General Business.

CARD.

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CHATHAM, N. B.

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CITATION.

Whereas Warren C. Winslow, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of George A. Blair, late of Chatham in the said County, deceased, hath filed an account of the Administration of the filed an account of the Administration of the estate and hath prayed that the same may be passed and allowed, you are therefore required to cite the said heirs and next of kin of said George A. Blair, Given under my hand and the seal of the court, this nineteenth day of Nevember, 1897. (L. S.) (Sgd) SAM, THOMSON, Judge of Probates, Northumberland (Sgd) G. B. FRASER, Registrar of Probates for said County.



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Miramichi Advance.

Tin Whistle and Mouth-Organ Politics.

ever the Liberals are sufficiently strong more on the subject than it thinks it to overwhelm the Conservatives at the prudent to say just at the present time. the latter in elections for the provincial for hunting out offensive partizans assembly, but choose Liberals only, in When pursuing them it spares neither the most unfeeling manner, while the high nor the humble and its zeal in half or a quarter and that, "in the past | much resembles in its general tone and ed. This bit of news was, of course, not manufactured by the Sun without a purpose, and the purpose was to influence the bye-election in Charlotte

County, which, by another stretch of smaller hack organs of the respective thy at the expense of the citizens. federal parties. If the Sun will make In one of the passages of his address exists, no one takes Dominion party politics seriously enough to heart to care whether the local government and its supporters are called Liberals or Tories, as long as they follow the course

of the present administration at Fredericton in governing the province honest-It may suit the purposes of the leader of the opposition, just now, to cater for the support of the Sun and the faction of the Conservative party for which it speaks, but Mr. Stockton will, no doubt, be led, especially at this season of the year, to indulge in retrospective reflections. In doing so he will recall a not very remote time when the Sun did not represent him as the "curley headed boy" it now pretends to think he is. He will remember how it Fawkes with an oil can and lemon squeezer-as one engaged in mousing around in search of political scandals in dark and tricky ways, unillumined by rays even as feeble as those which would have been evolved by the histori cal Quinn lantern. In those days Mr. Stockton was an object of the Sun's ridicule and maledictions. The reason was not that the distinguished gentle man was really either worse or better than he is to-day. He was then a bad man, in the Sun's estimation, simply because he was a Liberal. As he sits by the yule log and meditates on his bygone experiences and political associations, and contrasts them with those through and in which he is now passing and existing, he may quite fully realise The Preacher's declaration

that all is vanity, but still determine

Mitchell, will probably have an illus-

tration of the fact that neither the Sun

nor the Globe's labored deliverances or

directions as to what the Conservatives

idea will be, first, to so ure a declared

supporter of the local government and,

second, to preserve, in making the

selection, the statu quo in regard to the

assumed by the Sun and Globe-vonli be

for the electors of Chalitte, both L beral

and Conservative, to agree upon such a

man as Mr. J. D. Chipman, and return

him unopposed. The fact that he is a

Conservative would make him acceptable

to all, as the successor of Mr. Mitc'nell,

while his record as a friend of the local

and make his election an easy matter,

of state-craft and political strategy.

wind in noise, the more wise and experi-

enced whom they thought to influence

'Offensive Partizanship.'

The St. John Sun is renewing former

the Sun's support.

and combines. to play the game into which he has been unfortunately drawn. He will not, however, fail to correctly estimate the value and motives of the Sun's United States not only agree with Mr. changed attitude towards him, and Pingree in the views he has expressed, wish that he had remained with those but are outspoken in their denunciawho are strong in the confidence of the tion of the system at present in vogue ST. JOHN WEEKLY SUN. | who are strong in the confidence of the tion of the system at present in vogue | people and have never lain under the in that country for the government of reproach of either needing or seeking its cities. Amongst these papers is to The leader of the opposition, when In a late issue, in commenting upon the electors of Charlotte County take the difference between the British and action in the matter of selecting a American systems of municipal governrepresentative in place of the late Mr.

ment, it says :municipal ownership of public utilities there must be a complete and radical change in the form of municipal government. In such cities as Glasgow, and Liberals respectively should do in Birmingham and Manchester citizens of the matter, will influence them in the the highest standing, who have acquired least. He will find that the leading a competence by frugality and industr are anxious to serve the city in which they have prospered, are elected to the common councils, where they serve without compensation. To them the honest and business-like management of respective dominion parties. The natural their home city is a matter of civic to 21st January. thing to expect -- and it would be largely and personal honor. We have no as a reproof of the ridicu'ous attitude Glasgows, no Birminghams, no Man-

> THE MINERVE, the French morning Conservative paper of Montreal, which has been published continuously for the past 44 years suspended publication on Monday of last week.

The Right Policy

administration would also commend him The new timber regulations of the O. The nomination of an oppositionist in Charlotte at the present time could only taken off Government timber limits must be viewed as purely factions, and should be sawn in Canada. From the Toronto Mr. Stockton countenance such a thing, Globe we learn that in moving the bill it would indicate that the ill-considered embodying the new policy Crown Land counsels of the Sua and Globe had be-Commissioner Gibson said that the exclouded a mind which, according to the portations of logs from the province wa views of at least some of the members of of no importance unt l the last few years, the legislature, is much given to the study | He read the figures from 1880 down to 1896. In 1880 but 72,000 feet, or Of course, it can do no harm for the value of \$784, were exported. Until 1890 Sun and Globe to celebrate the festive the exportation was fitful. In 1890 i season now on by blowing their political sprang to 10,000,000 feet and steadily tin whistles and mouth organs, making a mounted until it reached its greatest clatter with their little drums and riding dimensions in 1895, with an exportation their party hobby horses in connection of 277,837,900 feet, the value being with the Charlotte bye-election, but the \$2,359,278. In 1896 there was a slight grown-up people of the border county, decline to 211,745,000 feet. The whole while tolerating the noise they make and, amount exported in the past seventeen perhaps, encouraging it somewhat, to years was 787,481,000 feet. But little of please them, will take the sensible course this export had been from limits sold by we have indicated, and leave the two St. the Government. From the limits sold John champions of Dominion partyism in in 1887 but 5,000,000 feet of logs had provincial affairs to stick their little fists been exported. There were none from in their eyes and weep because while they the limits sold in 1890, because the sale were strutting about and wasting their of that year was made subject to a "mar ufacturing clause." From the limits sold in 1892 9,336,000 feet had been ex ported. It would be seen, therefore, that the great bulk of exportation had been from the limits sold prior to Confedera-

attacks upon the Governor-General Mr. Gibson showed that hitherto the because of alleged offensive partizanship. It doesn't belabor Lord Aber-SMITH; CHATHAM | deen directly, but through the medium

calls the offence of His Excellency in refusing to sanction certain appoint ments to senatorships and judgeships by the late Dominion Government after it was defeated at the polls, and The St. John Sun asserts that where- shows that it would like to say much polls they never consult the wishes of The Sun has lately developed a mania where the Conservatives are strong the chase is only surpassed by that of enough to claim all, they are offered one the Moncton Transcript which it so the offer has often been meekly accept- ways of treating those who are unable to agree with its peculiar politics.

Honesty the Best Political Policy.

Governor Pingree of Michigan, who is well-known throughout the United imagination, the Sun presents to its States and Canada as the reforming readers as a Conservative constituency | Mayor of Detroit, has been visiting or, rather, one "where a Grit ticket New York. At the invitation of the cannot be elected." Everybody else, Nineteenth Century Club of that city save the gentlemen of the Sun office, is he delivered a highly interesting and aware of the tact that Charlotte's elec- instructive address on "The Results of tors are pretty evenly divided between Ten Years of Municipal Progress. the two Dominion parties, but as in The address is based on his experience Northumberland and nearly all other as Mayor of Detroit, and it shows what of the constituencies of the province, a capable, honest and determined man they think very little of Dominion may accomplish when he undertakes political alliances when provincial the task of reforming a city by purifyelections are on, notwithstanding the ing and delivering it from the leeches frantic appeals made to them by the that are to be found in many large Sun and Globe and the two or three municipalities, growing rich and weal,

enquiry of some of the more level- the Governor drew a parallel between headed men of its party, it will be what are termed the "influential classes"

ered after election that the railroads taxes. I said so and the railroad support immediately left me. I discovered that the gas companies were charging exorbitant rates. I said so and the owners of gas stock turned their backs of next April, on me. I found the bankers speculating with city funds. I denounced the practice and they denounced me as un safe. I attacked the turnpike roads and their owners called me an anarchist. Every time I attempted to correct an abuse I lost a large and influential class of supporters. I was four times elected mayor, but in each campaign was made painfully aware of the loss of old friends, although my majorities crept up from 500 to more than 19,000 When the influential classes turned their backs upon me the common people always stood by me. You will used to present him, even at this festive not be surprised that I have come to season, as a kind of political Guy lean upon the common people as the real foundation upon which good gov-

> ernment must rest.' It is well known that the system and interests which Governor Pingree attacked are and have been lurgely the theory and practice for many years of not only municipal, but other governing bodies in the United States and Canada. Every man elected by the people who does his duty fearlessly and honestly is sure to gain the emnity, like Governor Pingree, of the members of the rings and combines, while he gnards the public treasury which they seek to loot. If the people who have the power in their hands unite for their own protection and give their rulers their support, as the people of Detroit gave ex-Mayor Pingree, they need neither fear the enmity nor seek the support of the members of the rings

A large number of the most respectable and independent papers in the be found the Chicago Times-Herald

"Before we can have successful chesters in this country."

tario Government require that all logs tion. Less than one-fiftieth of the exportation had been from limits sold by the Mowat Government.

regulation of the exportation had been left largely with the Federal Government, and he quoted the various export duties

of the Winnipeg Nor' Wester. It re- that had been imposed at Ottawa up to injured by a fall on the icy sidewalk last the time of the passing of the Dingley Wednesday evening. With regard to that bill he said that the feeling respecting it was occasioned chiefly by the clause providing for an additional duty equal to the amount of any export duty that might be imposed by a foreign country. This was regarded as an unwarran'able attempt to interfere with Ontario's freedom of action, and as such was warmly resented. There could be no question that the passing of this bill, threatening, as it did, to transfer a part of the business of the production of umber from Ontario to the United States, was a marter of great concern. The question had been raised as to how far the Michigan lumbermen had contributed to creating the present situation, ment which appears in the Dingley act.

and there was ground for believing that some of them had favored the arrange-Under all the circumstances the Government had to consider what should be done. There were several considerations that prompted them not to interfere with the licenses for the current year. Lumbermen had been acting under them, on the faith that they would not be recalled-for that is what the imposition of restrictions would mean. Then they had to consider the interests of the employees and settlers who gained a livelihood in the woods in winter. The sudden imposition of the restrictions on this year's cut would lead to such stoppages in operations that there would be a serious dearth of employment and danger of something akin to starvation to many. It was therefore determined not to impose the restrictions on the licenses for the current year. Coming to the ques tion of the legal right to impose such restrictions, Mr. Gibson cited changes in the conditions effected in the past which he held made their right sufficientinformed that outside of the few and the "common people," which is ly clear. Twelve or thirteen years ago the most influential people. I discov-

"I was selected as a candidate by ground rents from \$2 to \$3, and the right to make such important changes in the conditions had not been questioned. were paying less than their share of That being the case the Government had determined that a condition that all logs taken from Crown timber limits should be sawn within the Province would be imposed on licenses issued after the 30 h Mr. Gibson a 'del that there was no doubt that the preponderating feeling

n the Province was in favor of the course the Government was taking. The Ding ley law with its retaliatory clause was rightly regarded as legislation of an offensive character. The Government, however, was largely influenced by other considerations. The rapidly increasing cut of the past few years had ere now engaged their attention, and it was becoming a question whether some restriction on the annual cut should not be imposed in any event. The restriction now provided by the bill in his hand would answer the purpose in the meantime and enable them to call a halt on undue production to the limits. The decreased cut would of course mean a decressed employment of labor, but this would be offset by the increased work in saw-mills, and by the regulation passed some time ago prohibiting the employment of any but Canadians or the use of supplies bought abroad on Crown limits. This regulation had been found to work beneficially. Wages had never been so high in the lumber woods as they were his winter. Mr. G.bson explained the clauses of the bill and moved the first reading. After some questions as to the effect of portions of Mr. G.bson's statement the bill was seed a first time. The Government members were a'most unanimons in approval of the G.vernment's 100 course and applanded when the decision was announced. The Opposition did not applaud, although in the natural course of things it would not have been surprising if they had signified in that way their gratification that the Government

pol cy and Opp s in policy were for

Provincial Debentures. Hon. Provincial Secretary Tweedie ad vertises in the Royal Gazette for tenders for provincial Debentur. s as follows :

\$910,000 in 3 per cent. Debentures, 40 ears to run, in denominations of \$500 each lated 1st Jan. 1898, with half-yearly coupons attached, issued under authority of Act of Assembly 60 Vic. Cap. 4, "An Act provide for the calling in and redemption of certain Provincial Debentures.'

\$100,000 in 3 per cent. Debentures, 40 years to run, in denominations of \$500 each, lated 1st January, 1898, with half-yearly coupons attache l, is ued under authority o Acc of Assembly 59 Vic. Cap. 3, "An Act further to provide for the erection of Permanent Bridges,

The Debentures may be tendered for in Canadian currency, (each Debenture \$500) with interest in Canadian currency, payable at the office of the Receiver-General, Fredericton; or they may be tendered for in Sterling money, (each Debenture £100) with interest payable in Sterling money in London. Tenders will be received up

In case any tender should be accepted for the whole or part of said Debentures. the Debentures will be delivered, and th funds therefor payable at the Office of the Receiver-General, Fredericton.

The Debentures will be ready for delivery within one month from time of acceptance of tender.

The sum of 25 per cent. on the amount of the accepted tender must be deposited with the Receiver-General, within three days from notice of acceptance, as evidence of bona fides on the part of the tenderer. All tenders and communications on the subject will be treated confidentially.

St. John Letter. Ontario has an estimated population 2,250 000 and the value of its real estate. if equally distributed would amount to about \$348 per head. The state of New York has a population of 7,000,000, with real estate valued at \$3,998,853,377, or about \$3,910 per head. Yet Ontario pays its executive 35,200 per year, or little more than 11 cents on every \$348 worth of real estate, or by every inhabitant, while New York pays \$31,000 a year or about 4 10 of a cent on every \$3,910 worth of real estate, or by every inhabitant. It is probable that New York has as turbulent a population as can be found on the continent and that the duties of its executive are extremely arduous. while the population of Ontario are united in sentiment, peaceable and industrious, and few difficult questions arise to perplex the executive. If per capita the government of the state of New York cost the same as that of Ontario the sum would be about \$107,000; if the cost were in the same proportion with regard to the value of its real estate it would be between \$150,000 and \$200,000. There is but one conclusion which is that the cost

Capt. Bishop, of Boston, captured a 1000 pound moose on the Dealwater last Workmen are employed day and night

at the Allan foundry to meet pressing Three steamships and two barques arrived here last week. There were in port uncleared, last Thursday, four ships, one barque, four barquentines and 56

A Jewish coin of 140 years B. C. is shown by a resident of the city.

A son of General Garcia, the Cuban leader, is attending school at Sackville. The case of Emma Sloan vs. Charles W. King is the sensation of the day.

Special services were held in nearly all f the city churches on Thanksgiving day. Thomas McAriun, 14 years old, was

thrown from a grocer's wagon last Thursday evening and died from his injuries soon after. It is a wonder that more fatalities do not result from the reckless driving of delivery wagons by toys and other incompetents.

Supt. Clayton, of the Rural Cemetery, on Christmas Eve was presented by the employes and other friends with an elegant set of furs and a handsomely engrossed address.

Several days last week the streets were obscured by blinding clouds of dust.

had been reported in the city during the that of any one minister. It is the week on Christmas Eve.

Ritchie released a number of short time questions while ministers future to lead useful and better lives.

Mr. Wallace of Messis. Wallace & Fraser, who has been spending some weeks in London in the interest of his firm, cables that the sales of Alberts' Thomas Phosphate in the British Islands alone exceed 1000 tons daily and that the seven wooks that are running on full time are unable to supply the demand for export. Mr. Wallace has secured limited supply from the highest grade works and his firm advise buyers to place their orders early to ensure delivery.

The new "Pythian March" which F. A. Peters, jr., mails to any address for 40 cents, has become immensely popular with musical people all the way from Sydiey to Vancouver.

hay from the cattle sheds on the west side during the last week. As they escape detection it is supposed they carry it off in their pockets.

team on Hilliard street last Tuesday.

Cornmeal is quoted at \$1.95 per barrel; 75 cents per dozen. No. 1 Shelburne herring sell at \$3 50 per barrel; large and fat Canso herring \$5.25. The stock of dried fish is light and prices will probably go higher. Evaporated apples are scarce and firm at 101 cents. There is a shout for more eggs at 20 cents. Geo. S. DeForest & Sons quote El Rico queen cigars, a prime favorite, at \$90 per 1000. The Vim eigar is a great seller at \$3 per

S. John, Dec. 27.

The Prohibition Question

The letters of Rev. Principal Grant. Queen's University, on the subject of th proposed plebiscite on prohibition, have, as was to be expected, ca'led out replies on the other side. Amongst these is one by Rev. Wm. Frizzell, who is also a presbyterian minister. He, like Rev. Mr. Grant, deals with the subject in a temperate manner, and his arguments in favor of national prohibition will, no doubt, be read with interest equal to that with which Mr. Grant's on the other s'de were received. He says :-

Principal Grant's letter in The Globe on the prohibition plebiscite are confined largely to an historical setting forth of the state of the prohibition question, from which very few will be disposed to dissent. Many, however, will take decided exception to statements of opinion made towards the close

Statement 1. "I have come to the conclusion that a Dominion prohibitory law would be hurtful to the cause of temperance, and most hurtful to the general public and private morality." This is the Principal's individual opinion. None know better than he that the great church to which he belongs has declared again and again by tremendous majority votes the very opposite opinion. Here is a sample of the deliver ances passed by the Presbyterian General Assembly :- "This assembly declares its conviction that the general traffic in toxicating liquors is contrary to the Word of God and to the spirit of the Christian religion; that total prohibition would be the most effective form of temperance legis- below.

the State pass a prohibitory law." Other denominations have passed resolu tions just as strong as the above, believing that prohibition, instead of being hurtful to temperance and to pub'ic and private morality, would be exceedingly helpful to

Dr. Grant's opinion should be viewed in the light of the large majority votes in favor of prohibition taken in Manitoba, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces Surely the 192,489 persons in Ontario who voted in favor of prohibition in 1894 could not think with Dr. Grant that prohibition would be hurtful to the cause of temperance and to public and private morality, else their yotes would have gone with the minority against prohibition. As one of the 81,769 of a majority voting for prohibition. I was thoroughly convinced that, should it ever become law, it would be eminently helpful, both to temperance and to public

and private morality. As Dr. Grant declares himself out-and-out opposed to prohibition, and as the tendency of his letters, whether he intends it or not, will be to break the force of the forthcoming prohibition plebiscite, especially as they will be used in the saloons throughout the the Dominion, I would like to break the force of his personal opinion by laying it alongside the vast majority votes given, both in the State and in the churches. Statement 2. Prinipal Grant says :-

"Clergymen in active work are not free to take any side but one on this question, and, therefore, silence on their part is legitimate." There is an insinuation here that most dergymen in active work will resent. Does the doctor mean that clergymen in active work who are opposed to prohibition are not free to speak out on what he him. Ont, upon Cattle Feeding and Tuberculosis; of the executive of Ontario is too large or self is pleased to call a "great public, non- J. S. Armstrong, C. E., Sec'ty. of N. B. that that of the state of New York is too party and moral question?" As a matter Good Roads Association, upon Good Roads, of fact, we have had many clergymen in with lantern slide illustrations; W. Saxby active work who felt perfectly free to take Blair, Horticulturist Maritime Exp'i. Farm, Hon. Thomas R. Jones was severely a public stand, both by voice and pen, upon planting and management of orchards

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quantity they will get better results at less

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against prohibition. And I venture to ffirm there are many clergymen in active work now who have the courage of their convictions still on great moral and nonparty questions like these. The doctor seems to think that silence is legitimate on the part of clergy in active work on such questions. Did it not occur to him that if silence is golden for a clergyman in such circumstances, it ought to be very precious to the Principal of a college? Of course a minister might antagonize a number of his people by opposing prohibition, and thereby suffer loss of caste and loss of revenue. But, surely, a college Principal in a Province like Ontario runs far greater risks of loss in both these respects, seeing that his Twenty-three births and four marriages | constituency is so much larger than first time some of us have learned that a college Principal is free to speak out On Christmas Eve Police Magistrate on great public, non-party and moral work must wear the muzzle. Besides, one cannot help calling in question the e hies of an ethical teacher in sanctioning silence on the part of ministers on great non-party and moral questions. To quote your own words, sir, from your editorial of the 19th inst., in reference to Principal Grant's first letter:-"The moral courage of the writer will be conceded by men of all shades of opinion. He has nothing to gain for himself by taking this position. As a minister and a member of a body which is strongly prohibitionist he has something to lose in the way of popularity." Other interests more important than popularity are involved by the position

Statement 3 is a call to different classes in the community who are able and free to speak out on this question to do so. He says .- "There are men in Canada, employers of labor, mechanics, trusted by their fellows, educational authorities, students of Thieves have stolen large quantities of history and sociology, literary men and others, competent and also free to speak out on this great public, non-party and moral

Have they not done so? I question if there is a single class named that has not A young girl was knocked down and spoken, either for or against prohibition, seriously injured by a recklessly driven through the ballet box, and that is one of most effective ways to speak out on questions of this nature. Did space permit, I could quote from large employers of labor, rice 35 cents per pound; Standard Java from labor leaders, "trusted by their feland Seal brand coffee 33 cents per pound; lows," from farmers, from distinguished canned tomatoes \$1 05, peas 95 and corn educators, in fact, from people in almost every walk in life in favor of prohibition. If Dr. Grant knows the question, he knows this to be a fact, and, therefore, I shall not burden your columns or presume on the intelligence of your readers by quoting from the very classes of persons Dr. Grant wants to speak out, No doubt the doctor wants a fuller expression of opinion on the anti-prohibition. The fact is it is difficult to induce people to speak out in a weak cause,

In conclusion allow me to state that prohibitionists are not blind to the difficulties of enforcing a prohibitory law, especially with a license law on the other side of the long boundary line. At the same time we do not consider the attempt quixotic, nor do we think that the fact of Canada being the first nation in the world to propose to submit a prohibitory law to the votes of the people should be regarded as an argument against it. Some nation must be the first, if we are to have any first. And in humble judgment there is no nation in the world more favorably situated for making the attempt than Canada. This is owing, under God, to the earnest efforts of temperance workers in the churches, in the C. H. LABILLOIS, W. W. HUBBARD, Sabbath scho ls, in temperance and other societies. Had the work been left to men opposed to prohibition, even a plebise te on prohibition, not to mention prohibition itself would be away in the dim di-tance. WM. FRIZZELL.

Toronto, Dec. 21.

Chatham Y. M. C. A.

The Chatham Y. M. C. A. rooms are except Sunday. Strangers and visitors are made welcome. Boarding and employment. found for young men making application Rooms in Hocken-Mackenzie Block on

Water Street. New Brunswick Farmers' Institute System.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF N. B. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND F. & D. ASSOCIATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Meetings will be held as nearly as possible at places and dates indicated lation, and that it is highly expedient that Jan. 7-BATHURST. morning, afternoon and evening sessions.

8-DALHOUSIE, N. B., morning. afternoon and evening sessions. '10-NAPAN, Northumberland afternoon and evening sessions. "12-KINGSTON, Kent Co., morning,

afternoon and evening sessions. "13-BUCTOUCHE, afternoon and evening sessions "14-FOX CREEK, evening session. "15-HILLSBOROUGH, afternoon and

evening sessions.
"17-PORT ELGIN, afternoon and evening sessions. "19-HAMPTON, afternoon and evening "20-CODY'S, Queens Co., evening

"21-UP, JEMSEG, afternoon and even

1Dg sessions

evening session.

" 22-HAMPSTEAD, afternoon and evening sessions. "24-BURTON (Court House), afternoon and evening sessions. "26-ST. BASIL, Madawaska Co.,

"28, 29, 31-Subj ct to arrangements to be made by C leton Co. Farmers' and Dairymen's Association for meetings in Carlet n Co. Feb. 1-MOORE'S MILLS, Charlotte Co., afternoon and evening sessions.

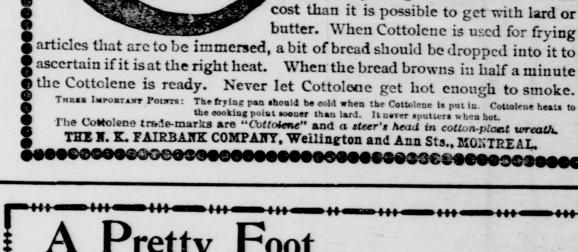
"27-ANDOVER, afternoon and evening

2-CANTERBURY STATION, afternoon and evening sessions, 3, 4, 5-Subject to arrangement for the county of York. 7-LOCH LOMOND, St. John Co., evening session. 8, 9, 10, 11' 12-Meetings yet to

speakers that will be announced Blackville, Elgin, Stanley and other places will be visited at dates soon to be

arranged will be add

The speakers at the Institute meetings Agriculture; D. McCrae, Esq, of Guelph,



A Pretty Foot Goes a Long Way



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and fruit gardens; W. W. Hubbard, Editor Co-operative Farmer, will give a talk upon Dairy Cattle, illustrated by lantern slide Various members of the Experimental BATH GLOVES

Farm's staff and other speakers will be later Com. of Agriculture. Cor. Sec. F. & D. As. SPOIGES

Postal Notes.

The postmaster general has decided to adopt the system of issuing postal notes, which has been in existence in Great Britain for some years. The system will go into effect on the first of July next. Paper notes about the size of a bank bill will be printed on thin linen paper in the following denominations : Twenty, twenty-five, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty and ninty cents, one dollar, and dollar and a half, two dollars, two and a half, three, four and five dollars. The cost of obtaining these notes will be one cent each, up to forty cents; two cents between that figure and \$2 50, and three cents each for all above that. These postal notes will replace the post office money order for the transmission of all small sums through the post. It is

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