General Business,

CARD.

R. A. LAWLOR,

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

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

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be ade 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 Provinces 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 to the powers conferred by its Act of Incorporation) to authorize the Company to construct, maintain and eperate a line of Railway from a point on the St. Francis Branch (so called) of the Temiscouata Railway Company, to a point on the Intercolontal 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 ment and completion of the Railway which Company is authorized to construct. Dated, December 27th, 1896.

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

NOTICE.

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

Having purchased a large quantity of the famous 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 \$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 Guarante See our Men's Working Pants at \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.6 and \$3.50. where, and save money.

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 per cent below first cost. W. L. T. WELDON Water St., Chatham, N.

NOTICE.



Public notice is hereby given that application will be made at 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 Chathar chanics and laborers not taxpayers in the parish of Chatham.

Date: at Chatham, 7th February, 1898 WARREN C. WINSLOW, Mayor

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 Northumberland 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.

The residence on the corner of Henderson and Howard Streets at present occupied by Mr, Dean. Apply to Feb 3rd 98 17. 98. M. S. BENSON

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 with n thirty days from the date hereof with a written detailed statement of the real and personal estate and income of such person or body corporate, and every such statement shall be subscribed and sworn o before some Justice of the Peace for the county by the person or agent making the same.

Blank forms of statements may be procured

GEORGE STOTHART SAMUEL WADDLETON MICHAEL HALEY

Lime For Sale

THE MARITIME SULPHITE FIBRE CO. LTD.

WANTED, Good active agents in unrepresented districts to sell on commission the leading Farm Machinery, Buggies, Carts, Harness, Sleighs, Robes, etc., etc. Reply stating full particulars to P. S. MACNUTT & CO.



Great Advances

Have recently been made in methods of teachings commercial subjects—Bookkeping and Correspondence especially.

Our methods are not those of five or even two years ago, but the very latest, embracing the lat est features at the close of 1897.

FOUR Shorthand is also the best—the Isaac Pitman.



any address. S. KERR & SON. | a war which means all that?"

St, John, N. B.

Value of An Education.

there is almost absolutely no hope of attain-ment to any great measure of usefulness or success in the world, and that education will be found to be the most valuable as the means of success in life, that leads out in the direction of the world's greatest and vital activi-ties—the pursnits of a business career. Sind for Catalogue. The CURRIE Business University, cor. Charlotte and Princess Streets

Miramichi Advance. OHATHAM. N. B. . - MARCH 31, 1898,

Moral and Political Corruption.

During the past century of the American Republic its people have developed two unmistakable characteristics. One is to get and hold office and the other is to obtain and retain wealth. Although neither in itself is wrong, it is the means that has been resorted to obtain these ends that is not only culpable but criminal and fast undermining the national character and integrity of the American people. How many of the great fortunes which are at present possessed in the country, have been honestly accumulated by their posses sors is a question that is often asked and debated. It is true that many fortunes have been accumulated honest legitimate trade and business. but there are many more that have been the result of questionable operations, which, if practiced half a century ago, would have been the means branding their perpetrators as thieves and outlawed them from the association of respectable people. The possessors of wealth accumulated in this questionable way, are devoid of both conscience and morals, and are as wanting in com mon honesty as the pickpockets on a crowded street. Yet in spite of these facts, the wealth thus accumulated has invariably given the possessor a pasport to social and business recognition. As most of these millionaires are not only

shrewd and calculating but good judges of human nature, they make large donations to colleges and universities, contribute liberally to some prominent religious denomination and pose as benefactors to their fellowmen by contributing largely to public charities They calculate that by taking course they can silence public opinion and the voice of the pulpits by gagging both with a bar of gold. When they have done this they consider they have secured immunity for all past future breaches against morality and the laws of the land. No less repre hensible are the means adopted by th professional politicians to obtain an secure political preferment. In ever State in the Union these men are to found ready and willing to resort to the grossest of political crimes to obtain the object they have in view. But no sooner are they successful in obtaining the coveted position than they sell themselves to and become the willing tools of great combinations of capital who make use of them to rob the tax payer and loot the public treasury. The defence has already been expended. result of this is that for years the legis- this amount three million has gone to the lation of the country has invariably been shaped in the interests of favored

classes as against that of the masses, and the great American Republic is, under the forms of representative government, fast drifting to an actual plutocracy. This is the opinion of the political state of affairs in the United States entertained by many men of intelligence and ability. In addition to this they also predict that if there is not a speedy reform in the political morals of the people to be evinced by their purging the country's halls of legislation of the corrupt politicians that have so long defiled them, free government in the United States is In a recent issue, the New York

Evening Post has an editorial entitled "Who are Ready for War?" By a perusal of this article which we give below, our readers will perceive that it fully confirms all that we have said respecting the political corruption that at present exists in the United States. "If we are ready for war, we must be ready for a new unbridling of political corruption in connection with it. What is it hat most dims the story of a just the harpies who fed themselves fat on the nation's suffering. The frandulent army contrac's, the scamped equipment and the cheating supplies, the swindling traders and the bounty-jumpers and the cotton frauds-these are the things that add a new disgrace, if not a new terror to war. But it is perfectly certain that the things done in the green tree of the civil war would be nothing to what we should see in the dry tree of a war to tree (that is, to annex Cuba.) The opportunitie for a corruption which has in the meantime become systematized and scientific would be enormous. What a general unloading on the Government there would be-what contracts with a generous margin for all, what smuggling of tobacco what stealing of sugar, what looting of land, what buying up of rich concessions in Cuba for a song. Every political corruptionist in the country would see wealth beyond the dreams of his avarice and would fly to Washington (never to the front) to get his share of the plunder. Even if the war were to be righteous in intent and glorious in result, the page of history narrating it would have all these foul stains on it, we may be absolutely

"More than this, while thus arming ourselves against a supposed foreign enemy, we should be throwing away the only weapons we have against the deadlier foes of our own household. New forms of corruption would run riot in case of war, and the old forms would laugh us to scorn in recovered insolence and security. Who, while the war lasied could get a hearing for civil service reform? Who would lift up the standard of municipal purity, or who would rally to it if any body did? Does anybody doubt how Platt and Croker would welcome a war! No man could be more furious than they would be to strike off the shackles from Cubans, in order to fasten them mere securely on Americans. It is not only laws that are silent in the midst of arms, Rational discussion is silent; reform is silent: civic questions are not allowed to speak; the public conscience is dumb Everything that we have been working for during the past thirty years -a civilized taxation, a civilized standard of value and a currency system not benighted, the rescue of our cities from the spoilers-all this would have to be thrown into the fiery crucible of war and would come out we know not what. Are you "ready" for

The Irish Home Rule Bill.

We learn from cable despatches that that it passed amid loud cheers without a division is a proof that the British Government has taken the matter in hand with the sincere desire of removing the grievances that the Irish people

that it will pass that body and become law. When the bill was first introduced it met with strong opposition from the Protestants of Ulster, but after giving it due consideration they decided to accept it and carry out its conditions. According to the provisions of the bill the administration of strictly local affairs in Ireland shall hereafter be distributed between county councils, urban and rural district councils and boards of guardians, the election of which shall be by parliamentary franchise. In certain important matters the powers previously possessed by grand juries are transferred to the county councils. The elections county and district councils will be triennial, and all members of these

bodies would retire together. Under this new measure the county councils throughout Ireland will be th sole rate-collecting authority, and will control the expenditure. Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry and Waterford are constituted independent county councils. Mr. Gerald Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced the measure, and during lengthy speech claimed that the bil was based upon broad democratic lines. adding that if extravagances occurred the burden would fall upon those responsible for them, but if the business of the counsels were administered in an economical manner they would reap the benefits of their frugality.

Throughout England the bill is considered as a practical, well conceived measure of local government. Mr. John Morley, the Chief Secretary for Ireland in the Gladstone administration spoke most favorably of the measure and declared it to be "a genuine democratic effort." Mr. John Dillon, the chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, declared that the bill was an unmeasurable advance over that introduced in 1888 and fulfilled all the promises of the Government. the measure may not be all that Irish men are asking for, it will give them the opportunity they have been long seeking to show the English people that they have the necessary qualifications that are required for self-government. If it satisfies the heretofore irreconcilable faction of the Irish people it will not only do this but be the beginning of better and brighter days

Notes and Comments.

We learn from late American exchanges that over one-half of the Congressional appropriation of \$50,000,000 for national army and the remainder to the navy.

Late despatches from Britain announce that Lord Salisbury's resignation as Premier may be handed in at any moment. In that event it is most likely that the Duke of Devonshire will become head of the Government. Lord Salisbury will remain in the Cabinet without portfolio.

Mr. Gladstone has taken to his bed and late despatches say that his illness must be fatal in a short time. He is fully aware of his condition and expresses himself as being fully resigned to the inevita-

If we are to judge from the tone President McKinley's message to Congress on the Maine disaster, it is his intention not to precipitate a crisis and if war between the two countries breaks out it will be from the action of Spain. Neither country is prepared for a long or a protracted struggle, but if hostilities do commence, Spain may rest assured that she will, in the end, have the worst of it as she has neither the means nor the necessary appliances that she will require to fight the United States single-handed.

Northumberland Circuit Court. The Circuit Court of this County was opened at Newcastle on the morning the court. This was the case of and had to be promptly put into force. Bridget Mills against the estate of the Without making any promise he intimathirty years and sued the estate for \$602 compensation. on a written settlement she claimed to have made with him a short time before he died. The plea of the defence was that the signature "John Pallen" was not in the handwriting of the deceased and at the date of the signature he was not mentally fit to do business. In addition to this, Herbert Pallen proved that some months before his father's death he had settled with the plaintiff. The case was left to the Judge and he rejected the plaintiff's version of the case. He found for the plaintiff in the sum of \$189.15. As the defendant had tendered the plaintiff \$210 in settlement before the trial began, the decision of the Judge is a victory for the defendant as the plaintiff has to pay the costs of the suit. R. A. Lawlor and W. C. Winslow for the plaintiff and Robert Murray for the defendant.

Advance's Ottawa Letter.

OTTAWA, 19th March, 1898. The week has been chiefly remarkable from the fact that the Yukon Railway Bill, which was debated on the first and second reading for nearly a month, passed through committee and received its third eading in less than two hours of time t had been expected that the measure would be fought clause by clause; but for some unaccountable reason the Opposition suddenly gave up the fight and allowed the Bill to go through at once. During

the crack of the party whip in the Com-

Reports reach Ottawa daily of the disturbed state of public feeling in the prectically a domestic measure and might Maritime Provinces with respect to the have so long complained of. The bill recently issued freight tariff on the Inter- the provincial legislatures. now goes before the House of Lords colonial. This excitement has been

and there is not the least doubt but fanned into activity by the Tory press, which is very much interested in misrepresenting the actual effect of the new rates. Certain things have been taken for granted, without foundation, and apon these a bitter attack has been directed against the Government and against the Minister of Railways. But the truth

is bound to be known very soon.

Mr. Blair was seen to-day on the subject, and he assured your correspondent that there was no good cause for the alarm which seemed to exist in the Maritime Provinces. The freight tariff had necessarily been revised, consequent upon the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal; but this revision was not intended to increase the general cost of carriage. Mr. Harris, the General Traffic Manager, is at present in the Lower Provinces, and his explanations to shippers will have the effect of allaying the apprehensions that are felt in many quarters. The complaints that are being made are based very largely upon a mis-

apprehension of the revised tariff. The Tory newspapers have set themselves zealously to the task of prejudicing public opinion in respect of the inquiry now going on in Parliament into the Drummond County railway matter. The proceedings are being scoffed at on the ground that the committee bears a partiquestions limited, and in the end the verdict will be favorable to this notice of the department. These contentions are absurd to the

are on the committee, the proceedings are open to the press and public, and any effort to weaken the searching character of the investigation would very much they have set their papers at poohpoohing the inquiry now current.

of the opponents of the Government on a Committee of Investigation? They certainly did not act upon any such principle during their long regime, and it can scarcely be said that the inquiries in 1891 which sent McGreevy, Connolly and Arnoldi to prison, and led to the dismissal of many public servants, were abortive. Langevin into the obscurity of private life and sent Rykert to the right-about. And why? Because these inquiries are Montague, McMullen, Craig, Dr. Sproule are the real judges.

In the Drummond County inquiry yesterday it came out that the late Government had all but completed a bargain for the purchase of the line from Levis to Ste. Rosalie, and if that arrangement had been carried out the price would have been \$100,000 a year instead of the \$64. 000 which the present Administration proposes to pay. It was also shown that several Conservative members had a hand in the deal, with the prospect of very considerable gain to themselves. On the other hand, not a single point has thus far been developed which throws a shadow of suspicion upon the negotiations which Mr. Blair has carried out for the present

OTTAWA, March 22.-The San Jose scale bill got an airing to-day. The question was brought up by Mr. Charlton, who read telegrams and letters to show American nurserymen and sent out their government should consider the question of compensation in some shape in extreme His views were supported moderate terms by Mr. Ellis. Over dozen members spoke, all of whom heartily sustained the action of the Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Foster also suggested that the government should consider whether or not the principle of compensation might not be applied in Tuesday, the 22nd inst., His Honor fully into the question, claimed that in Judge Landry presiding. There were no the nature of things the legislation, in criminal cases and but one civil suit before order to be effective, had to be drastic late Dr. John Pallen. Miss Mills had ted that it would be open to the governbeen Dr. Pallen's housekeeper for over ment to consider the question of

Solicitor General Frezpatrick then moved the second reading of the new franchise bill. It provides for the repeal the provincial franchises for federal elections, and was drawn on the lines of the bill introduced by Sir John Thompson in 1894. The four revisions under the act had cost the country \$1,154,000. besides the large sums which had to be paid by members and candidates and their political friends. He thought absolute uniformity in the franchise was not desirable at so great a cost. There was now very little difference in the provincial franchise-they were practically manhood suffrage—and as nearly as possible in the hands of the people them-

Sir Charles Tupper, in a short and moderate speech, admitted that a bill of 1885 was cumbrous, expensive and unsatisfactory, but claimed that parliament should control the franchise under which the members are elected. He strongly urged manhood suffrage and registration and revision by officers appointed by the government. He considered it would be humiliating for the federal parliament to fall back on the provincial franchises, and took occasion to denounce the system in vogue in Manitoba.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier congratulated the all the debate, as was said before, not a previous speakers on the calm and judisingle point was made against the Gov- clous tone they had adopted, and showed how unsatisfactory the old act had become The Bill is now before the Senate. The to both parties. There was no yearly Conservative press has been most indus- revision and consequently elections had the debate, but objected to parliament triously advising the Upper Chamber to be held on lists three and four years what to do when the measure reached old. He took no stock in Sir Charles that stage-which, by the way, was not Tupper's sentimental objection that it complimentary to the judicial character of would be humiliating for the federal the Senate-but there is no warrant for parliament to adopt the provincial fransupposing that it will receive the improper chises. In the United States members and partisan treatment which has been of Congress were elected on lists prepared the Irish local government bill has thus suggested. The Senators will un- by municipal officers under state legispassed its second reading in the British doubtedly have a proper appreciation of lation. That was not considered any House of Commons. The very fact their dignity, and will think twice before humiliation by our neighbors. The sa flying in the face of public judgment at people were represented in the federal and provincial legislatures, and it was absurd to contend that the same franchise should not serve both. The franchise was

servative, of East Toronto, denounced to be brought down on Monday and the the old franchise act and urged both parties to unite in giving the country a Friday.

workable measure. Other speakers were Wood, Craig, Sproule and Bennett on the opposition side, and Dr. McDonald, Messrs. Mc-Mullen, Fielding and Flint on the government side. The Conservative speakers generally agreed that the usefulness of the old act was gone, but they objected to the provincial franchises being adopted. Mr. Mills, of Annapolis, moved adiournment of the debate and the House

March 23.-Mr. Powell was informed

that plumbing and heating for Moncton

adjourned at midnight.

station was included in Rhodes. Curry & Co.'s contract of \$6.070, but was withdrawn from the contract because the specifications were found defective; that new specifications were made covering all the work required; that new tenders were called; that James H. Doody's tender was accepted, and part of work done by him for which he was paid \$1,519.65; that the work was taken off his hands because tenders had only been asked for from four persons mentioned above; that new tenders were called for and the contract awarded to F. E. McManus; that Arnold & Ewart, Ottawa, had reported estimating the cost of heating and plumbing at \$8. san complexion. It is said that facts 108; and that Estano & Sons, Moncton, will be suppressed. the scope of the had not been asked to tender, their names not having been brought to the

Mr. Copp, Digby, was informed tha the government had been asked to dredge point of silliness. Two or three of the Wood Island harbor and extend the sharpest lawyers among the Conservatives | breakwater there, that the matter is under consideration, and that it is not considered advisable to extend the breakwater until the dredging is done.

Under notices of motion Mr. Reid, prejudice the ministerial case. The Grenville, asked the government to bonus whole matter is being tried quite as much | the butter industry to the amount of one before the bar of public judgment as by cent per pound on creamery butter exa committee of Parliament. The Con- ported, and supported it at some length. servatives know this; but realizing that | Mr. Fisher pointed out that our cheese their assertions of last session were very now controlled the British market and had reached that point with the aid of bonus; that Denmark, a butter exporting country, paid no bonus; that the Australian colonies had abandoned the bonus was an improper thing to place a majority system, and he believed that by taking advantage of our excellent transportation and cold storage facilities and catering to the demands of the British consumers. Canadian butter would soon attain as commanding a position in the British market as Canadian cheese. He would oppose the bonus proposal, but said it might be advisable to pay closer attention It was a partisan tribunal which drove to inspection and distribution of butter in

The debate was participated in by Dr. fully reported in the press and the public Campbell, Henderson, Frost, Taylor, Mc. Millan, Broder, Bain and Pope, and kept up till six o'clock, when the House rose

The Rainy River bill was talked out and at nine o'clock Charlton's Sunday observance bill was moved for a third reading and occupied the time of the House till eleven o'clock. A motion to refer back to committee for amendment was carried. Then a motion that the committee rise was carried after a long debate, and this killed the bill, unless Mr. Charlton can succeed in getting it restored to the order paper.

In the Senate Sir Frank Smith and Senator Scott spoke in support of the Yukon railway contract, and Senators Miller, McDonald, B. C. and Prowse against it. Senator McDonald moved the six months hoist, and Senator Boulton moved adjournment of the debate. March 24.-To-day, after routine, Mr.

Charlton moved the bill be restored to the order paper, his object being if he did succeed to compel the members to place themselves on record. The motion was defeated on a vote of 52 yeas 93 nays. Mr. Logan introduced his bill to con firm certain public acts of the legislatures of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, dealing with the Missiquash Marsh lying on the boundry of two provinces. Commissioners dealing with this marsh have been appointed under the acts of two provinces, giving them power to perform works for the reclaiming marsh or bog lands situated partially in Nova Scotia and partially in New Brunswick. The object of Mr. Logan's bill is

secure federal confirmation of these provin-After some discussion on scheduling by Mr. Hughs, Mr. Pope resumed the filled. debate on Mr. Reid's motion to grant a bounty of one per cent, on butter exported from Canada. The debate was interrupted

After recess the debate on the butter bounty was continued, the speaking being confined mainly to the rank and file on each side of the house, till Mr. Sutherland moved an amendment to Reid's resolution, setting forth "that this house views with satisfaction the great progress that has of the law of 1885 and the adoption of been made in the butter making branch of D. J. Purdy or the Deputy Cammissioner of the dairying industry, as shown in the great | Agriculture at Fredericton. and regular increase of the export trade in butter and the high reputation Canadian butter has made, especially during the last session, since the establishment of complete cold storage transportation, and believes that the course already pursued by the government, if continued on the same line, will result in still greater benefits to the farmers of the Dominion.

This amendment aroused the ice of Sir Charles Tupper, who denounced it as flimsy attempt to evade a vote on the man question. He made some wild statements. selves, being in the hands of the municip- farming conditions in Canada. His ignorshowing how little he knew about present ance was neatly exposed by several practical farmers, who spoke on the Liberal side. The division was taken up at midnight when Sutherland's amendment was carried

on a vote of eighty to thirty-four, a government majority of forty-six. The house adjourned. March 25 .- After routine the act respecting the inspection of steamboats and examination and licensing of engineers employed on them was, after being amended in two particulars, read a third time and

The debate on the franchise bill was

ordered to be sent to the senate.

resumed by Mills. After recess an hour was devoted private bills, and then the debate on the franchise bill was resumed by McNeil, North Bruce. He was pleased with the generally moderate and courteous tone of surrendering its control over the voters lists, because that would be a humiliating surrender of parliamentary independence. Mr. McClure followed in one of the most practical speeches of the debate. There were more serious objections to the

Dominion act than its costliness. It afford.

ed enormous facilities for the perpetuation

of fraud, for "loading" up the lists, and

few facilities for purifying them. Roche, of Marquette, Manitoba, followed on the Tory side. His theme was the iniquity of the Manitoba franchise law. The debate was continued by Heyd. South Barnt; Dr. Rutherford, McDonald, Manitoba, and Moore, of Stanstead. very appropriately be left to the care of Bourassa moved the adjournment of the debate and the house adjourned at 11 p.m.

budget speech will probably be made next

McCallum against it.

In the senate to-day Senator Dever, New Brunswick, spoke in favor of the Yukon railway contract and Senators Bolduc and

OTTAWA, March 28. - The fluance minister brought down the estimates for next year, and announced that the budget speech would be made on Tuesday week. They are as follows :- Total \$30,125,879 chargeable to consolidated fund and \$5,786,691 chargeable to capital, against \$39,282,147 and \$6,698,575 chargeable to capital for 1897-98. The increases in the estimates chargeable to capital total \$1.108,498 of which \$396,430 are asked for Yukon administration and \$560,977 for railways and canals. The principal item in the capital account is \$4,969,700 for railways and

The vote on capital account for the 1.C.R. in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is \$280,-600 of which \$135,000 is for Halifax, \$30,000 for extension to deep water at North Sydney and \$20,000 for increased accommodation at Moncton; P. E. I. railway gets \$18 500 on capital account; canals get \$4,-660,000 from capital.

Public buildings in Nova Scotia get \$28,000 chargeable to income-Halifax orill hall, \$18,000; Kentville public building, \$5,000; Liverpool public building; \$5,000.

New Brunswick gets \$6,000 for Marysville public building, and maritime provinces generally get \$8,000 for renewals, repairs,

Harbors and piers in Nova Scotia get \$38,800 ; P. E. Island, \$40,650 ; New Brunswick, \$43,200, and maritime provinces generally \$10,000. For dredging in maritime provinces, \$60,000 are to be voted. Mail subsidies and subvention are \$632,-400 against \$646,910 voted last year. Following are the details of votes for

the harbors and rivers in the maritime provinces :-

NOVA SCOTIA. Oyster pond, Guysboro county-Beach protection \$1,100 Port Hood - Repairs to wharf Arichat-Repairs to wharf Cribbons Point-Repairs to wharf .. Judique-New wharf Margaree-Extension of pier..... North River-St. Anne's wharf at East Ragged Island-Wharf..... Eastern Passage-Beat harbor..... 2.000 Meteghan Breakwater-Repair.... 1,000 Windsor Harbor-Shear dams, training dykes and deepening channel River Avon.....

Lardoise-Repairs to breakwater 3,500 Port Joli-Repairs to wharf Port La Tour-Breakwater, etc.... Clark's Harbor-Breakwater, etc. .

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. General repairs to pier and breakwater\$ 6,000 Souris—Strengthening of breakwater 15,000 New London-Repairs West Point wharf.....

lignish-Repairs to breakwater and Belfast-Approach to pier..... For purchase of creosoted piles for general repairs to wharves, piers and breakwaters..... 2,000 Red Point wharf-Repairs.....

NEW BRUNSWICK Negro Point breakwater-St. John St. John harbor-repairs to and extension of protection works at base

of Fort Dufferin 1,400 Oredging between St. John River and Grand Lake..... wo River-wharf..... Dalhousie-repairs to ballast wharf Shippegan Harbor-extention of protection works and repairs to same. 4.000 Clifton-Repairs to breakwater..... Cape Tormentine-Rapairs to break-

Marine hospitals in maritime provinces are to get \$45,000; for Indians in maritime provinces \$12,950 are to be voted. For the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal \$210,000 are to be voted. All these item are chargeable to income.

Imported Seed Wheat.

At the last session of the Legislature a ill was passed authorizing the Department Agriculture to import a quantity of wheat and other seeds for distribution in the Province. The department has already received orders for about one thousand bushels of wheat from agricultural societies and others. Two carloads have been purchased, and are expected at St. John in a few days. From 10 25 lv

Another lot will come later, which will be piaced in the hands of D. J. Purdy, Esq., North End, St. John, who will receive and fill any orders sent him from any one in the Province requires seed wheat.

The varieties purchased are "White Russian," "White Fife," "Red Fife" "Wellman's Fife" and "Campbell's White Chaff." The Department has also ordered a quantity of Sweedish grown Purple Top Turnip Seed, orders for which can be either sent to

"Where Blooming Spring its Earliest Visits Pay." JUST OPENING ___ THE VERY LATEST **NOVELTIES FOR** SPRING AT J. D. 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.

Elf you Know what you Want it is your own fault

if you don't get it.

In days gone by dealers were able to sell people just what they pleased, but the public of to-day are inclined to find out for themselves the best article in every line and they insist upon getting it.



Granby Rubbers

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are known throughout the whole country to be the best Ein fit, finish, quality and durability and that is why Speople will have Granby's and no other. The extra 2 E thickness at ball and heel makes them last twice as long.

GRANBY RUBBERS WEAR LIKE IRON. Constitutions

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY. SPRING 1898.

Tintil 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 FOR FREDERICTON EXPRESS FOR CHATHAM 9.00 p.m. 9.15 11.40 a. m. 12.00 "

12.20 p. m. 1.25 1.45 10.35 ** GOING SOUTH (5 10 ar ... Doaktown ... 3 30 . 12.00 m ...Blackville,... 2 18 .. Chatham Jct.. 1 20 { 7 20 ar7 00 12.20 p. m. Ar. Chatham Junction, 12,55 " 1.45

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 and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanler THOS. HOBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

AN ASTONISHING AND MARVELLOUS

CELERY COMPOUND SAVES A LIEE AFTER DOCTORS AND HOSPITALS FAIL.

The Man's Limbs Were Lifeless and Useless and He Could not Stand Alone--- A Most Critical Case of Nerugus Prostration and Extreme Weakness---Had Little Hope of Being Cured.

Deschamps Says: "After the Use of Six Bottles of Paine's Celery Compound I am a cured Man."

THE GREAT SPRING MEDICINE MAKES PEOPLE WELL.

suffering much the same as did Mr. T. Des- Deschamps writes as follows : champs, of 248 Atwater Avenue, Point St. Charles, Montreal. Such sufferers may now rest assured that the same medicine that made Mr. Deschamps a well man will bestow the same gift-good health-to others. Mr. Deschamps' marvellous cure by the use of Paine's Celery Compound, after fail-

was under the care of several doctors in ttawa city, but their treatment did not better my condition. After coming to Montreal I was a patient in the Western Hospital, but after three months treatment pound. This great medicine commenced

At the present time there are many thou- never ceaseds to sing the praise of the limbs were numb and useless, and for a sands of men and women in Canada who are remedy that restored him to health. Mr. long time I was not able to stand alone. I "Having been a great sufferer for four

years from nervousness and weakness, and having been completely cared by Paine's Celery Compound after failures with all other means, I desire to make the following I was advised to use Paine's Celery Com-

ures of doctors and hospitals is already well "I became so bad from nervousness and to do its good work from the time I used known to many hundreds in St. Gabriel nervous prostration that I was unable to the first bottle, and now, after having used J. Ross Robertson, Independent Con. It is understood that the estimates are ward, Montreal, for the cured man has sleep or assist myself in any way. My six bottles, I am a cured man."