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WILLIAM G. LEE, Agent, St. John, N. B.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 24 JUNE, 1896.

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

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

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

ALBERT T DUNN, Surveyor Genera

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CRITERION PUBLICATION Co., Subscription Department, 41 East 21st St., N. Y. City.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - MAY 30, 1901.

Decadence of Partyism.

Goldwin Smith made a speech the other evening at the Canadian Club dinner, in which he expressed the views of nine-tenths of the most intelligent people of the country on the subject of party rule. He told them that if they cast their eyes over the political world they would find that party government had not been a success, or taken root anywhere, except in England, or her offshoots, the colonies and dependencies. He said that, in the United States, the parties were two: Power and Place. Mr. Smith continued:—

"On the approach of the Presidential election they ask themselves, 'What principles shall we take up?' and 'Will they get us votes?' Neither party has any set principle.

"I think you, and especially those who, like myself, are journalists, will have to consider whether we will sustain the party system, and if not, what will have to be put in its place. Party government depends upon a clear division of opinion between two sections of a nation. When that ceases to exist it becomes a mere struggle for office, characterized by cabal, corruption and confusion.

"It is very difficult to say what the difference is between the government party or the opposition in this province. I remember once, at a farmers' picnic, taking aside an intelligent looking old farmer and asking him to tell me the difference between the two parties. He ruminated for some time, and then answered: 'Well, we say that the other fellows are corrupt.' (Laughter and applause) And that is about all there is of it. The party at Ottawa—and I hope I shall not offend anyone—have pretty well appropriated the principles of the party they displaced —(renewed applause and laughter)—and the party displaced are left without any issue. That is not their particular fault; it is going on all over the world. Great issues divided England in the time of William III., and in the time of Pitt, and perhaps later, on the Reform bill, for instance. But unless there is a great issue on which you can build a party, corruption, cabal and confusion ensue."

Mr. Smith's views, while absolutely sound and candidly expressed, will not be endorsed, of course, by the professional party politicians, or their satelites. The great mass of the electors, however, believe as he does, and it will not be long before they will cease to be influenced by appeals made under color of party names which have become meaningless.

It is amusing—and sometimes disgusting—to read in some of our behind-the-age papers, rabid articles on the subject of party fealty—attacks on men whose offending is that they move along intelligently in touch with the times, who have the capacity for watching the trend of public affairs and whose sympathies go with the true reformers who disregard and brush aside party cries and party shibboleths when they have become meaningless and are only the stock-in-trade of men who lack the capacity to grasp and appreciate new conditions and new issues. It is men who "constitute the state," not party. Party influences are baneful when they are operated against men of political foresight and sagacity, as they are sure to be. We have newspapers conducted by narrow minded partizans, who can never see any good in those not of their political faith. No matter how able, how honorable, or how efficient a public man may be, these papers seem to exercise such talent or ability—or ingenuity—as they possess in the miserable work of misinterpreting, or misrepresenting all the best men of the country do, simply because that is the highest conception their editors have of their mission as journalists. It is the class of public men these papers speak for, and their editors, who have been largely instrumental in bringing party government into disrepute. They have made partyism offensive to the better judgment and higher taste that have developed amongst the people, who have now no confidence in and are no longer influenced by them.

There are people in every community who bring themselves into prominence without possessing any real usefulness or personal merit. They do it by attaching themselves to some body or movement which, of itself, is or has been respectable or useful. When everyone else has realised that the purposes of such movement or body have been served, or that they have been misused, and have turned their attention and energies to other or better methods for accomplishing good, these parasitic people cling to the old organization and howl against all who haven't staid and reverted with them to their original obscurity and uselessness. Partyism in Canada, at least, seems to have been relegated to the especial protection of this class of men, and that is why it is losing its influence with the more cleanly minded and intelligent of the people. When they read the wholesale condemnation of everything a government does or an opposition proposes, and observe that the meanest, most corrupt and dishonest motives are attributed to men in exalted positions in all they do, they cannot but feel contempt for that kind of politics and wish for the time when both public men and editors will approach the discussion of such matters from a higher plane and be governed in their treatment of each other by higher standards.

Lumber Notes.

In its Liverpool notes, the London Timber Trades Journal of 18th says:—

There may possibly be some slight improvement in the quantity of general business in the trade, but there is no improvement in prices. Importers are, of course, favored by the drop in freights, which will help them, but prices of all the leading articles are much below the range of last year. Spruce deals are under the influence of much too heavy stocks here, and the adjacent ports which supply Lancashire and the adjacent counties.

The Journal's Manchester report says:—

The weather during the week has been gloriously fine, in every way favoring the outdoor worker; but we cannot truthfully say that the recent importations of spruce are being rapidly dealt with. The orders principally rule on the small side, and, so far as we can see, the majority are special length orders, consequently the work is tedious.

With so much spruce on the quay at the present time, we can hardly expect our weekly delivery of deals, battens and boards to exceed the quantity delivered during the corresponding period of last year; in fact, there is a falling off of about 50 standards; but this year's figures would not compare nearly so well were it not that heavy deliveries have been made from the stock of Pierce, Watts & Co., recently sold by auction. We are anticipating a busy Whitsuntide, as at least two, and probably three, spruce cargoes will reach us about that time. The "Pandosia," from Miramichi, not previously mentioned in our notes, is expected shortly, and the "Homeric," from the same port follows early.

Referring to the wood trade at large the Journal says:

Operations in the deal market do not vary much in volume or in form, and we are at a loss to point to any new features. Stocks are moving somewhat more freely, but the slow, methodical basis upon which the great majority of buyers now conduct operations is of itself sufficient to prevent advantage been taken of even large wants, while the quiet, but none the less strong, competition acts as a still further influence against any recovery of values. There appears to be a feeling that the market will remain in much the same position all the summer, unless some unforeseen and unusual disturbing element is introduced. The first open water arrivals are few as yet, and inactivity marks the progress of dock work at all the principal ports. The wood trade appears to be passing through a period of lassitude, the result of the over-excitement of the past year, and from which it will take some time to recover. The prospect of cheaper prices and a moderate scale of freights may do something to revive the flagging energies of buyers, but it is evident the time has not come yet for a return to its former healthy tone.

Under the heading of "Unsatisfactory Outlook for Shippers," the Journal says:—

"We have referred from time to time to the large stocks of sawn and planed woods remaining over from last year with which our markets have to contend, and all that is necessary here are a few supplementary remarks on its likely effect in relation to free-on-board buying. In London at May time it is usual to have in the docks about four months' consumption, but the quantity of the various goods in excess of last year alone represents sufficient to meet the ordinary demand of customers for 10 weeks, and the entire stock at the existing rate of deliveries would supply the wants of the trade for another eight months. We may conclude that in this respect the state of things in London is only a reflection of what exists at the large centres of import, and which cannot be too seriously considered. The heavy stock on hand is not the only difficulty to deal with, as the seriousness of the position is aggravated by the fact that this overstock represents goods purchased at very high f.o.b. prices, higher than we shall probably see for many seasons to come, and extravagant freights, and must be handled in the teeth of a general decline in f.o.b. values. It is not to be wondered at under such conditions that importers all over the country decline fresh business until the heavy stock on hand becomes more manageable, a result not likely to be very speedily achieved while the building trade remains in its present sluggish state. The foreign shippers may threaten a curtailment of the production or apply other drastic remedies in their endeavor to keep things from sinking, but while they are dependent on the United Kingdom market, nothing they can do will restore activity to a failing demand. A comedown was inevitable as matters stood, and now the ball has begun its downward course it will be very difficult to stop its downward career. Of course, a large expansion of the Continental and Colonial demand would be of assistance in helping shippers out of their present difficulty, and afford merchants here time to dispose of the high-priced goods now on hand without their being under-valued by competition with goods imported at a third less cost. The interests involved, we believe, are best served by bringing the position of the market into the glaring noonday of criticism, and not hiding from observation things that must become apparent as time goes on."

FOR COUGH, horse ail, stoppage and fever use the GRANGER CONDITION POWDERS. A genuine Condition Powder, Blood Purifier and Tonic. The Granger is guaranteed superior to many so called Condition Powders in small and large packages.

Party Blackguardism.

The Miramichi has a satisfactory standing as a commercial community. It is a trade centre of importance. The manliness of its citizens generally is well established at home and abroad. It is not, however, free from elements which discount its general excellence. One of the most objectionable of these is the indifference of its people to the shame brought upon them by their maintenance of a newspaper which, in a small way, represents the most degraded thought and methods of present day journalism morally, politically and socially. A sample of its efforts in the politital line was an editorial which appeared last Saturday under the heading: "Stealing the Crown Lands." Here it is:—

"There has been another sale of valuable Crown Land leases at Fredericton, and again a combine of lumber operators has obtained them at the upset price of $8 a square mile. These leases are not for one year, but for twenty-five years, and should have sold at $100 or more a mile. But, under this Government, cliques conspire to get a monopoly of the lumber land without paying anything much for it, and the Government stands in with them and permits them to do so—of course for a personal consideration. The correspondent who sends the news significantly adds: 'Hon. Messrs. Tweedie, Pugsley and Dunn are here to-day.' Of course they were there. A deal like that, by which the provincial treasury was robbed of several thousand dollars, could not have been carried out in their absence."

A clean, fair-minded man would not make such insinuations as the foregoing, unless he had some justification for them. With the premier of the province as a fellow-townsman, and within easy access, he would see him and make some enquiry on the subject first. That, however, would be altogether two honorable and manly a thing for the editor of the World to do. His instructions from St. John are to blacken the reputation of every member of the local government, and he does the work with the zeal of a fanatic and a coarse brutality befitting his nature. He will, no doubt, be disappointed to learn that "the combine" to which he refers missed the mark; that the deal was not consummated; that not an acre of the lands in question was permitted to pass out of the government's hands, but that they are still vested in the crown, as if no sale had taken place, and are open to be again applied for in the regular way and sold to any person who may bid the highest price.

All this could have been learned by the editor of the World before he published his reflections upon the members of the government whose integrity he so vindictively and scandalously assails. Even now, his paper will fail to make the amende, for it is maintained as the organ of the riff-raff and political failures and misfits who find it a congenial mouthpiece in assailing everything that is socially, politically and religiously clean. The wonder is that the community has so long borne the stigma of being responsible for its existence.

The government of the present day may well claim the approval of the people for the jealous care with which they protect and husband the Crown Lands of the province. They need have no fear of contrasting their practices and policy in the matter with those of the school of politicians in whose interest the World publishes its slanderous statements. Who has ever known that paper to condemn the men who parcelled out great tracts of the Crown Lands of the Province and practically gave them away to private speculators at forty cents an acre? Many hundreds of square miles were sold outright at rates, which were less than those realised at public sales under the present system as mileage for one year, to say nothing of the stumpage dues and renewal mileage paid every year. That was, however, all right from the standpoint of the World stump of politicians, for they and their friends were in the deals.

What did the inspirers of the World ever say or do to protect the public interest when every acre of good crown timber land in York, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska counties was given away to a company of their political friends for building a little narrow-gauge railway up the S. John river? The editor of the World was doing newspaper work then. He didn't dare to even tell the truth about that transaction, to say nothing of insinuating want of integrity on the part of his friends who thus parted with the public domain. And, when the present Premier Tweedie, in those days, protested, in the legislature against the government giving away, without authority of law, public lands in Northumberland to the same set of men, how much aid did the editor of the World give him in his attempt to protect the public interest? We have yet to learn that he did not support those who thus sacrificed the crown lands of the province.

Consistently with the policy of preserving the timber lands of the country, guardians are appointed to prevent, as far as possible, their destruction by fire. Not satisfied with slandering Premier Tweedie and other members of the government editorially over the alleged "combine" sale of last week, the World publishes one of its editor's usual letters assailing that branch of the administration. Is it any wonder that the author of such scurrility is so thoroughly despised and shunned by the self-respecting elements of the community? If the government failed to appoint these guardians, under the law, it would be abused by the World with the same vindictiveness as that with which it is attacked for having appointed them.

Premier Tweedie's record in the administration of the Crown Lands is a clean one. It is also that of a life-long leader of the men who fought for the preservation of the people's interest in the public domain; who protested against the province parting with its lands to private companies or individuals; who, as surveyor general, inaugurated the present system by which our forests are preserved as fully as possible, and the lumbering interests guaranteed the stability of their holdings, while the people are assured of receiving value for the privileges they accord to that important industry. He deserves the thanks of the people for his personal work in connection with, and his government's administration of the Crown Lands, rather than such attacks as that made in behalf of his opponents by the World upon his integrity.

NOT A LARGE ESTATE was left by ex Governor Howlan of P. E. I. It turns out to amount to only $17,000 and consists of Bank stock and real estate.

NOT A SUCCESS:—It is said the Lipton, limited company is not in as sound a financial condition as the admirers of the plucky yachtsman, Sir Thomas, would like to see it. At the annual meeting of the concern on 20th inst. a dividend of only 10 per cent. was declared, the net earnings of the year being £183,264.

Coal Development.

Coal is one of the most valuable of the earth's mineral products and with the passing of every year its value is enhanced. Like air and water the supply is probably inexhaustible; until a comparatively recent period seams of coal were mostly discovered by accident; during the last fifty years men have searched for the elixir of life and the philosopher's stone and often their search has been successful. A coal belt, if such it may be called, probably extends from Sydney to Vancouver, sometimes lying near the surface and sometimes deep underground. To save transportation it should be tapped at least once in fifty miles all the way across the continent. It is therefore satisfactory to know that an attempt is about to be made to locate coal in paying quantities in Kent Co., and to feel that by and bye it will be found in York and Charlotte counties. Nothing but enterprise is wanting to make Queens and Sunbury counties the most profitable coal areas in the Maritime Provinces.—G. Zeite.

News and Notes.

King Edward VII. has written a letter of condolence to Mrs. Travers Lewis, deploring the loss to the Church of England of so distinguished a prelate as her late husband, the archbishop of Ontario.

Sir Robert Giffin, in an address before the Institute of Bankers in London on Friday last said it was sheer nonsense to assert that Great Britain is living on her capital in her dealings with foreign countries. He declared that the South African war expenditure comes out of income, not out of capital, adding that the war has scarcely disturbed business at home.

The Belgian Senate by 37 to 22 votes rejected a resolution introduced by M. LaFonteine, Socialist, declaring in favor of the Transvaal, and regretting that Belguim was powerless to do anything in the matter.

The Foreign Minister, M. De Favereau, replying to the accusations made during the debate that British soldiers had massacred Boer women and children and had otherwise ill-treated the Boers, said Great Britain had carried civilization to all the countries of the world and had everywhere defended liberty of the person and of conscience.

LONDON, May 21.—The correspondent of the Mail and Empire learns from an official source the following authenticated returns of the missionaries killed in China:—

CATHOLICS.

French—Priests	18
Nuns	2
Italians—Priests	5
Nuns	2
Dutch—Priests	7
Nuns	1
American—Priest	1

PROTESTANTS

English—39 men, 46 women, and 27 children.

Americans and Swedes—20 men, 24 women, and 24 children.

The foregoing include two Italian bishops and a Dutch bishop.

The Christian natives killed numbered at least 30,000.

BEACH'S STOMACH & LIVER PILLS, the only reliable TONIC pill for Constipation and Indigestion, no sickness, no pain from using Beach's Pills. Send 10 cents to The Baird Company, Woodstock, N. B., for a trial sample Regular size bottle, price 25 cents, at all dealers.

MR. KELLY, OF CHATHAM WINS.

Judgment in Important Cases by Justice McLeod.

Kelly vs. Creaghan—This is an action brought by the plaintiff, as mortgagee of certain property in Chatham, Northumberland county, under a mortgage given by William Muirhead, dated the 28th of July, 1890. The defendant purchased the property from the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, and the bank in their deed to him gave him a special tenantry, agreeing to hold him claimless against any claim made by the plaintiff in this suit under the said mortgage of 28th of July, 1890. The facts with reference to the property are about as follows: Prior, and during the year 1890 William Muirhead was doing business in Chatham, and became involved in business difficulties: On the 12th of March, 1890, George Dick, one of his creditors, recovered a judgment against him for $5,147 87, and a memorial of judgment was registered in Northumberland county on the 13th of May, 1890, and on the 27th of June, A. J. H. Stewart recovered judgment against him for $236 90, and a memorial of judgment was registered on the 7th of July, 1890.

On the 28th of July Muirhead borrowed from plaintiff $4,000, and as security gave him a mortgage on certain property known as the foundry, the homestead and the fields, which mortgage was recorded on the 30th day of July, 1890. The foundry property was subject to a mortgage to a Mrs. Tewstin for about $5,000, but on the homestead and the fields the plaintiff's mortgage was a first mortgage. After the mortgage was given several judgments were entered up against Muirhead. In about September, 1890, the sheriff seized the property of Muirhead, under executions issued by Dick & Stewart, and sold it, and it was bid in by Mr. Tweedie as he says for $600, but it does not so appear that these executions, or either of them were satisfied. Afterwards and on the 5th of November, 1890, the sheriff advertised all the real estate of Muirhead for sale on the 13th of February, 1891, under a number of executions issued out of the Supreme and County Courts, all the judgments on which the executions were issued, except the Dick and Stewart judgments, having been obtained after the plaintiff's mortgage was given and recorded.

Mr. Tweedie's evidence is (and it is not contradicted) that prior to the sale there was an agreement with Dick whereby the foundry property was to be bid in by Mr. Tweedie, subject to Mrs. Tewstin's mortgage, and that Dick was then either to be paid the amount of his judgment on the foundry property transferred to him, subject to Mrs. Tewstin's mortgage, in full satisfaction.

Mr. Tweedie also said that there was an agreement for the payment of the Stewart execution before the real property was sold, but this is denied. On the 13th of February, 1891, the sale of the real estate under the execution took place. The first property offered was the foundry, subject to Mrs. Tewstin's mortgage, and was bid in by Mr. Tweedie for $4 910. After that the homestead and the fields were offered, and Mr. Tweedie says when they were offered he announced that they were being sold subject to the plaintiff's mortgage of $4,000, to which the sheriff assented. Mr. Tweedie was the only bidder, and they were knocked down to him for $2—$1 for each property. The deeds of these two properties were given by the sheriff direct to the bank, and recite that the property was sold under a number of executions. Mr. Tweedie and Mr. McKane, the agent of the bank at Newcastle at that time, differ as to the reason why the deed was given direct to the bank. Mr. McKane says that Mr. Tweedie was acting for the bank in purchasing the property, and did it in pursuance of an agreement with him (McKane). Mr. Tweedie says he purchased it for himself, but had the deed made directly to the bank as an additional security for some amounts he was liable to the bank for on account of Muirhead. I do not think it if necessary for me to determine which is correct, as I think the result would be the same in either view. The first question is did Tweedie give the notice as he says, and did the sheriff profess to sell these two properties subject to the plaintiff's mortgage? I have come to the conclusion on the evidence that the notice was given, and the sheriff did sell them subject to the plaintiff's mortgage. In the first place Mr. Tweedie says he gave the notice and all the witnesses who were present at the sale except Mr. McKane say they heard him. Mr. McKane says he did not, and it was not understood by him that it was being sold subject to the plaintiff's mortgage, but on cross examination he says as follows:

Don't you know that there were plenty of people there who would have bought that property if free of the Kelly mortgage.

A. That may be so.

Q. And that when it was knocked down for $1 that people understood it was sold subject to the Kelly mortgage?

A. I could not judge what people thought.

Q. Don't you know in your own mind that people understood that?

A. People may have imagined it was so.

Q. Didn't you believe that people understood it was being sold subject to the Kelly mortgage?

A. It is hard for me to judge that.

Q. Did not people believe and was it not generally understood by the people there that it was sold subject to the Kelly mortgage?

A. Yes, perhaps; I think the people outside thought that.

Q. And in fact you have no doubt about that?

A. Yes, I have, because I would not forget.

Q. But, no doubt, your belief is that people understood it was being sold subject to the Kelly mortgage?

A. Yes.

Q. You have no doubt that that was correct.

A. Yes, I think so.

It seems to me from this evidence that Mr McKane thought at the time that the public for some reason believed the properties were being sold subject to the plaintiff's mortgage. Then I have the additional fact that these two valuable properties, worth, according to Mr. McKane, $4,000, according to some of the other witnesses $5,000 or $6,000, were sold in the town of Chatham, where their value was well known, for a nominal sum of two dollars. I therefore come to the conclusion that the sheriff did sell and profess to sell those two properties subject to the plaintiff's mortgage. Then, that being so, did the bank take these two properties under the sheriff's deed and hold them subject to the plaintiff's mortgage? If Mr. McKane's statement is correct, that Mr. Tweedie in buying was buying for the bank, and as their agent there, I think the bank must be bound by what he did and by his knowledge they cannot accept and reject at the same time. They cannot say we accept the purchase, but we reject the notice he gave and the knowledge he had that the properties were being sold subject to the plaintiff's mortgage, whereby he was enabled to bid the properties in for the nominal sum of two dollars. On the other hand if Mr. Tweedie was bidding for himself, and bought them in for himself, and then had the deed made direct to the bank in the way he says, then Tweedie himself would clearly be bound by what he himself did and would be subject to the mortgage, and when the deed was made under that very purchase to the bank, they simply got and had the property Tweedie bought, which was these properties subject to plaintiff's mortgage. Then, is the defendant affected by this, or does he stand in any better position than the bank? I think not; I think he had a notice of the plaintiff's claim. He is indemnified against this very claim in the deed he received from the bank, so that if any notice is necessary to the defendant, of the plaintiff's claim to the property under his mortgage, I think the defendant had it. The deed to the bank by the sheriff recited the various executions against Muirhead, and under which the property was sold, and among them was the Dick and Stewart executions, and it was very strongly urged before me that the plaintiff should not be permitted to give the evidence that was given as to the way the sale was made by the sheriff—that is, that the property was sold subject to this mortgage—on the ground that it was contradicting the recitals in the deed, and at the time I was much impressed with the strength of the argument, but after hearing the whole case, and giving it a good deal of consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the evidence is not in the nature of a contradiction; the property was sold under executions in the sheriff's hands. The question is were these two properties sold subject to plaintiff's mortgage? Of all the executions in the sheriff's hands, only two of them—Dick's and Stewart's—were issued on judgments obtained from the plaintiff's mortgagee. Dick's execution was satisfied by the foundry, which was sold first, and which I find he agreed to take in satisfaction of his judgment. There had been personal property enough seized and sold by the sheriff prior to the sale of the real estate to satisfy the Stewart execution, but the amount of the Stewart execution was not paid. I think these are all the facts that it is necessary for me to find, as I have said, I have come to the conclusion, and find that the sheriff sold the property in this suit, and for which this action is brought, on February 13th, 1891, subject to the plaintiff's mortgage, that the Merchant's Bank of Halifax took it subject to that mortgage; and that the plaintiff, as mortgagee, is entitled to the possession and I enter a verdict for him, for the lands claimed in his writ. I have not here discussed the question as to the pleadings, as I allowed the amendment to be made at a trial subject to objection. I reserve to the defendant to move to have a verdict entered for him, or to have this verdict varied in any way the full court may assent.

Judge McLeod also decided for the plaintiff in Kelly against the School Trustees of Chatham, an exactly similar case to Kelly vs. Creaghan.

A PILL that can be used when required for Constipation or Costiveness, without causing sickness or pain is BEACH'S STOMACH & LIVER PILLS. Send 10 cents to The Baird Co., Ld'd., Woodstock, N. B., for a trial sample box. Small pill, small dose, purely vegetable, Regular size 25 cts. a bottle at dealers.

Methodist Surpliced Choir.

What is regarded by some of the congregation as a radical ritualistic departure has been taken by the Calvary Methodist Episcopal church, 129th street and Seventh avenue, New York, by the introduction of a vested choir of eighty voices. It is said that this church has the largest Methodist congregation in the country. Many of the younger worshippers favor the plan, as designed to add to the dignity and attractiveness of the service.

When the Rev. Willis Odell, pastor of the church, suggested the introduction of a vested choir some of the older members expressed the view that it would be out of harmony with the fundamental principles and oldest traditions of Methodism, besides aping the Episcopalians and committing the church to a form of ritualism to which it has always been opposed. It was, however, decided in October last to make the change, but it was not until Sunday last that the choir's initial appearance was made.

Two choirmasters engaged to organize the choir resigned, one because of criticism and the other for another reason. When Alfred Y. Cornell, formerly of the Tremont Methodist Episcopal church, was engaged as organist, a month ago, he undertook the task of training the choir. As in high Episcopal churches, the choir entered in full vestments from a side door and marched through the church aisles singing. The choir is composed of young men and women, boys and girls, the majority being less than seventeen years old. It is the intention to have the vested choir appear at the morning service, while the regular choir will sing at the evening service.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

WINTER 1900--1.

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

Between Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) Freight	Express		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) Express	Freight
6 00 a m	3 00 p m	.. Fredericton, ..	1 00	4 20
6 10	3 08	..... Gibson ...	12 57	4 17
6 50	3 15	.. Marysville, ..	12 45 p m	4 05
8 30	4 27	.. Cross Creek, ..	11 20	2 00
10 00 ar / 10 25 lv	5 25	.. Boiestown, ..	10 30 lv / 10 25 ar	12 35 pm
11 15	6 10 ar	.. Doaktown, ..	lv 11 25 / ar 11 20	
11 20	6 25 lv			
12 55 p m	7 25	... Blackville, ...	8 25	9 40
2 10	8 20 ar	Chatham Jct	7 25 lv	8 10
2 40	8 25 lv		6 55 ar	7 30
3 05	8 45	.... Nelson	6 35	7 00
3 40	9 05	... Chatham, ...	6 15	6 40
4 00 ar	9 20	.. Loggieville ..	5 50 a m	6 00 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	Express.	Mixed
lv. Chatham,	9 30 p. m	1.20 p m.
Nelson	9 50 a m	1 40 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	10.10 "	2 00 "
Lv. " "	10.30 "	2.25 "
Neison	10 50 "	2.45 "
Ar. Chatham,	11 10 "	3 05

GOING SOUTH.

	Express.	Mixed
Chatham,	5 50 a. m.	11.00 a. m.
Nelson	6.10 "	11.20 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	6.30 "	11.40 "
Lv. " "	7.30 "	12.05 p.m.
Nelson	7.50 "	12.25 "
Ar. Chatham	8.10 "	12.45 "

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, Bilsefield Carroll's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Maurer's Siding, Penniac.

Maritime Express Trains on I. C. R. going north run through to destinations on Sunday. Maritime Express from Montreal runs Monday morning this not Sunday 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

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

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and buy a United States History of "Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign." We have the only Canadian book by Lord Dufferin and Castell Hopkins. Marquis of Lorne says "the best popular history published," and Sir Arthur Bigge, the Queen's Private Secretary, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Sailsbury, Sir Oliver Mowat, Lord Tennyson, Earl of Jersey, Dr. Carman, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Wm. Van Horne, W. T. Stead, His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, and all the leading papers write in similar strains. Is larger, contains more words, better illustrated, better paper, better binding, and only $1.75. Agents, dont waste time handling American and inferior books when you can get the authentic, British-Canadian book on better terms. Hundreds of Agents throwing away opposition prospectuses. If you promise to canvass we will send you an outfit free.

THE BRADLEY-GARRESTON CO., LIMITED, BRANTFORD, ONT.

Comparative Statement of Northl'd County Valuation for 1886 and 1900.

	1886.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease
Chatham,	$1,339 000	$1,638,940	$299,940	
Newcastle,	991,800	885,328		$106,472
Ludlow,	88,150	148,016	59,866	
Bilsfield,	121 250	132 450	11,200	
Blackville,	226,500	353,089	26,589	
North Esk,	149,640	191,895	42 255	
South Esk,	131,850	164 645	32,295	
Derby,	202,950	201,951		1,385
Nelson,	295,280	345,335	50,055	
Rogersville,	55 130	143,205	88,055	
Glenelg,	204,600	219 865	11 265	
Hardwick,	154 000	172,277	18,277	
Alnwick,	252,600	326,443	73 843	
	$4,816,930	$4,922,413	$713,340	$107,857

Published by order of the Council.

SAM. THOMSON, Sec'y-Treas., County Northl'd.

JOHN J. NOONAN

HAS

SMOKERS' FRIENDS, VIZ:

Impored and Domestic Cigars, Plug and Cut Tobaccos, PIPE AND CIGAR FITTINGS.

Next door to Riverview Hotel.

JOHN J. NOONAN.

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(MEMBER GUILD OF ORGANISTS AND GOLD MEDALIST OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC LONDON, ENG.)

Organist and Choirmaster St. Mary's Chapel, Chatham,

is prepared to receive pupils in

VOICE-CULTURE, PIANO AND ORGAN.

Voices tried Free of Charge.

CHILDREN'S CHORAL CLASS (Girls)

at the Sunday School Room of above church on Saturday, morning next 10 o'clock. Fees, 25c. per month in advance Children taught Voice Culture, Sight singing, and Physical Culture.

ADDRESS, care of Mrs. M. S. Benson, Henderson Street.

WANTED.

Agents for the National Window Cleaner in Kent, Westmorland and Northumberland Counties, sell at sight—large commissions. None but hustlers need apply.

H. G. VENESS, General Agent, Box 286, Fredericton, N. B.

MARCH WINDS

—AND—

COMMON SOAP

WILL CAUSE

ROUGH SKIN

On Face and Hands.

We have just imported a large lot of

Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap

direct from the factory which we can sell for the next TWO WEEKS

—AT—

3 Cakes for 10 cents.

It is made from Pure Olive Oil and the Juice of Cucumbers. We can recommend it.

Mackenzie's Medical Hall.

Chatham, March 18, 1901.

DERAVIN & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ST. KITTS, W. I.

Cable Address: Deravin

LEON DERAVIN, Consular Agent for France.

FARM HELP.

Anyone in need of Farm Help should apply to Hon. A. T. Dunn at St. John, as a number of young men who have lately arrived from Great Britain are seeking employment. Applicants should give class of help wanted and any particulars with regard to kind of work, wages given, period of employment to right man, etc.

WANTED.

Old Postage Stamps used between 1840 and 1870 worth most on envelopes. Also old Blue Dishes; old China, Brass Andirons, Candlesticks, Trays and Snuffers, and old Mahogany Furniture. Address

W. A. KAIN, 116 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Executors Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Daniel Crimmen, deceased, are requested to file the same within three months and all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment.

JAMES F. CONNORS, J. THOMAS B. KAIN, } Executors.

Dated Chatham, 8th January, 1901.

C. WARMUNDE

IS OFFERING

SPECIAL BARGAINS

—IN—

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY, Silverware & Novelties,

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.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Grand Anse Breakwater Extension" will be received at this office until Friday 7th June next, inclusively, for the construction of an extension to the breakwater at Grand Anse, Gloucester County, N. B., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., Resident Engineer, St. John, N. B., on application to the Postmaster of Grand Anse, N. B., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signature of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order, JOS. R