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One Trip a Week.
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COMMENCING DEC. 29, the Steamer ST. CROIX will leave Saint John every THURSDAY morning, at 7.30 standard, for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston.
Returning, leaves Boston MONDAY at 8 a.m.; Portland 5 p.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.
C. E. LAECHLER, Agent.
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C. WARMUNDE
IS OFFERING
SPECIAL BARGAINS
—IN—
WTCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY,
Silverware & Novelties,
All new goods. Give hima call
We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all.
WARMUNDE. EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER
Pallen Corner Chatham N. B.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Referring to the notice published in the last three issues of the ADVANCE announcing my intention of placing overdue subscription accounts in the hands of a collection agency, I beg to state that quite a number of the patrons of the ADVANCE have written requesting that I defer such action in their case for a few days, when they will settle. There are also a large number who owe more than one year's subscription—some of them several years in default—who have let the notice pass unheeded. To all, I now beg to say that I defer until 1st February the carrying out of my intention to transfer the collection of their accounts to an outside agency, in the hope that they will make direct settlement with this office.

AFTER FEBRUARY 1st all accounts over one year due I will turn over to The Newspaper Collection Agency of Chicago This is not done through fear that the accounts are not collectable otherwise, but from the simple fact that I have not the time to devote to the work, and therefore have paid the Agency to take charge of it, and in the matter they represent me. They will act for me the same as though I had hired a bookkeeper to look after this branch of my business. It is not a "bad debt" agency but a legitimate company organized to assist newspaper men in attending to a branch of their affairs that is so often sadly neglected because the publisher has not the time to personally solicited the payment of accounts. Hoping my slow-paying patrons will receive this notice and the letters of my representatives in the kindly spirit in which they will be sent, I warn them that they will find it to their advantage to pay up.

D. G. SMITH,
Propr. MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

[N. B. The date on the colored slip, on this paper shows the time to which it is paid for by the person to whom it is addressed. If the date is one prior to Jan. 1st 1899 the subscription is OVERDUE and payable at the rate of $1.50 a year. Our rule is to accept $1 a year, if paid in advance and if those whose subscriptions are not prepaid will remit before February 1st we will accept payment for any time in arrears at the rate of $1 a year. After February 1st however the accounts will be rendered and payment required at the rate of $1.50 a year.]

1874 NOTICE 1899

That **F. O. PETTERSON,**
Merchant Tailor,
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. - JANUARY 19, 1899.

The Plot Has Failed.

The Liberal-Conservatives in New Brunswick and, for that matter, throughout the Dominion, are realising the big blunder made last summer by Hon. G. E. Foster in attempting, by means of an alleged convention of their party at Moncton, to introduce Dominion politics into the management of provincial affairs. The outcome has proved that Mr. Foster has, mischievously and unnecessarily, brought the odium of a failure upon his party through his ill-advised step, the consequences of which will be the alienation of many who, heretofore, were good party men. It was well known at the time he caused the so called convention to be held, that scores of prominent men in the party were not consulted as to the advisability of the step contemplated, which, it turns out, was conceived in treachery to men who had fought party battles and led in winning Conservative victories when Mr. Foster was absolutely unknown in the politics of the country. Mr. Foster, by the jugglery to which he resorted, succeeded in having a few leading Conservatives who were less astute than himself, commit themselves against the government of the Province, which they had always supported, thus stultifying their record and proving that they were of the impressionable class who do not think for themselves, or care for the interests they are elected to represent, but can be so dominated by the plausabilities of the professional politician as to let him lead them whithersoever he will.

Mr. Foster once more demonstrates the fact that he is unsafe as a leader. It will not be forgotten that his conspiracy with six other members of the late Dominion government against Premier Sir Mackenzie Bowell was not the first collossal party blunder of his record, and although he led his deluded associates back again to beg the old statesman's pardon and ask to be reinstated in the cabinet, the act of treachery they committed invited and deserved the execration of both Liberals and Conservatives and went far in contributing to the Conservative party's defeat in June 1896.

The manly sentiment of the Province and of the Dominion will turn from such tactics and seek for something more in keeping with the spirit which should and really does pervade the politics of our enlightened day. This they will find in the interview which a representative of the St. John Telegraph has had with Hon. John Costigan, whose experience in politics, integrity, and fidelity to the country and his party during an uninterrupted enjoyment of the support of his constituency for thirty-eight years, command universal confidence in and respect for his utterances. Like a loyal party man, as he ever was, he says nothing about the fact that Mr. Foster's Moncton convention move in the name of the Liberal-Conservative party, was made without consultation with him who has been his colleague in the party and in the late government, nor does he complain of the disintegrating effect which the movement has had upon the party in the Province. He simply stands consistently where he has ever been: on the side of those Conservative as well as Liberal friends in provincial politics who foresee that the day on which control of the affairs of New Brunswick passes to the respective Dominion parties, will be a calamitous one for its interests.

As might be expected, the outspoken declarations of Mr. Costigan have rattled the Sun and other extreme Conservative organs. The Sun, would, doubtless, like to openly attack Mr. Costigan, but it dare not do so. It does a meaner thing, however; it misrepresents him by stating that he says "he will not oppose the coalition government of this province in the coming election." The reader will observe that Mr. Costigan says he will support that government. The Sun and Mr. Foster are in a bad fix, for they know that Mr. Costigan's position is that of the people of the province, irrespective of party.

The Telegraph of Tuesday deals effectively with the foregoing phase of the Sun's misrepresentations and, respecting an attempt on its part to gloss over Mr. Foster's treachery to Mr. Costigan, says:—

"The Sun undertakes to tell Mr. Costigan that not having been present at the Moncton convention he cannot know what occurred there. Mr. Costigan, as the Sun says, was in the far Northwest at the time the Moncton convention was called together, but it does not tell its readers that the calling of the convention was timed so as to exclude Mr. Costigan, it being well known that he would have opposed the running of provincial elections on dominion lines. Mr. Costigan has been a member of parliament ever since confederation and he was a member of the dominion government for fourteen years, from 1882 up to the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper's government in 1896. He is without doubt the leading Conservative in the province of New Brunswick, the most influential and the most respected, yet he was entirely ignored by the little band of conspirators who undertook to whip the Conservatives into line against the provincial government. The result of all this is that the great majority of the Conservative supporters of the provincial government entirely ignore the Moncton resolutions and refuse to be coerced by the dicta of a few self-elected delegates."

OYSTER FISHERY:—Licences for the oyster beds for the current year have been relinquished by the Minister of Fisheries to the Provincial Secretary of the Province to be dealt with by the local authorities, instead of from Ottawa.

An Official Wrong-Doer.

Mr. S. U. McCulley writes to the World in his capacity of "Late Police Magistrate" on the subject of his condemnation by Chatham Town Council about a year ago because, as interim police magistrate at that time, he witheld from that council moneys which he should have paid over to it, but which he sent, instead, to the Treasurer of the Municipality of Northumberland. He intimates that the object of his letter is to show that because Mayor Winslow stated at the late meeting of the Town Council that the Town was required by law to pay a portion of the Scott Act inspector's salary, therefore he was justified, as police magistrate, in disposing as he did of the money referred to. He indulges in reflections on the Town Council, which he connects with "launching the infamous conspiracy which eventually culminated in his dismissal from his position of police magistrate" etc., and evidently wishes people to sympathise with him as an injured innocent and to forget the circumstances of the time, which left an ugly impression on the mind of the ratepayers of Chatham that it was through a conspiracy, in which he was a pliant instrument, that he was induced to send the money belonging to the Town, not where it would be legitimately used for the purpose of enforcing the Scott Act, but to swell the fund upon which his fellow conspirators subsist. He innocently says:—

"The head and front of my offence, as alleged by the Town Council, was that I had made my returns to the Clerk of the Peace as commanded by the law of our province, instead of disobeying that law, as requested to do by Mayor Winslow."

It would be better for Mr. McCulley, who was once honored by holding the office of police magistrate, if he were able to show that he was capable of discerning the difference between making his returns to the Clerk of the Peace and sending that officer money which he should have sent to the Town authorities, as the law requires. He now knows, doubtless, that he was induced to do wrong at the time he was making his returns, but he is chiefly concerned in keeping alive the fast-fading delusion which he has been propagating for a year, that he acted rightly. The position of the matter has been stated by us before, but assuming that Mr. McCulley may have been successful in misleading someone who doesn't understand it, we will briefly recall it:—

The fines for violations of the Scott Act originally belonged to the Crown and went into the consolidated revenue of Canada. Under the provisions of Act 49 Vic., Chap. 48, by order of the Governor-General in Council on 15 Nov. 1886, however, it was provided that these fines "collected within any city or county, or any incorporated town separated for municipal purposes from the county," etc., "be paid to the Treasurer of the city, incorporated town or county, as the case may be, for the purposes of the said act."

The incorporated Town of Chatham is separated for municipal purposes from the County of Northumberland, and Deputy Minister of Justice Newcombe writing from Ottawa in May last said:—

"With reference to fines imposed in "Scott Act cases in the incorporated Town "of Chatham, N. B., I am directed by "the Minister of Justice to state that if "the town is separated for municipal pur-"poses from the County of Northumber-"land, it was and is since the order in "council of November 15th 1886 entitled "to receive all fines, penalties and for-"feitures recovered or enforced under the "Canada Temperance Act within the "Town limits."

It is not creditable to Mr. McCulley, who was the paid police magistrate of the Town of Chatham, and ought to have been able to understand so simple a matter as the Order in Council referred to, that he took a course directly contrary to it, and sought to justify himself because, as a magistrate having jurisdiction over a part of the parish of Chatham outside of the Town, he was required by law to make returns to the county. He did right in making such returns, but he did wrong in sending to others outside of the Town, money which he was required by law to pay to the Treasurer of the Town. Not only was the Order in Council clearly against his course, but equity and justice also. The Town of Chatham was providing the machinery for enforcing the law; its policemen were assisting the inspector in laying informations and obtaining proofs leading to convictions, and its people were paying about thirty per cent. of the inspector's salary, through the county assessment, yet Mr. McCulley was induced to disobey the law relating to the moneys he collected in connection with convictions made in the Town court. He went further still, for he refused to even send to the Town Treasurer the moneys recovered from Town violaters of the act.

Mr. McCulley, in writing in and to the papers as he does, and endeavoring to justify his wrongful act may be pursuing a policy which commends itself to those who have so badly advised him in the matter from the first, but he cannot thereby do much to invite confidence in either his candor, or capacity for understanding the duties of the office of which he had to be relieved simply because he was depriving the Town which paid him of the revenues which the law directed him to pay over to it. The people of Chatham are well satisfied with the situation just now, so far as the police magistracy is concerned. All the laws which it is within the power of the police magistrate of the Town of Chatham to deal with are well enforced, including the Canada Temperance Act. It is true that the Scott Act inspector thinks it necessary to ignore the Town police court and take Chatham cases to the Newcastle police court for trial, but the Town policemen lay more Chatham informations and secure more convictions in the Chatham court than the Scott Act inspector does in that of Newcastle, and the money collected is not all eaten up in excessive fees for prosecution and unnecessary travel of the inspector and witnesses, etc. Level-headed people are realising that the martyr business in connection with these matters is and always has been a "fake," and that Mr. McCulley has simply reaped as he sowed, and while some sympathy may be felt for him because he permitted himself to be made use of in violation of law, he has no claim whatever on the grounds of merit or justice.

NEW BRUNSWICK POLITICS.

Interview with the Hon. John Costigan—He will Support the Local Government.

[SPECIAL TO ST. JOHN TELEGRAPH.]

OTTAWA, Jan 13—In view of the rumors which have appeared in the upper provinces papers recently as to the probability of a provincial election in New Brunswick, in the near future, your correspondent took advantage of the presence in Ottawa of the Hon. John Costigan, who has just returned from a visit to his constituents, to interview that gentleman on the subject of local politics in his province, knowing that any remarks by a statesman of the long experience of Mr. Costigan, who for the period of 38 years has uninterruptedly enjoyed the confidence of his constituents, would be interesting to the readers of The Telegraph. The honorable gentleman received your correspondent with every courtesy and very kindly accorded him the following interview:—

Reporter—Having just returned from New Brunswick, I suppose, Mr. Costigan, you can give me some idea as to when the provincial elections are likely to be held.

Mr. Costigan—No, I cannot. As you probably know, there is some talk as to the house being dissolved before another session of the legislature, in which case they would be held in a few weeks, while if a session intervenes, I presume there would be no election until next summer. I have no inside information on the subject.

Reporter—What in your opinion will be the effect of the Moncton convention and of the effort there made to run provincial politics on dominion party lines?

Mr. Costigan—My opinion is that the resolutions passed at the Moncton convention will have very little effect. The convention did not attack the policy of the government either in whole or in part, but indicated a desire simply to turn it out in order to run local politics on dominion party lines. So far as I have been able to observe, the feeling among the masses of the people is that it is not desirable to introduce dominion party politics into provincial affairs, where the aim should rather be to get the best men to unite together in favor of honest government and the progressive, and at the same time economical, administration of affairs, irrespective of what may be their views as to the questions dividing the two great parties in dominion politics, on which the provincial legislators cannot legislate, and with which as members of the provincial legislature they have nothing in the world to do. This has been my opinion ever since confederation and I have seen no reason to change it.

Reporter—You think, then, that the determination of Premier Emmerson and his colleagues to keep provincial politics entirely separate and distinct from dominion party lines is wise and will be approved of by a majority of the best thinking people?

Mr. Costigan—I feel quite sure of it.

Reporter—Do you intend personally, to give to Mr. Emmerson's government the benefit of your support in the coming elections?

Mr. Costigan—If it should be convenient for me to be in the province at the time I should certainly—not as a member of the dominion parliament, but personally as a citizen—recommend my friends to support the government, for the reason that the local government party, which is the same as that which was for many years so ably led by Hon. Mr. Blair, and afterwards by Hon. Mr. Mitchell and now by Hon. Mr. Emmerson, has, it has always appeared to me, had in its ranks the men in the legislature who seemed most desirous of advancing the real interests of the province, and of treating all classes and creeds with that spirit of justice and fair play which are so essential to the building up of a united and happy people. I have for many years been in accord with the coalition party in local politics, and I see no reason now to differ with them or to withdraw my friendship and support. My idea is that where a government proves itself capable and sincerely desirous of intelligently and honestly administering public affairs it has a fair right to claim the continued support of those whose confidence it has enjoyed. That is exactly my position with reference to the present government. My attitude towards it and my reasons for such attitude may be summed up in a few words. It is composed of able, intelligent men, whose policy, in my opinion, is in the best interests of the province. I have given it my confidence in the past, and seeing no reason for withdrawing that confidence, I shall continue to give it my support.

[The Anglo-American.

Ex-Governor Boutwell's "Break."

Rudyard Kipling has said that the great secret of strength in public utterance is in saying the right word at the right time. Per contra, it may be added that the greatest manifestation of weakness is in comment inapropos the question at issue. By his remarks at the meeting of the Congregational Club here in Boston last Friday evening, ex-Governor Boutwell of Maine illustrated how weak an exhibit a strong man can make once in a while.

Look at this disclamer:

"Nor do I invade the regions of fancy when I indulge the conjecture that war with England will come with any serious attempt for the independence of the Canadas. A revolutionary movement on our northern frontier would give rise to projects for aiding the revolutionists, and even the silent co-operation of our authorities might not be wanting."

Tall talking.

Then follows the suggestion of a parallel which is, to say the least, utterly ridiculous and the mooting of a contingency which is as remote as the opening of the polar seas to commercial navigation:

"The laxity of our policy during the insurrection in Cuba, if imitated by us in the event of revolutionary movements in Canada, would open a controversy with Great Britain that might end in war; but my object is attained when so much is conceded as this: That war with England is not an impossibility."

Nothing in this brief life is an impossibility, Mr. Boutwell.

Mr. Boutwell has failed to follow the admonitions of the wisest of men, who said, "With all thy getting, get understanding," and on the question of Canadian independence there would seem to be no excuse for him, an ex-chief magistrate of the state which is the next door neighbor of the great Dominion. Would he but listen he could, even at his age, with perchance a waning hearing, not fail to be impressed with the echo of the great movement within the Lady of the Snows in the empire-building problem. Never were the relations of Canada to the motherland so full of promise—nay, fulfilment—never did the colony prove itself in so complete accord on every question of intercolonial and international moment.

There will never be any revolution, nor even insurrection in Canada worthy of the name.

In endeavoring to compare a possible outbreak in Canada with the Cuban insurrection, and the handling of the same by Great Britain with Spain's management of the rebellion in the Antilles, Mr. Boutwell wanders far from his bearings. Should an insurrection ever break out in the Dominion, Mr. Boutwell, there will be no fillibustering, and there will be very little of the Fenian business, either. The silent sympathies of (some of) our authorities may not be wanting, but they will be very silent, and will be very short-lived.

And Mr. Boutwell will have long since passed to his fathers.

Chatham Board of Trade.

Chatham Board of Trade held its annual meeting on Tuesday of last week in the Town Hall, the President, W. S. Loggie, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. W. B. Snowball, from the committee on freight rates, reported that he had written to Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways, on the subject, and understood he would visit Chatham in a few days, when an understanding would, no doubt, be had with him on the matter. The report of progress was received and the committee continued, with instruction to interview the minister when he visits the town.

It was suggested by Mayor Winslow that the claims of the Bay du Vin wharf be also brought before Mr. Blair and President Loggie, Secretary MacKenzie, W. B. Snowball, Mayor Winslow, Geo. Watt and D. G. Smith were appointed to interview him in reference to that wharf as well as that proposed at Burnt Church, together with other requirements of a similar character. The committee was also instructed to write to Hon. Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works on those matters.

President Loggie in his annual address referred to the general improvement of the Town—its streets, stores, etc.; the comparative immunity it has had from fires; the improvement of the fire service; its credit in the money market, as shown by the fact that its four per cent bonds sell at a handsome premium and the prospect of securing water and sewerage systems. There was every reason to believe that these systems could be economically obtained. They were necessities which could not be much longer overlooked. The water system would be practically self sustaining.

Referring to freight rates, he said those on canned fish going for shipment to Halifax had been put on the basis of Newcastle, but he hoped that, before long, Chatham would have the same rate as Point du Chene. The rate on first class goods was still unsatisfactory. The I.C.R. will take flour from the West to Fredericton at five cents less per barrel than it will to Chatham. We must have the same rate as Fredericton. If not—if the railways cannot be brought to fair terms—resort must be had to the alternative of bringing flour here by steamer, although he would prefer not to do that and would only entertain the idea if the railways persisted in their present policy towards Chatham.

He was glad to say that it was as good as settled that we are to have a line of steamers running between Chatham and European ports. The undertaking was that of a local company and the prospects are bright for securing a service between London, Liverpool and other British ports and Chatham, calling at Charlottetown.

The Manhattan Steamship Company is also looking into the feasibility of running a boat between New York and this port.

He was sorry to say that the telephone service of Chatham—especially at night—is a very poor one and it would be well for the Board to endeavor to secure an improvement of it.

The treasurer, Mr. Geo. Stothart, submitted his report which showed a balance of $29.04 on hand. It was adopted.

The officers of last year were re-elected as follows:—

President, W. S. Loggie.
Vice do., W. B. Snowball.
Secretary, J. D. B. F. Mackenzie.
Treasurer, Geo. Stothart.
Auditor, Jas. Nicol.

The old council and arbitrators were also re-elected.

A discussion took place on the penuriousness of the Great North Western Telegraph Co. in the matter of its Chatham service. The office is inconveniently located. It should be on lower Water Street and fitted up more in keeping with the character and importance of the town. It was stated that the company pays its operator here on the percentage system, requiring her to pay rent and find her own light, fuel, etc.

On motion of Mr. D. G. Smith, President Loggie, vice-President Snowball and Mayor Winslow were appointed a committee to see manager Pope of the Telegraph Company when he next comes to Chatham and bring before him the Board's protest against the insufficiency of its maintenance of the Chatham office.

The inadequacy of the Express Company's service in Chatham was brought up. It was pointed out that in this town of over 5,000 inhabitants, with its large business interests, there was no express delivery, while the connections made with trains showed the ill effects upon the business of the place of allowing the extortionate monopoly to run its business in apparent contempt of those who are forced to patronise it. It was shown that while letters or parcels may be placed in the post office up to one o'clock p.m. and reach St. John the same evening, by the Montreal express train, express parcels must be taken to the agency here the night before, not later than eight o'clock, when they are sent to Chatham Junction to lie there. It is about 18 hours after express parcels are delivered to the Chatham agency before they are placed on the train at Chatham Junction.

It was ordered that the Secretary communicate with the express company on the subject.

The necessity of extending the Canada Eastern Railway into the town, so as to do away with the inconvenience of having the Station three-quarters of a mile in rear of it was discussed and the matter was, on motion of Mr. Geo. Watt, referred to the committee already appointed to wait on the Minister of Railways, who were instructed to urge him to provide a subsidy for the extension of the road as desired and otherwise improving its facilities here.

Mayor Winslow reverted to the proposed water and sewerage system and thought it would be well for the Board to give an expression of its opinion on the subject. He pointed out that should the Town not go on with the work, the franchise would go to a private company, which would be a very short-sighted thing for the Town to permit.

Mr. D. G. Smith briefly presented some reasons why the work should be undertaken by the Town without delay and he moved, seconded by Mr. Jas. Nicol, that the Board affirm the desirability of Chatham establishing a water and sewerage system, believing it necessary for the town's material progress and development, its sanitary safety and the perfection of its fire service. The motion was carried unanimously.

Secretary Mackenzie stated that the Telephone Company were working to make the telephone service what it should be and hoped very soon to remove the present causes of complaint. He also stated that a cable was about to be laid across the river to the Dominion Pulp Company's mill, and the intention was to extend the line to Neguac and, perhaps, to Tracadie. It was also probable that it would be extended to Escuminac and supersede the telegraph service between Chatham and that place.

Adjourned.

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GO YOURSELF SEND YOUR ORDERS TO
HICKEY'S DRUG STORE
for any of the following
STUARTS DYSPEPSIA TABLETS,
VIN MARIANI,
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DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS,
or any other medicine you may require.
Ask for one of our handsome calenders.

CITATION.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any constable within the said county, Greeting.

Whereas, James D. Murphy and Mary Curran, administrators of the estate and effects of Elizabeth Walls, late of Chatham in said county, deceased, have filed an account of their administration of the said estate and have prayed that the same may be passed and allowed in due form of law.

You are therefore required to cite the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased, the creditors and all others interested in her said estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at my office, Newcastle, within and for the said County of Northumberland on Friday, the fourteenth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon to attend the passing and allowing of the said account of administration of said estate.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this 28th day of December, 1898.

SAM. THOMSON,
Judge of Probates Co Northld.
(L.S.)
G. B. FRASER, Registrar of Probate for said County.
R. A. LAWLOR, Proctor.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 24 JULY, 1896.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations which reads as follows:—

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be forfeited."

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced.

ALBERT E. DUNN,
Surveyor General.

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The Original Herb Compound,
The Great Blood Purifier, Kidney and Liver Regulator.
Guaranteed by our REGISTERED GUARANTEE, to cure all diseases arising from Impure Blood and inactivity of the Liver and kidneys.
200 DAYS' TREATMENT $1.00
And the Dollar Back if you are not Cured.
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MERCHANT TAILORS,
—AND—
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
AMHERST.
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This firm carries one of the finest selections of cloths including all the different makes suitable for fine trade. Their cutters and staff of workmen employed are the best obtainable, and the clothing from his establishment has a superior tone and finish. All inspection of the samples will convince you that he prices are right.

Most Rubbers are Uncomfortable

It is no wonder that rubbers which are not the same shape as the boot should be uncomfortable. It costs money to employ skilled pattern makers but the result is a satisfactory fit.

Each year the Granby Rubber Co. add new patterns to fit all the latest shoe shapes therefore

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They are honestly made of Pure Rubber.
Thin, Light, Elastic, Durable.
Extra thick at ball and heel.

Granby Rubbers wear like Iron.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

FALL 1898.

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

Between Fredericton Chatham and Loggieville.

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

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
lv. Chatham,	9.05 p m.	12.50 p. m
Nelson	9.20 "	1.05 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	9.35 "	1.20 "
Lv. " "	9.50 "	2.00 "
Nelson	10 10 "	2.20 "
Ar. Chatham,	10.30 "	2.40 "

GOING SOUTH.

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

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations— Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carroll's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Maurer's Siding, Penniac.

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

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

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

BUILDING STONE.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish stone for building and other purposes.
Apply to
J. L. TWEEDIE
or at the office of L. J. Tweedie.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

The Business heretofore carried on under the name of John McDonald, will hereafter be conducted under the name, and style of
John McDonald & Co.

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to John McDonald are requested to call and arrange the amounts of their indebtedness within 60 days from date, not later than 14th August. All accounts not settled on or before that date will be placed in other hands for Collection.
Chatham, June 17th, 1897.

While thanking the public generally for their liberal patronage bestowed on me in the past, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same for JOHN McDONALD & CO.
JOHN McDONALD

REVERE HOUSE.

Near Railway Station,
Campbellton, N. B.
formerly the Union Hotel, kept by Mrs. Grogan
Comfortable accommodation for permanent transient guests. Commercial Travellers will also be provided with
Sample Rooms.
GOOD STABLING on the premises.
Mrs. Desmond,
Proprietor

Z. TINGLEY,

HAIRDRESSER, ETC.,
SHAVING PARLOR
Benson Building
Water Street, - Chatham.

He will also keep a first-class stock
Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes,
Smokers' Goods generally

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

It will pay you to place your order with us for fruit trees, fruit buanes, hedging, etc., early this season. As proprietors of the largest nurseries in the Dominion, (over 700 acres,) we are able to speak advisedly.
YOU WILL REGRET IT IF YOU DELAY YOUR ORDER. Give a hearing to our agent when he calls. Pears are bringing large prices in the English market. Do you grow any? If not allow our representative to tell you why we can furnish superior pear trees, and then give him a trial order.
We can utilize the services of a few good men to sell our goods. DEMAND FOR OUR STOCK IS HEAVIER THAN EVER. Supplies furnished free, and our agents paid weekly.
STONE & WELLINGTON,
Nurserymen,
Toronto.

NOTICE.

Extracts from Act of Assembly 60, Vict. A. D. 1897.

The property to the amount of Five Hundred dollars of a wife deserted by her husband and compelled to support herself; and where the whole property owned by a widow, as well the place where she resides as elsewhere, is under the value of Fifteen Hundred dollars, and such widow supports minor children of her own or of her deceased husband, her property in the parish where she resides shall be exempt from taxation to the extent of Two Hundred dollars; and also to the extent of One Hundred dollars for each minor child wholly supported by her. If she has no property in the parish where she resides, then such exemption shall be allowed in the place where such property is situated; but such exemption shall not apply or extend to school taxes.

SAM. THOMPSON,
Sec.-Treas. Co. Northd

Foothooks Wanted.

FOOTHOOKS, 7 ft. long in the shank—side 7 inches. Apply to
DUDLEY P. WALLS.
Chatham, 14th Dec. 1898.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

Scott's Emulsion is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.
PALATABLE AS MILK.
Scott's Emulsion is only put up in salmon color wrapper. Avoid all imitations or substitutions.
Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

DERAVIN & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
ST. KITTS, W. I.
Cable Address: Deravin
LEON DERAVIN, Consular Agent for France.

14 BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE on Princess, Victoria and Howard Streets.
Sizes of lots 50x100
50x40
62x132
These lots are situated in the most desirable part of the town and will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms.
Chatham, 12th April, 1898. J. B. SNOWBALL

FOR SALE.

Two heavy draft horses seven years old, weight 1300 lbs. Two drivers—one four years old, sired by Island Chief, one three years old, sired by Carnot, dam by Dean Swift, both jet black.
Two hundred barrels good potatoes for table use. Highest prices paid for raw furs.
ROGER FLANAGAN.

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC.
VIA THE
Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton,
Pullman Sleeper runs through from Fredericton Junction to Boston.