

General Business. NOTICE. WELDON THE TAILOR. Is offering the best Bargains ever offered to the People of Chatham.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES. CHATHAM, N. B., NOVEMBER 3, 1898.

DERAVIN & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Cable Address: Deravin.

M. S. N. COY. TIME TABLE. Will leave Chatham every morning (except Sundays) for Newcastle at 7 o'clock a.m.

THE LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO. The only British Co. in Canada issuing Guarantee Bonds and Accident Policies.

NOTICE. Extracts from Act of Assenbly 60, Vict. A. D. 1897. The property of the deceased of Five Hundred dollars of a wife deserted by her husband...

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC. VIA THE Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton.

THE RUSH. Fall Jackets. Capes and Furs. MISS JOSIE NOONAN'S. Nobby Styles and Extreme Low Prices.

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B., NOVEMBER 3, 1898. The Passing of Fisheries Control to the Provinces. Almost everybody knows that fisheries control, to a great extent, has been changed and declared by the Privy Council of Great Britain to belong to the provincial authorities.

It has resulted, under the efforts of individuals and provinces, that the Dominion government has, at last, learned and been made to realize that it has no territorial control whatever over any fisheries in Canada. It has however according to Ottawa interpretation, the exclusive right to prescribe regulations or ordinances of any kind respecting the times, manner and methods of taking fish.

Questions of exclusive, of joint and of concurrent jurisdiction are involved in the Privy Council's judgment, and the settlement of these necessitates a conference between the Local and Dominion governments, which was arranged for at the late meeting of the New Brunswick executive. We understand that Premier Emmerson, Hon. Provincial-Secretary Tweedie and Hon. Attorney-General White were appointed to go to Ottawa to present the views of our government on the subject, in view of the fact that it was determined by the provincial ministers that as the judgment of the Supreme Court of Great Britain had imposed upon the provinces the responsibility of managing the fisheries within certain limitations, it was for the New Brunswick government to, at once, assume the duties imposed upon it by the highest court of the empire.

After the government had determined in council upon the course indicated, we understand that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries signified his willingness to continue practically as the agent of the provincial government in the administration of the fisheries, but while realizing the desirability, in the public interest, of working in the fullest harmony with the Ottawa authorities, those at Fredericton felt to be their duty to exercise the control which the Privy Council had awarded to them. The provinces of Ontario and Quebec are taking this course also.

The effect of the late decision of the Privy Council, as interpreted at Ottawa, is that all regulations or ordinances of any kind respecting the times, manner and methods of taking fish are within the sole jurisdiction of the Dominion government, but that the proprietary right in the fisheries belongs to the provinces.

A question arises now, however, with respect to licenses which may be permitted by the regulations, but which give exclusive rights to defined fishing locations. The Dominion authorities concede that such licenses should emanate from the provincial governments and, that being so, all licenses for oyster areas, or for fishing of any kind which gives the licensee exclusive rights in any defined location, should now be issued by the provincial government. It is not settled that general fishing, such as that for lobsters, the licenses for which do not relate to defined areas, come under provincial control. The Dominion authorities claim the right to issue such licenses and exact fees therefor under their powers of general taxation, although they concede that the provincial authorities have the power also to declare that no one shall fish for lobsters at all unless he pays a provincial license. The conference to be held at Ottawa in a few days will, however, result no doubt in a good understanding all round. Meantime, the fishermen will be allowed to carry on their work on the old lines, and it is not anticipated that any material changes will take place, although it may be assumed that the administration, being centered within the province, will be more in touch and sympathy with those engaged in the industry than has heretofore been the case.

The Sun and its New Liberal-Conservative Policy. (St. John Sun.) The Chatham Advance, which is supposed to be in touch with the provincial secretary, says: "It had been the intention of the government to dissolve the legislature this fall. It is not at all probable that it will now be done in consequence of the charges brought against the government by the opposition, during the political tour they 'hungry aspirants for place and power are 'now making through the province.' The Advance adds that if the government is wise it will hold another session and challenge the opposition to prove their charges. It may not be known to our opportunist contemporary that Mr. Emmerson is quite at liberty to issue his challenge at once. There is no law to forbid him explaining any day why he pays two prices for bridges. But the reflections of the editor of the Advance on the language of Mr. Stockton, Mr. Hazen and other opposition speakers seems to us ungenerous, coming from a government official who has always guarded himself from hunger by keeping on the side of the party which for the time being has the disposal of the foider.

was in accordance with precedent and constitutional practice. It ought to be remembered that these bridge charges are so made that those who have given them to the public may at any time disavow personal responsibility in connection with them, and say that they were, themselves, misled by their mysterious engineer, who, for practical purposes, may be a myth. It is important also to bear in mind that this bridge question is not a new one. All the data respecting the bridges dealt with by Mr. Hazen were placed before the Public Accounts Committee at Fredericton at each session of the legislature following the payments on each structure. Very full attention was given to them and it is not to be supposed that either Dr. Stockton or his able lieutenants, such as Messrs. Pinder, Black and others, were so dull as to have failed in discovering the man's nests which Mr. Hazen proclaims and Dr. Stockton endorses on the authority of an engineer whose identity, although pretty well known, they are at great pains to conceal, because he has a well established record for giving expert opinions on railways and bridges which he has hardly seen, to say nothing of examining them.

On the subject of the personal reference and application which the Sun has chosen to make to the Advance's editorial of 30th ult., we may say that the "government official" so contemptuously treated by it had not the opportunity of seeing or reading the article referred to until both the Advance which contained it and the Sun with the above quoted comments on it had been some days before the public. He was as the Advance stated, far away, in the forest, engaged in official duties and doubtless, wondering why a certain class of politicians and political editors are so prone to misrepresent everybody, and why they think it opposed to them, and indulge in positive mendacity when endeavoring to work out their little designs. It has appeared to be a great annoyance to the Sun that the official referred to has always supported the present local government party, although that paper is frequently at great pains to state differently and employ its elegant "ladder" metaphor in that connection. Mr. Foster, who is now leading the Liberal-Conservative campaign against the local government, may not know this, but Dr. Stockton does, for both he and the editor of the Advance were with the Blair party when it was in opposition and continued to support it when it came into power. Dr. Stockton turned about and went into opposition, for reasons which did not commend themselves to other government supporters or the people of the province. The crime of the official referred to seems to consist in his not changing sides because the learned doctor did. Had he done so the Sun would, no doubt, cease to attack him as it did Dr. Stockton as soon as he abandoned his former political associates and ranged himself amongst Mr. Foster's followers.

We have always held and still believe that Dominion politics should not be mixed up with the management of provincial affairs, and are convinced that a large majority of the electors of the province are of the same view. This may not be manifest to the casual observer, but it will be so when a general election comes on next year. The electors of New Brunswick are not enamored of Dominion party politics. While a small percentage of them may be ready to shout for the Liberals or Conservatives as the leaders may ask them to do, the people, as a whole, cannot be enticed or marshalled under either of the great party banners as they once could be when party names represented distinctive and intelligible principles between which the elector might choose and for which it was worth while to contend. The matters, however, when publicly discussed, should be dealt with in a clean way and not as they are by the Sun, which appears incapable of doing anything but personal concerns and prejudices of certain members of its staff whose employers do not seem to realize that they ought to suppress their chief editorial writer's too frequent manifestations of his extreme libelousness in this respect.

Mr. McInerney and Mr. Blake. We observe that the World endeavors to create the impression that Mr. McInerney did not appear and speak in Chatham when Hon. Mr. Blake was here a number of years ago. It says that the editorial writer accompanied Mr. Blake on that occasion, a reporter for St. John paper and did not see Mr. McInerney or hear him speak, etc. Notwithstanding this statement we all remember the fact that when Mr. Blake was here on the occasion referred to, Mr. McInerney was also here, occupied a prominent place in the demonstrations and made a most eloquent speech at the banquet which was tendered to the Liberal leader. In fact, Mr. McInerney received the credit generally of having made one of the best speeches of the evening. The Advance of the following week said: "All the speeches are pronounced as having been above the usual standard of after dinner efforts, those of Messrs. McInerney and Cox being particularly attractive and well delivered."

That was on the occasion of the World writer's first visit to Chatham. He came as the Sun's representative, and although he was courteously treated by the Liberals, his misrepresentations of Mr. Blake, Mr. Snowball and other gentlemen who took prominent parts in the demonstrations, were the subject of very severe criticism in many quarters. Mr. Blake referred to them at the banquet in question, saying:—"It reminded him of the parable of the unjust steward who was such an adept at making up false statements. [Great laughter and cries of Sun.] The person who chiefly did this questionable work for the Tory press was like the old New York Quaker's servant, Joshua, who was much addicted to perjury. One day when this servant had indulged in his usual sin the good quaker said to him, 'I will not say thou liest, but if the governor were to

ask me to send to him the greatest liar in the State, I should at once see thee, and say to thee: 'Joshua, the governor desires to see thee particularly.' [laughter and cheers.] It is a little singular that our Joshua of the World does not even after 17 years—remember the leading incidents of an occasion when, as he says, he 'accompanied Mr. Blake' and was the subject of such pointed and complimentary reference by that gentleman. Perhaps, however, he thinks other people's memories are so deficient that he can indulge in his most pronounced propensity without fear of exposure.

The Liberal-Conservative and Prohibition. It has been said in some quarters that the Liberal-Conservative intend to utilize the prohibition question as a means of embarrassing the Liberals at the next session of parliament. If so, the Conservative leader, Sir Charles Tupper, can hardly be aware of it, for in an interview the other day with a representative of the London Daily News the following passed:—"I suppose, Sir Charles, it may be taken for granted that the recent plebiscite has for the time put prohibition in Canada out of practical politics?" "Quite so," Sir Charles Tupper replied. "The result of the plebiscite is a serious blow to the prohibition movement in this country, and the Provincial vote, as compared with the demand for the prohibition of the liquor traffic has declined."

"Such experience as Canada has had of prohibition has not been very encouraging, has it?" "There has been only one real general attempt at prohibition in a self-governing Province, and that was in New Brunswick. There it utterly failed, and it resulted, not in the destruction of the liquor traffic, but in free trade in drink, with all legal restrictions removed. The people were glad enough to repeat the law and go back to license."

It will be observed that Sir Charles differs from Hon. Mr. Foster respecting the status of prohibition in the practical politics of Canada. Only the other day Mr. Foster said it was a very active question in Dominion politics, but Sir Charles asserts that "the plebiscite has for the time put prohibition in Canada out of practical politics."

Wheat-Growing, Cheese-Making, etc. in N. B. (St. John Gazette.) That the New Brunswick farmers are becoming alive to the matter of wheat growing is a profitable business is evident from the fact that at the recent meeting of the government at Fredericton no less than thirteen locations for new wheat mills have been approved under the act. The government received many applications for approval of location for mills, all of which tend to the encouragement of wheat growers.

A Gazette reporter in an interview with Hon. G. E. Labilliois, Commissioner of Agriculture, learned that many of the mills would be built immediately and that some of them were even now far advanced in construction and would be started within a few weeks. At Buckouche, Kent Co., Mr. M. McLaughlin had erected a large mill which would begin grinding in a few days. Mr. Sydney Dabney of Beresford, Gloucester county, had gone into wheat grinding on a large scale and would early in December be ready to grind the wheat of the farmers of the parish of Beresford and Bahurath, Gloucester county and those of the lower section of Beresbouche who have grown wheat largely.

Senator Peirce of Shediac, the first wheat miller of the province, has done some excellent work in his mill and exhibited to the government bread made from wheat ground in his mill. Senator Poirier's mill is steam power and has a capacity of 75 barrels per day and is equipped to grind buckwheat, corn and the making of barley feed. In the districts where the new mills are to be built the farmers have been greatly encouraged by their trials of wheat growing and have expressed the intention of going still heavier into wheat next season.

The wheat prospects are particularly good in Gloucester county. In this county, notwithstanding there was an appearance of rust in the wheat the past season, Shediac is a good wheat growing country and Buckouche is forging to the front in the same line. In Kent, Carleton and other counties in the province where the millers have a very fair Burr Stone system of mill, they have all that can do and are now crowded with whole wheat for grinding. Hon. Mr. Labilliois said in all his experience, watching the agricultural development of the province, he could safely say that many farmers' homes had been gladdened since growing wheat. Wheat was now being grown, that at a late estimate would make a barrel of flour for every 45 or 50 bushels of wheat. Speaking of the manufacture of cheese and butter Hon. Mr. Labilliois said the department of agriculture was in possession of information to the effect that industry was also on the boom and there was an advance in the manufacture of cheese of from 40 to 50 per cent. over that of last year. The prospects for several new cheese factories and large dairies being erected this year throughout the province looks good. Arrangements are now being made by the government and the Farmers' and Dairyman's Association for a series of agricultural meetings to be held in N. B., during the month of January and one of the subjects will be pork raising for bacon purposes. For this particular subject a competent man from Ontario will be secured to address the farmers on the subject. The Agricultural department is greatly encouraged over the reports from all over

the province relative to the advancement in all departments of agriculture and feels that the farmers have reaped much valuable knowledge from the many excellent exhibitions held in the different parts of the province.

A Beneficent Order. The visit to Chatham last week of Mr. W. H. Olive, in behalf of the Royal Arcanum has renewed interest in that Order and a few words may be said on the subject which will, perhaps, lead some of our readers to consider as to whether it may not be well for them to participate in the insurance advantages presented by it. It was organized at Boston in June 1877 and had 195,256 members on 1st Sept. 1898. It is designed to unite fraternally all white men of sound bodily health and good moral character who are socially acceptable and between twenty-one and fifty years of age. It gives all moral and material aid in its power to its members and those dependent upon them and aims to educate them socially, morally, and intellectually and also to assist the widows and orphans of deceased members. It provides a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members, and a 'Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, from which, on the satisfactory proof of the death of a member of the Order, who has complied with all its lawful requirements, three thousand dollars are paid to his wife, children, relatives, or persons dependent upon him, as limited in the laws relating to benefit certificates.

The government of the Order is vested in Supreme, Grand, and Subordinate Councils. The Supreme Council has power to make laws for the government of the whole Order. The collection and disbursement of the Widows and Orphans' Benefit fund is controlled exclusively by the Supreme Council. Grand Councils have charge of the Order within their respective jurisdictions, subject to the laws and regulations of the Supreme Council. Subordinate Councils have charge of the Order in their immediate vicinity, and are the agents of the Supreme Council for the collection of the W. and O. B. Fund.

Grand Councils are composed of Representatives elected by the Subordinate Councils and elect representatives to the Supreme Council. There is but one Degree, and the ceremony of initiation is short and interesting. Since the order was established it has paid \$2,814,045 to the families of deceased members. The Council in the Town of Chatham has been established about seventeen years and \$27,000 have been paid by the order to the relatives of members who died during that time. The annual cost of \$3000 insurance to a man who pays the order 30 years of age is only \$29.04; for younger men it is less—\$21.12 for one of 21 and \$68.40 for one of 50. The assessments are payable monthly, so that a member who enters at 30 years of age pays \$2.42. This order, like the Royal Arcanum, is firmly established, and conducted on sound business principles. It pays no agents' commissions and maintains no palatial offices with high-salaried officials. Members, therefore, get their insurance at cost. It is not necessary for us to say anything respecting the duty of every man to insure his life for the benefit of those who are dependent upon him, and who would otherwise become perhaps destitute after his death. We, therefore, commend the Royal Arcanum to our readers. The headquarters of the Council in Dr. John S. Benson.

The Prohibition Vote. An Ottawa despatch of 1st inst. says: The last returns of the plebiscite were received this morning and it is now possible to officially state the result of voting on the prohibition question throughout the Dominion. There were polled 543,041 votes, of which 278,434 are for prohibition and 264,522 against.

The majority for prohibition is 13,912. Individual prohibition majorities aggregate 128,869 and adverse majorities 115,047. A Gazette reporter in an interview with Hon. G. E. Labilliois, Commissioner of Agriculture, learned that many of the mills would be built immediately and that some of them were even now far advanced in construction and would be started within a few weeks. At Buckouche, Kent Co., Mr. M. McLaughlin had erected a large mill which would begin grinding in a few days. Mr. Sydney Dabney of Beresford, Gloucester county, had gone into wheat grinding on a large scale and would early in December be ready to grind the wheat of the farmers of the parish of Beresford and Bahurath, Gloucester county and those of the lower section of Beresbouche who have grown wheat largely.

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CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY. FALL 1898. Table with columns for destinations (Chatham, Fredericton, etc.), departure times, and fares. Includes sections for 'Between Fredericton Chatham and Loggieville' and 'Connecting with I. C. R. GOING NORTH'.