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Notice of Sale.

To Daniel Sullivan of Blackville, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and Mahaly Ann Sullivan, his wife:

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and made between the said Daniel Sullivan, and Mahaly Ann Sullivan his wife of the one part; and British N.T. Underhill of the said Parish of Blackville, lumberer, of the other part, duly recorded in Volume 59 of the Northumberland County Records pages 378 and 379 and numbered 316 in said Volume; which Indenture of Mortgage was assigned and transferred by the said British N. T. Underhill to the undersigned Jabez B. Snowball of Chatham in the County and Province aforesaid, merchant, by Indenture of Assignment dated the fifteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine duly recorded in Volume 59 of the said Northumberland County Records pages 379 and 380 and numbered 317 in said volume; There will for the purpose of satisfying moneys secured thereby, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF MAY NEXT, at twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Post Office in the Town of Chatham in the said County of Northumberland the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—"All that piece or parcel of "land and premises situate, lying and being in "Blackville aforesaid and bounded and described "as follows:—on the upper or westerly side by "lands owned and occupied by one Peter Astles, on "the rear by Crown lands, on the lower or east-"erly side by lands owned and occupied by one "Thomas Harris and on the front by the South "West branch of the Miramichi River being the "lands and premises at present owned and occupied "by the said Daniel Sullivan and containing one "hundred and thirty acres more or less"; together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining.

Dated the twenty ninth day of January A.D. 1900.

ROBT. MURRAY, Solicitor for Assignee of Mortgagee,
J. B. SNOWBALL, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., APRIL 5, 1900.

The Town Elections.

The time for holding Chatham's civic elections is approaching, but there does not seem to be the interest taken in the subject which its importance demands. In the coming civic year it is probable that we will undertake the construction of the proposed water and sewerage systems, involving an expenditure of at least $100,000. It will probably be more than that. The Town Council whose term is about ended has demonstrated its inability to deal properly and practically with this work and, judging by the field of candidates so far announced, there is not much to encourage the belief that our next civic board will contain any better material than that which we now have.

Much is said of the fact that there are certain big and little combinations or cliques who are working, not with the object of securing the services of the best and most experienced business men to direct Town affairs, but to elect those who represent this or that little interest or combination and whose habits of life or associations—while well enough in themselves and quite reputable—are not such as to fit them for properly discharging the responsibilities involved in their candidature, should they be successful at the polls.

It would be amusing, if the question of the mayoralty were not a serious one to the citizens of the town, to hear of the reasons why one gentleman was requisitioned and then induced to retire in the interest of another. It was not with the view of securing the best man available, but, according to one authority, to make a ward vacancy which it was hoped would be filled by a new man in whose success the manipulators were interested, and, according to another, to prevent a gentleman of acknowledged fitness from securing the chief magistracy.

All the wire-pulling, so far, appears to have been of a character similar to that which resulted in Chatham being ashamed of the late alleged ratepayers' meeting which voted to waste a lot of money for the purpose of running a certain small public service in connection with a large one, which the town's representatives have hitherto not been able to provide, owing to their internal divisions over matters which a board of good business men would have easily brushed aside and proceeded to give the needed service to the citizens.

Is it too late for the present outlook for the composition of the next town council to be improved? A number of good men are in the field, but the danger to the town's interests appears to lie in the fact that they are not united, but in their divisions are favoring candidates who need to have their general training and views of public affairs brushed up a bit before becoming aldermen. At all events, if the field of candidates is to remain as at present until polling day it is to be hoped the voting ratepayers will remember that it is their duty to ignore small side issues and vote for the men who are, in their judgment, the best fitted to administer town affairs as business men ought to do. Town money has been hastily and injudiciously spent in some instances in the past. The members of council have not always scanned proposed expenditures as they would had the money been their own, instead of the people's. There seems to be too much of a disposition to favor men at home and abroad who want unnecessary jobs, or have something to sell. We want men in the council who are sufficiently wide-awake, experienced and unimpressionable to resist the blandishments of such people. The main duty at the approaching election will, therefore, be to select men who will know what the town requires and go about providing it in an intelligent, economical, practical, honest and businesslike manner, and who will be proof against the encroachments and persistency of the classes who have heretofore received a good deal of town money without our being much better off for the expenditure.

Wood Goods in England.

The London Timber Trades Journal of March 17th shows that spruce and pine are sustaining advanced values in the British market. Freights, however, also keep up which, to a considerable extent, neutralise the good deal prices prevailing. In its general review the "Journal" says:

"The spruce market is particularly firm; we learn that shippers have sold all their 3x11 for the season at £2 per standard advance, and we believe under surrounding conditions and the great demand for 11in., that shippers could have got even more. All other sizes have likewise been going well, and from the latest reports the sales have been effected right up to the end of the season; in fact, from what we understand, nobody could contract for spruce to-day unless it was for the whole of the season's shipment, which, to our mind, is a strong assurance of a solid market for the whole of the year. The Government demand is one reason for this, and even should the South African war terminate earlier than expected, it will make no difference in the demand, which will continue on the same extensive scale, as stores, ammunition, &c., must be shipped to the Cape and Natal for months to come."

In its Liverpool notes the same paper says:—

"Business all round the docks devoted to the timber trade keeps on the quiet side. All the railway companies or other forwarding agencies seem to be sparsely supplied with the heavier classes of goods, such as pitch, pine timber, either hewn or sawn, or in deals, such as spruce or pine goods.

"Prices remain firm for all these classes of timber. The spruce deals just landed from the winter liners from St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., are only slowly disappearing from the quays. Still, the brokers continue to get their rates of £7 15s. to £7 17s. 6d. c. i. f. for spruce which, though shipped from the former port, are after all only Bay deals sent down for shipment as coast freight offers itself."

In the freight fixtures we notice that there is one vessel of 850 tons at 50c. from Dalhousie to Gibraltar; one of 450 tons from Miramichi to London at 57s. 6d. and several other small sailers at 52s. 6d. to 60c., outside ports W. C. & E. coast Ireland. There is also a 520 ton charter St. John to Galway at 57s. 6d.

The Timber Trades Journal of 24th says:

"There is perhaps less doing in Liverpool than elsewhere in contracts on c. i. f. terms for future delivery, and the reason is not far to seek. It has all the advantage of a favorable geographical position and a well regulated steam service, and therefore the importers here are in a happier position than others who do not possess such advantages. The parcels per liners from Halifax and St. John, N. B., with irregular specifications are readily sold on the basis of £7 17s. 6d. c. i. f.., or perhaps half-a crown under if more than usually ragged. Operations in the Bristol Channel are upon a parity with this, for we hear a good sized sailer c/s 700 standards, from Annapolis, has been placed at £7 17s. 6d. c. i. f., and Halfax at £7 17s. 6d. to £8 c. i. f. Shippers from Miramichi are asking £8 5s. c. i. f. for cargoes for spring shipment. For Irish ports with the usual large preponderances of 3x9, such prices have been paid as £8 10s. and £8 12s. 6d. per standard, and these for fair-sized sailers running up to 700 standards' capacity."

THE NEW BY-LAWS.—There was some talk at the Town Council meeting of having the new bye-laws of the town printed and the proofs submitted to members of council for their consideration and—if necessary—amendment or correction before final printing. This would be the right thing to do and it should not be done by piecemeal, but the whole of the laws should be submitted at the one time.

Hon. A. G. Blair.

Mr. J. Ross Robertson, although a conservative, is generally an independent one and particularly noted for the avoidance of the clap-trap tricks by which such men as Mr. Tarte attempt to catch votes. His paper, The Toronto Telegram, is, of course, opposed to the present Ottawa government, but it evidently recognizes the merits of the Minister of Railways. It said, the other day:—

"Mr. Blair has administered his department in a manner suggestive of honest intentions rather than unscrupulous diplomacy. He had scored but a few large successes, but it is more than probable that this is the result of opposition from his colleagues, not lack of honest endeavour. * * * * * He is a strong reasoner, a convincing debater and a man whose judgement is to be relied upon. * * * Blair is straightforward. He has a bluntness in his speech and a fearlessness in his manner * * * * * *

"The Minister of Railways has more than once displayed a contempt for petty issues and for methods which are the weapon of the small politician. He distinguished himself as a broad-minded Minister on the transportation question last night. Whether Blair was right or wrong, he spurned the tactics which might assist in winning a constituency here and another there. He was national, not provincial. He professed regard for general interests rather than for the wishes of isolated localities. Blair's speech shone resplendent as a patriotic effort.

"Blair declined to respect the vote-catching transportation schemes of the Minister of Public Works. He pursued his own broad line, was national in what is primarily a national question, and made a speech which will not grow old so long as Canada has a transportation problem to work out."

THE WAR!

OTTAWA, March 28.—Lieut-Col. Otter's official report regarding the battle of Paardeberg arrived at the Militia Department this morning. The report shows that the Canadian regiment is entitled to all the credit which has been meted out to it for its admirable conduct in its first serious engagement. Lieut.-Col. Otter shows that the men went into the battle after having gone through some of the greatest hardships, and conducted themselves with the steady courage of veterans.

On the 17th the Canadians, then at Jacobsdale, marched all day towards the scene of hostilities. At five o'clock in the evening they received specific instructions to advance to meet a force of the enemy hidden in a dip in the river bank. After an all night march, during which they covered twenty one miles, a brief halt was made at six o'clock in the morning. At eight the order was given to cross the river which was in flood and was running with a current of nine miles per hour with water up to their armpits. The men four abreast and with arms locked plunged through the flood, and almost immediately upon crossing were ordered forward in companies towards Paardeburg. Companies B, C and A were on a firing line, where they were subsequently reinforced by companies D and E. The Boers were completely hidden whilst the Canadians had to advance across the open veldt, with no more cover than that afforded by the slight unevennesses in the ground and occasional anthills.

Even under these adverse circumstances the firing of the companies was, Col. Otter says, most admirable. As for the Boers, from their hiding places they shot to kill, whenever a man exposed himself. At four o'clock, after the soldiers, fatigued from marching and loss of sleep, had been fighting away all day in steaming clothing, the order came to finish the business, an order which resulted in the charge of the Cornwalls and Canadians, in which so many brave men fell, and in which Canada's youthful soldiers made a name for themselves in history.

The night of the engagement and the night following were occupied in burying the dead. Lieut.-Col. Otter explains the curtailment of his report by the fact that continued firing was expected at any time, and promised to have more to say later.

General Piet Joubert is dead. He was, next to President Kruger, the most striking figure in the Transvaal. He has been a Boer leader for thirty years and the head of the Boer army ever since Kruger has been president. He was in many ways a typical Boer, tall, burly, brave, profoundly attached to his country, deeply religious in his own way, yet lacking much of the obstinacy which is one of the unpleasant features of the Boer character. He was sixty-eight years of age. He was born in Cape Colony of old French Hugenot stock, a family that emigrated to Holland after the revocation of the edict of Nantes and afterwards went to South Africa. He grew up like most other Boers, on a farm. Even in his later days he has worked on his farm when the State could do without him. From the very beginning of the South African Republic Joubert's abilities were recognized, in due course he became State's Attorney and Vice-President of the Council. Once, for a short time, he was acting president in the absence of President Kruger, but he has never attained his ambition to be elected president, though once or twice he has come near it. Though Kruger and he grew up as bosom friends, Joubert was Kruger's opponent in his first race for the presidency. He lost. Kruger polled twice as many votes as Joubert, and at the close of the election went up to his friend, shook hands with him, and made him commander-in-chief. And this relation they have maintained ever since.

While Kruger is the "old fox of the Transvaal," Joubert was "the old lion." Ten years younger and probably wiser than Kruger, he has not been over-sanguine of success in this war, knowing the strength of the British. "I leave it now to God," he said the other day. "It may be His will that the Transvaal shall perish, I can only do my best." But Joubert's best meant all that long years of training in the German school of war could teach him, rounded out by long service in the field against the natives and the English. The whole Boer military system was devised by him. He knew his people well and they knew him. The faith of the Boers in him was touching, but it was not surprising, remembering that Joubert led the Boers in three successful attacks on the British. He led, of course, at Majuba, where he lost but five men against 280 British; he defeated the British troops at Laing's Nek, and he taught the raiders a sharp lesson at Krugersdorp.

Unless Cecil Rhodes misrepresents the British leaders who command and are responsible for the movements of our troops, the campaign in South Africa is prolonged because of the chicken-hearted policy of the British generals. It seems that the Boers have learned to found their policy and movements in the field on the fact that the British, through their conceit and over-confidence in their prowess, are easily led into positions where they may be dealt with at leisure by the Boers as they retire. How humiliating are such despatches as those which state that British reverses have been met with only 20 miles from Bloemfontein when the war news, as given out led us to believe that the troops were well on their way towards Pretoria, with their rear and front well guarded! Here are the press and official accounts of the mishaps:—

(By Associated Press.)

London, April 2, 4.30 a. m.—Gen. Buller's anxious inquiry whether British officers will ever learn the value of scouting comes back with enforced emphasis to the British public to-day, on receipt of the tidings that a convoy with guns have walked deliberately into a Boer ambush within about 20 miles of Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts' own report of the affair, if yet received by the war office, has not been published, and no account of the affair is available to the public except the despatch from Bushman Kop. Nothing can be said, therefore, regarding the exact extent of the British misfortune.

Evidently Col. Broadwood thought it necessary to retreat in haste from Thaba N'chu, as he marched all through Friday night, apparently followed by a considerable force of the enemy. The convoy and guns had to pass through a deep spruit which the Boers had occupied.

Six of twelve guns, comprising two batteries, all the wagons, and it is feared many men, fell into the hands of the wily Boers, whose daring, displayed so near Bloemfontein, shows that they are rapidly recovering heart after their recent reverses.

The hope is expressed here that Gen. Colville will recover the convoy and guns, but this is hardly likely in such a difficult country, and it is probable that the next news will be that, after a stiff fight, Gen. Colville has extricated Col. Broadwood from his difficult position, but failed to retrieve the disaster.

Severe criticisms are heard regarding the renewal of the old mistake of underrating the Boers, and the absence of proper precaution. No doubt the affair will revive Boer hopes and inspire confidence among the enemy at a critical moment.

Great things are expected by the Boers of the new commander-in-chief, Gen. Botha, who has made his reputation wholly during the present campaign. Foreign officers serving with the Boers have expressed surprise at his clever tactics.

The proof of continuing Boer activity in the Free State will compel greater circumspection on the part of the British and will probably delay the march of Lord Roberts northward.

Detailed accounts of the fight at Karee Siding estimate the Boer forces variously from 2,000 to 5,000 men. Brabant's Horse occupied Wepener last Thursday unopposed.

Lord Methuen has issued the following notification at Kimberley:

"I have received instructions that, if any disturbance occurs west of the Vaal river, my force is to return and punish the rebels immediately."

A BOER SUCCESS.

Bushman Kop, Saturday, March 31.—The British force commanded by Col. Broadwood, consisting of the Tenth Hussars, Household Cavalry, two horse batteries and a force of mounted infantry, under Col. Pilcher, which has been garrisoning Thaba N'chu, was obliged, in consequence, of the near approach of a large force of Boers, to leave last night.

Col. Broadwood marched to Bloemfontein waterworks, south of the Modder, where he encamped at 4 o'clock this morning.

At early dawn the camp was shelled by the enemy from a near point. Col. Broadwood sent off a convoy with the batteries while the rest of the force remained to act as a rear guard.

The convoy arrived at a deep spruit, where the Boers were concealed, and the entire body walked into ambush and were captured, together with six guns.

The loss of life was not great since most of the British had walked into the trap before a shot was fired.

Gen. Colville's division, which left Bloemfontein early this morning arrived at noon and are now shelling the Boers.

SPENSER WILKINSON'S OPINION.

London, April 5.—Spenser Wilkinson, in the Morning Post, says: "The attack on Thaba N'chu and the convoy is a sample of the mode in which the Boers will try to conduct the war. It is a legitimate mode, and the most effective for Boer purposes. So long as the Boer army keeps the field such attacks will embarrass the British, and perhaps the best way to get rid of the difficulty would be a swift advance and decisive blow against the main Boer army.

SUMMARY.

London, April 2.—News from the seat of war is still scanty. The most striking, the capture of a British convoy and guns, of which only a brief account has been received. Apparently the Boers, strong forces of whom temporarily evacuated Ladybrand, turned back after getting their convoys into safety, to attack a small British force. The news generally, such as it is, further confirms the reports that the Boers are facing Gen. Roberts and Gen. Methuen, and that they have generally recovered their morale.

The correspondents vary regarding the value of the battle near Karee siding, some claiming that the 200 casualities were fully recompensed by the clearing of the road to Brandford; others doubt this. Gen. Roberts' despatch probably indicates its value, he stating that it will prevent marauding on neighboring farms, moreover, it reopens a further stretch of railway northward.

LONDON, April 3, 4.50 a.m.—The latest news from the front adds little to the public knowledge of the convoy disaster. No credence is given to reports that the Boers numbered between 8,000 and 10,000 men. The general belief is that there could not have been more than half that number, but the mere fact that even so many as half could have been collected so near headquarters without the knowledge of the British commanders, provokes much uneasy criticism.

The disaster is regarded as a direct result of the inability of General French to cut off the commando of Gen. Oliver and the other commandoes when escaping from the Orange river.

Lord Roberts' own despatch, dated two hours later than the Daily Chronicle's, says nothing about the guns being re-captured. The story, therefore, looks doubtful.

Little news has arrived from other points. Kenhardt was formally reoccupied Saturday. The report that the Boers are massing in the vicinity of Taungs and Klipdam is confirmed.

Lord Methun's difficulties are apparently increasing. He has Boer lagers or guerilla bands on three sides of him, and he will be obliged to watch carefully his communications with Orange river.

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Presbytery of Miramichi.

The Presbytery of Miramichi met in St. Luke's Hall, Bathurst, on Tuesday, March 27th. There were present Revs. T. G. Johnstone, W. Aitken, J. D. Murray, A. F. Carr, R. C. Quinn, J. M. McLeod, D. Henderson, S. M. McLean, A. F. Robb and Geo. Fisher, with E. Thorpe, corresponding member.

Reports from augmented congregations were submitted and considered, and it was agreed to make application for the following grants: Red Bank, $100; Black River, $150; New Carlisle, $150; Escuminac, $250; Tabusintac $175.

Reports were also received from the ordained missionary charges of Upper Miramichi, Metapedia and Millerton, and it was agreed to apply to the H. M. Board to continue grants to these fields as follows. Upper Miramichi, $225; Metapedia, $300; and Millerton, $200, the ordained missionaries, Messrs. Robb, Quinn and Whiteside were re-appointed to their respective fields. It was also agreed to make application to the H. M. Board for four catechists for the supply of the H. M. fields of Kouchibouguac, Hardwicke, New Bandon and Miscou Island for the coming summer.

The offer of Mr. W. S. Loggie, an elder of St. Andrew's, Chatham, to build, at his own expense, a church at Shippegan, provided the Presbytery can give some supply to that place, was considered and accepted, and the thanks of the Presbytery tendered to Mr. Loggie. This station will, during next summer, receive some supply from the catechist laboring on Miscou Island.

The following commissioners to the General Assembly were appointed; Messrs. T. G. Johnston, W. Aitken, J. D. Murray, John Robertson and A. F. Carr, ministers, and John Menzies, W. R. McMillan, Wm. Anderson, George Haddow and N. R. Weeks, elders. Dr. Pollck was nominated as moderator of the Assembly.

Mr. Carr reported re the Century Fund canvass. In the month of January he visited several of the congregations in the southern section of the Presbytery and everywhere met with very gratifying success. In a few congregations the work was now about completed, and the amounts subscribed very creditable.

The outbreak of small pox in the northern section of the Presbytery, which necessitated the closing of several churches for a time, rendered it impossible to complete the work before this meeting, as was expected.

Mr. Carr's report on the subject was cordially received, and arrangements were made to complete a thorough canvass of all the congregations on behalf of the fund before the meeting of the Assembly.

Mr. Thorpe was appointed to supply Bathurst for the month of April, and Mr. Lewis to supply Loggieville until the next meeting of Presbytery.

It was agreed to report favorably on the proposed aids to social worship,—also to express approval of the Deferred Annuity Scheme in connection with the Aged and Infirm Minister's Fund.

Mr. McLeod was granted leave of absence from his congregation for three months, in order to visit the old country.

At the evening sederunt the annual reports were given in. A large number of the congregation were present and excellent music was furnished by the choir.

Mr. Fraser, convener of the committee on church life and work was unable to be present, and his report was read by Mr. Carr.

Mr. McLean submitted the report on young people's societies, and the clerk the reports on statistics and Sabbath schools. These reports were severally discussed and approved and were, on the whole, of a very encouraging character.

The next regular meeting of Presbytery will be held in St. James' Hall, Newcastle, on the last Tuesday in June.

GEORGE FISHER, Clerk.

Canadian Story Writers.

At the head of Canadian story writers stands Gilbert Parker. Next to him the honors are fairly even between W. A. Fraser and Robert Barr, with the former gaining ground fast. Both Fraser and Barr have stories in the April Canadian Magazine—stories which well illustrate the differences between the work of these two Canadians. In this issue there are some other excellent features, including two illustrated articles on Strathcona's Horse, a number of special photographs from South Africa, an article on the Red Cross by Dr. Ryerson, and a clever poem by Franklin Gadsby.

Benjamin Marsden.

The later life of Benjamin Marsden and its connection with the early history of Nova Scotia was the theme of Rev. W. O. Raymond's paper before the Nova Scotia Historical Society Tuesday. Mr. Raymond's paper described the conditions existing in this province after 1782 and Mr. Marsden's association with the rapid growth of Shelburne. At one time it was fondly hoped that this town would be the metropolis of America, but something miscarried in the plans and the population once about 12,000 in the boom times has now dwindled to about one-sixth that number.

Marsden surveyed the town of Shelburne under a commission from the Hon. Charles Morris, and labored there with more or less success until sworn in as a justice of the peace by Governor Parr. He did not long enjoy this mark of favor, for falling into the bad graces of his patrons, he was soon compelled to leave. Sir John Wentworth, then governor of New Brunswick, made Marsden his confidential agent and deputy-sheriff for the county of Northumberland. He wearied of these quiet duties and returning to England joined an expedition to colonize Sierra Leone. The expedition was a failure and Marsden, contracting fever, died there, probably the first man from Nova Scotia to die in Africa.—Halifax Chronicle 29th Mch.

Gloucester County Appointments.

Local Government appointments in Gloucester County were gazetted last week as follows:—

To be Revisors under Act of Assembly 62 Victoria, Chapter 24, intituled "An Act in amendment of The New Brunswick Elections Act of 1889," and Acts in amendment thereto:—

John T. Boudreau, for the Parish of Beresford.

Felix F. Poirier, for the Parish of New Bandon.

Joseph E. Lanteigne, for the Parish of Caraquet.

William Branch, for the Parish of Paquetville.

Alexander R. Young, for the Parish of Saint Isidore.

George McConnell, for the Parish of Inkerman.

John DeLGarde, for the Parish of Shippegan.

William Goodin, for the Parish of Saumarez.

Bert M. Lanagan, for the Parish of Bathurst.

Albert J. H. Stewart, of Bathurst, to be a Member and Chairman of the Board of Liquor License Commissioners, in room of James Ferguson, resigned.

Philemon Boudreau, of Beresford, to be a Member of the Board of Liquor License Commissioners, in room of John F. Dorcet.

Joseph Louis Hache to be a Member of the Board of Liquor License Commissioners, in room of Peter P. Hache.

Hubert Arseneau, Sylvain Arseneau, John Walsh, George Ferguson, Charles Brien, Joseph C. Coughlan, Maurice Duguay, Charles LeBreton, Sydney DeBrisay, John F. Boudreau, Edward P. Frocette, William Auby, Dominick N. Theriault, Charles C. Poirier, Joseph X. Dorcet, Stanislaus P. Hache, Henry L. D. Rive, Benedict C. Mullins, and John B. Blanchard, to be Justices of the Peace.

Alexis Landry to be a Commissioner for the Parish of Inkerman Civil Court, in room of James Hayden, deceased.

Joseph A. Poirier to be a Commissioner of the Parish of Paquetville Civil Court.

Carroll's Crossing Notes.

April 3d.

Mr. Benjamin O'Donnell, son of John O'Donnell of this place, is very low with that long and lingering disease, consumption; he is attended by Doctor Wier of Doaktown.

A pie social and fancy sale was held at Mr. Walter O'Donnell's. It was conducted by Miss Ina Mersereau of Carroll's Crossing school. Music was well furnished by Mr. Everett Lyons, the funds raised will go towards completing payment for their new seats.

Miss Nellie Dipple of Doaktown has been visiting Mrs. George Nelson and other friends at this place.

The logging crews are coming out of the woods now; the Canada Eastern carries carloads of men and horses daily, the men are fat and healthy. It has been a very hard winter for the lumbermen to get off their yarded logs, on account of deep snow.

Miss Amelia Parker of Doaktown is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Lyons and other friends at this place.

Mrs. Oglivie of Doaktown has been visiting her sister Mrs. James O'Donnell and other friends at this place.

Miss Ethel Mersereau of Doaktown has been visiting her sister, Miss Ina Mersereau and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Holmes here.

We are very much interested in the progress of the war with South Africa and wish for the success of Great Britain, although there are a few Boer sympathisers in our parish. Like those elsewhere, however, they are, of course, the lowest and meanest of our people.

Miss Katie Hivey and Mr. Bentley Neagles of Upper Ludlow were visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Reid and other friends and relatives here.

Mr. James Lyons of this place had the misfortune to lose a fine horse.

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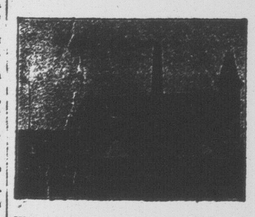

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