General Business.

## CARD.

R. A. LAWLOR, BARRISTER-AT-LAW

Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public Etc

## CHATHAM, N. B. NOTICE.

THE TAILOR

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

Having purchased a large quantity of the famous Humphrey Mill Goods, comprising, Tweeds, Cheviots, Homespuns, Blue and Black Serges, Checked Goods in light and dark shades, Brown and Greys, we are offering them at surprisingly low prices which range from 40c to \$1.00 per yard. The goods are in many ways superior to any goods on the market. Good suits for \$19, better for \$12 and \$14. We will give you as good a suit for \$16 and \$18 as you can purchase elsewhere for \$18 and \$20 We employ only First Class Hands and Guarantee Mothers purchasing cloth for their boys' suits should call and see our Stock before ordering else-

Wool taken in exchange for Goods.

We are clearing out the small balance of our large stock of ulsters, overcoats and Men's pants at 10 per cent below first cost. W. L. T. WELDON,

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 24 JULY, 1896.

alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations which reads as follows ;—
19 No Spruce or Pire trees shall be by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least et in length and ten inches at the small and if any such shall be cut, the ber shall be liable to double stumpage

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for th future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly ALBERT T DUNN,

FOR

DISINFECTANT

--- USE---

DISINFECTING

POWDER, FOR SALE ONLY AT

# DRUG STORE



weight 1500 hs, during the coming season in the following places: Bay du Vin, Black River, Napan, Chatham, Nelson, Barnaby River etc.

Prefere Junior was sired by the pure bred Percheron "PREFERE" imported by the New Bruns-Percheron also imported from France by the New Brunswick Government and purchased by the Northumberland Agricultural Society. J. C. COUGHLAN,

These lots are situated in the most desirable par of the town and will be sold cheap and on re ason Chatham, 12th April, 1898.

Doaktown Farm for sale. The Subscriber will sell at Public Auction or Thursday, 9th June next, in front of the Post Office.

in the Town of Chatham, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the farm known as James Doak's farm, including 50 acres of front land and 100 acres of meadow land, situate in Doaktown, upper Blissfield, in the County of Northumberland.

Doaktown, May 7, 1898,

## NOTICE OF SALE.

To Ignatius Redmond, of the parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, New Brunswick, farmer, and Cicily Redmond his wife and to all Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of mortgage bearing date the twenty second day of November A.D. 1887, and made between the said Ignatius and Cheily Redmond of the first part and chant (since deceased) of the other part, there will be sold by public auction, on Thursday the twenty first day of July next, at twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the post office in the Town of Chatham, the following property in the said indenture of m ort-gage described, default having been made in pay-All that piece, parcel or lot of land situate lying and being in the parish of Chatham, aforesaid known as part of lot number sixteen granted to Alexander Fidler, bounded on the southerly side by the northerly side of a road leading from the Richibucto road to the old Napan road; on the easterly side by the old Napan road; on the westerly side by that part of lot sixteen formerly occupied by George Cribbs and northerly by another road leading from the Richibucto road to the old Napan road known as the and was conveyed to the said Ignatius Redmond by Margaret Swan Graham and Mary D. Graham, by

g six acres more or less sold an Thomas Hart by deed bearing date the day of August 1876, as by reference thereto will fully appear, and on which piece of land the said Ignatius Redmond formerly or now

parish of Gienelg, in the county aforesaid, bounded on the westerly side by lands ewned and occupie by Ellen McInnis; in front by Napan river and i rear by lands formerly owned and occupied by the late Caleb McCulley, being the same land devised to Andrew McInnis by his father and was sold and conveyed by the said John Brown to the said Igna-tius Redmond, by deed dated twenty first of Nov-ember A.D. 1887, as by reference thereto will fully

improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or appertaining. ANDREW BROWN. R. A. LAWLOR,

Brown, deceased, Chatham, 16th May A. D. 1898.

## WARMUNDE IS OFFERING SPECIAL

---IN---CLOCKS,

Silverware & Novelties, All new goods. Give hima call We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all.

Pallen Corner, Chatham N. B.

EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER

## Miramichi Advance.

OHATHAM. N. B., - - JUNE 9, 1898.

A Sample Engagement! The unreliability of much of the war news that reaches us is demonstrated in a somewhat amusing way by the story of the alleged sinking, with all on board, of a Spanish torpedo boat near Santiago. The big war ship Oregon was at first credited with the feat and she appeared to have accomplished it with one shot from one of her biggest the alleged encounter which suggested that it was apocryphal. The object of the Oregon's quest was away in shore sneaking along with all lights darkened or concealed. She was signalled to stop but did not do so or make a satisfactory and down went the torpedo boat, but whether it was the Pluton, the Furor or the Terror, or some other Spanish

the Spaniard. It now transpires, according to des patches from the American fleet, that it was the cruiser New-Orleans, not th Oregon, which sighted the supposed torpedo boat and that she signalled the New York to look out for destruction. Thereupon both of them fired away and supposed object of terror, which had disappeared, leaving not a trace behind, for the good reason that it has been discovered that the cause of the scare was a railway train moving towards Santiago along the line which runs near the shore in that vicinity.

craft of that class, the Oregon people

they fired their big gun and down went

### Street Work.

It is to be hoped that Chatham Town Council and Public Works Committee will discontinue the use of hemlock as soon as possible for such work as curbing on the streets. In a country where cedar is as plentiful as it is here, and even stone may be had cheaply, it is poor economy to use hemlock, although the latter wood is even more plentiful and its first cost less than that of cedar. There is an intelligent public approval of the discontinuance of building wooden sidewalks and the substitution of gravel, cinders, scrapings from the street centres or even earth therefor,

but let us not make the mistake of using our most inferior wood for curb ings. There is, as experienced people know, a great difference in the lasting quality of hemlock, all depending upon where it is placed. When it is kept constantly submerged, wholly buried under ground or wholly above ground in dry places it is a lasting wood; but when so situated that it is alternately wet and dry, or partially exposed to air and partially covered with either earth or water, it quickly rots. The best materials we have for street work are perishable enough, in all conscience. We should, therefore, be careful to use the most durable that can be obtained. especially when the difference in cost

of the labor in placing them is in favor of that which is best and most lasting. There is no doubt of the fact that an improvement in the work done on the streets is apparent, and it ought to be so, for we must remember that we have spent and are spending more than double the money that is assessed for street purposes. The extra expenditure is charged to the bond account, so that we are borrowing very largely to pay our street improvement bills. This is one of the strongest reasons why we should build and make renewals and repairs as permanently as possible. To this end the materials used should be

One very noticeable error heretofore made in our street work has been the scooping out of the portions usually called the gutter, to absurd depths. In other towns of the size of Chatham, it is seldom that the difference between the upper surface of the sidewalk curb and the bottom of the water course alongside of it is more than from six to eight inches. In Chatham, the average seems to be more than twelve inches and the range all the way from nothing to three feet. In some new work just put down on Duke Street, where there is a squared hemlock curb, the gutter beside it has been scooped down to a depth of about fifteen inches. If the middle of the street were properly graded in that particular place and rounded down each way from the centre to the curbs on each side, it would be very much improved, but the deep ditch away below the curb, which, by the way, will never be required to carry water off, demonstrates how difficult it is to effect the reform of faulty practices and systems. We are quite convinced that inspector Wyse is making every reasonable effort to improve our street service and system, and let us hope that he will insist on the abandonment by his men of digging deep ditches along the sides of the streets as if they were building dykes or draining bogs.

## Ottawa Letter.

OTTAWA, 3rd June, 1898. The question as to who struck the late Mr. William Patterson could be as easily answered at this remote date from the alleged assault, as the question "Who said there was anything corrupt about the Executor of the estate Drummond County transaction?" Cer tainly not a Conservative in Ottawa can be found who will admit that he ever breathed a word of doubt as to the straightforward character of the matter. such a charge, while Mr. Powell has turn-BARGAINS everyone will remember that less than a when the Franchise Act came before them, five-fathom mark, and has left the deep of the decision may be a demand on the year ago the House rang with the assertion | which had been an issue in the last cam - | channel clear. of Inquiry would reveal the most shocking the measure when it came up from the war. If the channel is blocked, it is have sustained through their not receivpaper in the land condemned the Govern- however. They received it in a most American vessels, and Admiral Cervera's gone to the federal purse. ment in advance in sweeping and unquali- hostile spirit. The Tory senators stood squadron can materially assist in the On one point, however, the decision of said to have died. It fell upon Pisa and otherwise, I concluded to try the Hot

the inquisition covered with mire and chagrin. This latter feeling they have very clearly shown in a minority report. This report, which is evidently the product of Mr. Powell's fine Italian hand, is really a marvellous document. It is, however, so manifestly one-sided and unfair as to be of no importance. It ignores all the main facts brought out, particularly the evidence respecting the efforts of Conservatives to sell the line for \$2,500,000. and enters into a series of fanciful calcuguns. There was a nebulosity about lations intended to show that the price to be paid by the Government is exorbitant. would make interesting and amusing reading; but one illustration will suffice

It is pointed out that the rental accruing to the Government annually from the response; whereupon the Oregon let fly lease of the Windsor branch is something like \$17,000. Taking this as a basis, and reckoning on a number of trains passing | that. over the Windsor branch per day, it is argued that the Government is paying enormously too much for the Drummond didn't know. All they knew was that County line and its privileges over the Grand Trunk. The absurdity of such reasoning is obvious. The present Government did not lease the Windsor branch to the Dominion Atlantic Company, and Mr. Blair holds strongly to the view that the price is altogether inadequate. It is just like the Conservatives, however, to take one of their wasteful and imprudent bargains and set it up as a standard whereby to judge the present administraturned their search lights upon the tion. Moreover, what sense is there in

comparing the Windsor branch with a piece of property like the Grand Trunk Railway from Ste. Rosalie into Montreal. to duplicate which would cost the Government not less than \$20,000,000? This is just the kind of calculation that might be expected from Mr. Powell.

In my last letter I alluded to some very interesting evidence which had been given ! by Mr. Howell, of Winnipeg, before the Public Accounts Committee, in relation to the scandalous means adopted by the Conservatives in the last general elections for the purpose of returning supporters from Manitoba of Sir Charles Tupper. The story told by Mr. Howell would read more like a piece of fiction than a calm | May 31 was \$258,296,000. statement made under oath. Some of the guilty parties have since been sent to gaol for their misconduct; but many of them escaped, and the real authors of the plot could not be got at.

It seems that for a week or two before the polling day the Deputy Returning Officers were gathered together in night schools for the purpose of being trained in the methods that were intended to send solid Conservative contingent from Manitoba to Ottawa. The plan, in chief features, was to either spoil the ballots of Liberals or substitute for them ballots marked in advance for the Conservative candidates. Deputy returning officers were carefully trained in the trick of having a piece of lead fastened under their finger-nail, which they could slip between the folds of the ballot when tear-

schooled in this piece of villainy. The Conservatives relied, however, very argely upon their deputy returning officers being able to substitute a ballot for their candidate for one known to be marked for a Liberal. They had a large

and folded. When a Liberal came in to vote, the deputy returning officer concealed one of these ballots in the palm of his hand, and while engaged in tearing off the counterfoil of the ballot marked by the voter, he would exchange it for the one he desired to go into the box. This trick worked so well, that at one polling booth it was carried too far, and the result was an inquiry, and subsequently the discovery of the whole scheme. At that particular booth, there happened to be twenty Liberals present when the count was announced, and as the figures were less than twenty for the entire sub-division they at once knew that a fraud had been committed. Later it was proven that more than half the Liberal ballots had been changed for Conservative ballots.

At Shoal Lake a Dominion Government official, who drew a salary for looking after three log buildings belonging to the Crown, was appointed deputy returning officer. He turned out to be an artist in the business of securing Conservative votes. Not being satisfied with working the concealed pencil and palming trick, he struck out in a bold and novel line of action. When the train came in, he left his polling booth and went down to the station with a pocket full of ball t. He distributed these among passengers known to be in favor of good and honest government, had the crosses put in the proper place, and a few minutes later deposited a large number of slips so mark ed in the billot box. It is needless to say that his division gave a very substantial Conservative majority. Of course he was punished afterward; but the pity is that those who had put him up to such

iniquity got off scot free. While Mr. Blair's estimates were being liscussed the other night, Mr. Foster and Mr. Haggart, as might be expected, attacked nearly every item. Among other things, they found fault in very strong language with the purchase of cement from the Messrs. Battle, of Thorold. They declared that the cement was worthless. ginded of this by half a dozen Opposition members, who told Messes. Haggart and Foster that they did not know what they were talking about, and were really condemning what they should have commended. A very serious family jar among the Conservatives has been the result, and Mr. Clarke Wallace, who is aspiring to the Conservative leadership, is probably less to prevent Admiral Sampson reaching whispering around that he, at least, would not have committed such a tactical

The Senate has not dared to throw out thing equally subversive of representative | would be impossible to destroy the hulk. government. One of the excuses advanced It says: "English torpedo officers could by the senators for the blocking of the devise many methods of floating out dy-

stance has been brought out to cast even the lines laid down in the Yukon matter, Porto Rico, the seizure of which would be inces, but the power of making regulations the shadow of suspicion upon either the they simply shoved in an amendment an effective check upon Spain's naval is vested mainly in the Dominion. This Government or the merits of the transac- permitting an appeal to the County judges enterprise, as cutting off her last naval is a state of things that can hardly result tion. But the Conservatives emerge from in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The base.' effect of this would be to restore the Dominion lists in those two provinces. and thus render the Act inoperative. They might as well have rejected the Bill.

> ment, and the only hope of bringing the session to a close soon rests upon the possibility of the Senate withdrawing the objectionable clause when the measure is returned to them from the Lower House. The senate may have had in mind the fact that if the Franchise Bill does no practically captured the city. The story pass this session there can be no plebiscite

until after another meeting of Parliament. The bases of all this ingenious figuring | The Plebiscite Bill declares that the voting shall be under the Franchise Act of 1898, and, of course, if the Franchise Bill is killed, the plebiscite dies with it. this should be the result, the Tory senate will commit an outrage against public judgment; but the senators have already shown that they care very little about

### Canada's Increasing Revenue.

OTTAWA. June 3.—The returns of revenue and expenditure of Canada for the 11 months ending May 30, show the total receipts to have been \$35,673,000. an increase over the same period for the previous year of \$1,120,000. The expenditure for the same period on account of consolidated fund was \$28,906,000; or \$433 less than it was in 1897. The reenue for the 11 months up to May 31st 1898, was according to service \$19,748,000 from customs, an increase over 1897 \$1.811,000; \$7,096,000 from excise, a de crease of \$1,965,000; \$3,153,000 from post offices, an increase of \$300,000; \$3,490,000 from public works, including railways, an increase of about a quarter of a million of dollars. The revenue from miscellaneous sources increased to an ex tent of between six and seven hundred English-speaking peoples." thousand dollars.

The expenditure on capital account for the 11 months of 1898, was \$4 145,000. an increase of \$1,200,000, which is counted for almost entirely by the subsidies to the Crow's Nest Pass railway and the Victoria bridge at Montreal and payments for St. Lawrence Canal improvements. The total net debt of Canada on

## The War!

A most daring and brilliant feat has been performed during the past week at Santiago. It having become an established fact that Admiral Cervera's fleet was lying within that harbor, Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson, of the flagship New York, and a volunteer crew of seven, manned the American collier, Merrimac, and deliber ately sunk her in the channel at Santiago. The desperate undertaking was conceived by Lieut. Hobson and was entirely successful, the vessel being p'anted at the very spot selected. The men escaped in a boat and were made prisoners of war by the Spaniards. LONDON. June 6. - All the papers refer

ing off the counter-foil and make such Constructor Hobson's daring exploit at marks as would neutralize the vote. Night Sintiago, but some doubts are thrown after night, at various points, they were completely blocks the channel as the an article reviewing the operations of the week, says: "It is most probable that the channel would be of very li tle use to him. It seems clear that his squadron when it left the Cape Verde islands; and there is good reason to doubt whether the Christo'al Colon even shipped her of which the American navy may well be The idea that the wreck can be removed by the use of dynamite is opposed to all experience. Madrid describes the affair as a brilliant Spinish victory ; but from dreams of such victories there is an unpleasant awakening. Admiral Cervera's period of evasion is now ended, and, beyond creating an unreasonable panic in America, he has accomplished nothing. The naval game in the West Indies seems played out, and little can conformed strictly to law, and that no new and unexpected development can be traced. Santiago now invites capture by

> military action; and Admiral Cervera's ships, unless scuttled, cannot avoid cap-The Times, commenting editorially on was executed with splendid gall intry by a little band of volunteers who almost mireculously escaped. The destruction and fall of Santiago are now only the question of time, with the disappearance of all the hopes founded upon the Spanish fleet. Spain sympathisers recognise that her case is hopeless, and America will not as that of the St. Petersburg Novosti vesterday until the combination assumes a more tangible form than there is any

prospect of at present. Peace is at Spain's disposal whenever she seeks it frankly and sincerely; but her game is clearly lost and it is quite out of the question to define as 'honorable peace'

one restoring the status quo." "The Daly Chronicle remarks: "Added to the other dangers was the danger of sha ks. The incident gives fresh lustre to the renown of the American navy.' The Daily News says: "All English sailors will join with the Americans in admiration of this exploit under the point blank fire of the Spanish batteries. Whether the Merrimac was intended to be sunk or to clear a fair way through the mines cannot affect the praise due men who heroically volunteered to face almost ce tain death in the service of their counself-sacrifice of that kind in great emergencies, the Santiago forts will be power-

The article proceeds to argue that it is premature, however, to suppose that the

The Daily Telegraph says : "The sinking of the Merrimac was a feat of undeniable merit, intelligently planned and valiantly executed."

The Commons cannot accept the amend-Voluminous despatches are coming, giving accounts of a bombardment Santiago by Admiral Sampson's fleet. Amongst other things it is claimed that he has "removed the wreck of the Merrimac from Santiago channel." suck two of Admiral Cervera's war vessels and

## seems improbable. Sir Louis Davies at Washington.

OTTAWA, June 1 .- Mr. Foster asked Sir Louis Davies what he had done at Washington and what success had attended his mission. Sir Louis Davies replied that he had

interviews with the President and the officer appointed to meet the British ambassador and himself and they daily went over the troublesome questions between Canada and the United States one after another, "discussing them in cordial spirit of good will and amity." Sir Louis continued as follows : "After long discussions we came to an agreement which has been Sir Boden Leach, and other prominent forwarded to the governments of Great Britain and of the United States for their final approval. I have no reason to doubt that that approval will be given in both cases, and there will be a joint commission which will meet at an early day for the purpose of discussing and settling and patting in the form of a treaty, if possible, all the different questions discussed at our preliminary meetings. I am in hopes that ment to promote that harmony which

Mr. Foster-Of course Canada will be Sir Louis Davies-Oh, ves. The number is not finally settled on, but it is definite

ly understood that Canada will be ade

quately represented. Mr. Foster congratulated Sir Louis on the success of his preliminary steps and said : I do not think that Canada ever had anything but a favorable and friendly feeling towards the United States in all these matters. I am not sure, however, that the public men of the United States have always understood Canadians and our interests and sympathies as they should have done, and I am happy to know that at the present time there is a fair promise of the prominent people of the United States entering into sympath. etic relations with us. Congratulations are due my honorable friend, and every body will be happy to have this result in a settlement in all questions which have disturbed the good relations between the

Sir Wilfrid Laurier-I must express my satisfaction and more, my gratitude, for the words my honorable friends has just spoken as to the success of the minister of marine. It is quite true our relations in in terms of the highest praise to Naval the past with our neighbors have not always been as cordial as they should have been. We need not enquire at the present moment who was in the wrong. We may let the past be forgotten, let bygones be bygones, and hope that for the future the two nations may live in amity and peace and that this feeling may extend to wherever there are nations which

knewledge the severeignty of England. Mr. McPherson inquired whether the government had appointed an agent at Hamilton to enforce the alien labor law. and the prime minister replied as follows

"The government has taken no steps to appoint an agent at Hamilton, and I have good reason to hope and believe that after a few months there will be no cause for the appointment of such officers.'

TIANTED - AGENTS FOR "GLAD ces," by Thos, W. Handford. A wonderful story of a glorious career. Over 500 large. radiant pages. 100 suberb. rare engravings. Richest, biggest, best and only endorsed "Gladstone book" published. Only \$1.50. Commission, 50 per cent. Credit given. Freight paid, Outfit free, Drop all trash and clear \$300 a month with the only true and good "Gladstone book." Address THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. 36, 352-356

#### Halifax Chronicle. The Inland Fisheries.

The great amount of public interest excited by the Spanish-American war, has naturally diverted attention from given a few days ago by the judicial committee of the British privy council, in the suit between the Dominion and the provinces, as to their respective powers and jurisdiction in the inland fisheries of the provinces. The judgment was given on series of questions agreed upon between the contending parties and argued before the supreme court of Canada in 1895 when a decision favorable to the provinces was given. From this judgment the Dominion appealed to the highest judicial tribunal of the empire, with the result that the provinces have again won. The following is a summary of the decision given on the seventeen questions submitted. (1) That the bed of the rivers and lakes are the property of the provinces; (2) that the public harbors are vested in generally it is dependent on facts whether or not the harbors become Dominion property: (3) fishing regulations seem to be divided between the provinces and the Dominion. The Dominion has power to make regulations regarding open and close seasons, the size of meshes in nets, etc. but the ownership of the fishing privileges rests in the provinces. The Dominion has the power to issue licenses to parties acquiring fishing rights from the provinces but cannot grant monopolies; (4) the right of the Dominion to prevent or permit the erection of works in navigable the Spanish squadron, should that measure waters is confirmed

The victory in all essential particulars rests with the provinces and may involve provincial authorities. Under the new Yukon Railway measure, was that it had namite charges, unless the hulk lies far of the privy council the revenue from innot been passed on by the people, and by outside Morro Castle, in which case it land fisheries that formerly went into the cannot be blocking the channel completely. Dominion treasury will now go into the plete line of defence. Assuming that they If the Mercimac's masts and funnels are provincial treasuries. Further than this, such a thing. All this is very funny; for | would be consistent and stay their hands | still visible she sunk somewhere near the | the Globe suggests that the natural result part of the provinces for an indemnity from a score of throats that a Committee paign, it was believed they would pass "In any case the feat does not end the from the Dominion for the losses they corruption; while every Conservative Commons without discussion. Not so, equally blocked to the ingress of the ing the revenue which all these years has mankind. It raged with terrible fury in after trying all that medical skill could de-

inquiry is over, and not a single circum- it would never do to boldly go back on troops are not intended for Cuba, but for of fishing privileges rests with the prov. Siena. Florence also suffered severely, came home at the end of that time racked

satisfactorily to either party-may create new complications and give rise to new litigation. If the provinces are to possess the ownership of the inland fisheries in each province and the revenue arising therefrom, why should not the power of regulating those fisheries be also vested in the provinces? There would seem to

#### trouble in the near future. N. B. Representatives in England.

The last issue of the London Canadian Gazette contains several references to ex-Mayor Robertson. On the Queen's birthday he was present at a reception given by Lady Strathcona at Cadogan Square. Previous to this Mr. Robertson accompanied by Mr. C. A. Duff-Miller, agent general for New Brunswick, visited Manchester on the vitation of the directors of the Manchester Ship Canal Company to see the facilities at that port for handling Canadian produce. They were met by Mr. J. K. Bethyll, manseing director of the company, and Alderman Sothern, who took them through the various docks and pointed out all admirable arrangements for the reception, storage and reshipment of produce of all kinds. Afterwards the visitors were entertained to luncheon and met the Deputy Lord Mayor, gentlemen, who were greatly interested in what Mr. Robertson had to tell of St. John and the future of New Brunswick.

At a special meeting of the London Champer of Commerce, held at Botolp House, Eastchop, Mr. Robertson delivered an address on "The development of the export and import trade between Great Britain and Canada through the port of St. John." Sir Albert K. Rollett, M.P., was in the chair, and there were present many prominent when that commission is constituted there | meu. Mr. John Holden, of St. John, was will be a disposition to arrive at an agree- also there. Mr. Robertson pointed the great increase in the export trade of St. should exist between these two great John ; referred to the fast line between Canada and England, and to the necessity at St. John of a graving dock. He had tried to impress on Mr. Chamberlain the import perial standpoint. He concluded by reference to the resources of New Brunswick and to the strategical value of the port of St. John, which he remarked was the key of the Dominion for six months in the year A hearty vote of thanks was extended to him at the conclusion of his address.

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been the favorite family dyes in every civilized country, and although imitation package dyes are now being offered for sale by lealers who think more of big profits than of giving satisfaction to the public, the great inferiority of these imitation dyes in strength, fastness, beauty and brilliancy was soon discovered, and they are now avoided and condemned by all who prize good, bright and durable colors.

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dyes when they are offered to you. Ask fo the "Diamond,' and see that the name is on each packet. Book of directions and card of 48 colo

free to any address. Write to Wells Richardson Co., Mohtreal, P. Q.

#### In the Wake of War. TERRIBLE PESTILENCE THAT USUALLY

COUNTRIES WHERE ITS SCOURGE IS FELT. The plague or pestilence, that mysterious and fearful visitation which has moved its hosts in the wake of armies to slav more than war itself, is supposed to have firs originated among the dense masses of peop who crowded together in the great cities campment of Xerxes, Cyrus and Tamerline the Tartar. It probably sprang from the impurity which must have existed in the midst of such vast gatherings, and in part also from leaving the unburied dead upon the field of battle. At any rate the germs of this fearful humam poison have always pread it broadcast over the world from time o time. And, as war became less frequent, and less worldwide, the frequency and ex-

tent of these ravages have lessened also. The first reported outbreak of the plague in Europe occurred in the sixth century It came from lower Egypt, This was the first lapping of the wave that reached into the East again, there to stay its movements o far as the West was concerned until 544 A. D., when the returning legions of Emperor Justinian brought it again icto the western world from the battle fields of

Constantinople was the first place it attacked. Here in a single day as many as 10,000 persons are said to have fallen vic tims to it. But the plague did not stop with Constantinople. It had found a too congenial soil in Europe, which was little else than one great battle field at the time. It was carried into Gaul, where it followed close in the wake of the Frankish armies. and from Gaul it moved into Italy, with the Lombards, and so devastated the country as PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND to leave it entirely at the mercy of the in-The various crusades, which extended

over a space of about two hundred years. no doubt did much to hold the pestilence in Europe for they served to keep open the channels of intercourse between the east and the west. Periodic epidemics were common during their continuance, and these seem to have culminated in the 14th centuary with what is known in history as the Black Death. The Black Death was more fatal to human life than any other single cause since the world began. The havoc of war was nothing in comparison to it. It swept the whole of Europe, leaving in its path such misery and destitution as the world had never known. It killed in three years some twenty-five millions of people. Such figures stagger the comprehension, but the records The entire population of Europe is esti-

lions-kept down as it was by the constant out strongly for the principle of Sir John defence against a land attack. It is the privy council creates, or rather main- seven out of every ten perished. It utterly Springs at Banff. I took the treatment The situation is now changed. The Macdonald's bill of 1885; but finding that | therefore probable that the American | tains, a divided authority—the ownership | and forever destroyed the prosperity of | thoroughly and carefully for six weeks, and

## +

ALL KINDS

HAY AND OATS, FLOUR, MEAL, PORK, FISH, MOLASSES, OIL AND

GENERAL GROCERIES, be a weak point here which may create CONFECTIONERY,

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## **BOOTS AND SHOES.**

A Boot to suit every Farmer. A Boot to suit all Mill Men.

A Boot to suit Clerks, Office Men, Bicyclists (either Ladies or Gentlemen.) A Boot for the Ball Room, a slipper for the Drawing Room, everything heart could wish in the shape of footwear for Old Ladies, Young Ladies, Old Men, Young Men, Boys, Girls, and the Babies. All of the above is to be found at

W. T. HARRIS', NEW STORE. COME ALONG EVERYBODY. Others say they can compete with us, but they don't. You will find it out in the end; you might as well find it out at once

Patronize the BEST GROCERY and the BEST BOOT AND SHOE STORE. W. T. HARRIS.



## ance of the port of St. John from an Im- CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY, SPRING 1898.

TNtil further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows

Between Fredericton Chatham and Connecting with I. C. R. Loggieville. GOING NORTH. 3.15 p. m. 3.30 " (read (up) MIXED Ar. Chatham June. 3.45 " 1 10 pm ..Cross Creek, .. 5 27 ...Boiestown, ... 4 15 GOING SOUTH. EXPRESS. Loggieville ..Blackville ... 2 18 . Chatham Jct. 1 20 Ar. Chatham Junction, 12.55 "

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, Blissfield Carrol's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings 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 For long, long years Diamond Dyes have | and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stank ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager THOS. HOBEN, Supt.

> while one hundred thousand of the inhabi- with pain and weighing 43 pounds less. At tants of Venice were literally wiped off the this juncture, when hope had almost fled, I

From Italy it moved into France, where the mortality was almost as great : in Paris alone fifty thousand people died from it One of the worst features presented by the history of the Black Death was the crue persecution it a sused against the Jews. They were supposed to have infected the air in some mysterious manner and they were accused of having poisoned the wells and springs. In Strasburg two thousand of them were buried alive in their own burial

The order of the Flagellanto arose at, this time, coming from the belief that the sins of the world had at last brought down the

It was the beginning of the so-called hundred years' war that carried the Black Death into England, where in London its victims numbered one hundred thousand. When at last the plague had worked its ravages it doubled back over its course, to

disappear in the east. In 1485 it appeared again in England, first amongst the soldiers of Richmond after the battle of Bosworth Field, and when the vouches for Mr. Leverington's statements, as victorious army marched to London the follows: lague went with them to work its havo there. As long as it lasted the mortality was as great as that caused by the Black Death half a century before; five thousand people died in five weeks, and then the lague left London as suddenly as it had ppeared there, to sweep over the rest of England. In Scotland the plague of 1568 came immediately after the battle of Langside, when Queen Mary was dethroned, but no records of the mortality it occasioned seem to have been preserved.

The plague visited London in 1675. This followed after the civil war which ended with the death of Charles I., but so many years intervened that it is impossible to trace any connection between the two events. In modern wars danger from the plague seems gradually to have lessened, perhaps as result of better sanitary conditions maintained by the armies of to-day. However, t has been present in India, and in all mili tary operations of any extent conducted in tropical countries it has made its appearance

## A WONDERFUL LETTER

Grateful man

Saved His Life.

Physicians' Medicines and Mineral Springs Failed Him in His Time

of Need.

Prominent Druggist Vouches the Truth of Every Statement.

GENTLEMEN :- I think it my duty, withmated to have been about one hundred milout solicitation from any one, to write in the remarkable trial. warfare-and of these one hundred millions | interest of other sufferers, and give you a at least a fourth perished. The ravages of testimonial in favor of your (to me) almost the plague in Italy, where it came in the miraculous remedy, Paine's Celery Com track of the war of the Guelphs and pound. For more than a year I was suffering Ghebellines, was particularly disastrous to from the agonizing pains of sciatica, and Naples, where sixty thousand persons are vise, and using many remedies, patent and

heard of Paine's Celery Compound. It seemed suited to my case, and I sent to my druggist, Mr. J. W. Higginbotham, of this place, and asked about it. He recommended t to me, and I took a bottle. I soon began to feel better, and after taking the second bottle I was a cured man and threw away

I kept a bottle on hand in case of any return of the complaint. I am now 58 years old, and I feel as spry and healthy and free from pain as I ever did in my life. I was born in Norfolk, England, Canada when only 3 years old. I was brought up in the township of Cornwall, Ontario, and came to Manitoba eight years ago. Have always been a farmer, and am as able to do hard work now as ever I was. With a heart full of gratitude for the

suffer, I gladly and treely indite this letter. Yours gratefully, JAMES LEVERINGTON. Mr. J. W. Higginbotham, the successful and extremely popular druggist of Virden.

benefits derived from the use of your reme-

dy, and a wish to influence others who may

I have known Mr. Leverington for two years or more, and can confirm what he says in regard to his cure by Paine's Celery Compound. Ever since his cure he has been sounding its praises, and he is a perfect enthusiast on the subject of Paine's Celery

Compound. I believe him to be thoroughly J. W. HIGGINBOTHAM, Druggist.

## Jonathan to John.

You've used us well, John Bull, we'll own, Far better than we thought, When all the world we faced alone, And Cuba's freedom sought. You've shown your hand as well befits The glorious fighting race

And we have read the signs, John Bull, And feel the sweeping tide, That makes the hearts of nations full While battling side by side; In all affairs, it swells Beyond the wisdom of the schools,

That in its zenith proudly sits,

In honor's chiefest place.

And then it's blood that tells And so, while England touches string s, The Yankee drops all meaner things. Where Angle-Saxon can attack, With "hands across the sea"

'The thin red line" that never yields, 'The hearts of oak" that dare Could face the fire on any field, If Yankees too were there Could dare a frenzied world in arms.

And Stars and Stripes and Union Jack

'Mid shot and bursting shells, And answer Europe's wild alarms With loud, triumphant yells. Your hand, John Bull, your honest hand, Between two nations that must stand For righteousness and law; Our differences have passed away,

The days we fight are done, And John and Jonathan to-day And soon the world will hear a song In every plain and valley. As resonant it rises strong. While millions join the rally And Yankee Doodle will awake Your English n.eadows green,

While Yankee tongues from seas to lakes Will sing "God Save the Queen." -From The Boston Record At New York on 26th ult. Bishop Potter ordained the Rev. Dr. Charles Augustus Briggs, of the faculty of the Presbyterian Union Theological Seminary, as a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal church. Dr. Briggs was received into the Episcopal communion just before Easter. His teachings had been distasteful to the highest authorities in the Presbyterian

#### toma' Mat: Executors

church and he was suspended from exer-

cising the functions of the ministry in that

denomination some time ago, after a most

Take notice that letters testamentary have been granted in the estate of late Eleanor Lane to the undersigned. All persons having just claims against said estate are hereby requested to file same duly attested with either of the undersigned within one month from date hereof, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment to either of the Executors. Dated at Chatham, 25th May, A.D. 1898.

EDWARD GALLIVAN, } Executors