

General Business.

CARD. R. A. LAWLOR, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public Etc.

TWEEDIE & MITCHELL, ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session for the passing of an Act to declare the proposed Railway and under the name of the 'St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces Railway Company.'

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

Having purchased a large quantity of the famous Haverhill Mill Goods consisting of Tweeds, Cheviots, Homespuns, Black Serges, Brown and Grey, we are offering them at surprisingly low prices which range from 60c to \$1.00 per yard.

W. L. T. WELDON, Water St., Chatham, N. B.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., MARCH 24, 1898.

The British Premier.

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together to defend the free institutions under which they live.

During the conference it was resolved that the new Australian federal tariff should give a preference to British products, and if an early federal tariff was not possible that the different colonies be recommended to give the preference independently.

In taking up the American view, Sir Charles Tupper and his friends have put themselves in a most unpatriotic position. On one hand Canada is making an effort to secure the enormous advantages of the Yukon trade for its own people, and on the other, to secure that trade for themselves. If the Yukon railway by way of the Stikine river—and all admit that there is no other available route over which a line could be built this year—is blocked, then the United States may expect to command the lion's share of the Klondike business.

By late despatches from Newfoundland, we learn that the Government of that Province have decided to bring about a crisis that will compel the British and French Governments to settle the entire question of fishing privileges claimed by the French fishermen along one-third of the coast of Newfoundland. To bring on this crisis, the Government, on the 16th inst., ordered a revenue cruiser to sail for Placentia Bay with instructions to enforce the Newfoundland fishery laws against French fishing vessels which obtained bait along that coast.

British Lumber Trade. Mr. Miller, of the large lumber firm of Robson, Miller & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, was in town all last week. This gentleman is visiting the spruce districts of N. B. and N. S., with a view to getting our manufacturers of spruce lumber, to cater to the wants of the East Coast trade. This firm have already bought 4 cargoes of spruce deals, 2 from the Dickey Lumber Co., of Stewiack, N. S., 1 from J. B. Snowball and 1 from F. E. Neale. Mr. Miller, accompanied by Mr. Neale, visited Campbellton during the week, and thinks that the Restigouche spruce is better suited for the E. C. trade than any spruce he has seen; but as the possibility of our shippers doing much business with the E. C. buyers, is largely dependent, on the present, high price of Baltic deals being maintained, and as the price of these goods is now declining, owing to buyers coming into the Canadian markets, we fear that the demand for E. C. specifications, (which, at the best, are difficult to fill) will be but short duration.

Notes and Comments. The long agony of what destroyed the Maine will be over in a few days.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst., the British House of Commons was occupied in discussing a proposal to grant home rule all round. The measure was supported by a number of radical members and opposed by the anti-Parliament and Unionists. When put to the House it was defeated.

Late despatches announce that during the present month a number of severe engagements have taken place between the Spanish troops and the rebel forces in the Philippine Islands. The rebellion is rapidly spreading and the situation is becoming more critical every day.

The Liverpool Times News of March 12, is fearful that Japan, who is on the verge of a life and death struggle with Russia, may intentionally drag Britain into a serious dispute with the latter power, which would involve war, and it further says that if hostilities were to break out, timber would be the first to suffer. In referring to the Baltic lumber trade it says that it would be an easy matter for Russia to shut up trade there almost entirely, and it strongly urges buyers to see to the war clause in all Baltic contracts.

Advance's Ottawa Letter. OTTAWA, 12th March, 1898. The past week has been eventful chiefly in view of the fact that the members of the Opposition have at last won themselves out in their vehement denunciation of the Yukon railway contract, and their efforts have been crowned with such success that five Conservatives voted with the Government against the amendment proposed that week. That amendment was drawn up at the Conservative caucus, and was intended to be so colorless and non-committal that any one not absolutely in favor of the Government measure might vote for it. Yet Messrs. Costigan, Hughes, Hale, Blanchard and B. thone could not follow their party even to that extent.

Three Liberals opposed the Government—Messrs. Oliver, McInnes and Casey, also two Patrons, E. B. and Rogers. Mr. Oliver wants the railway built from Elmouton, and the other two are unwraps for reasons which need not be mentioned. It is not an uncommon thing for members supporting the Government to show their teeth in this way; but it is a significant thing when five members of the Opposition cast in their votes with the Government.

One of the longest speeches during the week was made by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. "Young Charlie," as he is familiarly called, is deservedly a popular member of the House and is always listened to with attention. Since the change of Government his utterances have been received with sympathetic interest, not merely because of his ability, but more particularly because it is felt that his father's return to political life has very seriously injured his chances of advancement. The Tupper prestige has been badly blighted by the results of the last general election.

The chief event of the debate was the introduction of the international question raised by the action of the United States Senate. That body has passed a bill declaring that bonding privileges will be refused to Canadians at the mouth of the Stikine river, unless the Canadian Government discontinues the imposition of a license fee upon American vessels in the Atlantic waters. Sir Charles Tupper and his friends called upon the Government to withdraw the Yukon railway bill until this question of bonding rights was disposed of.

Sir Charles was evidently in ignorance of the situation at Fort Wrangel, or else he was willing to put himself in the position of backing up the American contention for the sake of blocking the Yukon railway bill. Either view is incredible to him and to his followers, including Mr. Foster who supported his arguments.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the Canadian Government were not asking for bonding privileges at Fort Wrangel, since it was not intended that Canadian goods should be transhipped at that point. The Canadian case rested entirely on the Treaty of Washington, which gave the same rights of free navigation to Canadian vessels in the Stikine river that

American vessel enjoyed in the St. Lawrence. Moreover, the adoption of a bill by the American Senate did not make it law, and before Congress and the President gave their approval it was probable our neighbors would hesitate.

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stages in that chamber. It will probably be assented to-morrow.

After recess Charlton's Sunday observance bill was taken up in committee and after considerable discussion and some shry filibustering on the part of its opponents was adopted in committee, reported and passed, with the addition of a clause the effect of which is to prohibit the sale in Canada on any day of the week of papers purporting to be printed on Sunday.

McDonald, P. E. I., wants information about the operation and maintenance of the dredge Prince Edward, and about the cost of straightening the curves on the P. E. I. railway.

Mr. Gillies wants correspondence and reports bearing on the dismissal of Roderick Ferguson, from the postmaster-ship of Lower L'Ardoise. Also correspondence referring to his successor.

After Charlton's bill had been disposed of, seven bills were read a second time, and the house adjourned shortly after eleven.

In the senate this afternoon, Senator Power introduced a bill for the better securing and safety of certain fishermen. The bill makes it an indictable offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for the owner of any vessel engaged in deep sea, or bank fishing, to allow small boats used for fishing, to be used, unless they are equipped with mariner's compass, two quarts of drinking water and two pounds of solid food for each of the crew.

March 18.—The whole of to-day's session and the evening was spent in committee on bills.

The marine bill respecting inspection of steamboats and examining and licensing of engineers, was finally passed.

All of the five inland revenue bills introduced by Sir Henry Joly were passed. In the weights and measures act it was provided that more frequent inspection of elevator and railway scales shall take place; and in future notices shall not be given in advance when scales are to be inspected.

The house adjourned at ten.

OTTAWA, March 21.—The whole afternoon was consumed, if not wasted, in a debate on the supposed resignation of Mr. Brunson, member for Richfield, which never materialized. Brunson, it appears, taking umbrage at something done or not done by the Minister of Railways and Minister of Public Works, is reported to have made out his resignation and mailed it to the Speaker, but taking sober second thought recalled it before the Speaker had any personal or official knowledge of the contents of the letter containing it. The Speaker in an official statement made to the House when his attention was drawn to some statements made in Conservative papers respecting the reported resignation, explained the circumstances. The explicit statement of the Speaker that he had no personal or official knowledge of Mr. Brunson's resignation did not satisfy the opposition, and the matter was brought up by resolution asking that the matter be referred to the committee on privileges and elections. The debate was participated in by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Casey, Mr. Blair, Sir Louis Davies and others on the government side, and by Sir Hibbert Tupper, Bennett, McInnes, E. L. Borden, Quinn, Powell and others on the opposition side. The Liberal contention was that the resignation of Brunson, and in the terms of the resolution embodying that statement, there was nothing to refer to the committee. The opposition argument implied, if it did not express, that the Speaker, notwithstanding his explicit statement, must have had some knowledge of the contents of the envelope handed back to Brunson, and that in order to clear the Speaker from any imputation it was necessary to refer the matter to the committee.

The argument was purely legal except that of Mr. Simcoe, by reading extracts from Tupper's speech, sought to impugn the reputation of the Speaker. A motion to refer to committee was defeated by a government majority of forty.

Replying to Mr. Foster, Premier Laurier said Mr. Gallant was appointed returning officer in West Point, P. E. I. Nomination day is on April 6th and election April 12th.

New England's Sportsmen's Show. From all accounts the New England Sportsmen's Exhibition now being held in Boston has been a grand success. It is held in the Mechanics' building which is one of the largest structures in the city and is attracting upwards of 15,000 people daily, from all quarters of this continent. The exhibit made by New Brunswick is receiving a large amount of attention from the fine specimens of moose, caribou, red deer, wild geese, fish and other varieties of the game that is to be found within the game bills of this Province. In its issue of the 14th instant, the Boston Herald has the following highly flattering notice of New Brunswick's exhibit:—

"The New Brunswick exhibit is one of the notable features of the show, and will give a new idea of the resources of the region in way of game. The matter of game protection has only been a public question there for a comparatively few years. 'Since the trail of hunters and sportsmen to Maine, according to D. G. Smith, a Game Warden Commissioner for the Province, 'the wild animals seem to have emigrated into our country, and we have been at considerable pains to conserve the game. Counties that never