General Business.

C. WARMUNDE

IS OFFERING

SPECIAL BARGAINS

—IN—

WTCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY,

Silverware & Novelties,

during the Holidays. All new goods. Give him a call.

We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all.

WARMUNDE, EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER

Fallen Corner, Chatham, N. B.

STOP IT QUICK!

Why suffer with Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrohea, Cramps and all such

Summer Complaints

When you can stop it quick by using

PENDLETON'S PANACEA?

Halifax N. S. Aug. 1895.

Propr. of Pendleton's Panacea.

DEAR SIR:—

I wish to give you a few words in praise of your Panacea. I was a victim of Cholera for some two or three weeks, during which time I consulted different doctors, and tried different patents, but seemed to get no relief, until I commenced using Pendleton's panacea, which very shortly cured my complaint. Trusting this will be a service to you.

Yours sincerely W. E. ROOD.

Ask for Pendleton's. Take no other.

PRICE 25CTS.

MURDOCH'S NEW CARPET

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

The Best in 5 frame Brussels Carpet at 85c to $1.75 c		
The Finest Tapestry	at 30c to	65c
The Heaviest Wools	at 65c to	1,10c
The Best Made Unions	at 30c to	75c
The newest in Dutch Carpet	at 20c to	30c
" " " Hemp Carpet	at 12c to	25c

Floor Oil Cloth in Handsome Patterns and 4-4 6-4 8-4 and 10-4 at 22c to 65c per sq. yd.

Lace Curtains at 25c to $5.00 per pair.

Fish Net Curtains (the latest) $1.75 to $10.00 per pair.

Fancy Muslin Curtains.

Curtain Lace, 15c per yd, and upwards. Paper Blinds, Curtain Poles, Counterpanes, Table Covers and a complete line of New House Furnishings,

PIERCE BLOCK, CHATHAM, N. B.

GO TO

PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC.

VIA THE

Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton.

Leave	Loggieville	6.00 a.m.
"	Chatham	6.12 a.m.
"	Chatham Jc.	6.45 a.m.
"	Doaktown	8.50 a.m.
"	Boiestown	9.35 a.m.
"	Cross Creek	10.47 a.m.
Arrive	Fredericton	12.15 p.m.
Leave	"	4.20 p.m.
Arrive	Bangor	11.10 p.m.
"	Portland	3.50 a.m.
"	Boston	7.25 a.m.

Pullman Sleeper runs through from Frederic'on Juncton to Boston.

MILLINERY OPENING!

GRAND DISPLAY OF

Fall and Winter Millinery

—AT—

THE BOUQUET.

The ladies and public generally are most cordially invited to the Bouquet on Tuesday and Wednesday Oct., 13th and 14th, to inspect the newest designs in Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets.

There will also be exhibited a dazzling display of the latest freaks of fashion in Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons etc., as well as the most unique and superb Millinery Novelties.

The above are direct importations from Paris, London and New York.

JOSIE NOONAN.

Noonan Block, Chatham.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session by the Temiscouata Railway Company for the passing of an Act to amend the Act 58-59 Victoria, Chapter 65, so as to enlarge the time for commencing the work of extending the Railway of the said Company from Edmundston to a point on the intercolonial Railway, as provided by said Act, and also for the purpose of authorizing the said Company to build a Railway connecting such proposed extension with the Central Railway at Chipman in Queens County, or any extension thereof, and also with power to the said Company to acquire by lease or otherwise other lines of Railway.

Dated the Twentieth day of January, A. D. 1897.

WILLIAM PUGSLEY,
Solicitor for Applicants

For Sale or to Let.

The subscriber offers for sale, or to rent his Dwelling House and connected premises on King Street, Chatham. Possession will be given at any time required to a suitable purchaser or tenant. If rented it can be let furnished.

ANGUS McEACHERAN, Pilot

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - MARCH 25, 1897.

Mr. Mitchell's Claim.

The Toronto Globe's Ottawa despatch of 16th inst says:—

"Hon. Peter Mitchell has been appointed general overseer of fisheries for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. His presence in Ottawa frequently of late had to be accounted for by the newspaper correspondents, and the most natural thing in the world was to say that Mr. Mitchell was after an office. The warhorse of Northumberland was, however, after a totally different thing. He had a claim against the Government for $10,000, and desired that sum to be placed in the estimates to be brought down this session.

Mr. Mitchell states that in the fall of 1895 Mr. Haggart, then Minister of Railways and Canals, made a proposition to him to purchase a piece of property adjoining the deep-water terminus of the Intercolonial Railway at Newcastle, N. B., which Mr. Mitchell owned, for the purpose of erecting a freight station nearer the water than the present one. Mr. Haggart agreed to purchase the property for the sum, Mr. Mitchell says, of $10,000. In preparing the estimates for the session of January, 1896, Mr. Haggart inserted the sum of $7,000 for the property, which Mr. Mitchell says was a mistake. He spoke to Mr. Haggart about it, but with what result is not known very clearly. Last August Mr. Mitchell tried to get Mr. Blair to carry out Mr. Haggart's agreement with the price of $10,000, but Mr. Blair informed Mr. Mitchell that he would first have to be satisfied that the land was needed, and if so, that its value was as represented. Mr. Mitchell was not at all pleased at Mr. Blair's attitude, and, it is said, told him so, but Mr. Blair firmly declined to treat the matter in any way except as stated. Mr. Mitchell claims that Mr. Haggart having made a bargain with him as Minister of Railways, his successor in office should carry it out."

We understand that Mr. Haggart has plainly stated that his arrangement with Mr. Mitchell was for $7,000, and not $10,000. It is not, as a newspaper remarked the other day, the first time that Mr. Mitchell has seriously differed from former political friends as to understandings between himself and them. If Mr. Mitchell is not satisfied in reference to the value of the land in question, perhaps the dispute might be referred for settlement to the assessors of Newcastle. At all events, it seems very hard for Mr. Blair to please either Mr. Mitchell or his followers on the Miramichi in railway matters.

A Valuable Property in Dispute.

Ald. W. S. Loggie is, evidently, not one of those who believe that the C. P. R. will purchase the Canada Eastern. It has, for some time, been understood that in the event of the Dominion Government purchasing that Railway, its traffic requirements will need an up-town deep water wharf and passenger station to accompany the proposed steamboat connection with Prince Edward Island. The scheme included the acquisition of the Muirhead estate wharf and old shipyard, and the filling up of the boom between the west side of the present wharf and the east side of the old upper Muirhead mill wharf, now under the control of Mr. Wm. Richards. All this would make an ample railway yard, station grounds and deep water wharf, and the reported purchase of the Muirhead homestead, store and wharf property from Mrs. Letson by Ald. Loggie, whose confidential relationships with the Dominion Government here are well understood, indicated that he, at all events, realised some of the advantages that are to be anticipated from the expected acquisition of the Canada Eastern by the Government.

It was thought, on Friday last, that the purchase had been completed by Mr. Loggie, and some of the tenants had been notified by him to that effect, but on Monday it transpired that Mr. Geo. J. Vaughan had arranged with Mrs. Letson, the present owner for the purchase of the property before Mr. Loggie did and had given her a check to secure the transaction, learning which Mr. Loggie had appeared on the scene and mixed the matter up by handing Mrs. Letson another and larger check to secure the property to himself. This reaching Mr. Vaughan's ears, he entered so vigorous a protest that Mrs. Letson referred the whole subject to her legal adviser, who succeeded in effecting a new arrangement by which each of the would-be purchasers has received his check back and the coveted property is to be sold by public auction for cash on Saturday next.

A Ghoul Under the Gallows.

The fiendish ingenuity of the St. John Globe in pursuing premier Mitchell and his colleagues in the government, is well worthy of that paper and its methods. The Globe, smarting under the defeat of all its efforts to kill premier Mitchell, physically, before the late session of the legislature opened, as well as to do so, politically, during the session, appears to have hung around the gallows on which unhappy John E. Sullivan was executed at Dorchester to put in his mouth a falsehood which the dead man would not be in a position to contradict, and which, aimed as it was at Mr. Mitchell, who, it hoped, would not be in a position to prove its falsity, would injure him in public estimation. The statement of the Globe, which it put in the form of correspondence, was prepared with a regard to circumstances and particulars suggestive of the ingenuity which has always overreached itself in the editorial columns of that paper, and left Mr. Ellis in the position, morally and politically, in which those who know him well regret to be obliged to place him. Manly men and womanly women, who know premier Mitchell and sympathise with him in the present condition of his health, will be glad to find that Mr. Ellis' paper's new attempts to blacken his reputation at a time when Mr. Ellis believed he would be unable to nail the well-concocted falsehood, has been frustrated, as the following leader in the "St. Croix Courier" shows:—

"In its issue of Tuesday the St. John Globe admitted to its columns a most peculiar letter, in which Attorney General Mitchell was charged with issuing a telegraphic order authorizing a visit to be made to John E. Sullivan, while a prisoner in Dorchester goal, by a person distasteful alike to Sullivan and his spiritual adviser.

The act charged was so different from what Mr. Mitchell was likely to do under the circumstances stated, that the Courier took occasion, after his arrival home on Tuesday evening, to interview him with reference to the matter. Replying to the questions of the Courier representative, the premier stated that on the evening of March 8th he received a letter from Mr. Harvey Atkinson, of Moncton, saying that both Mrs. Sullivan mother of the prisoner, and Sullivan himself, were anxious to see Mrs. Atkinson, but that the gaoler had refused her admission. Mr. Mitchell replied to Mr. Atkinson by letter to the effect that the gaoler would undoubtedly admit anyone whom Sullivan wished to see, subject to the discretion which must always be exercised in cases of the kind.

The following day Mr. Mitchell received a telegram from Mr. Atkinson on the subject, and replied that he would telegraph the sheriff that it would be proper to admit Mrs. Atkinson, if Sullivan desired to see her. This he accordingly did. He was careful in his telegram, however, to name the condition that Mrs. Atkinson should be admitted only if Sullivan wished it. He thought nothing more of the matter until the glaring misrepresentation of the Globe's correspondent recalled it to his attention. He then promptly sent the following telegram:

St Stephen, March 17, 1897.

To Sheriff McQueen, Dorchester:

Did you consider that my telegram required you to admit Mrs. Atkinson, without Sullivan's request? Answer. JAMES MITCHELL.

To this he received the following reply;

Dorchester, N. B., 17th March, 1897.

To Hon. James Mitchell:

Sheriff away this afternoon. Was also absent on receipt of your telegram of March 10th. I admitted Mrs. Atkinson at request of Sullivan.

J. A. BOWES,
Deputy Sheriff and Gaoler.

This is a full answer to the malicious charges made by the Globe's correspondent. Those who know the premier best do not require any such answer, for they know that he would never interpose his authority to introduce a disturbing element into the life of anyone, much less of one awaiting death under the awful shadow of the gallows.

As everybody knows, the Globe's "correspondent" dodge is only a cover for the identity of the writer, who ought to be the last man in the province to use his paper to make attacks in which reputable women are involved. The Globe strains its opponents' forbearance very much, considering all things.

Government Salmon and Trout-Fishing Sale.

Leases for a term of five years, from 1st March 1897 to 1st March 1902, of many of the principal rivers of the Province of New Brunswick, were sold by public competition at the Crown Land Office, Fredericton, yesterday, 24th. The holdings offered, the parties purchasing and the annual rental to be paid are as follows:—

5. RESTIGOUCHE RIVER,—From I. C. R. Bridge up to mouth of Upsalquitch River, excepting Rafting Ground Reserve and Lot 78,—Restigouche Salmon Club, $350.

6. RESTIGOUCHE RIVER,—From Mouth of Upsalquitch to Toad Brook,—Henry Hollins, $300.

7. RESTIGOUCHE RIVER,—From Toad Brook to Tom's Brook,—Restigouche Salmon Club, $1,500.

8. RESTIGOUCHE RIVER,—From Tom's Brook to Patapedia River,—Restigouche Salmon Club, $800.

9. RESTIGOUCHE RIVER,—From Patapedia River up to Red Bank Pool, inclusive,—Restigouche Salmon Club, $800.

10. RESTIGOUCHE RIVER,—From Red Bank Pool up to Tracey's Brook,—Restigouche Salmon Club, $800.

11. RESTIGOUCHE RIVER, From Tracey's Brook to Little Cross Point, inclusive,—Arch. Rogers, $1,000.

12. RESTIGOUCHE RIVER,—From Little Cross Point to Quatawamkedgwick River,—Arch. Rogers, $1,000.

15. UPSALQUITCH RIVER,—From Mouth to Forks,—Fred. K. Stancliffe, $250.

17. JACQUET RIVER and branches,—Thos. Murphy, Dalhousie, $100.

19. TABUSINTAC RIVER and branches,—E. G. Evans, $60.

22. SOUTH OROMOCTO LAKE and the Bog Surface at the S. E. end thereof,—W. H. Barnaby, $200.

24. TOBIQUE RIVER and branches,—$50.

Our Opportunity.

To the Editor of the Advance

SIR:—I am sorry that there has not been a public meeting called to show that the majority of the people of Chatham disapprove of the action of our Board of Trade passing such a resolution as they did, favoring the transfer of the Canada Eastern to the C. P. R.

We are all well aware of the bitterly anti-patriotic feeling which the mover of the resolution bears toward the Liberal government, but I am surprised that so many level-headed business men as were present should have allowed themselves to have been used as plastic material by a few opponents of the government who never lose an opportunity to abuse and vilify all the members of Hon. Mr. Laurier's cabinet—the hon. Minister of Railways in particular. We must indeed be very short-sighted to prefer having to place our interests in the hands of the C. P. R. rather than trusting ourselves for just and equitable treatment to the present government.

One of the best signs that I. C. R. control would be the best for our town is to see such a man as Wm. Richards advocating it. In having the assistance of Mr. Richards, we must naturally think that what he favors would be beneficial to Chatham, as his extensive business, so far as the cutting and shipping of deals is concerned, is conducted here—his interests are ours. What will result in gain to him will be equally conducive to our good.

I do not wonder at some of the St. John papers opposing the transfer of the Canada Eastern to the I. C. R. Why? Because they know if such takes place, Chatham will most likely receive the benefit of nearly all the lumber trade along the line, but should the C. P. R. get control they would seek their own good in diverting that trade from Chatham and directing it towards St. John, thereby securing the extra freight from Fredericton to St. John over their own road.

Apart from the advantages of increased freight business, I am certain that we would be greatly benefitted through increased tourist travel which must come this way, and which would result in great advantage to our town, especially to our merchants, hotel proprietors, liverystables and our local steamers. What a pleasant change to those pleasure-seekers, fleeing from the hot and crowded cities of the West, to find such grand opportunities for sport and enjoyment as our noble Miramichi river and bay afford! What a contrast between the hot and sultry nights spent in the city and the cool and balmy atmosphere with which Providence has surrounded us!

Again I would like to draw attention to what would be the greatest attraction to tourists, and also of vast importance to our own town people; I mean steamboat communication between here and P. E. I. When this is provided, we may expect to see it most extensively patronized by tourists. What more delightful trip could be found than from Boston to St. John by one of the fine boats of the International line, thence by boat up the St. John River (the Rhine of America) and from Fredericton to Chatham by rail through the picturesque valleys of the Nashwaak and Miramichi and from Chatham to Summerside? What more pleasant to the eyes of inland western tourists than to behold the grandeur and beauty of our noble river and bay, with the ships of all nations safely anchored or proudly sailing through the blue waters of what, as its name implies, is to them a "happy retreat?" Let us become a terminus of the I. C. R., give us one or more comfortable steamers to P. E. I. and I am certain that it will mean great increase of prosperity to

CHATHAM.

Legislative.

Amongst the legislative matter held over last week was the following report of the proceedings of Saturday 13th—the day of prorogation:—

Hon. Mr. Tweedie, from the special committee appointed to prepare an address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, reported, and read the draft of the address, as follows:

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:

Most Gracious Sovereign: We, Your Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, the legislative assembly of the province of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, in parliament assembled, desire, in our own names and on behalf of the people we represent, to approach Your Majesty with assurances of our attachment and loyalty to your throne and person.

We extend to Your Majesty our warm and hearty congratulations on the near completion of sixty years of your reign, the longest in the history of the nation.

In all those progressive movements and reforms which advance moral, social and material improvements, Your Majesty's reign surpasses every other in English history. It has been preeminently conspicuous for social progress, material development, scientific advancement, the expansion of industrial and commercial pursuits so conducive to human happiness, the spread of education among all classes, the enlargement of the people's rights, the full adoption of colonial self-government throughout the empire, and the introduction of the beneficent principle of friendly arbitration in adjusting international disputes; and in the benefits and friendships arising therefrom we have abundantly shared.

We earnestly pray that a kind Providence may grant Your Majesty many years of health and happiness to rule over a united, prosperous and contented people.

When the provincial secretary had finished the reading the address all the members arose and joined in singing God Save the Queen.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tweedie, seconded by Dr. Stockton, it was ordered that the address be engrossed and presented to the lieutenant governor, with the request that it be transmitted to the governor-general to be laid before Her Majesty.

Mr. Speaker appointed Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Dr. Stockton and Hon. Mr. Emmerson as the committee to present the address to the lieutenant-governor.

The following report of the Committee on Public Accounts was submitted by the chairman of the Committee and adopted unanimously by the House.—

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 13.

The committee to whom are referred the public accounts, together with the auditor general's report thereon for the fiscal year ending 31st October, 1896, beg to report that your committee, pursuant to the reference made by the house to them by order of 6th February last past, have carefully investigated the various items as set forth in the auditor general's report. That your committee proceeded from page to page of the said report to the end thereof, and after a searching investigation to the best of your committee's ability found all the items as set forth in the said report correct.

The chief commissioner and Mr. Winslow, chief clerk in the board of works department, being called from time to time to explain various items of expenditure in that department, did so to our full satisfaction, as did also the provincial secretary and surveyor general as to items within the scope of their respective departments.

Your committee beg also to report that on the 5th of March instant some items of expenditure so presented in the public accounts referred to were questioned, though fully explained by the chief commissioner re Young's bridge, St. George bridge and Digdeguash bridge, in the county of Charlotte, and the Nerepis bridge, in the county of Kings. A resolution moved by Mr. Sumner, a member of the committee, asking for authority to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses under oath was passed and concurred in by the house, and Mr. Sumner and Mr. Pinder were repeatedly requested to furnish the names of witnesses, but they neglected to do so until this morning at 2 o'clock, when your committee being then in session they were again requested to furnish the said names. Mr. Sumner did then hand in the names of the witnesses, Colin Stewart and Angus Fisher of St. George, Charlotte county, when subpœnas were at once made out and duly signed and delivered to Mr. Sumner by the chairman. Within a few minutes after Mr. Sumner returned and withdrew the names of the witnesses, stating that he would not proceed with the inquiry.

Further, your committee report that on the 9th day of March instant, like authority and concurrence of the house was sought and obtained on motion of Mr. Pinder, a member of the said committee, to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses under oath relative to an expenditure by the department of public works appearing in the public accounts of 1896 on Cocagne bridge in the county of Kent. The names of James Barnes, M. P. P., Inspector McGrath, Alfred Haines, John B. Gogsin, Richard Burgeois and Charles Lucas were submitted by him as witnesses along with the said resolution.

The said witnesses were duly summoned and the said investigation commenced on same day, namely, March 9th, when Mr. Barnes and Mr. Haines, who had charge of the Cocagne bridge repairs were examined on oath, and the committee adjourned for further evidence.

The other witnesses being produced, your committee met again on the 11th and 12th instant, continuing the latter session until early this morning, when all persons tendered for examination were fully examined upon oath in regard thereto, as were also the chief commissioner and Mr. Winslow, chief clerk of the board of works office, on all the matters in question.

A stenographer being in attendance throughout taking the evidence, a copy of said evidence is hereto annexed, marked "A."

With reference to the investigation of the expenditure on said Cocagne bridge, your committee, after affording ample time for all persons to be heard, and on consideration of the evidence, find that no wrongful act on the part of any person connected therewith has been shown, and the accounts of the said expenditure as produced from the department of public works are correct.

Your committee further find that the course pursued by the department in providing material and doing work in connection with rebuilding and repairing the Cocagne bridge, considering the nature of the work and the extent thereof, was correct.

The committee recommend that the public printing as far as possible be let by tender.

Your committee in the performance of the duties assigned them have held twenty-four sessions, in addition to the three meetings of the investigation, twenty-seven in all, during which the auditor general was in attendance at all times when required, and materially assisted them in their researches. They beg to express their appreciation of the systematic method in which he has cared for the public accounts and documents committed to his care, to which reference may at all times be had with ease, and as well of the care and attention which he devoted to his office.

Jonah and the Whale.

Jonah, who has always been considered the patron of anglers, whose stories are sometimes doubted, has been the cause of getting so eminent a theologian and preacher of Dr. Lyman Abbott—the successor of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—into trouble. A despatch of 20th to the Boston Herald from Philadelphia says: "The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Brooklyn, will not be allowed to lecture in the Young Men's Christian Association hall here, because of his recent utterances regarding Jonah and the whale. The hall was engaged by Dr. Abbott before he delivered his sermons, but when he advanced his theories about Jonah, the managers of the Young Men's Christian Association took steps to keep him away from their building on the ground that his teachings were not altogether desirable for such a place. They made a proposition to the committee which had Dr. Abbott in charge for his withdrawal, and the committee consented to cancel the engagement of the hall. Dr. Abbott will lecture in Horticultural Hall. An officer of the association explained that the character of the lectures and entertainments was always considered in renting the hall. The association in a measure considers itself responsible for what takes place in the building, and as the management is strictly orthodox it was not thought proper to take any chances on Dr. Abbott."

Those who cannot understand what made Jonah so important as to render it necessary for such a change in his chemical composition to take place as to enable him to resist the whale's assimilative machinery, and turn the poor fish sick after the prophet had enjoyed a three day's tenancy of its stomach, will wonder what the Philadelphia representatives of orthodoxy are afraid of in connection with Dr. Abbott's lecture. It is just possible that the three days analogy theory may be carried too far.

Acts Passed.

The following are amongst the Acts passed at the recent session of the Local Legislature.

To continue an Act to consolidate and amend the several Acts relating to the South West Boom Company, and all amendments thereto.

To authorize the Municipality of Gloucester to effect a temporary loan to meet School Drafts.

To repeal the Act 50th Victoria, Chapter 5 intituled "An Act to provide for the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages."

To amend Chapter 100 of the Consolidated Statutes, of 'Rates and Taxes,' so far as the same relates to the County of Restigouche.

To amend an Act intituled "An Act to permit the Restigouche Salmon Club, a Company incorporated in the Province of Quebec, to hold real estate in the Province of New Brunswick."

To divide the Parish of Caraquet, in the County of Gloucester, into two separate Parishes.

To amend the Law regarding Pedlars.

Relating to the issue of Timber Licenses.

To amend the Act 48th Victoria Chapter, XI, intituled "An Act to prevent the destruction of Woods and Forests and other property, by fires."

Relating to the Town of Campbellton.

To provide fishing facilities for Provincial and other Sportsmen, and for the re-stocking with fish, of certain Lakes and Waters of this Province.

To incorporate The Restigouche and Western Railway Company.

To incorporate the Upper South West Miramichi Log Driving Company.

To authorize the Board of School Trustees of the Town of Chatham to issue Debentures.

In amendment of the Act 37 Victoria, Chapter 52, intituled "An Act relating to the Marsh at Richibucto Village and Richibucto Cape in the County of Kent.

To incorporate the Kent Telephone Lines Company, (Limited.)

To consolidate and amend the Law for the protection of certain Birds and Animals.

To amend The Highways Act, 1896.

In addition to and in amendment of The Towns Incorporation Act of 1896.

Relating to the Election of County Councillors.

To authorize the Trustees of Saint Andrew's Church, Tabusintac, in the Parish of Alnwick, in the County of Northumberland, to dispose of certain lands.

To authorise the Town Council of the Town of Chatham to provide a System of Water Works for said Town.

To incorporate the Chatham Water Company.

To consolidate, continue and amend the several Acts relating to the North West Boom Company.

For protection of Timber Lands of the Crown from fires, and to stimulate the cutting of lumber on such lands in certain cases.

To amend the Act 51st Victoria, Chapter 3, intituled "Relating to Agriculture."

Government Notices.

The last Royal Gazette contains the following:—

Resignations are accepted as follows:—

Of C. C. Chiasson, as Labor Act Commissioner for Rogersville, in the County of Northumberland;

Of James G. C. Blackhall, as Commissioner of the Parish of Caraquet Civil Court, in the County of Gloucester;

Appointments are made as follows:—

In the County of Northumberland,—

Patrick Phelan, Osburn Nicholson, Simon McLeod, David G. Schofield, William E. Sauntry, David Morehouse, and Herbert Morehouse, to be Justices of the Peace.

François McCail to be a Labor Act Commissioner for the Parish of Rogersville, in place of C. C. Chiasson, resigned.

In the County of Gloucester,—

Joseph E. Lanteigne to be a Commissioner of the Parish of Caraquet Civil Court, in room of James G. C. Blackhall, resigned.

Severin D. Therianlt to be a Labor Act Commissioner for the Parish of New Bandon, in the place of Patrick Foley, removed.

Augustin J. LeJeune, Hube Landry, Alexander F. Wilson, Robert Miller, Maxime Boudreau, and James A. Robichaud, to be Justices of the Peace.

Fast Losing Ground.

Dealers and druggists who handle and sell common package dyes for home dyeing are finding out that they are fast losing ground as business men.

Once a woman is deceived she never returns to the merchant that caused her loss of time and money.

The dealers who give their customers Diamond Dyes when dyes are asked for are the successful and trusted business men in every part of Canada.

Diamond Dyes are perfect in color and dyeing power; the only dyes that can warrant satisfaction. Every buyer should see that the name "Diamond" appears on each package handed to them by a dealer.

Fitzsimmons-Corbett.

In the last edition of last week's ADVANCE we published the result of the prize-fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons at Carson, Nevada, together with a description of the last round. A full account of the fight is as follows:—

CARSON, March 17.

Mrs. Fitzsimmons has just taken a seat in one of the boxes and is greeted with hearty applause. There are quite a number of ladies in the arena.

"Here comes Fitz!" and the crowd cheers him lustily. He is bareheaded and attired in a Japanese bath robe.

"Here come Pompadour Jim!" and the vast multitude greets him with applause.

Behind Corbett are Charlie White, Delaney, Jeffreys, McVey, Joe Corbett, Billy Woods and Al. Hampton. In Fitzsimmons' corner are Martin Julian, Earnest Roeber, Stenzler and Hickey. Billy Madden is now announcing the time keepers.

Fitz. is walking leisurely around the ring and chatting pleasantly with all the people there.

12.07—First round has been started. Fitzsimmons refused to shake hands. Sparring has commenced.

Corbett looks easily fifteen pounds heavier and his skin as well as Fitz's looks like polished mahogany.

ROUND 1.

For an opening, Fitz, forcing Corbett to his corner, tries a left swing, which Jim ducks cleverly; Fitz very aggressive, and lands a light one on Corbett's neck; Jim feints and lands a left hook on the stomach; follows with a left hook on Fitz's jaw. They clinch, but no damage done in breakaway. Corbett lands right swing on Fitz's ribs, and Fitz lands left on Jim's head. Jim lands hard right on Fitz's short ribs, clinches and Fitz lands heavy right on Jim's head, Jim says, oh! and laughs. Jim lands his right on Fitz's ribs as the gong sounds.

ROUND 2.

Corbett advances to the centre, faces it for a minute; a clinch, and no damage in breakaway; Fitz short on ribs and left swings; more clinching.

Jim is very cautious and, looking for the slightest opening, lands two stiff left swings on Fitz's head. Fitz swings left and right and lands lightly on Corbett's head.

The fight is of a rapid character and both men very lively on their feet. Jim landed a hard left half round jab on Fitz's stomach and follows with another on same place.

He is jabbing Fitz hard right and left on body when bell rings.

ROUND 3.

Corbett starts right in with that hard left hook on the body, Fitz gets savage and tries his left and right at Corbett's head, but does very little damage.

Corbett lands another left jab on the body and follows with right short on the ribs. Jim clinches.

Corbett lands right hard over the heart, Fitz mixes it up and puts the heel of his glove in Corbett's face in the clinch.

Jim keeps his right working like piston rod on Fitz's body. They clinch and Fitz roughs it in the breakaway.

As the gong sounds Fitz seems anxious to continue, but Corbett laughingly sticks his right glove in Fitz's face and they go to corners.

ROUND 4.

Corbett rushing lands left again on body. Fitz is short with his left. Fitz follows it with a stiff left on Jim's stomach and in the clinch roughs it again.

They are fighting at a terrific rate and it is a beautiful contest. Fitz rushes and Jim meets him with a stiff right hand short on stomach.

Fitz is doing the rushing and hitting and roughing it. In the breakaway Corbett is by long odds making the cleverer fight.

He is playing systematically with right and left on the body. An exchange of lefts at the head and time called at end of 4th round.

ROUND 5.

Corbett lands his left on Fitz's jaw again. Fitz's blows have plenty of steam behind them, but they are not as frequent as Corbett's.

They clinch and exchange compliments with one arm loose. Corbett leads a very slow left. Fitz lands on Jim's neck.

Jim throws a stiff half round with left on Fitz's nose, drawing first blood; they mix and Corbett has the best of it.

Corbett lands another stiff right on the body and left on chin. This round is in favor of Corbett.

ROUND 6.

They clinch and Fitz tries to wrestle Corbett down. Cries oh oh, oh. Corbett lands lightly a left on the face.

Fitz counters on the jaw. Corbett uppercuts Fitz fiercely with right and has Fitz going. Fitz is literally covered with blood, but is fighting like a demon.

Corbett is showing the signs of fast work. Fitz is down on one knee and takes the time limit. He is full of fight.

On rising Corbett is slaughtering him with uppercuts. Corbett's leads are wild and he misses many well-intended blows. Time called with Fitz looking very much the worse for wear and Corbett blowing.

ROUND 7

Corbett forcing, misses left swing at head and Corbett uppercuts Fitz hard on the face. Fitz is bleeding again, but is fighting like a lion.

They are both looking for a knock-out blow. Jim lands a light left on Fitz's sore mouth. Fitz misses right and left swings.

Fitz tries a left swing which is ducked by Corbett and countered with a heavy blow right over the heart. Corbett is very tired. Fitz looks like a stuck bullock, but is as strong as the other man.

ROUND 8

Fitz is forcing it, an exchange no damage. Fitz misses a left swing and is lifted off his feet by a straight left jab from Corbett on the mouth.

Fitz is doing all the fighting this round. Fitz tries a right hand cross, but Corbett ducks. Fitz lands his left on Corbett's face and Corbett counters with right on body.

Sparring for wind, Fitz tries his hard right at Corbett's head, but is countered heavily on the jaw with Corbett's good left. Fitz has the worst of this round when the gong sounds.

ROUND 9.

Long range sparring; both very active on their feet. Fitz land below the belt and is cautioned by Siler.

Corbett lands stiff on Fitz's wind. Fitz rushes Corbett, but does very little damage.

Jim is jabbing and clinches, uppercutting with right on breakaway.

Fitz lands a very hard left hand swing on Jim's jaw and tries a right cross, but Jim is inside. Fitz again tries right cross, but he is short. He is landing more often than Corbett now at the end of the 9th.

ROUND 10.

Fitz spits the blood out of his mouth and tries a hard left swing at Corbett's head. Fitz comes back with a stiff left and right on Jim's head and body. He is very much cooler and stronger than Corbett at this stage.

Corbett stops a left swing with a straight left on mouth, Fitz is bleeding rapidly, but forces Corbett back, apparently being the stronger man.

They mix it up and honors are about even. Both are fighting hard. Corbett lands light left on Fitz's mouth; Corbett's blows are lacking in force, but he is fighting very cautiously. Fitz catches Corbett around the neck and drags him to the ropes when time is called.

ROUND 11.

A clinch. Corbett lands his right on the ribs and is countered, left jab on chin. Fitz is receiver general for Corbett's left jabs, but he is like a bear in strength.

Corbett misses a half round hook on the jaw. Fitz lands a hard left straight on Corbett's face, they clinch and Fitz crosses with his right.

In the clinch they mix it and Fitz has decidedly the better of roughing. Fitz fights Corbett to his corner and has him weak as the gong sounds end of the 11th.

ROUND 12.

Corbett rushes in, misses left, is countered on the face. Fitz is bent on rushing it. Corbett is keeping away. Fitz gets the worst of it in the rush.

More clinching. Corbett lands left on Fitz's sore nose and follows with half round at body. He forces Fitz to ropes and smashes hard on short ribs

Fitz spits copious wads of blood. Corbett is now rushing and lands one or two rights and lefts on Fitz's face.

Corbett lands left on Fitz's face again, and follows right at body. He tries a knockout uppercut with right, but is a hair too short. This is Corbett's round.

ROUND 13.

Fitz lands right short on Corbett's ribs and left on jaw. Jim finds Fitz with a good left.

Fitz rushes Jim over to his corner, but does little damage. Corbett jabs Fitz lightly on the head and he is back again with same on the body.

Corbett is sparring beautifully and ducking out of some very dangerous blows.

Fitz lands his left straight and hard on Jim's face. Fitz tries that hard right swing, but it does no good.

Jim's glove is in Fitz's face when Madden pushes the button and the 13th ended.

ROUND 14.

Corbett leads and is blocked, Corbett lands that left jab again on Fitz's head.

Fitz counters with that terrible right swing on Corbett's neck and he has Corbett going back for a few moments.

He rushes to Fitz and endeavors to strike him. There is a terrible uproar.

Fitz lands a terrible left jab on Corbett's stomach and Corbett goes to his knees with a frightful look of agony on his face.

The timekeepers call the seconds—one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, but Corbett comes to his feet just as he is counted out. The blow that did the business landed over Corbett's heart and he collapsed.

This round lasted just one minute and forty-five seconds.

Fitzsimmons was declared the winner.

A Carson despatch gives the following fuller account of the last scene in the fight:

THE LAST ROUND.

Round 14—Jim missed an opening lead with right, but on his next attempt, put his left on the jaw, Fitz countering stiffly with right on the side of the head. The Australian sent in a right and left on the jaw, which jarred Jim and then piled in a left uppercut, and as Jim turned around to skip out of reach Fitz pasted him on the back of the head. Fitz seemed to have more power than ever behind his blows. Jim hooked his left on the jaw. Fitz retaliated with a heavy right on the same spot and they clinched. They broke clean. Fitz made a fake lead with his right and the blow was of the dinkiest order. Instead of keeping his body rigid and throwing his head back, as was his usual custom in allowing blows of this kind to slip by his face, Corbett, underestimating his opponent's cunning, contemptuously threw back his head and chest, thus throwing his stomach forward. The Australian' small eyes twinkled, and with panther-like speed he drew back his left with fore arm rigid and ripped it up into the pit of Jim's stomach a little under the heart. Corbett was lifted about a foot off the ground, and as he pitched forward Fitzsimmons swung his right on the jaw and Corbett came heavily down on his knees. He remained down fifteen seconds and Fitz retired to his corner, while Referee Siler slowly announced the fatal seconds. Reaching the last count, Siler threw up both his hands and left the ring.

THE TIGER AT BAY!

A scene of indescribable confusion followed. Cries of "foul" were repeated throughout the arena, and the crowd clambered through the ropes and surrounded both men. Of course there was no foul, as Corbett was knocked out fairly, and no notice was taken of the clamor. When Jim arose to his feet, with difficulty, he seemed about to fall prone on his face again, but steadied himself with a desperate effort, and Charlie White and McVey came on either side of him and threw his dressing gown over his shoulders and supported him until he recovered somewhat. When he got his senses back partially, he worked himself into a state of hysterical mania. He broke away from his seconds and rushed at Fitzsimmons, who was standing at the side of the ring opposite to his own corner. When Fitz saw the half-demented pugilist coming at him, he dropped his hands by his sides and stood upright. Corbett swung at him wildly and Fitz, without raising his hands, ducked the blows and Corbett clinched him, striking with his right hand back of the ear as he did so. The blow was not hard, as the unfortunate Californian was very weak. Fitz took no notice of it and Billy Brady and others of Corbett's seconds dragged him away from Fitz. He was pacified and taken to his dressing room shortly afterw