmitting Mr. Benn's license to him:

"In doing this I call your attention that this license will only give the privilege to one member of the society, but if you prefer having it made out in some other member's name, instead of your own, you can wire me on receipt of this and I will make the change."

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Dr. Cox continued to swear that he believed he was justified in killing the caribou without license, because his friend Mr. Benn had the license referred to in the Surveyor-General's letter.

Pieces of evidence showing that Dr. Cox was incorrect in swearing that he relied on Mr. Benn's license to justify him in his breach of the law were the following:—

"I wanted to take it." [The hunting license which Dr. Cox obtained from Warden Wyse, three days after he said he shot the "buck kid"] "out as I had reason to believe a fuss would be made if a Natural History Society license had not already been granted."

As a matter of fact it was proved in evidence that the Natural History Society never authorised a request for a license and knew nothing of the matter. But the following letter, which was put in evidence, clearly shows that Dr. Cox for, at least, nine days after he had shot the animal, never thought of justifying the act under the Benn license:

DEAR MR. ROBINSON:—You already know that I killed a caribou on the Bartibogue Barrens on the first day of the open season. I left hurriedly the evening before without being able to see Mr. Wyse, thinking it would be all right to get it (the license) on my return, even tho' I killed one. I called on Mr. Wyse twice for it Monday 17th, but he was not in, and my time is not my own, but on the 18th I succeeded in getting it.

I learned since you were down ascertaining if I had a license at the time. I'm sure I did not think it at all irregular, nor a matter to be concealed as Mr. W. and you probably know something of my views and the necessity of game protection and the trouble and expense I had years ago in doing my duty as warden. Technically speaking it was irregular, but no wrong was intended, no concealment tried, and I think some of our most honorable sportsmen often do it. I'm sorry you didn't call to see me when down.

Yours very truly,
PHILIP COX.

Chatham, Sept. 24, '00.

As the ADVANCE said before the case had reached the court, and in reply to one of Dr. Cox's foolishly conceived letters in his special organ, he, like others of the poaching class, only thought of getting a license and paying for it after he had shot his game and became afraid—as he himself swore—"of the fuss." Then he hastened to Warden Wyse for a license and made a sly suggestion about dating it on the opening day of the season, hoping thus to save himself from "the fuss."

We are really sorry that a man of Dr. Cox's position should show such a bad example as he has done to others who may be even more inclined than he to evade the game law. The police magistrate had no option under the law and was obliged to convict and impose a penalty. He made it as light as the law allowed. The law is not vindictive in such cases. It requires fines to be imposed as deterrents to those who may be disposed to do as Dr. Cox did—first go hunting and then apply for a license should their luck be good.

There is some talk of a movement to have the members of the Natural History Society manifest their approval of what Dr. Cox did, but we can hardly think they will go so far as that. We are quite sure that many of the members would not, for a moment, think of making the organization a party to a deliberate violation of the game law, especially when a license costs only two dollars. The Surveyor-General has always shown a disposition to help the members of the Society in these matters, and they should be found on the side of the law, and its observance, as we have no doubt they will be, with perhaps a few exceptions.

The Light of the World or Our Saviour in Art.

Cost nearly $100,000 to produce. Contains nearly 100 full-page engravings of our Saviour and His Mother by the world's greatest painters. True copies of the greatest Masterpieces in the art galleries of Europe. Every picture is as beautiful as a sunrise over the hilltops. Contains description of the paintings, biography of the painters, the names and locations of the galleries in Europe where the originals may be seen. Also contains a Child's Department, including a Child's Story of the Christ and His Mother, beautifully written, to fit each picture. This wonderful book, matchless in its purity and beauty, appeals to every mother's heart, and in every Christian home where there are children the book sells itself. Christian men and women are making money rapidly taking orders. A Christian man or woman can in this community soon make $1,000 taking orders for Christmas presents. Mrs. Waite, our agent in Massachusetts, has sold over $3,000 worth of the books in a very short time. Mrs. Sackett, our agent in New York, has sold over $1,500 worth of the books in a very short time. The book is printed on velvet-finished paper, beautifully bound in Cardinal Red and gold, and adorned with Golden Roses and Lillies. It is, without doubt, the most beautiful book of this century. Write for terms quickly and get the management of that territory. You can work on salary or commission, and when you prove your success we will promote you to the position of Manager and Correspondent, at a permanent salary, to devote your time to attending to agents and the correspondence. Wanted also a State Manager to have charge of office in Leading City of the State and manage all the business of the State. Send for terms. Address—

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN CO.
Corcoran Building, Opposite
U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.

IN CONCISENESS of statement, in the thoroughness with which the ground has been covered, The Biggle Books have won praises on every hand. The boiled-down, common-sense, cream not skim-milk method, which characterizes the pages of the FARM JOURNAL has been carried out in their preparation. For mechanical effect no expense or pains have been spared, and the highly finished paper, the beautiful illustrations, the excellent type and press work, and the handsome cloth binding, make these books models of the printer's art. The color work in the Berry, Poultry and Cow Books has never been attempted before in any book selling for a reasonable price. No farm or rural home is complete without Judge Biggle's Books, and no one interested in these subjects can afford to let another day go by without sharing in the helpful things with which their pages are filled. Pay $40 for a farm library other than this and you will not have more value. The price is 50 cents, by mail; address the publishers, Wilmer Atkinson Co., Philadelphia.

$900 YEARLY to Christian man or woman to look after our growing business in this and adjoining Counties; to act as Manager and Correspondent; work can be done at your home. Enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope for particulars to H.A. Sherman, General Manager, Corcoran Building, opposite United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Our stock of

X'MAS GOODS

is arriving and will be open for inspection on

Monday Next.

Our lines of these goods this year are

Even Finer Than Last.

Every article is carefully selected and all are gems in their class.

THE PERFUMES

Are certainly finer and richer than ever shown here.

MONDAY NEXT AT

Mackenzie's Medical Hall
Chatham, N. B.

C. P. HICKEY,

AS USUAL, we again excel all competitors in the

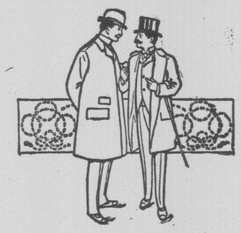
QUALITY,
QUANTITY
and ASSORTMENT of

Holiday Goods.

Want of space prevents us from describing our stock, but our past reputation for handling the best line of XMAS GOODS in town should be enough to induce you to favor us with a call and we are confident we can please you.

Hickey's Drug Store.

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



A VALUABLE ASSET.

Men of ability and character show their individuality in their clothes.

Our suits give them that fashionable and substantial quality so much desired.

Your order left with us insures you a made-right suit.

We have the very latest, nobbiest and most serviceable line of

Overcoat Goods

in the market and these await your inspection. Overcoats, $15.00, up; Suits, $14.00, up; Pants, $4.00, up; Working Pants, $2.00, up.

W. L. T. WELDON
MERCHANT TAILOR.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK

For Boston.

$3 50. WINTER RATE. $3 50.

COMMENCING NOV. 5TH the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning, at 7.30 o'clock, standard.

Returning, leaves Boston every Monday and Thursday morning at 8 15 a. m.

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.

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.

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.

WANTED.

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

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

Executors' Notice.

All persons having legal claims against the estate of Bartholemew Stapleton late of the Town of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, Blacksmith, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months after this date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned executors of said estate.

Dated at Chatham this 21st day of August A. D 1900.

D. CHESMAN,
R. D. STAPLEDON. } Executors.

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 99 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