### General Business.

# CARD.

R. A. LAWLOR,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public Etc CHATHAM, N. B.

TWEEDIE & MITCHELL, ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES, CONVEYALCERS. OFFICES: Chatham and Newcastle. HON. L. J. TWEEDIE, Q. C. C. R. MITCHELL, B. C. L.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next Session, for the passing of an Act to declare the proposed Railway and undertaking of "The Saint Lawrence and Maritime Previnces Railway Company," incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick, 52 Victoria Chapter 47, a work for the general advantage of Canada, and (in addition to the powers conferred by its Act of Incorporation) to authorize the Company to construct, maintain and operate a line of Railway from a point on the St. Francis Branch (so called) of the Temiscouata Railway Company, to a point on the Intercolonial Railway at or west of Riviere Oulle, by the shortest and most practicable route, linewise with power to acquire running rights over the said St. Francis-Branch; also to extend the time for the commence ment and completion of the Railway which the Company is authorized to construct.

Dated, December 27th, 1896.

WILLIAM PUGSLEY. Solicitor of the Saint Lawrence and Maritime Provinces Railway Company.

# NOTICE.

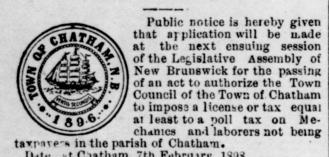
THE TAILOR Is offering the best Bargains ever offered to the People of

Chatham.

Cheviots, Homespuns, Blue and Black Serges, Checked Goods in light and dark shades, Brown and Greys, we are offering them at surprisingly 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 See our Men's Working Pants at \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 Mothers purchasing cloth for their boys' suits should call and see our Stock before ordering else-Cutting and Trimming done cheap and well. Wool taken in exchange for Goods. We are clearing out the small balance of our large

stock of ulsters, overcoats and Men's pants at 10 W. L. T. WELDON, Water St., Chatham, N. B

# NOTICE.



the next ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick for the passing of an act to authorize the Town Council of the Town of Chatham to impose a license or tax equal at least to a poll tax on Me chanics and laborers not being Date . at Chatham, 7th February, 1898 WARREN C. WINSLOW,

# NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, at the next session thereof, for the passage of an act to authorize the Municipality of rthumberland to effect temporary loans. The object of the act is to borrow money to meet the financial exigencies of the Municipality. Dated 24th January, 1898.

SAM'L THOMPSON.

# To Let or for Sale.

Howard Streets at present occupied by Mr, Dean, Feb 3rd 98 17. 98.

# Assessors' Notice.

The Assessors of rates for the Parish of Chatham having received warrants for the assessment on the said parish for the following On the Parish for County Contingencies School Fund Alms House

To at, \$5129.16 hereby request all persons liable to be taxed in rom date a true statement of their property The Assessors also give notice that there valuation

Chatham, March 8th 1898.

# Assessors' Notice Town of Chatham,

The Assessors for the Town of Chatham having been duly appointed hereby give notice that any person or body corporate liable to be assessed, or his or their agent, may furnish the assessors within step in and play an important part on thirty days from the date hereof with a written detailed statement of the real and personal estate the side of Germany and Russia and a and income of such person or body corporate, and every such statement shall be subscribed and sworn to before some Justice of the Peace for the by the person or agent making the same. Blank forms of statements may be procured from

GEORGE STOTHART SAMUEL WADDLETON ASSESSORS. MICHAEL HALEY

# Lime For Sale

Apply to THE MARITIME SULPHITE FIBRE CO. LTD.

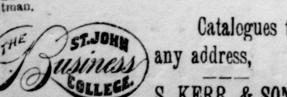
WANTED, Good active agents in unrepresented dustricts to sell on commission the leading Farm Machinery, Buggies, Carts, Harness, Sleighs,

Reply stating full particulars to



### Great Advances

Have recently been made in methods of teachyears ago, but the very latest, embracing the lat est features at the close of 1897. tar Our Shorthand is also the best-the



Miramichi Advance. OHATHAM. N. B., - - MARCH 17, 1898.

The Partition of China. Although China is old and infirm he would last for several centuries i she were left to herself and not interfered with by other nations. This, however, does not suit the schemes of the Emperors of Russia and Germany who are the heads of the two great nation wreckers of Europe. When these two Emperors held their conference last summer it is most reasonable to suppose that they decided to adopt the aggressive course they are now pursuing towards China. That is that Germany should take and hold territory on the mainland within a short distance of Pekin while Russia should take and hold Port Arthur. It will be remembered that at the conclusion of the late war between China and Japan, Russia forced Japan to evacuate Port Arthur which she had captured from China. As Russia herself has now seized upon that territory, she is giving unmistakable proof that she was simply acting from selfish motives when she prevented the Japanese from establishing themselves on the continent of Asia. To have had these warlike and restless people settled in Port Arthur and the extensive territory in its rear would have been to the disadvantage of Russia as it would have interfered with the aggressive schemes of conquest that she has now entered upon in that empire. In order to properly utilize the railroad service that is gradually being built up ed, Cuba still remains in rebellion and in eastern Siberia, Russia finds that it her chances to suppress it are every day is necessary for her to secure a seaboard growing less. If Spain were wise she terminal in China which will be open would submit to the inevitable and

to that port and defy all the powers of the earth to prevent her doing so. There is not the least doubt but that Germany's reason for joining Russia in her aggressive movement against China is the determination to extend German trade, Great Britain has long had its mercantile outposts in the far East, and the trade marks of Manchester are as well known on the shores of the Yellow Sea as in London. The Germans have learned a lesson from their British cousins, and the real purpose of the present invasion is to extend the trade of Germany in China by force of

and hold Port Arthur and extend her

Siberian railway south, through Corea,

tegrity for more than four thousand years, but from present appearance it would not be unlikely if she went to pieces in consequence of the present on slaught of the two greedy powers who are at present menacing her. The and the consequence is that there is ernment. little if any patriotism to be found among them. The masses do not dare

to think of the affairs of Government as that duty is left the classes that United States have found by sad experimake a business of it. On the other hand the governing classes are more interested in making profit for themselves than in creating or sustaining a powerful nation. In addition to this the great families of the Empire are intensely jealous of one another and most of them hold in contempt the weak central ruler at Pekin. Because he comes of a dynasty that is alien to China, he is intensely hated by a majority of his subjects. If China were inhabited by a civilized Caucasian race it would be the most powerful Empire in the world as it contains 4,567, 000 square miles with a population of 381,600,000. In spite of this vast population, the resisting power of China is inferior to that of Switzerland. The free people and will fight for their homes while the Chinese are little more than slaves and have nothing to defend. Up to the present time Germany and Russia are on the one side while Great Britain and Japan are to be found on the other, but when partition begins it

late exchange gives the following as her reasons for doing so :-"The British island of Hong Kong, through which passes the trade of a the mouth of the great Takiang river. That river and its tributaries drain a vast territory, extending far west of Hong Kong, and are the highways of its trade. This territory lies north of the newly acquired French possessions of Anam and Tonquin, and if it falls into the hands of France much of the business which now goes down the river to Canton and Hong Kong will be diverted to French channels. The other day Lord Salisbury said that British interests had not been seriously menaced by the operations of Germany and Russ'a, but should they proceed to seize the swarming regions about Pekin. while France advances into the territory British interests will be face to face with the most serious menace since the time of Napoleon.

is not at all unlikely that France will

From the present signs of the times it is not unlikely that Britain, United States and Japan will join hands to resist this aggressive movement of Germany and Russia. A late despatch in referring to the subject says :-

"There is talk of an alliance between the United States, Great Britain and Japan, as against France, Germany and Russia, in their attempted disposition of the Chinese question. It is not denied that the relations tetween England, Japan and the United States are more | 462, while ours increased to the value of than friendly, and in the event of a war \$1.120.982. There is no foreign market with Spain or a conflict in the east, these three nations will probably be found operating in perfect harmony.

# The European Powers and the United

President McKinley has been sounding a number of the European powers with respect to the course they would pursue if the United States were to ing commercial subjects-Bookkeping and interfere in the affairs of Cuba. The Our methods are not those of five or even two only satisfactory reply he received came from Britain and it was of a highly Catalogues to and Germany were coldly non-committal but France's reply was pro-Spanish.

pected a different answer, but from her with the territories immediately adjoining themselves from being laughed at by the old time ally and sister republic, France, she had a right to expect something different. The reason France gives for taking this course is that she is bound to stand behind Spain because the two nations are of the same race. When she gave the United States this answer it is not at all likely that she thought it might be the very means that would cause Britain and the United States to enter into an Anglo Saxon alliance. If she had, that reason pever would have been given as there is nothing that France and the other powers of Europe dread more than an Anglo-Saxon alliance. There is no course that they could have taken that is better adapted to force the United States into seeking an alliance with Britain than the one they have taken to stop her from going to the rescue of Cuba. If this alliance takes place it will prove to Russia and Germany that the United States endorses Britain's policy in the far East and be one of the most powerful factors that will be brought forward to avert the collision that is now threatening in

A Costly Rebellion. During the three years that the present rebellion in Cuba has lasted i is computed that it has cost Spain the enormous sum of three hundred millions of dollars. In addition to this, the drain upon her population to keep her army in that Island up to the standard, has been enormous. But in spite of all the blood and treasure she has expendto navigation at all seasons of the year. | accept the kindly offer of the President Having purchased a large quantity of the famous | So she has made up her mind to seize | of the United States to meditate between her and the rebels.

Late European despatches announce that the Pope has entered into a corres pondence with Spain in regard to Cuba as well as her relations with the United States. He is exerting all the power and influence he possesses to prevent war and if his offers are accepted he proposes that Cuba remain under the dominion of Spain but that it be ruled on the lines of an English colony.

#### Notes and Comments.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was prorogued on Friday last.

At the last general election throughout the British Isles the electors of the coun try gave the Conservat ve Government of China has preserved its national in- Lord Salisbury an overwhelming majority in Parliament. Since then, however, there has been a decided change in th political feelings of the people which has been shown by the return of the Liberal candidates at all of the bye-elections tha have recently taken place. This change in the feeling of the people is owing to the Chinese people know not the meaning widespread dissatisfaction that exists with of the word freedom in its 'true sense, respect to the foreign policy of the Gov-

> It is an old but a true saying that experience teaches wisdom. working men of Britain as well as the ence. The working men in both countries, during all the strikes of the last few years, in addition to gaining nothing, were heavy losers. In the Engineers' strike throughout England, the men, to keep from starving, had to return to work without effecting a compromise. The same may be said with respect to the strikers in the New England cot:on mills. The mer, after enduring a great amount of hardship, had at last to go to work and accept the reduced wages offered by the mil

# United States Trade With Canada.

In its issue of the 4th inst. the Bosto Herald publishes the following articl upon the value of interchangeable trade between the United States and Canada.

The report of the department of trade and commerce of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, an exceedingly interesting document in the bearing that it has upon the trade which Canada carries on with the various countries of the wold, and particularly with the United States. Canada's purchases in this country seem to be con stantly tending upward. The entire amount of goods imported into Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, was \$106,617,827. Of these purchases, merchandise to the value of \$57,023,342. or more than half, were obtained in the United States. The exports of Canada for the same year we'e valued at \$134, 457,703. Of these, goods to the value of hundred millions of human beings, is at \$77.227,502 were sold in Great Britain, while a ma ket was found for Canadian goods in the United States to the amount of \$45,880,922. It will be seen from the above that, taking their number into account, the Canadians are the best customers that we have, and that in spite of tariff limitations, they buy from us much more freely than they do from their consins in England. More than this, our trade is a growing one, and could be made to grow with greater rapidity if a very few simple changes were made in the way of reciprocal trade relations. Thus, while tributary to Canton and Hong Kong, the importations of dutiable-that i manufactured-iron and steel into Canada from Great Britain have fallen since the year 1893 from \$4,286,637 in value to \$1,877,718, the value of importations from the United States of manufactured iron and steel has increased from \$5,475, 897 to \$6,594,817. It is the same with manufactured cotton goods. In 1893 England sold goods of this class in Canada to the value of \$3,481 711, while our sales there in that year had a value of \$919.020. But last year the English sales of manufactured cotton goods declined so that they represented a value of \$2,684. that the United States possesses which would be so responsive to a little intelli-

> just across our northern border. The Boston Chamber of Commerce at a recent meeting passed a resolution in favor of reciprocity with Canada and the Montpelier Vt., Board of Trade, the other day, endorsed the resolution and passed the

following motion :hope for a revival of regiprocal relations with the Dominion of Canada and the crown day went by and eager contractors were opinion of his leader was so marked as to colony of Newfoundland, and believing most not found haunting the corridors of land and the entire United States; and any source, Nobody wanted to build enthusiasm on the opposition side.

our own; Therefore resolved, that we respectfully represent to the President of the United States the great value to commercial interests of a treaty of reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada and the crown colony of Newfoundland, and earnestly petition that such a treaty be negotiated as soon as possible.

New Pacific Cable. Late despatches from Washington an-House provided for the construction of a cable from San Francisco to Japan, via the Hawaiian Islands, and grants an annuity | House by the Conservatives for the purof a hundred thousand dollars for twenty years, in consideration of which all United States Government messages are to be thereafter and in perpetuity transmitted free. The government is also to take full possession of the cable plant in case of war or other emergency.

#### Advance's Ottawa Letter.

OTTAWA, 7th March, 1898.

have been positively insolent in their press raised a terrific howl because the attitude towards Ministers. For example | Minister was said to know nothing about when Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred to his honor in respect of a certain matter the each day how thoroughly the control of than their own. Eighteen years of office their minds, and it is perhaps not easy to gracefully recognize reversed conditions.

It is now three weeks since the Yukon Railway Bill was introduced, and by a resolution of the House all other business is suspended until this matter is disposed of. On Fiday list, the Opposition had reached the point where they felt war- dealt with in the introduction. ranted in introducing an amendment. House had become wearied to the last brought out, not a ray of fresh light was thrown on the situation, and it is surprising that tedious repetitions should have robbed the debate of all popular interest. Thus, the matter reached a stage where the Opposition had either to give up the struggle or bring a motion before the Chair. They chose the latter course,

the following amendment :-"That the Bill be not now read the second time; but that it be resolved; That this House, while recognizing the necessity of providing adequate facilities or transportation into the Canadian Yukon gold fields, re a da as indefensible cordially support the granting of substantial assistance in aid of the immediate construction of a railway on the best available route, under such conditions and safeguards as will prevent the creation of any mining monopoly.'

If the Oppos tion regard this as a clear and definite alternative to the Govern ment measure now before the House, they will scurcely find many open minded men outside of the House to concur in their udgment. Furthermore, if this resolu tion embodies the strongest objections which can be orged against the Bil, then the Government may safely feel that they have an exceedingly strong case.

ment practically recognizes the validity of the grounds upon which the Government brought forward their proposition. That is to say, it admits the necessity for building the proposed railway. the propriety of granting substantial assistance, the need for immediate action, and, julged in the light the debate, it tac.tly commends the route chesen. On the other hand, it takes except on to the terms and conditions the contract; but it does not even hint a the respects in which those terms and conditions are said to be indefensible. Nor does it indicate what amount of assistance might be considered fair and proper. It is, in short, a perfectly 12 45. colorless and wholly indefinite proposition, and it warrants the conclusion that the ponents of the administration have a

the Conservatives on this important question of policy. They hold widely divergent views, running all the way from the out. spoken and positive approval indicated by Colonel Hughes, who might be regarded as one of the strongest party men in the House, to the unqualified opposition of Mr. Clarke Wallace. If they were to stant together at all, and seem to present anything like a united front against the Government, they had to bring forward just such an amendment as forward by Mr. Ives that Canada would not this. It is quite non-committal and pre- be able to maintain law and order in the rote on even such a resolution.

One of the funniest incidents in the whole debate was the bringing forward of Mr. Hamilton Smith. For a couple of gent, statesmanlike effort as the market would be willing to fundertake the work treaty obligations if possible. Mr. Foster, "Whereas, after thirty years of anxious to a profit of \$500,000 a year. Day after

whole country, so they brought forward Mr. Hamilton Smith. They said he represented the Rothschilds, and when the Rothschilds cabled a denial of this, they sail he represented somebody else. At all events, they assirted that he was ready and able to build the railway for 2,000,000 acres of land. But Mr. Hamilton Smith as a man of capital and enternounce that it has been decided in the prise did not survive more than a few House Committee on Inter-state and days. In due time it turned out that he Foreign Commerce that the United States | was a visionary character, whom nobody shall build a line fron San Francisco to knew in particular, who had communi-Japan. The bill that was before the cated entirely with Sir Charles Tupper rather than with the Government, and

whose name was simply being used in the

pose of embarrassing the Liberal adminis

of sight and is said to be on the Atlantic

tration. He has suddenly dropped out

Undoubtedly the most shameful feature of the entire debate thus far, was the attack made on the Minister of Rulways. It was probably pre-airanged and carefully worked out. Be that as it may, the object was to show that Mr. Blair was densely ignorant of the measure which he The House has now been in session for brought before the House. To give this more than four weeks, and during all that rather cowardly form of attack a semperiod it has done little more than discuss | blance of color, Mr. Blair was asked a the proposed Yukon Railway. Even the series of questions, which it was well debate on the Address would have been known he could not answer. No one could practically without zest if it had not been answer them. They related to matters for the speeches in anticipation of this about which no one could possibly have very measure. From the outset, the any information, as for example, how Opposition members have adopted a vehe- many acres of land contained gold in the mence of tone and a recklessness of style | Yukon country and what was the value which ill fits the men who used to talk so of that gold. Because he candidly conplausibly about the dignity of Parliament | fessed his inability to give definite reand the preservation of that moderation plies to these questions, he was set upon in tone so essential in a deliberative by Mr. Foster and Sir Charles Tupper in assembly. These very men have done disgraceful fashion. They expressed very much this session to reduce the their indignation at the ignorance of the status of our Canadian Parliament. At Minister of Railways on these essential times some of them, notably the leaders, points, and taking up this cue the Tory

the Government measurs. Mr. Blair's friends in New Brunswick other day, Sir Charles Tupper adopted an were, probably surprised to learn that he offensive and sneering tone in his reply; had suddenly become such an ignoramus and on a previous occasion, Mr. Foster's Remembering something of his clearallusions to the Minister of Railways were headed methods when in charge of the of such a character as to call for a rebuke affairs of that Province, they would hardfrom the Speaker. Of course, some ly be prepared to believe that he had deallowance must be made for the bitter generated in such a short time. They sense of disappointment under which these | need feel no alarm nor anxiety. It is gentlemen are laboring, as they realise nothing more than ordinary fair play, to say that Mr. Blair's introduction of and public affairs has passed into other hands subsequent speech on the Yukon Bill, was marked by that same mastery of dedeveloped the view of vested rights in tail and judicial treatment of the subject that has always characterised his Parliamentary methods. He made out a strong and complete case, and the best possible answer to the unfair attack that was made upon him by Mr. Foster, is the fact that not a single point has been taken up during all the long debate which was not reasonable man would complain because They had discussed the Government pro- he did not answer questions that could position in all its bearings day in and day not be answered, and were simply asked

out, and night in and night out, until the for the purpose of disturbing him and interfering with his effective presentation point of patience. It is a safe thing to of the Government case. It served the say, that ofter the first three or four days purposes of the Opposition to abuse the Minister, and subsequently to grossly misrepresent his statements; but such methods are apt to be reactionary rather than helpful to those who are driven to employ them. Before another letter reaches you, the Yukon matter will probably have been

disposed of and the way opened for other and after three weeks of talking, proposed been ready with his estimates for some time, and the Conservatives will find that they have made a serious mistake if they carry their captious warfare to the extent of barring important public business. At the present time they seem to be in rather a desperate mood, and the official debates are being crowded with utterances that are as spicy as they are reckless.

> OTTAWA, March 9. - After some prelimin ary matter was got through with the Youkon debate was resumed by Mr. Morri son, who concluded the speech which was interrupted by the adjournment last night. He was followed by Oliver, of Alberta, whose previous speech had been critized by Morrison, after which Quinn, of Montreal, took the floor which he held when six

R. McC.

After recess Mr. Quinn concluded his speech, speaking till half past nine. was followed by Maxwell, of Vancouver who made an effective speech, bringing the house back to a discussion of the question on its merits. He spoke from the standpoint of the emergency which faced the government and the country, and from hi own knowledge of the condition of things which prevailed on the Pacific coast and in the Youkon country, and quoted eminent Conservative testimony, newspapers and business men, in hearty endorsement of th contract and of the wisdom and vigor dis played by the government in dealing with

the emergency. Powell, of Westmorland, followed. After speeches from Powell, Edwards and Clancy, Mr. Foster moved an adjournment of the debate and the house adjourned at

OTTAWA, March 10. - The end of the Yukon railway debate is in sight, about ten days be hind time. When Mr. Foster moved the adjournment of the debate last night it was it This inoccuous amendment represents pursuance of an arrangement that the debate the lack of cohesion and unanimity among | should be closed and a vote taken to-night

or early to-morrow morning. at 4 o'cleck, speaking till six and putting in over an hour after recess. He went over the well worn story with wearisome reiteration and managed to disagree with his leader on several essential points. There was no hurry for the construction of the road and the route was not all a Canadian one. Sir Charles did not say 'hear, hear' to that part of his lieutenant's speech Mr. Foster also ridiculed the contention pur sents an easy way of dividing the House | Yukon country, contending in opposition to without anchoring themselves to any the distinguished Tory ex-minister from particular line of policy. And yet, it is Sherbrooke that the majority of people who questionable if they can poll a solid party are going into that country are either law abiding people or are indirectly interested in the maintenance of law and order. Mr. Ives was not present to hear Foster's repudiation of his unpatriotic sentiments. Another point of difference between the weeks the Opposition had been declaring leader and his lieutenant may be noted. with unabated vehemence that the country | On Monday, during the debate which arose was appailed at the proposition of the on the United States senate bill, Sir Chas. Government to give 3,750,000 acres of Tupper denounced the selfishness of the land to Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann for Americans and declared they could never the building of this railway. They as- be depended upon to deal fairly and honorsected that scores of competent contractors ably with Canada, but would shirk their for a much smaller consideration. Some on the contrary, held that the Americans of them went so far as to say that the would deal fairly by Canada and would land consideration was worth \$100,000 - afford as reasonable facilities by the Dyea 000, the license abatements another or Skagway routes as by the Stikine. Sir \$37,500,000 and the freight returns equal | Charles did not hear his lieutenant on that point. In fact Foster's indirect expression of contempt for the previously expressed

the vicissitudes of gold mining which enabled him most effectually to explode the Munchausen calculations and statements of opposition orators and expose their ignorance the subject they were discussing. He exposed the in sincerity of the opposition in their professed solicitude for the maintenance of the principle of tender and contract by showing from the public records now often and notoriously they had violated that principle in the past in matters of mmensely greater importance than the question now before parliament. In the case of the Yukon railway the emergency justified the departure from that principle. Dr. Sproule spoke for an hour against the

After a rattling speech from Mr. Mc-Millan, West Huron, in support of the contract, Sir Charles Tupper made a furious speech in reply to the criticism of his change of base, aiming particularly at Mr. Sifton. and practically repudiating the interview published by the Toronto Mail and Empire and claimed that he had more light now than he had then and devoted some time to explaining away the interview. He still claimed Mackenzie and Mann were the only contractors in Canada able to carry out such a contract, and he did not believe they could carry it out. He then went into an explanation of the reasons which induced him to change his views.

Tupper talked till three o'clock, when Sir Richard Cartwright rose to reply, amid the loud cheers of the Liberals. A division is not expected before four

OTTAWA, March 11-This morning's vote in the Commons on the second reading of the Canadian Yukon bill developed a few strange

George Casey who has been on the floors of parliament 25 years and was always regarded as solid party man, cut loose for the first time in his life. He would have supported an independent amendment but he left the chamber before the main question was put. Erb's dissent from the government was a matter of which not a soul in the house knew till the last moment, of the others who voted against the government, Rogers is a patron and Oliver an independent liberal. Hon. John Costigan dissented from the amendment and the main motion, tion members giving their support to administration on the main motion. The governments majority of 39 was regarded by the ministry as most hopeful. There were a few absencees and if a full house had been present, majority would have been about forty. The whole difficulty to the passage of the measure rests with the Senate and there both government and opposition look for support. In meantime the Government's policy is to push the bill through the committee in Commons by day to day sittings.

St. John Letter.

A convict in California was told to stop his talk and do his work. Said he "I'll not talk any more," and it was seven years before he utterel another syllable. That man deserves his liberty and a pension, for there is nothing more maddening in this world than the talk of the great army of men and women who have nothing to say. It is a peculiarity of these people that the more barren they are in thoughts the more prolific they are in words, and that when words fail them they have a substitute in that abomination of abomination-whistling. They are everywhere-in the street, the railway train, the office and the home. They say one thing that is of no consequence what ever, and then they say it backward and then they reiterate it with sundry modifications, and then they whistle. It is business. The Minister of Finance has strange that homicides are not more

The Victoria School annex in Duke Street, was destroyed by fire at an early hour last Wednesday morning.

Good hay is selling in the city at \$8.50 to \$10 per ton.

Mr. D. G. Smith, fishery warden, arrived here last Wednesday evening en route to the Sportmen's exhibition at Boston. He has with him as part of the show a Melicite canoe made of one piece of bark. copper fastened; a Restigouche poplar canoe, copper fastened; a mounted salmon, 4 feet long; 5 unique salmon spears, taken from poachers; 12 live wild geese, an aerating fish tin for carrying live fish; 3 caribou heads, and 10 very fine large photos of fishing scenes.

W. L. Prince, a prominent builder and 12 45 ar } contractor, of this city died suddenly last luesday of congestion of the lungs.

Twenty-one head of Ayrshire cattle from Glasgow will arrive here this week for Thomas Ogilvie of Montreal. They will remain here 90 days in quarantine.

C. E. Wheeler, organist of St. Andrew's church, London, Ontario, writes the Scribner Organ Co., "I congratulate you on being able to produce an instrument. comparing very favorably with a pipe organ costing twice as much." T. A. Peters, jr., of this city is the agent of the company for New Brunswick and

Because of the fine iweather that prevails spring trade is opening earlier than usual this season. Flour continues quiet and the market is a shade easier but prices are unchanged. The corn mills have started and corn meal is now ob ainable at \$2.10. Beans are firmer but there is no advance in prices. Evaporated apples are easier; best brands are quoted at 10 cents; Mr. Foster commenced his speech to-day dried at 61 cents. Cod and pollock are scarce and prices are higher; large cod sell at \$3.40, medium \$3.15 and pollock \$2 per 100 pounds. Economy shad are quoted at \$5.50 per half barrel; Canso he ring \$5 per barrel and \$2.65 per half barrel. Spices of all kinds have advanced except nutmegs, choice brown selling at 65 cents. All Strictly choice butter is in good demand at 17 and 18 cents; ordinary grades are dull at 15 and 16 cents. Eggs are arriving freely and have tumbled to 14 cents.

> sheep from this port during the months of December, January and February last were as follows :-December-cattle 1,943; horses 71; sheep 382.

January - " 727; " 66; " 1502. February - " 1,624; " 572; " 882.

# When Canada was Halved.

sympathetic nature. That of Austria thoroughly that reciprocal relations are thoroughly that reciprocal relations are parliament. No proposition came from some measure accounted for the lack of named Strachey, arrangements were made follows: out of a territory which now contains more

"Where Blooming Spring its Earliest Visits Pay."

# JUST OPENING \_\_\_\_

THE VERY LATEST **NOVELTIES FOR** 

SPRING AT CREAGHAN'S

Ladies' Dress Materials, Suitings, Gloves and Hosiery, Men's, Youths' and Children's Clothing and Furnishings. THE "LATEST TIP"-Gents' Hats, Caps and Underwear. Sole Agent for the Famous Wilkinson Hat of Regent St., London.

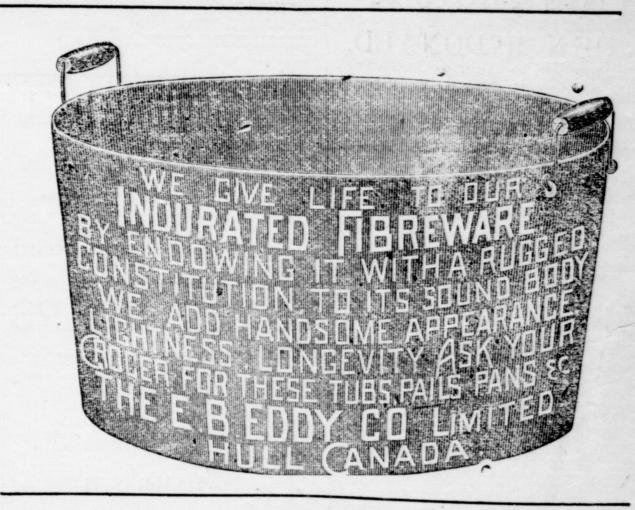
RICH NEW DESIGNS

Brussels, Wilton and Tapestry Carpets. Beautiful Patterns Curtains, Window Drapery, Rugs, Art Squares and Coverings.

Wall Paper, Mouldings and Floor Oil Cloth. New Goods coming forward daily.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHATHAM AND NEWCASTLE.



### Most Rubbers are Uncomfortable

It is no wonder that rubbers which are not the same shape as the boot should be uncomfortable. It costs money to employ skilled pattern makers but the result is a satisfactory fit.

Each year the Granby Rubber Co. add new patterns to fit all the latest shoe shapes therefore

# Granby Rubbers

ARE ALWAYS UP-TO-DATE.

They are honestly made of Pure Rubber. Thin, Light, Elastic, Durable. Extra thick at ball and heel.

Granby Rubbers wear like Iron.

# 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. EXPRESS. FOR FREDERICTON 11.40 a. m. 12.00 " FOR CHATHAM (read down) EXPRESS (read (up) MIXED Ar. Chatham June., MIXED 12.20 p. m. 10.15 4 1.45 7 07 6 55 2 57 2 40 Ar. Chatham, Marysville. 5 27 4 15 1 10 p m . Cross Creek, . GOING SOUTH . Boiestown, ... EXPRESS. ... Doaktown, ... 3 30 . Lv. Loggieville ...Blackville,... 2 18 12.20 p. .. Chatham Jct.. 1 20 ar7 00 Ar. Chatham Junction, 12.55 " ..... Nelson ..... 12 40

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, 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 THOS. HOBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

# Was There Ever a Greater Victory?

Paine's Celery Compound, the World's Famous Disease Banisher, Saves the Life of Mr. Church.

Other Medicines had Failen and Death was Fully Expected.

All of the river and lake steamers are As a Spring Medicine for New Blood, New Strength and Sound Health, Paine's Celery Compound is Recommended by Thousands.

> The complete cure of Mr. John A. Church, | an attack of la grippe which put me into of Coldbrook, N. S., and the production of such a condition that I could not sleep or his strong letter of testimony in favor of eat. I was completely run down, had ex-Paine's Celery Compound are of themselves treme nervous prostration, and lay for days sufficient to convince every sick person that in a half stupefied state. Paine's Celery Compound is a medicine the curing of all sick people. No other medicine known to medical science can so

and vitality in the spring months. that physicians prescribe and the best classes | bottles I feel like a new man. 1 can truly Celery Compound that can command atten- of life.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. I had

After spending all my money for medicine honestly prepared and recommended for which did little good, I gave up to die when one day a paper on Paine's Celery Compound was brought to me. I at once procured the medicine and derived great relief from the first bottle. I slept better, ate better, and It is not the common medicines of the day digestion improved. After using nine

an, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. of people recommend. It is only a wonder- say that Paine's Celery Compound snatched He was a most generous man, and would ful and marvellous life restorer like Paine's me from the grave and gave me a new lease through the efforts of another gentleman tion and respect. Mr. Church writes as I earnesfily urge all sufferers to use Paine's Celery Compound, feeling sure it will cure them. Do not spend your money for

GENTLEMEN :- It is with pleasure that I medicines that cannot cure you. Yours truly, JOHN CHURCH.

whereas, we, the Montpelier board of trade, the railway except Messsrs. Mackenzie & John Charlton followed Foster, making feel the great necessity of the development of our natural resources that we may rea ise

Mann. In this humiliating dilemma the an admirable speech, displaying a knowledge This whole story is told by Thomas Hodgins, give testimony in favor of your marvellous From the autocratic powers of Europe S. KERR & SON. | the United States could not have ex- larger and more prosperous business relations | Opposition had to do something to keep of railway construction and | Q. C., in the March Canadian Magazine.

undergoing repairs in anticipation of an early opening of navigation. The shipments of cattle, horses and

January— " 727; " 66, " 1248. February— " 1,643; " 9); " 1402. The record of the corresponding months December-cattle 1,937; horses 105; sheep 433,

St. John, March 14.

Canada was one time about twice as large as it is now. In 1782-3, when Great Britain was negotiating a peace with the revolting | well and so promptly restore lost strength American colonies, she was represented by Mr. Oswald, who appears to have been very generous. He agreed unnecessarily to to give up all of what is now Ontario, Michhave given up the whole of Canada if he had been asked. In later negotiations, to keep Ontario, but the British were bluffed