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Will leave Chatham every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7.10 a.m. for Newcastle, and leave Newcastle at 7.45 a.m. and Chatham at 9 a.m. for points down river, viz:—Loggieville, Oak Point, Burnt Church, and Neguac, calling at Escuminac on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and Bay du Vin on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.
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Str. "Nelson"
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11.00 "	11 50 "	12.15 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	3.15 "
4.15 "	5.00 "	5.15 "
7.00 "		7 45 "

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays Str "Nelson" will leave Chatham at 7 p.m, or on arrival of Str. "Miramichi."
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On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays on and after JUNE 1st, Excursion Tickets, good for day of issue only, will be issue from Newcastle or Chatham to points down river at the following rates:—
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Chatham, N. B., May 1899. Telephone 40

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These lots are situated in the most desirable part of the town and will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms.
J. B. SNOWBALL
Chatham, 12th April, 1898.

Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame,
NEWCASTLE, -N. B.
This Institution overlooking the Miramichi River, and on the main line of the Intercolonial Railway, resumes class-work on the
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The situation is inviting and healthful; the course of studies, comprehensive and thorough, embracing, as it does, the usual branches of
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That **F. O. PETTERSON,**
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IS STILL AT THE SAME BUSINESS AS FOR A.....
Quarter of a Century
HE HAS BEEN DOING IN CHATHAM.
Always on hand a large stock of the most FASHIONABLE CLOTHS and TRIMMINGS and a select stock of GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - AUGUST 17, 1899.

The Crown Lands Settlement Act.

The Act passed at the last session of the local legislature, for the purpose of encouraging young people of the Province to settle upon suitable lands belonging to the Crown, on which they may establish themselves as farmers is one which cannot be too widely made known. Especially is this so because the consensus of experience has demonstrated that of the thousands of young people who have gone from New Brunswick in the past for the betterment of their condition in life elsewhere, but few have succeeded, while many, even of these few, have confessed that if they had staid in the province and gone to work to make homes for themselves with the same energy and application that characterised their efforts abroad, they would have done quite as well. In discussing the other day with Provincial Secretary Tweedie the subject of the settlement of the country and the efforts which the Dominion Government makes to induce immigrants to come to Canada and locate in the western provinces and territories, that gentleman incidentally referred to the new Provincial Act relating to Crown land settlement and said it was designed to encourage our own young people to remain in New Brunswick, while it also offered very solid and attractive advantages to young men coming from abroad. We were induced by what he said of it to read it carefully, and having done so, to conclude that the press should give it more publicity than it has done.

The new Act is practical in its conception and scope, and the result of its operation will be that young men—or women—who have the will to work, and the ambition to create homes for themselves, will be placed by the government in a position to do so. Only lands which are suitable for settlement are to be chosen by the Surveyor-General, and these are to be surveyed and plamed out, and the plans and surveys thereof are to be filed in the Crown Land Office. Public roads are also to be made, at Government expense, through the lands selected and, this being done, any person of the age of eighteen years or upwards may obtain a free grant of one hundred acres on fulfilling certain reasonable conditions which are set forth in the Act and are a decided improvement on those under which settlement lands have heretofore been granted in the Province.

The lands to be set apart in any county under the Act are to include those under lease for lumbering purposes as well as others belonging to the Crown, and applications for allotments and grants are to be made through a board of three commissioners to be appointed for each county by the Governor in Council. The commissioners are to meet monthly, or oftener, to deal with applications and otherwise facilitate the carrying out of the Act. Provision is made for the protection of all rights involved, and while the public interest is guarded against the class of pretended settlers who might seek only to obtain logs, the Act is decidedly paternal in the encouragement and aid it gives to the bona fide applicant desirous of honestly establishing a home.

The ADVANCE invites the attention of all interested to the Act itself which we publish in full in another column.

The Globe and Mr. Costigan.

The St. John Globe is pursuing Hon. John Costigan most relentlessly because he was once a Conservative, but left that party on account of plottings against certain of its members by Mr. Foster and others. If the Globe's attitude towards Mr. Costigan is correct, it must be assumed that once a man supports a party he should never cease to do so, and that however badly or meanly he may be treated by its leaders he must tamely submit and kiss the hand that smites him. Manly men however, will view the matter differently, and approve the course taken by Mr. Costigan in leaving "the nest of traitors" as Messrs. Foster, Sir Hibbert Tupper, Wallace, Haggart and the other deserters were called by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who still chooses to associate with them, politically.

Almost everybody, of course, understands why the Globe treats Mr. Costigan so badly. It isn't really its hatred of conservatives generally and its pretended belief that they are not fit to live that causes it to show its teeth so ferociously, but the knowledge that Mr. Costigan is a loyal friend of Hon. A. G. Blair, against whom the Globe's influence is incessantly directed, happily, however, without the least injurious effect.

Spruce Deals.

London Timber Trades Journal of 5th inst. says in its Liverpool report:—

"With regard to spruce deals, though the import has been large compared with last year, yet the state of trade has been so good that the imports have gone away as fast as they have been landed. This statement may, on the face of it, appear to conflict with the statistical table given below, but this will disappear when we say the apparent stock of 19,000 standards includes not only the holdings in the merchants' yards, but the whole of the undelivered portions of steamer cargoes which have recently discharged, and also the new arrivals which are now being landed. Almost every day sees advances made in the prices of spruce, and some of our merchants are already beginning to stock the favourite dimensions to hold for higher prices later on in the year.

"To-day we have been shown a signed contract for a cargo of Lower Port deals for delivery near the Bristol Channel, which, if such a thing had been mentioned at the opening of the season, would have been treated by importers in that district with scorn and derision. It was shown to us in confidence, and we cannot, therefore, say any more about it.

"We are of opinion that buyers of spruce deals in the South Wales district have not yet realized the position. Perhaps those who are holding off will have a rude awakening before the close of the season."

News and Notes.

A destructive hurricane has caused a lot of damage in the West Indian Islands.

A rebellion has broken out in Great Comoro, a French Island near Madagascar.

Senator Bellerose, one of the oldest members of the senate, died at Montreal Sunday at the age of 79.

On information that George Simpson, preacher, horse thief and finally murderer, is somewhere in jail, search of every United States prison is to be made, as well as those of two foreign countries. He is wanted for shooting Deputy Sheriff Dover, at Dover, N. H., in 1891. He had an exciting career in New Brunswick, where he was a preacher, stole horses, and was in and out of jail.

A Crime that Disgraces France!

RENNES, Aug. 14.—Two men ambushed Maitre Labori, counsel for Dreyfus, and one shot was fired, hitting Labori in the back. M. Labori fell in the roadway. He is still alive.

Maitre Labori left his house alone for the court at about six o'clock this morning. His residence is situated in the suburbs of the town, about a quarter of an hour's walk from the lycee. The route is along a solitary road beside the river. He had reached a point half way on his journey when two men, who had evidentally been lying in wait for him, rushed out of a narrow lane, and one of them fired a single shot from a revolver. The murderers were only a couple of yards behind their victim and the bullet struck Labori in the back. The wounded man uttered an agonized cry and fell flat on his face, and the murderers fled through the lane from which they emerged, and both escaped.

Only two or three laborers going to work saw the crime committed. The spot was well choosen, as the murderers could not be seen by M. Labori until they rushed out upon their victim, the entrance to the lane being hidden by bushes. Moreover, they were afforded an easy means of escape by passing back through the lane, which led to the country. One of the laborers, named Patoux, who witnessed the shooting, said: "As I was passing along the road I saw a tall man walking quickly in the direction of Rennes. He was on the towing path of the Vilaine. He was attired in a dark lounge suit and wore a bowler hat. It was M. Labori. Just as he reached the bridge crossing a stream falling into the Vilaine, two men, about medium height, and wearing dark suits and round soft felt hats, emerged from a rural path entering the main road. One of them carried a heavy stick. They approached M. Labori from behind. Suddenly one drew a revolver and fired point blank at Labori. He was so near that it was quite impossible for him to miss. A sharp report was heard and M. Labori threw up his arms and cried: 'Hola!' (a common French exclamation) and fell flat on his face. I and one or two others who saw the deed ran up, but the murderers had vanished down the lane. Help was immediately sent for and the gendarmes quickly arrived, and soon afterwards Madame Labori."

The following bulletin has been issued: "Maitre Labori was shot from behind, the ball penetrating the posterior region of the thorax, on the right side, at the height of the fifth or sixth dorsal vertebrae. The heavy flow of blood prevents, for the moment, the exploration of the depth of the wound. The undersigned doctors hope that the ball is lodged in the muscles enveloping vertebrae column. They must, however, maintain to-day full reserve respecting the integrity of the lung and spinal chord."

The bulletin was issued by four doctors, Renaud, Rechis, Brissaud and Vidal, and is timed at 8.20 o'clock this morning.

M. Labori, on falling, retained presence of mind enough to arrange his dark morocco wallet, in which he carried his papers, under his head for a pillow, until his wife arrived, when he half raised himself and dropped his head in her lap. A number of laborers who were unloading a barge of stones beside the river heard the shouts of "Murder!" "Stop him!" raised by the pursurers, and one of them immediately placed himself in the way of the murderer, who, covering him with his revolver, shouted: "Let me pass; I have shot Dreyfus!" The man was so taken aback that he drew aside and allowed the assassin to pass. Then the murderer ran across the fields until he reached the railroad. He crossed the embankment. He followed the track until he arrived at the level crossing. A train was just arriving at full speed and the murderer dashed across the line in front of the train and toward the woods in the direction of the village of Charntepie, where he was lost to view.

Col. Picquart and his brother-in-law, M. Gast, who, it appeared from later reports, accompanied M. Labori on his way to the lycee, pursued the murderer for some distance, but as they were both heavy men they were unable to continue the pursuit and so returned to the side of the wounded man, leaving the chase of the assassin to a number of laborers and peasants, who declare they heard the murderer say when crossing the marshy field before he reached the road: "If I can't get away I will go for them."

Madame Labori, wife of the wounded lawyer, was promptly notified of the crime and rushed to her husband's side. She found him with his head on the sidewalk and his body on the roadway. She threw herself by his side and took his head in her lap and fanned him with a colored paper fan, which she evidently snatched up as she left the house. M. Labori was perfectly still. Not a groan came from his lips and his head rested in the lap of his wife, who, by the way, is an American. As she fanned him with her right hand she caressed him with her left, gazing lovingly upon his upturned face. He tried to smile back the tears which glistened in his wife's eyes, and she, mastering her feelings, heroically did everything possibly to ease her husband's agony. It is reported that the famous lawyer said as he lay wounded on the ground: "I may die from this, but Dreyfus is saved."

The shooting of M. Labori took all the life out of this morning's session of the court martial, and but for the sympathy the attempt is certain to excite throughout the country for M. Labori and Dreyfus, the deprivation of M. Labori's invaluable services to the prisoner would be a severe blow to the latter's prospect. The murderer apparently chose to-day for the attempt because it was known that M. Labori would crush General Mercier, the former minister of war, with his cross questioning. The news caused an immense sensation in the court room, where the usual audience had assembled awaiting the entrance of the judges. M. Labor's absence had just been announced, when suddenly M. Jaunay, syndic of the judiciary press, rushed into the room and shouted: "M. Labori has been shot!" All present gave a gasp of horror and surprise, and then every man jumped to his feet and a volley of questions was hurled at M. Jaunay's head, who, crying "That's all I know," rushed out of court again, followed by a number of his hearers. The remainder of those present were compelled to remain, as the proceedings were about to commence, and they excitedly discussed the crime and vigorously denounced the author. Colonel Jouaust, president of the court, when the news reached him, suspended the sitting of the court martial until 7.15 o'clock. It appears that Madame Labori herself broke the news to the court and informed M. Jouaust of the crime, having rushed from her husband's side to the court, crying for a doctor and shouting that her husband had been shot.

When the court martial was reassembled General Mercier was confronted with M. Casimir Perier, the former President of France. The latter declared that Mercier's story, told on the witness stand on Saturday, of the immence of war between Germany and France was grossly exaggerated, and complained of the action of the then minister of war (Mercier) in moving sixty thousand troops to the frontier without consulting him.

As it was M. Labori's task to take Mercier in hand, and Demange, the associate counsel, was quite unprepared for the task, the few questions the latter put were practically of little effect, and General Mercier escaped cheaply. Moreover, M. Demange was deeply affected by the attempt to assassinate his colleague and was quite unable to do himself justice.

M. Demange announced that, though his colleague's wound was not so serious as at first supposed it would be impossible for the latter to participate in the proceedings.

When General Mercier was recalled in reply to the president of the court he reiterated his belief that Major Count Esterhazy, in spite of the latter's own declaration, was not the author of the bordereau, which, the witness claimed, was written on tracing paper and was found in an embassy.

This afternoon M. Labori was suffering great agony, and the doctors, who had left the house, were hastily summoned to attend him.

Col. Jouaust called after the close of the session of the court martial, and was allowed to see M. Labori. He expressed his deepest regret at the occurrence.

Gen. Mercier followed, but the doctors declared that M. Labori could not bear such an interview in his present state, and Gen. Mercier was obliged to go away without seeing the man.

After MM. Cavaignac and Hanotaux, former minister of foreign affairs, had testified, the court adjourned until Wednesday.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The correspondent of the Times at Rennes, who comments upon the "Prodigious drama being enacted here" and the "Loss to the Dreyfus cause through the disablement of Labori," says:

"There is a terrible suggestive timeliness in the crime. If the fates have been combining against Dreyfus, they could not have armed a more efficient agent of their designs than the unknown man who shot Labori just as he was about to riddle with shot and shatter with his invective, irony and scorn the last arguments of the public accuser, Mercier.

"It was a master stroke. The one indespensible man was thrown hors du combat just at the moment when most was expected of him. I do not exaggerate the general impression when I affirm that with Labori absent the bottom seems to have dropped out of the defence. The examination of Mercier by Maitre Demange was one of the weakest exhibitions of forensic ingenuity and presence of mind which it is possible to conceive. Mercier, Billot and Cavaignac, with the others, held the floor just as their predecessors in the trial of 1894, while the prisoner was left almost without defence.

"Doubtless Maitre Demange is a great lawyer, and he may well have been upset by the terrible events, but his formal and antiquated methods stood him in sad stead to-day; and it was to-day that was most dreaded by all the adversaries of Dreyfus."

"Then to cap all, Mercier called upon Madame Labori to proffer his sympathy. It must be remembered that M. Labori had just recovered from the typhoid fever, and his ardent, nervous organization, overstrung by the tension of this trial, is in a bad condition for combatting a fresh shock. The worst news would surprise no one. For reasons which I am bound not to give the event is a national calamity."

HALIFAY, N. S., Aug. 15.—Madame Labori, wife of Maitre Labori, who was shot at Paris, is a daughter of Mrs. O'Keys, of Kentville, and sister-in-law of Dr. Percy Woodworth. Mrs. O'Keys and Misses O'Keys are now in Paris, having sailed from Halifax in the Furness Line steamer several months ago. Another member of the family, a son of Mrs. O'Keys, is at present in Kentville.

The Transvaal Difficulty.

War may not result from the complications which have arisen in the Transvaal, but it is evident the President Kruger has tried the patience of the British Government up to the limit, as the following despatches show:—

LONDON AUG. 9 replying to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Irish Nationalist member for the Scotland division of Liverpool, Mr. Chamberlain deprecated a resumption of the debate on the Transvaal situation, which, he pointed out, while serious, still remains doubtful.

The Colonial Secretary added that he sincerely hoped that the report saying the inquiry proposal had been rejected was untrue. While he regretted the necessity of answering Mr. O'Connor, it would be a fatal mistake to allow the latter's views, that a war was entirely needless and that the Government ought to express willingness to wait, may be 25 years, for a redressal of the grievances of which they complained, to be considered.

He added:—"The representative opinions of even the small minority in the House of Commons, or anything but the most insignificant minority in the United Kingdom, on the Government's policy have been clearly expressed. We recognize the grievances of the Uitlanders, and have said that these grievances are not merely themselves a serious cause for interposition, but are a source of danger to the whole of South Africa. We say our predominance is menaced by the action of the Transvaal in refusing to redress the grievances or give consideration to requests hitherto put in the most moderate language of a suzerain power. We say that this state of things cannot be tolerated. We have put our hands to the plough and won't draw back. With that statement I propose to rest content."

The additional troops ordered to be in readiness for transportation to South Africa include a battalion of the Grenadier Guards and three batteries of artillery.

While the members of Parliament and officials present in the House of Commons at the prorogation of Parliament to-day expressed hope of a peaceful settlement of the Transvaal difficulties, it was evident that uneasy apprehension was prevalent that an autumn session might be necessary to vote war supplies.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Boer organ in London, the Standard and News, to-day publishes a Johannesburg despatch threatening Great Britain in the event of war, saying the Boers are determined to wreck the mine and irretrievably ruin the general body of shareholders by blowing up millions worth of machinery, adding that war will mean the absolute ruin of Johannesburg, both as a town and a mining centre, and saying:

"While it will doubtless end in a victory for England, the price of that victory will be the ruin of thousands who ought to consider the price they must pay before authorizing the government to declare war."

Another Johannesburg despatch, however, predicts concessions and says: "The reply of the Transvaal to the proposal for a joint inquiry is being delayed until the government has prepared a scheme granting the Uitlanders immediate and substantial representation, as the Transvaal will make every effort to avert intervention in the internal affairs of the country."

LORENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 11.—The German East Africa line steamer Reichstag has arrived here from Hamburg, Naples and Mombasa with four hundred cases of cartridges and other war stores for the Transvaal.

HALIFAX, Aug. 11.—Four hundred men of the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment are held here in readiness to go to Jamaica to join the 2nd Battalion, which is under orders for the Transvaal.

PRETORIA, Aug. 14— The volksraad has amended the grondwet (constitution of the South African republic) compelling persons who are not burghers to co-operate with them in the defence of the national territory and the supression of rebellion.

Gen. Joubert, vice-president of the republic and commander-in-chief of the civil forces, denies that the Burghers are loading their rifles and preparing for war.

Despite Gen. Joubert's denial, it is said that the government made large purchases of rifles last Saturday.

To-day a crowd besieged the office of the field cornets, demanding rifles on account of the war scares.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 14—It is reported that a former officer of the British army is now recruiting among the volunteers here with the object of forming an irregular corps for the protection of Bechuanaland.

Major General Sir William Francis Butler in command of the British troops in South Africa, against whom there is much feeling because of his alleged Boer sympathies, will be transferred, it is understood, to England.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 14— The Standard and Diggers News says to-day:—

"The Boers are convinced that there is nothing for it now but the arbitrament of arms."

All sorts of warlike rumors are in circulation. It is understood that the field cornets have received orders to supply all unarmed Burghers with rifles gratuitously, and to substitute Mauser for Martini-Henris wherever the latter are still in use.

The Crown Lands Settlement Act.

Passed 28th April, 1899.

Whereas it is desirable to make such provisions as will afford greater encouragement to the young men of the Province to settle upon wilderness lands, the property of the Crown:

Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor and Legislative Assembly as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as "The Crown Lands Settlement Act."

2.—(1) The Surveyor General shall, as soon as practicable, cause surveys to be made of the Crown Lands in the different counties of the Province suitable for settlement, whether the same may be included in timber licenses or not, and shall cause public roads to be made to and through such lands, and shall have the same laid off in one hundred acre lots on both sides of such roads.

(2) A complete plan of the lands so selected and surveyed, shall be prepared and filed in the Crown Land Office.

3. For the purpose of making such selection and surveys, and opening such roads, the Surveyor General is hereby authorized to expend a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars in any one year.

4. The said lands so selected, surveyed and laid off, shall be reserved for actual settlers.

5. Free grants for such lots may be made to such persons as may become actual settlers under this Act, and the regulations from time to time made under the authority hereof.

6. The person to whom any land may be assigned or alloted under this Act, hereinafter called the allottee, for a free grant thereof, shall be considered as located for said land, within the meaning of this Act, as soon as the approval of his application therefor shall be published in the "Royal Gazette."

7. No person shall be alloted or assigned any land under this Act. or any regulations hereunder, unless such person shall be of the age of eighteen years or upwards, nor shall any person be assigned any greater quantity than one hundred acres.

8. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint a board of three commissioners for any County for the purpose of receiving, considering and reporting upon applications under this Act in such County, and in any County where such board of commissioners has been appointed, all applications for locations of land shall be made to such board. It shall be the duty of the board to meet at least once a month to pass upon such applications, and thereupon to report to the Surveyor General, approving or disapproving thereof. It shall also be the duty of the board to report to the Surveyor General as to whether or not persons applying for grants of land under this Act, have complied with the requirements hereof, or of any regulations made hereunder, and their finding, together with the evidence or facts upon which such finding is based, shall be forwarded to the Surveyor General.

9. Before any person shall be allotted or assigned any land under the provisions of this Act, such person shall make affidavit, to be deposited at the Crown Land office, that he has no real estate; that he has not been assigned or allotted any land under the provisions of this Act, or under any Act hereby repealed; that he is of the age of eighteen years or upwards, and that such land is desired for his own benefit, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever, and not for the purpose of obtaining or disposing of any of the trees growing thereon before he obtains possession thereof.

10. No grant shall issue for any land allotted or assigned under this Act, or any regulation made hereunder, until the applicant or those claiming under him shall have performed each of the following settlement duties or conditions namely:

(1) The allottee shall commence chopping, clearing and improving on the lot assigned to him within one month after publication of the approval of his application, and shall within three months after the publication of such approval, improve as aforesaid, on his lot to the value of twenty dollars;

2. Within one year from such publication, build a house thereon, fit for habitation, of not less dimensions than sixteen feet by twenty feet, and reside thereon, and shall chop down and cultivate not less than two acres, by sowing or planting the same;

(3) Chop down, cultivate and clear not less than ten acres within three years from such publication, and shall each year actually and continuously cultivate all the land chopped down during such three years;

(4) Shall reside actually and continuously upon such land for the term of three years next succeeding such publication, and thence up to the issue of the grant, except that absence during the months of July, August, January, February and March in any year shall not be held to be a cessation of such residence, provided such land be cultivated as aforesaid;

(5) Compliance with the first, second and third conditions above mentioned within a less period than three years, and actual residence up to the time of such compliance shall entitle such allottee to a grant. On failure in the performance of any of the settlement conditions and duties in this Section mentioned the allotment shall be forfeited and all right of the allottee or anyone claiming under him in the land shall cease.

11. No claim for improvements by an allottee whose lot is forfeited, shall be allowed, except for buildings, the reasonable value of which shall for two years be a charge upon the lot, and shall be paid for by any other person applying therefor within that time, before such lot shall be allotted to such applicant.

12. All trees growing or being upon any lot so assigned or allotted, as aforesaid, shall be considered as reserved from the said allotment, and shall be the property of Her Majesty, except the allottee or those claiming under him, may cut and use such trees as may be necessary for the purposes of building, fencing, or fuel on the lands so cultivated, and may also cut and dispose of all trees actually required to be removed in bona fide clearing said land for cultivation, and no trees except for necessary building, fencing and fuel, as aforesaid, shall be cut beyond the limit of such actual clearing before the issuing of the grant, unless license for cutting the same be obtained, and such license may be obtained by the allottee after compliance with settlement conditions Nos. 1 and 2, upon such terms and to such extent, as may be prescribed and authorized by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, but any trees cut, except as aforesaid, without such license, may be seized and forfeited in like manner as trees cut without license upon ungranted Crown lands.

13. Any allottee, or any person claiming under him, may maintain an action of trespass for any injury done to the lands so allotted to him or his interest therein, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the rights of the Crown to seize any trees cut in violation of the provisions of this Act, or any regulations made hereunder.

14. If the allottee die intestate before the issue of the grant, all his or her right and interest in such lands, shall be deemed to be real estate, and vest in his or her widow or husband, if he or she leave one, him or her surviving, but if not, then in his or her heirs.

15. Nether the allottee nor anyone claiming under him, shall have power to alienate otherwise than by devise, or to mortgage or pledge any land allotted as aforesaid, or any right or interest therein, before the issue of the grant, and no land allotted as aforesaid, nor any interest therein, shall, in any event before the issue of the grant, or within three years thereafter, be or become liable to be attached, seized or taken for payment or the satisfaction of any debt or liability cantracted by the allottee, his or her widow or husband, as the case may be, devisee or devisees, nor shall any mortgage thereon be enforceable for a period of five years from the publictaion of the approval of application mentioned in Section 6, while the allottee is a resident on the property, so allotted, but nothing in this Section contained, shall be construed to exempt the interest of any allottee in any such land from levy or sale for rates or taxes now or hereafter legally imposed upon the allottee thereof or any person claiming the same under him.

16. Any person who may have hithertofore became an allottee under any Act of Assembly, of this Province, shall, notwithstanding the repeal by this Act of any such other Act of Assembly, be entitled to receive any moneys by such Act provided for, as if this Act had not been passed.

17. In the case of land allotted in any county in which a board of commissioners is appointed under this Act, no claim for improvements shall be entertained by the Surveyor General until such claim has been presented to the board of commissioners and reported by such board to the Surveyor General.

18 The report of such board of commissioners as to the fact of any land being vacant, shall be necessary before any allotment shall issue to a new applicant.

19. In case of any land in respect to which an allotment has been made, becoming vacant for a period of three months, or abandoned by the allottee, the same shall be again opened for settlement.

20. No person who owns land within the Province shall be entitled to have a location under this Act.

21. Any allottee illegally selling liquor or keeping a gaming house, shall forfeit his right to receive a grant under this Act.

22. Where, in any district where lands have been laid out by the Surveyor General for settlement under this Act, and not less than ten settlers have taken up lands therein, the Surveyor General may at the expiration of three years give a bonus of one hundred dollars to the settler in such district who has erected the best house and outbuildings, and has his farm in the best condition.

23. In the case of any allottee during the first five years after the approval of his application has been published, whether before or after he has obtained his grant, prospecting and finding minerals on his land, he shall have prior right to a lease under the General Mining Act, of mining rights on such land, and any minerals mined thereon shall be exempt from royalty for a period of five years after the taking out of such lease.

24. Any allottee under this Act who shall, by any board of commissioners be found guilty of having negligently or wilfully set fires by means of which any forest has been injured, shall forfeit his claim to a grant as allottee.

25. No application for a grant of land shall be received, nor shall any grant be issued, except on some portion of the lands set apart by the Surveyor General under the provisions of this Act.

27. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is hereby authorized to appoint any agents, and to make any regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

27. In the case of any land allotted or granted under this Act forming part of any block or area, for which any license to cut timber has been, or may hereafter be granted, a reduction or rebate shall be made to the licensee by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of such an amount as he, on the recommendation of the Surveyor General, may decide to be just.

28. In case any commissioners or other officers appointed under this Act, should make a false return to the Surveyor General in respect to any matter regarding which it is their duty to make returns, the party so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

29. It shall be the duty of the board of commissioners appointed under this Act, to make report from time to time to the Surveyor General of all vacant farm lands in the County for which they are appointed, and the Surveyor General may take and receive options from the owners of such farm lands, with a view to his disposing of the same, and he may, if he deems it in the public interest to do so, negotiate for, and sell such lands for the owners thereof, and any expenses which he may incur in connection with the sale of such lands shall, on being passed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, be paid out of the current revenues of the Province.

30. Chapter 14, of the Consolidated Statutes, and the Act 42nd Victoria, Chapter 4, and any other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

31. This Act shall come into force on a day to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.
SUMMER 1899.

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

Between Fredericton Chatham and Loggieville.

MIXED (read down)	EXPRESS	FOR CHATHAM	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	6 50 ar / 6 05 lv	...Doaktown,..	9 00 / 8 40	11 10
12 35 p m	7 10	...Blackville,...	7 50	9 40
1 45 ar / 2 55 lv	8 03 / 8 07	..Chatham Jct.	6 50 / 6 42	8 20 / ar 8 00
3 15	8 23	..... Nelson	6 25	7 40
3 35	8 40	....Chatham....	6 12	7 20
3 55 ar	8 55	.. .Loggieville Lv	6 00a m	7 00 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
lv. Chatham,	10.25 p m.	12.50 p. m
Nelson	10 45 "	1.10 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	11.05 "	1.30 "
Lv. " "	11.25 "	1.50 "
Nelson	11 45 "	2 10 "
Ar. Chatham,	12 05 a.m	2 30 "

GOING SOUTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
Chatham,	12 50 p. m.	9.00 a. m.
Nelson	1.10 "	9.20 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	1.30 "	9.40 "
Lv. " "	1.50 "	10.25 "
Nelson	2.16 "	10.45 "
Ar. Chatham	2.30 "	11.05 "

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 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

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LEAVES MONTREAL - - 9.30 A.M. EVERY DAY
REACHES VANCOUVER - - 1.05 P.M. ON THE FOURTH DAY.

LEAVES VANCOUVER - - 1.00 P.M. EVERY DAY
REACHES MONTREAL - - 6.10 P.M. ON THE FOURTH DAY.

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☞ On Wednesday trip the Steamer will not call at Portland.
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