General Business.

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AUCTION.

On Monday April 11th at my farm, "Gilead Grove" the following :—

7 tons No. 1 loose Hay,
7 " No. 2 loose Hay,
10 " No 1 pressed Hay,
3 " cow Hay,
10 " Straw, pressed,
50 bush. seed Wheat,
100 " " Oats,
50 bbls. Potatoes.

Terms: $5 and under, cash; over that amount notes payable 1st August.

GEORGE J. DICKSON.

Chatham, March 28, 1898.

NOTICE.

WELDON

THE TAILOR

Is offering the best Bargains ever offered to the People of Chatham.

Having purchased a large quantity of the famous Humphrey Mill Goods, comprising, Tweeds, Cheviots, Homespuns, Blue and Black Serges, Checked Goods in light and dark shades, Brown and Greys, we are offering them at surprisingly low prices which range from 40c to $1.00 per yard. The goods are in many ways superior to any goods on the market. Good suits for $12, better for $12 and $14. We will give you as good a suit for $16 and $18 as you can purchase elsewhere for $18 and $20

We employ only First Class Hands and Guarantee our work.

See our Men's Working Pants at $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50.

Mothers purchasing cloth for their boys' suits should call and see our Stock before ordering elsewhere, and save money.

Cutting and Trimming done cheap and well.

Wool taken in exchange for Goods.

We are clearing out the small balance of our large stock of ulsters, overcoats and Men's pants at 10 per cent below first cost.

W. L. T. WELDON.
Water St., Chatham, N. B.

CITATION.

NEW BRUNSWICK
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, Ss.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or to any Constable within the said County, Greeting:

Whereas, Julia Murphy, a sister and one of the heirs and next of kin of Elizabeth Walls, late of Chatham in the said County, widow, deceased, hath represented to me that letters of administration of the estate and effects of said deceased were granted on the seventeenth day of August, 1896, unto James D. Murphy of Kouchibouguac, in the County of Kent, farmer, and Mary Curran (then of Chatham in the said County of Northumberland, (but now of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts) widow, and that the said James D. Murphy and Mary Curran have not rendered an account of their administration of said estate to the Court of Probate, as required by law.

And whereas the said Julia Murphy hath prayed that the said James D. Murphy and Mary Curran be cited to render their account of administration of said estate.

You are therefore required to cite the said James D. Murphy and Mary Curran to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office at Newcastle on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of May, next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place they are hereby ordered and required to render an account of their administration of said estate.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said court this fourteenth day of March 1898.

(Sgd) SAM THOMPSON
(L. S.) Judge of Probates,
Co. Northumberland.

(Sgd) G. B. FRASER,
Registrar of Probates,
Co. Northumberland.

EASTER MONDAY AND EASTER TUESDAY

ARE OPENING DAYS AT

THE BOUQUET.

JOSIE NOONAN'S - - -
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

has been enlarged and improved.

I have made greater efforts this season than ever to capture the millinery business, and arranged with resident agents in Paris, London and New York to select the latest novelties as also personally selected and in most lines have the control of the newest and most beautiful millinery shown by the Canadian houses.

All are cordially invited to see my display of beautiful styles.

Flowers this season especially in abundance Also novelties the work of the world's famous designers, making the display the finest ever seen in Chatham.

20 dozen ladies' shirt waists, perfect gems of feminine attire.

Complete assortment ladies underware, hosery, gloves, corsets, etc.

JOSIE NOONAN.

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Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth
Also Crown and Bridge work All work guaranteed in every respect

Office in Chatham, BENSON BLOCK. Telephone No. 53.
In Newcastle opposite Square, over J. G. STRESINO'S Barber shop Telephone No. 6.

Assessors' Notice

Parish of Chatham.

The preliminary lists are now on view at the store of G. Stothart.

Statements in writing will be received up to April 9th.

The Assessors will meet at the office of G. Stothart on Thursday afternoons March 31st, April 7th and 14th, to hear objections to said valuation.

G. STOTHART,
S. WADDLETON, } Assessors.
W. DAMERY,

Chatham, March 30th 1898.

Value of An Education.

The measure of the value of an education is what can be done with it. Without education there is almost absolutely no hope of attainment to any great measure of usefulness or success in the world, and that education will be found to be the most valuable as the means of success in life, that leads out in the direction of the world's greatest and vital activities—the pursuits of a business career.

Send for Catalogue.

The CURRIE Business University,
cor. Charlotte and Princess Streets.
P. O. Box 56. St. John, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - APRIL 7, 1898.

Europe's War Cloud.

For over a quarter of a century the leading nations of the earth have been at peace and the world has been the better for it. In spite of this, they have kept millions of men in arms, who, in addition to being of no practical benefit or use to their several countries, have cost them immense sums of money to maintain them in idleness. From the present appearance of affairs in Europe, the majority of these forces in a very short time may be called upon to realise the wishes and desires of the German and Russian despots who imagine that they have a divine right not only to seize and hold the territory of other nations, but to rule the civilized world. It these two autocrats of Europe are allowed to have their way in carrying out their present programme the whole world will suffer. Its trade and commerce, which, during the long peace, has grown and expanded, will be curtailed, and ruin and financial trouble in every country in the civilized world will be the result. In addition to this it will be a fatal blow to the spread of free governments in Europe, which are opposed to the system at present in force in Germany and Russia. If France is wise, she will keep out of the net that the two despots are endeavoring to inveigle her into. Republicanism has nothing in common with despotism. The two systems of government are as far apart from each other as light is from darkness. But if France joins these two in their crusade against Britain, the representative of free government and free trade in Europe, she will make a grievous and fatal mistake. This she will not discover until after victory crowns their united efforts, which will render the two despotic powers all powerful in the affairs of Europe. It will then be France's turn to meet them in arms and her people will have to fight them to defend her free constitution, as it is the policy of these two powers not to allow a republic to exist in Europe.

Civic Comicalities.

The position into which the administration of certain Town interests in Chatham have been allowed to drift, can hardly be said to impress even the disinterested onlooker favorably, to say nothing of the misgivings of those whose interests are jeopardized by the demoralization of one of our most important public services. For the time being, the prejudices and grievances—real or imaginary—of certain individuals have been exalted by the Town Council until they have dwarfed and overshadowed the public interests, and instead of the latter being maintained at all hazards every man in authority seems to have determined to do that which is right in his own eyes, and order and discipline are given to the winds. If weakness of grasp and incapacity for control were manifested by the Council in connection with any other but the fire service, the situation might be simply amusing, so long as its ludicrous manifestations were known only locally; but when the breaking out of a fire may precipitate a conflict between rival captains and fire companies over their respective rights to take charge of the town's fire appliances, rather than to fight the flames, there is a serious side to subject.

It is not to be assumed that our aldermen are perverse, or that they do not desire to administer the town's affairs rightly, but it is evident that they too often ignore the law under which the Town Council is organized, which defines their powers, directs how their work and that of their committees shall be done and is designed to prevent just such unseemly squabbles and entanglements as those which have been brought about in connection with the fire service. It is to be hoped that the unnecessary and unseemly difficulties which exist, and which never could have arisen under more prudent and experienced direction, will have the effect of turning the attention of the Council, both as a whole and individually, more closely to the provisions of the Town's Incorporation Act, and the bye-laws made under its authority for their guidance, and that the spectacle of the Town Council electing one fire captain and the fire committee authorising another to act in that capacity will be speedily removed from Chatham's civic-comic stage.

The Sportsmen's Exhibition at Boston.

It is gratifying to hear from all quarters of the great success achieved by the Province of New Brunswick at the Sportsmen's Exhibition held last month in Boston. The event covered the period from 12th to 26th, inclusively, for there was what was called a private opening on 12th, attended only by members and their invited friends, at which some 10,000 persons were present. Three of the principal officers of the exhibition committee, together with Surveyor-General Dunn, Fishery Commissioner Smith and press representative Armstrong of the St. Andrews Beacon, assisted Governor Wolcott and his staff at this opening function, and the three New Brunswickers named being the only outside participants in the event, placed the province, at the outset, in a foremost position, which the superior quality and great range of its exhibits, when placed, and the faithful and effective work of the Surveyor-General and his staff, fully maintained. Maine was considered, before the exhibition opened, to be in the best position of all to make an exhibit, for that State spends thousands of dollars in the promotion of its game and tourist interests, and it was, therefore, a genuine surprise to all when New Brunswick took the foremost place from the first, and commanded throughout the attention of thousands of visitors, day and night. It was a common remark that Maine had the most guides and log cabins, but New Brunswick had the most large, as well as small game, fishes and birds, and it was natural that the tourist crowd should express the determination to learn more of New Brunswick from actual holiday experience. That the big show will have the result of bringing thousands of sportsmen and tourists to the province there is not the least doubt, and our local Government has never done a wiser or more advantageous thing for New Brunswick than in winning for it the honors it carried off in Boston last month.

The St. John Gazette of last Thursday had the following appreciative article on the subject:—

New Brunswick has done itself credit in the matter of the New England Sportsmen's exhibition. A big advertisement has been obtained for the province and an impetus given to travel in this direction which will be plainly felt when the season opens. There will be occasion no longer for the average New Englander to refer to New Brunswick slightingly, or to look upon it, as was undoubtedly the case with many, as "a suburb of Nova Scotia." The thousands who attended the big show at Boston have had brought forcibly to their notice the wonderful possibilities of this country as a game region besides being shown its advantages as a summer resort. The press all over the United States have given flattering notices of the New Brunswick part of the show which, it is conceded, was far and away the best there, though nearly every state in the union was represented.

The advantages of this will be readily apparent. Those who will be attracted by the display belong to the wealthier class who grudge nothing in the way of expense for their pleasures and will leave considerable money behind them. Coming once they will come again and a splendid future is opened for the province as a summer resort.

The various Tourist Associations of the province have done much toward bringing to the front the advantages of climate and beautiful scenery we possess, but the major portion of credit belongs to Hon. A. T. Dunn, Surveyor-General, to whom is due the success of the show from a New Brunswick standpoint, and who has achieved by this one venture a result that would otherwise take years of patient work, advertising and spending of much money.

When the announcement was first made that a show would be held which would bring together the sportsmen of the New England and other states, Mr. Dunn saw its possibilities and went to work accordingly. Assisted by Mr. L. B. Knight, Chief Game Commissioner and D. G. Smith, Fishery Commissioner, specimens of our splendid wild animals, game birds and fishes were gotten together and the exhibit prepared which was undoubtedly the feature of the show and has been so often described that no further mention is necessary.

Mr. Dunn returned home yesterday from Boston where he remained throughout the exhibition taking active charge of the New Brunswick quota and keeping a watchful eye on the interests of the province.

Last evening a Gazette reporter called on him and asked him to tell him something about the fair and its success.

The Surveyor-General said that so much had been written concerning it that he could add little to it. The affair had been an undoubted success and he was highly gratified at the encomiums passed upon the exhibit from this province. It had been a matter of astonishment to most of the visitors that New Brunswick was such a game region. The exhibit was well placed in the building and at once drew the crowd, many of whom would wander about the building and return to it. The large mounted moose shot by Messrs. Braithwaite and Chestnut in York county was a great attraction, while Hunter Selick's live moose, the flock of live wild geese and the other wild animals, deer, caribou, wild cats and loupcervier or "Indian devil" all drew admiring and wondering crowds. A fact Mr. Dunn said that contributed largely to the success of our exhibit was that the staff were able to point to the various stuffed animals as recently shot and gathered together out of the woods just for this show. There was nothing ancient. It was admitted that there was no other place where it would be possible to reach the game centres in such a short time and gather together such a collection as was made possible by our system of roads which intersect the haunts of the game and bring them within easy access.

There was some delay on the arrival of the exhibit at Boston owing to the customs authorities, but everything was placed Saturday afternoon March 12th when the fair was opened by a reception held by Governor Wolcott, admission to was by invitation, and which was attended by very many of the notables. On the Monday following, the doors were thrown open to the public and the staff were kept busy from that time to the end of the show. Mr. Dunn paid a high tribute to the members of the staff who he said were most attentive to the visitors and anxious to furnish enquirers with all the information possible. In this respect, he said, the booth gained an enviable reputation among visitors.

New Brunswick Day he described as a great day. All the Bluenoses resident in Boston and hundreds from other places were on hand and went away prouder than before of their province. It was a grand success.

Mr. Dunn estimated that over 150,000 persons visited the fair and the visitors were largely of the better class. The New Brunswick cabin was every day filled with visitors and thousands of the pamphlet, "Gun and Rod" describing the game regions of the province and the pamphlets issued by the Tourist Associations of St. John and Fredericton were distributed, Many sportsmen came to the booth for information as to routes and the best fishing and shooting localities. The Surveyor-General states that he was informed of a large number of parties organizing to come down, some for fishing, others for woodcock shooting, others for big game and others again as sight-seers. With many of these arrangements were made for guides, etc., so their coming is assured. Considerable surprise was manifested by inquirers when told that a day's journey was all that was necessary to reach the centre of a country teeming with game equal to the specimens shown and that no hardship was necessary to reach the rivers full of salmon and trout. These went away much impressed with the information received.

The party were hospitably treated while in the modern Athens. Mr. Dunn made special reference to the entertainment provided by Mayor Cobb of Newton, on the occasion of the visit of the New Brunswick delegation, who was most lavish in his hospitality. From many others they had received courtesies and nothing but the kindliest of feelings had been manifested toward them.

Mr. Dunn was very confident that the show had already produced great results and that the effect would be shown by an influx of visitors this season.

The staff representing the province comprised Hon. A. T. Dunn, Surveyor-General; L. B. Knight, Chief Game Commissioner; D. G. Smith, Fishery Commissioner; R. E. Armstrong of St. Andrews, press representative; E. A. Charters of the St. John Tourist Association; Messrs. Chestnut, Edgecombe and F. B. Coleman of the Fredericton Tourist Association, and ex-Mayor Vanwart of Fredericton; and Messrs. Walter H. Carnall of this city, R. H. Armstrong of Newcastle, H. H. Bray of Restigouche County, S. E. McDonald of Queens County, John Connell of Bartibogue and Hunter Sellick.

Notes and Comments.

Our neighbors in the States are, at the present time, suffering from rain as well as war clouds.

President McKinley's eyes and ears are at present being heavily taxed. In consequence of this, it is said he looks both careworn and haggard.

To secure a handsome piece of old china at one time used to be all the rage among society ladies. Now, the leading nations of the world have taken up the fad, and are busily engaged grabbing up all they can lay their hands on.

Information has been received at Halifax from Ottawa that the Government intends to put on five steam cutters to prevent illegal lobster fishing. Four will patrol the Nova Scotian shore, where poaching is carried on most extensively, and one that of the Magdalen Islands.

President McKinley and Senator Mark Hanna were burnt in effigy in Richmond, Va., on the 30th ult., by a crowd of men on the outskirts of the city. A prominent democrat denounced McKinley's Cuban policy and drew a revolver and fired at the effigies. A general fusilade from the crowd followed.

Newfoundland Legislature.

ST. JOHN'S NFLD., March 30.—The Colonial Legislature closed to-day. The session has occupied nine weeks. It was the shortest on record, but at the same time was unprecedented in the number and variety of important matters dealt with. Sir Herbert Murray, the Governor, in the speech from the throne, referred to the favorable prospects of the seal fishery, although marred by the Greenland disaster. He highly commended the measures defining the functions of the several departments of the public service, providing for competent audit of the public accounts and enforcing greater stringency at elections. He also praised the legislation aiming at the encouragement of the seal fishery, mining, clearing land and the exportation of herring, together with the railway contract and the re-adjustment of the tariff.

Sir Herbert Murray announced the intention of the Government to push negotiations for an Imperial Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the colony and to claim financial assistance from Great Britain on the ground that the colony's present difficulties are largely due to French encroachments on the coast of Newfoundland, which are tolerated by Great Britain for Imperial interests.

Canada's Revenue and Expenditure.

OTTAWA, April 2.—For the nine months ending March 1898, the customs revenue was $16,111,029, an increase of $1,413,276 as compared with the same period last year; excise $5,597,961, a reduction of $1,111,983 as compared with the nine months ending March, 1897; post office $2,613,451, an increase of $346,607; public works $2,715,636, an increase of $98,575; miscellaneous $1,611,113, an increase of $451,535.

The total revenue is $28,649,191 for the nine months, an increase of $1,198,010 over the same period of 1897. The expenditure has been $22,987,268, a decrease of $564,907.

Advance's Ottawa Letters.

OTTAWA, 26th March, 1898.

This has not been a particularly eventful week. After passing over the Yukon Railway Bill to the senators, who were waiting for it with gleeful expectancy, the Opposition did not seem disposed to take up other serious subjects with a relish. As a consequence, they occupied the whole of Monday in talking about a matter which might very well have been dealt with in a few minutes. It seems that Mr. Bruneau, the member for Richelieu, in an impulsive moment, sent his resignation to the Speaker. He did this late at night; but calmer judgment prevailed in the morning and he withdrew his resignation.

He did this by going to the Speaker before that gentleman had opened his mail, identifying the letter bearing his initials and taking it away with him. The Speaker did not know what was in the letter. This, however, the Opposition asserted in vociferous fashion was irregular. They argued that Mr. Bruneau had actually resigned and should be put out of the House. To this key-note they talked hour after hour to the complete exclusion of all other public business, and in the end they divided the House on the question.

They would have probably talked for days on the subject, having an unlimited store of wind, had not the Minister of Railways put the case to the House in such a clear and convincing light that they were silenced. It was in that speech that Mr. Blair, in an exceedingly happy vein of wit, presented an amusing and fitting picture of Mr. Foster's style of argument. He compared the member for York to a man making pancakes, laying down and turning over proposition after proposition until he had erected a formidable pile. This description was so richly enjoyed by the Liberals, and seemed so apt, that Mr. Foster will probably be known hereafter as "the pancake orator."

While speaking of Mr. Blair, it may not be amiss to say a word about the member for Westmorland. This gentleman has joined himself to the swarm of wasps who are constantly buzzing away at the Minister of Railways. He began these tactics last session, and he has been particularly malignant in his speeches this year. One object he seems to have in view is to give the Upper Canada members the idea that the Minister of Railways was a man of no consequence in New Brunswick, a mere upstart in politics and a pitiable failure as a lawyer. Mr. Blair has thus far not paid the slightest attention to Mr. Powell's attacks, and to your correspondent he explained this was unnecessary, so far as the people of New Brunswick were concerned, since the Moncton member had been pursuing that style of warfare for a great number of years without the slightest effect.

The Conservatives have received a frightful black eye over the Drummond County investigation. They assured the country last year that a Committee of Inquiry, clothed with ample inquisitorial powers, would bring out startling revelations. They declared with great vehemence that the bargain was not only improvident but shamefully corrupt. They made it appear that the railway was a one-horse, backwoods affair, costing but a few hundred thousand dollars and suitable only for the purposes of a deal which would enrich two or three scoundrelly Grits living in Montreal.

These were their assertions, and so loudly did they make them, that many well-meaning persons, ignorant of the actual facts, thought there must be something in them. But what has the investigation established? First, that the road is one of the best in the country in every respect: second, that it has cost the owners $2,100,000 in hard cash; third, that the transaction with the Government does not warrant a shadow of suspicion; and fourth, that any corruption in connection with it was all on the side of the Tories. It is in this last respect that they have received the damaged optic.

In 1894, when the line was a little more than one-third finished, two or three prominent Tory organizers entered into a written bargain with the shareholders whereby the road should be transferred to the Government. The price was not to be $64,000 a year for a limited term, at the end of which the railway should pass absolutely into the possession of the government; but no less a sum than $100,000 a year in perpetuity. An alternative proposition was an out and out cash payment of $2,500,000. Of this price the shareholders were to receive some $700,000 and the balance was to be used in completing the undertaking and rewarding the promoters of the deal. Without going into details, it may be said that these Conservative politicians would have no less than $900,000 for themselves, without the expenditure of a single dollar of their own money or the incurring of one cent of liability.

The defeat of Sir Charles Tupper in 1896 knocked this elaborately worked out scheme in the head. It was the bringing out of this exceedingly damaging story that has put the opposition into the state of depression which they now feel. The inquiry has been a boomerang to them, and in their distress they are calling upon the Senate to start their committee at work with a view to seeing what the open minded and impartial senators can bring out by way of offset. It need scarcely be said, that the Government has nothing to fear from any properly conducted tribunal.

The Yukon Railway Bill seems to be doomed in the Senate. The measure had only been a few hours before the Upper Chamber when it became apparent that it would be given the six months hoist. The Senators were so eager to obey the crack of the party whip from the Commons that they could scarcely allow themselves to go through the form of debating the Bill. The Liberal members have thus far stayed the hands of the ravenous Tory majority, in the hope that reason may prevail, but it is inevitable that the measure will be unceremoniously killed.

If this occurs, the country will witness a spectacle of continued Tory rule, notwithstanding the overwhelming defeat of Tory administration at the polls. The people may have imagined that they were placing Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a Liberal Government in control of public affairs; but the fact is that his hands and theirs are completely tied by the Senate. Whatever Sir Charles Tupper wishes the Conservative majority in the Senate to do, they seem prepared to do without hesitation and in the most offensive defiance of public judgment. They know that they cannot be called to account for the exercise of the unlimited powers vested in them.

They threw out the Drummond County Bill last year, they are sweeping away the Yukon Bill this year, and it is announced that they are quite ready to veto the Bill for the repeal of the Franchise Act. These are the only three important measures which the Liberal Government has brought forward, and it would seem that we have arrived at a point where representative Government is impossible. The Senate is overwhelmingly Conservative, and the Conservative Senators practically control the reins of power. No graver situation has arisen in the political history of Canada.

It is learned from those who talk with the Conservative senators, and know their minds on the subject, that they have a clear purpose in view, quite apart from the measures at issue. They reason, and with manifest plausibility, that if they continue to block the Government, the people at large will see that a Liberal Administration at Ottawa is a useless and powerless thing, and as relief would not probably come in the natural order of things for ten or twelve years, they will say that, corrupt as they are, it were better to have the Conservatives in office in order that something may be done for the country. If this purpose should develop, however, it is questionable whether the Liberals of Canada would patiently submit to the force of such circumstances. Yet, as things are, the Tory senators could play this kind of game without the slightest risk to themselves and in boastful defiance of public feeling.

Mr. P. S. Archibald, the dismissed Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial, was brought here by Mr. Haggart yesterday to give his opinion of the Drummond County line. It need scarcely be said that it was not commendatory; but inasmuch as Mr. Archibald's inspection was limited to the view which he got from the rear end of the train as it whirled along, little importance need be attached to his judgment. He is on his way to the Klondike for Sir Charles Tupper's Company, and it was a fortunate coincidence that his expenses were paid to Ottawa out of the public treasury.

OTTAWA, March 29.—The debate on the franchise bill was continued to-day. The features of the debate are worthy of note. Nobody on the opposition side defended the old franchise act as a whole; they admitted and apologized for its defects, but thought it could be amended.

The speakers on the government side up to recess were Bourassa, Casey, and Stenson, and on the opposition side Clancy and Powell. The latter moved the following amendment: "That the bill be not now read a second, but that it be resolved that this house, while desirous of reducing the expenses of the preparation of the lists, in so far as may be practical, considers no system of franchise satisfactory which does not preserve federal control on both the basis of suffrage and the voters' lists."

After recess the debate was continued by Martin, Hughes, Maclean, McCleary, Henderson, Gillies, J. Ross Robertson, Davin, Moore, Clark Wallace, Chauvin, Mills, Sir Hibbert Tupper and McNeill, Conservatives, and Britton, Legrisland, Fielding and McIsaac, Liberals.

The debate closed shortly after twelve and a division being taken on Powell's amendment, it was rejected on a vote of 48 yeas to 97 nays. Liberal majority 49.

The second reading was declared carried on the same division reversed.

J. Ross Robertson and Mr. Poupore voted with the government.

The house adjourned at half past twelve.

The senate is debating Yukon railway bill and adjourned to-night without taking a division.

OTTAWA, March 30.—After routine, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper introduced an act to amend the act respecting the coasting trade of Canada. The purpose of the act is declaratory and is intended to meet a condition of affairs which has arisen on the Pacific coast in connection with the Yukon country. The effect would be to prevent American vessels carrying goods from say, Victoria or Vancouver to Glenora, transhipping at Wrangle.

The Minister of Railways informed Mr. McMullen that since the extension of the I. C. R. to Montreal three dining cars have been placed on that road, cost $7,321; cost of equipment, $2,528; cost of operation, $913; gross receipts, $655.

After questions by members Mr. Davin moved his resolution: "That good faith on the part of the present government with the farmers of the Northwest should compel them to place agricultural implements on the free list." He spoke till 6 o'clock to a thin house.

After recess public bills and orders were taken up and four bills received their second reading. There was barely a quorum of members present, and as Davin was not on hand to resume the debate on his motion the house adjourned at 8.30.

Before adjournment to-night MacLean, of East York, called attention to a recent cable despatch which represented Mr. Chamberlain as saying that important reciprocity negotiations were in progress between Great Britain, on behalf of the West Indies, and the United States. Mr. Maclean asked if the minister of trade and commerce would give the house any information on the matter.

In reply Sir Richard said; "I think that my hon. friend will be able to secure full information in a very short time, when the budget is brought down. The propositions are necessarily closely intertwined with certain proposals of the budget, and we hope then to give my hon. friend full satisfaction.

Mr. Flint gives notice of a bill to amend the criminal code of 1892.

The debate in the senate to-night on the Yukon railway contract closed about ten o'clock, after an able speech from Hon. David Mills, who effectively met the sophistries and misrepresentations of the opposition as to the terms of the contract. The division was then taken and resulted in the bill being thrown out on a vote of 52 to 14, a Tory majority of 38.

OTTAWA, March 31.—An interesting discussion, involving the standing of the civil service, took place in the house of commons this afternoon over Mr. Richardson's bill entitled "An act respecting the attachment of salaries or monies in the hands of the Dominion government;" in other words to make the salaries of civil servants liable to seizure.

The debate took a wide range and there was substantial agreement on both sides of the House that it was intolerable that dishonest people in the civil service should have exemption from the operations of provincial laws providing for the collection of debts, thereby enabling them to evade payment of their just obligations, doing grave injury to those who had given them credit and bringing the honest members of the civil service under undeserved suspicion. In this connection it was pointed out that the chief sinners were men who receive good salaries, not those who received small salaries.

During the debate lawyers on both sides of the House pointed out the legal and constitutional difficulties in the way of such legislation, and the difficulties of making the proposed act effective if passed in the shape it was introduced, and at six o'clock the debate was adjourned with a view to giving time to consider the question and draw up a statute which would meet the case. During the debate two important practical suggestions were made both of which are regarded as feasible,

Mr. Cameron, West Huron, suggested that the most effective way of dealing with the difficulty would be for the heads of the departments to issue circulars to their subordinates informing them that neglect or refusal to pay their indebtedness or to arrange satisfactory terms of payment with their creditors would render them liable to dismissal. That, Mr. Cameron said, would effectively cure the evil complained of. The suggestion met with hearty response of approval from both sides of the House and judging from a hint dropped by Sir Louis Davies the government would not be averse to adopting that course. The plan has been tried on the Intercolonial and has worked well.

Sir Louis Davies suggested that the clause of the civil act under which the salaries of civil servants were exempt from seizure might be repealed. That would bring the civil servants within the operation of the debt collection laws of the provinces, taking from them an individual privilege not accorded to any other class of people. This suggestion met with approval on both sides of the House.

After recess Mr. Britton moved the House into committee on his bill to amend the criminal code. After an hour's discussion Sir Louis Davies objected to tinkering with the criminal code at present in view of the fact that it was now receiving the attention of the department of justice, and the bill got the six months hoist.

Mr. Charlton then moved second reading of his bill to amend the criminal code of 1892, so as to make effectual provision for the punishment of seduction and abduction. It contained three provisions: (1) To raise the age of consent for females from 16 to 18 years of age; (2) making males of 18 years and upwards responsible for seduction under promise of marriage; and (3) raising the age of abduction in the case of females from 18 to 21 years of age.

After some discussion Sir Louis Davies raised the same objections as he did in the case of Mr. Britton's bill and urged that it should not be carried any further at present.

On motion of Mr. Brittou the debate was adjourned.

Mr. Reid then moved his bill providing for the appointment of a railway commission, but withdrew it at the suggestion of the Miniater of Railways, who intimated that the whole question was to be considered by the government during the recess.

The house adjourned.

The senate had another lively time today. Senator Lougheed moved the second reading of Hamilton Smith's bill to construct a line of railway from Pyramid Harbor on Lynn canal to Pink rapids on the Yukon river.

Hon. David Mills objected. He said the senate had killed a bill designed to provide an all-Canadian route and secure the trade of the Yukon country to Canada. If this bill became law it would enable the Americans to absolutely control the trade of the Yukon. This proposition was not a loyal one for Canada. He moved the six months hoist.

After some hot cross firing a motion to adjourn the debate was carried by a majority of two.

OTTAWA, April 1.—After routine Mr. Mulock introduced a bill to amend the post office act. Clause 1 provided for the removal of postage from books imported for the use of the blind. Clause 2 provided for decentralization of the dead letter branch at Ottawa, so that letters which had hitherto been sent to the dead letter office at Ottawa can be dealt with at central points throughout the Dominion. Clause 3 reduces letter postage in Canada from three to two cents per ounce. Clause 4 imposes postage of one-half a cent a pound on newspapers, payable January and July, with free circulation with a radius of ten miles of the office of publication. The postmaster-general stated that in 1889 the weight of newspapers transmitted through the mails amounted to 8,000,000 pounds; in 1891 to 11,000,000 pounds, and in 1897 to 16,000,000. Two newspapers alone recently made requisition for 3,000 bags, each of which cost the department $1.04 and had a capacity of [illegible] pounds.

Sir Charles Tupper thought he saw a

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

SPRING 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	1 50 p m	..Fredericton,....	7 10 ar.	3 00
6 10	1 53	....Gibson,....	7 07	2 57
6 30	2 03	...Marysville,...	6 55	2 40
8 00	3 10	..Cross Creek,...	5 27	1 10 p m
9 20	4 15	...Boiestown,...	4 15	11 18
10 20 ar / 10 25 lv	5 10 ar / 5 25 lv	...Doaktown,...	3 30	10 20 / 10 15
11 45 p m	6 30	...Blackville,...	2 18	8 40
12 45 ar / 2 25 lv	7 30 / 7 40	..Chatham Jct..	1 20	7 30 / ar 7 00
2 45	7 55	..... Nelson	12 40	
3 05	8 15	....Chatham,....	12 20	6 20
3 30 ar	8 30	.. .Loggieville Lv	12 00 m	6 00 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
lv. Chatham,	9.00 p.m	11.40 a. m.
Nelson	9.15 "	12.00 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	9.30 "	12.20 p. m.
Lv. " "	9.55 "	1.25 "
Nelson	10.15 "	1.45
Ar. Chatham,	10.35 "	2.05

GOING SOUTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
Lv. Loggieville	12.00 m	
Chatham,	12.20 p. m.	3.15 p. m.
Nelson	12.40 "	3.30 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	12.55 "	3.45 "
Lv. " "	1.25 "	4.15 "
Nelson	1.45	4.35 "
Ar. Chatham	2.05 "	4.55 "

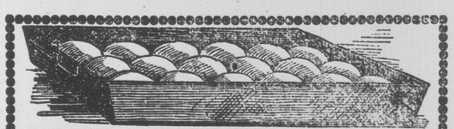
The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

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, Silverfield Carroll'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 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



BAKE A BATCH OF BISCUITS

Sift one quart of flour, two rounding teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one teaspoonful of salt into a bowl; add three teaspoonfuls of COTTOLENE and rub together until thoroughly mixed; then add sufficient milk to make a soft dough; knead slightly, roll out about half an inch thick, and cut with a small biscuit cutter. Place a little apart in a greased pan, and bake in a quick oven for fifteen or twenty minutes. These biscuits should be a delicate brown top and bottom, light on the sides, and snowy white when broken open.

The secret of success in this recipe, as in others, is to use but two-thirds as much Cottolene as you used to use of lard. Cottolene will make the biscuit light, delicious, wholesome. Better than any biscuit you ever made before. Try it. Be sure and get genuine *Cottolene*. Sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks —"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

DISEASE. SUFFERING. **APRIL AND MAY.** HEALTH. HAPPINESS.

How to Banish Disease and Secure Good Health.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND THE GREAT SPRING CLEANSER AND LIFE GIVER.

IT MAKES FRESH, PURE RED BLOOD FOR PALE AND SALLOW PEOPLE.

April is now with us. The feathered songsters are here again warbling their sweetest notes in paeans of praise for a new season. Nature is throwing off her old garb. The trees are budding, the grass is showing new life, and soon the wild flowers will put on their dazzling dress of beauty and richness. All nature seems to be calling out to man, saying, "Be happy and rejoice; give thanks to Him who makes such glorious provision for the children of earth."

Many a thankful prayer will ascend from truly grateful and healthy men and women for the beauties and bounties of the new season. On the other hand, a vast multitude of half-dead, broken down, weak, debilitated and suffering men and women will not have the capacity to appreciate the mercies so bountifully bestowed. Their thoughts are centred on their afflictions and sufferings; they are moody, despondent, morose, and some are hopeless and in despair.

It is to this suffering class that we would speak words of hope and comfort. Warning would be unnecessary if you fully realized the fact that Paine's Celery Compound cures the disease that is now making such progress and havoc in your body.

It matters not whether the trouble be rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney disease, liver complaint, nervous prostration, agonizing dyspepsia or blood disease, Paine's Celery Compound is able to make you whole and well.

Paine's Celery Compound, unlike other medicines, is a true and rapid banisher of disease;