The long experience as a practical Accountant ant Commercial teacher, of the principal; the thoroughness of the work that is being done; the reasonable rates of tuition, and the very low figure at which board may be had, are some of the things that are making

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taxe! to the utmost. EVENING CLASSES now in session,

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ed through.

Passengers arriving in St. John in the evening can go direct to the Steamer and take Cabin Berth or Stateroom for the trip.

For rates and information apply to nearest Ticket Agent. C. E. LAECHLER, Agent.

NOTICE

The annual meeting of The Gulf Shore Railway Company will be held at the office of the company 20th of December next, at Ten o'clock a.m. JACOB WHITE, President,

WARMUNDE IS OFFERING

SPECIAL ---IN---

CLOCKS, WTCHES. JEWELLRY. Silverware & Novelties.

All new goods. Give hima call

We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all. WARMUNDE, EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER Pallen Corner Chatham N. B.

BUILDING STONE.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish stone for building and other purposes. or at the office of L. J. Tweedie.

VALUABLE REAL FOR SALE.

THE MASONIC HALL PROPERTY, situate on at private sale, up to the first day of December next, and if not disposed of by that date, will then be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises. This property is centrally located, and comprises a two story building 100x40 feet, and a vacant lot about 90x110 feet.

The first floor is a large Hall, with stage and town. The second story is used for lodge rooms, with private rooms adjoining. Now yielding a good rental. Further particulars on application to

C. E. FISH, Northumberland Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. I

FOR

CARBOLIC - DISINFECTING POWUER,

FOR SALE ONLY AT

DRUG STORE

Miramichi Advance.

DEJEMBER 15, 1898, Five Dominion bye-Elections.

Dominion elections took place yesterday in five constituencies. The candidates were: Constituencies Candidates Con. East Prince, P. E.

Lefurgy. North Simcoe, Ont. Martin. McCarthy. West Lambton, " Johnston, Farrell. Marcil. Brodeur. Bagot, P. Q. It was expected that the closest con-

test of the day would be in East Prince where, although the Liberal was elected by 117 majority in 1896, the conservative candidate this time is very popular and has, besides, a long purse, which it is said is pretty largely at the disposal of his committee. West Lambton ought to give a large liberal majority, while Bagot, having been hitherto a conservative stronghold, stands fairly to go against the government. In North Simcoe, the independent candidate is a nephew of the late Dalton McCarthy and the name counts for much there. His uncle won in the last election as an independent conservative by nearly 1000 majority, so the straight Liberal will do well if he wins. Montmagny goes Liberal, whoever is elected. We went A SPECIAL DRIVE

Miramichi Transatlantic Shipments.

The ADVANCE published, last week, the figures representing the totals of shipments from the Port of Miramichi to the United Kingdom Continent etc. for the past season, compared with those of 1897. We, this week, give the individual shipments similiarly compared. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels carrying deals, scantling, boards, ends, palings, and birch squares from the port for each year :

		Shippers.	Vsls.	Tons.	boards & end
l	1897 J. 1898	B. Snowball,	31 35	30,572 27,322	27,240,44 25,103,5
	1897 W.	M. McKay,	30 15	28,482 21,660	
	1897 Wi 1898	m. Richards,	2	3,386 12,806	
	1897 Ge 1898	o. J. Vaughan,	4 9	4,988 9,933	
	1897 E. 1898	Hutchison,	10 12	10,769 10,595	
	1897 D. 1898	& J. Ritchie & C	lo, 19 15	12,619 11,636	
	1897 Ge 1898	o. Burchill & So	ns, 2	3,767 5,661	
	1897 F. 1898	E. Neale,	2 2	2,761 2,526	
	Tot	al 1897, I898,	100 105	97,344	
	The	apparent di	screp	ancy b	

season is accounted for by his contributing a large portion of the cargo of one of Messrs. Burchills' steamers.

were shipped as follows :-

1897 J. B. Snowball,	1,209,000 2,015,382	227,02
1897 D. & J. Ritchie & (1898 "	Co, 149,700 150,000	934,560
1898 Wm. Richards,	36,000	200
1898 G. J. Vaughan,	31,000	
1897 Clark Skillings &C 1898 "	0,	2,574,169 2,985,05

1898 Geo Burchill & Sons, 12,000 Messrs. Clark, Skillings & Co. had vessels of 3161 tons in 1897 and 2 2,526 tons in 1898, which, added to those already enumerated above, make the tota transatlantic vessels cleared from th port 102, of 100,505 tons in 1897 and 107 of 103,634 tons in 1898.

An Important Steamship Line.

The month of December appears be hardly a well chosen one in which to inaugurate a transatlantic steam ship service with a terminus at a Gulf of St. Lawrence port, yet this is what the Canadian Steamship Company and the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company are doing. We observe statements in the press which lead to the inference that the new line is run directly between Milford Haven and Paspebiac, but its first steamer, the Gaspesia (formerly the Galicia) cleared from Liverpool on 4th inst. for Charlottetown. A despatch of inst., however, says that a through doubt, largely due to the use of th train was despatched that day from London to Milford with passengers and cargo for the Gaspesia for Paspebiac. BARGAINS The fact seems to be nevertheless that the steamer is not going to Paspebiac at all because the new pier under construction there is not in a fit state for her to lie at it.

There has been a good deal of comment-much of it of an unfavorable character-on the proposed new line, but whatever may have been its drawbacks heretofore its promoters appear to mean business, and they undoubted ly should have the sympathy of the people of the North Shore and other parts of the country bordering on Gulf of St. Lawrence waters. Milford Haven has always been considered one of the most advantageous ports for the English terminus of a Canadian-Atlantic line, as it is 95 miles nearer to us than Liverpool, is an excellent harbor and is well connected with the railway system of England. It is only 2,349 miles from Paspebiac and 2,408 from Chatham, and there seems to be possibility that through this new line may come in the near future a transatlantic steamship service in summer which will include Chatham in its

ports of call. Distances across the Atlantic be-

tween leading	P	orts are:	
Milford Haven	to	Paspebia	c, 2,349 miles.
Glasgow	11	"	2,375 "
Liverpool	11		2,444 "
Milford Haven	11	Chatham,	2,408 "
Glasgow	11	"	2,434 "
Liverpool,	11	11	2,503 "
Milford Haven	11	Halifax,	2,353 "
Glasgow	11	11	2,381 "
Liverpool	11	11 .	2,450 "
Milford Haven	"	St. John.	2,603 "
Glasgow		"	2.631

Liverpool, As to the possibility of successfully running the steamers of the line to thus affording very favorable sites for Paspebiac in winter, we have serious doubts. The place is a much exposed

during easterly winds, especially in the months of January, February and March, and even in the early part of April. This would, no doubt, make it impossible at times for steamers to get there, and very seriously interfere with the profitable carrying on of the com pany's business. There does not, however, seem to be any good reason to doubt that the steamers could be very successfully run for nine months of the year to Paspebiac, while North Sydney and Charlottetown could be made their termini on this side of the Atlantic

Water Supply and Sewerage for

during January, February and March.

The subject of securing an adequate water supply and sewerage system for the Town of Chatham is engaging the attention of the townspeople just now. The ADVANCE gave a brief outline of the estimated cost of a water service a few weeks ago, based on a preliminary report of Mr. Freeman C. Coffin, C. E., of Boston, whose excellent reputation and high standing as a hydrostatic engineer is a guarantee that his estimates and othe data furnished may be relied upon. Last week Mayor Winslow received a more complete report on the water system, and one also on a proposed sewerage system. the principal features of which we give below, so that our town readers may have a fair understanding of the work which, it is o press too early to get the returns hoped, will be undertaken under civic auspices, rather than that the franchise should pass from the public to the con trol of a private company.

There does not seem to be any difference of opinion in Chatham as to the necessity of providing the town with a proper supply of water for at least domestic and fire purposes. The need of sewers is also generally admitted. The people of the town voted a year ago to raise money for the purpose of having surveys for a water and sewerage system made, and the report of Mr. Coffin is the outcome of that vote.

At that time it was not known that there was a source of supply so near to the town as Morrison's Brook, which is now demonstrated to be ample for all present requirements, capable of being expanded to meet future needs, and ob tainable at a cost much below that estimated before Mr. Coffin may be said to have "discovered" it. In this respect we have been fortunate.

A sewerage system should always be accepted as practically inseperable from a water system, and Mr. Coffin's recommendations under that head and his estimates which accompany them, appear to Hutchison's tonnage and shipments this place the accomplishment of the much desired works well within the town's financial ability.

There are two Acts of the Legislature Palings, birch squares and spoolwood under which the proposed water system for Chatham may be undertaken. One enables the town to construct and own it; the other provides that if the town shall not proceed to establish a water system within two years from 13th March, 1897, then the enterprise may be undertaken by the company which was also incorporated on that date, and is empowered to go on with construction as a private enterprise. The Town of Campbellton allowed private corporation to possess itself of similiar franchise, and everybody on th North Shore, at least, knows how soon the people there awoke to the fact that they had made a mistake. They realised that it was much more economical for them to own the system and they are obliged to buy the company's works out soon after they were completed. Expropriation proceedings and an arbitration resulted, as a matter of course, and for a water system alone of not one half the value of that proposed for Chatham, they will have to pay about \$100,000, or \$20, 000 more than the complete Chatham system will cost. Thus, for \$10,000 more than Campbellton pays for water alone.

> Chatham has now the opportunity to secure both a water and sewerage system. It is the duty of citizens to give their best consideration to this important subject; to look at it in a businesslike way They should have regard to the town's growing interests and importance, to sanitary necessities, in the light of 7th typhoid fever experiences, which are, no surface water which finds its way to th shallow springs which are now chiefly the source of the people's water supply; we should consider the effect of what we may do, on insurance rates, and also anticipate the great advantages, in the house holds of the people, of having a pure water supply, ample for all purposes—the whole together with the sewerage system placing Chatham on a plane in regard to fire protection and general sanitation with the most favored centres of population in

the country, From reliable statistics based or records of twenty-eight towns and cities in Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Rhode Island and P. E. Island Mr. Coffin shows that a per capita consumption of 60 gallons of water a day would be a fair estimate of probable consumption in Chatham. He reports upon examinations, more or less thorough made at Napan River, Little Bartibog, Morrison's Brook and elsewhere, and particularly favors Morrison's Brook as a source of supply quite adequate for the needs of the town for domestic and fire purposes for years to come.

Mr. Coffin goes minutely into the favorable features of the Morrison Brook source describing-

1. The freedom of its water-shed from sources of pollution; the flatness of the greater part of its slopes, which prevents the water from running off rapidly during rains and secures gradual delivery into the stream, thus tending to prevent extreme freshets and severe droughts in it.

2. The porus nature of the surface material, which naturally absorbs the rain and delivers it at lower levels in the form of springs-citing the Gordon into the brook.

3. The steep slopes of the lower portion of the water-shed near the brook storage reservoirs with inexpensive from each year's assessment. dams. The material in the lower portion is clay or of a clayey character subject of increasing the supply for manu-

4. The location of the water-shed and reservoir is sufficiently distant from the town and its direction of growth to avoid the menace of an increasing population, and not so far away as to

sediment.

year the brook, with no storage dam, will give a minimum daily supply of 870 gallons (in July) and a maximum of 10,080,000 (in April.) In a very dry year he estimates the minimum natural supply per day (in October) at 400,000 gallons, and the maximum (in March) at 6,230,000 gallons.

Instead of constructing a storage dam for the first eleven years he recommends the putting down of one or more artesian wells to be connected with the pumping station. This latter he says may be worked by steam, or by water power and steam combined, the pumping to be done from an intake basin of 500,000 gallons capacity. The pumping 1,000,000 gallons a day through the pipes. He recommends also an underwriters' pump with a capacity of 500,000 gallons a day to be used in case of repairs being made to the regular pump, or to supplement it in case of a severe fire. The steam would be supplied by two horizontal tubular boilers, each 50 inches in diameter with 31 inch tubes 14 feet long, set in brick work. He puts the total cost of the steam pumping plant (which he alone recommends for the present) with the intake dam and artesian wells at \$17,655.

The water would be pumped from the intake at the brook into a 12 inch pipe, which would run along the riverside highway and Water street and up St. John street towards the Gordon Road, where a steel stand-pipe 50 feet high and 40 feet in diameter would be erected. This would have a capacity of 475,000 gallons and its top would be 175 feet above mean high tide. The main and also the street piping for the town would be of cast iron, coated, and laid about 5 feet from the surface to the top of the pipe. The street piping would be of 10, 8 and 6 inch diameters. There would be sixty fire hydrants; the necessary gates, 70 in number, with their boxes; 600 services, or houseconnections, etc. - the whole complete, embracing a system for a supply of from 500,000 to 550,000 gallons a day, estimated to be sufficient for the town until sometime between the years 1910 and 1915 to cost \$79,260.50

Superintendence and clerical work,

\$2,890 00 Mr. Coffin points out that the \$79,260,50 named as the cost of the works does include land and water damages, but he says it may be safely assumed that that sum will fully cover all the proposed works

In arriving at the whole annual cost the proposed works to the town, putting the whole investment, including land and water damages at \$85,000 the following is given :

Or, on a basis of 5000 population, \$1 60

revenue due to increased use of water. it is probable that the revenue would reach its normal rate sooner than otherwise.

\$1,740 to be raised by taxation. buildings, drinking fountains, street sprinkling, flushing sewers and fire protection. Mr. Coffin says it is estimated by Mr.

Dexter Brackett, C. E., a recognised high above public purposes, except fire protection, and this, at fifteen cents per 1000 gallons, would, for 5000 population, amount to \$958.12. Respecting the value of the water furnished for fire purposes Mr. Coffic says he does not refer to its value, which has in some cases been found to equal the whole interest on the bonds in the one item of re duction in insurance premiums, but to its usual cost. This, based as before on the experience of places where it is furnished by companies, is from \$50 to \$30 per hydrant. and Bacon Springs, which discharge | He puts it at \$25 per hydraut for Chatham's proposed 60 hydrants, which makes \$1,500, so that adding the public water estimate. \$958.12 to this sum there is a total of and its outlet into the Miramichi River. | \$2,458.12, or \$718 in favor of the public over and above the amount to be appropriated

Mr. Coffin goes quite fully also into the

estimated upon may need enlargement. shows that first one and then a second storage reservoir may be built on the brook and, many years hence, the supply from the north We republish the foregoing to show the branch of Napan may be brought in. He also gives an estimate of extra work necessary should it be thought desirable to combine water power with steam power for pumping, but none of these are of immediate

s the proposed sewerage system, which should be undertaken at the same time that water is introduced.

Mr. Coffin shows that the topographical formation of Chatham is favorable for sewers and but one main sewer 4,785 feet long-to be placed on Water Street- is necessary. This would vary from 12 to 8 inches diameter and extend from St. Andrew's Street westward.

The streets, other than Water, on which the proposed system is to be laid are Benson. 840 ft.: Frost, 625 ft.; Henderson, 1761 ft.; Hill, 1610 ft.; Howard, 1050 ft.; Duke, 3,075 ft.; Wellington, 3,275 ft.; Church, 175 ft.; Cunard, 1,750 ft; King, 1700 ft.; Pleasant, 1,750 ft.; Princess, 800 ft.; Queen, 1550 ft.; St. Audrew's, 2,000 ft.; St. John, 1,450 (including to convent;) Old Custom House street, 250 ft. Other streets are provided for in the plans but not in the estimate for

The sewers would be of salt-glazed, vitrified pipe with the so calle i 'deep and wide" sockets, joined with Portland cement. There would be automatic flush tanks and flushing manholes, proper facilities for ventilation of the sewers, house connections, under drains, etc. The total sewer piping estimated is

Six inch 7.100 running feet 1.710 Twelve " 1.875 28.395 feet of sewers. Total The estimated cost of the system is as Street sewers, manholes, flushing con-

The annual expense of maintenance is put down by Mr. Coffinat \$250, as the system will no doubt be under the same management as the water supply. He refers to several different plans for meeting the cost and maintenance of sewer systems in different places and gives results to those whose property is benefitted directly and the general taxpayers respectively, showing that the cost to the ratepayers would range from \$700

to \$2,050 a year. In the latter case those

whose properties were directly benefitted

would pay the whole assessment. This is

the plan adopted in Charlottetown and it

Death of General Garcia.

seems to be the fairest.

Gen. Calixte Garcia, the distinguished Cuban warrior and leader and head of the commission elected by Cuban Assembly to visit the United States, died at the hotel Raleigh, Washington, on Sunday last, The sudden change from the warm climate of Cuba, with the hardships he had endured, to the wintry weather of New York and Washington brought on pneumonia which resulted in his death.

He had been the recipient of marked social attention in the United States capital, and his death called forth many expressions of sincere regret from persons of distinction, including President Mc-Kinley, members of congress and others.

The Committee was Right.

Under the heading "Our Harbor Channel" the St. John Telegraph undertakes Cold Coast, to correct a statement in a very meritori- Hong Kong, ous pumphlet issued by the Board of Trade of that city, which is as fellows :

"There is nineteen feet of water in the 'main channel entering the harbor at lew water spring tides. A ship drawing 'twenty-seven feet can enter at three 'hours' flood.'

The Telegraph makes a labored argument based on admiralty chart figures to prove that there is twenty-one instead of nineteen feet as stated by the committee. Perhaps the Telegraph writer believes that an admiralty chart cannot err, but the pilots of St. John know better, and if that paper will ask those who are well nformed on the subject it will ascertain that it is not an unheard of thing for the Steamer St. Coax to wait for the tide to rise so as to enable her to pass out of the Telegraph's 21 ft. channel-and everybody knows that she doesn't draw any more than 19 feet. St. John has one of the best and safest harbors in North America. very moderate estimate per consumer, and the Board of Trade's committee could well afford to write the truth about it. and that is best, after all.

Political Misrepresentation

One of the brood of so called political editors who seem to understand that their mission is to promote the fortunes of their own side of politics by slandering their opponents, has been brought to book, A paper called the "Enterprise," published at New Glasgow, appears to have understood from the Moncton Times that Hon. Mr. Blair, the Minister of Railways, had accepted a bribe from a manufacturing company in the United States from which he had purchased cars. The Times, no doubt, wished the public to understand it as intimating just what the Enterprise stated, but it was too astute to put the matter in such shape that the inventor of the idea could be brought to book. The editor of the Enterprise was not so cautious, and he published the slander plainly, thinking, perhaps, that his obscurity would save him from its consequences. He was mistaken, however, and when proceedings at law for criminal libel were taken against him, he quickly realised what he authority, that it requires about three and a had done. He knew he had not the half gallons per capita per day for all the slightest foundation for his statement and that he must go to jail or admit that he wrote and published a falsehood. in the issue of his paper next al'egation against "Boodler Blair," he

1 published the following :-'In our leading editorial last week we

policy, but we have never had any reason for supposing that Mr. Blair was actuated by other than the best motives, or prejudiced the public welfare to serve per-

character of the class of men who take advantage of the fact that they are publishers to send forth damaging statements affecting the character of those with whom they do not agree in political matters. Very often they are of the evident calibre What is of great importance, however, of the person whose confession, as given above, stamps him as one unfit for recognition among honorable mer. He, one week, stated that Mr. Blair had taken a bribe and the next week he publicly confessed that he had no grounds, when he published the statement, for believing it to be true. Unfortunately, there are too many like him, and it is true also that they are not all on one side of politics. This particular case serves, also,

to emphasize the fact that party politics is, to a great extent, so voiced through the columns of even the leading papers of the day as to cause their statements respecting public men and affairs to accepted even by their friends with the

News and Notes.

The Philippine Islanders are massacring Catholic missionaries in northern Luzon and committing atrocities in Formosa.

Lieuts. Keating and Gate, British officers, and twelve native soldiers were massacred in October last while parleying with tribesmen of the Niger territory.

A riot occurred in Havana on Tuesday, caused by difficulties between some Cubans and Spanish officers. Three Cubans were killed and a Spanish officer and three Cubans wounded.

Twenty-eight members of the Montreal Chirurgical Society at a recent meeting decided to extend their membership to lady medical practitioners. Only three votes in opposition were cast. The five or six lady physicians in Montreal possess a society of heir own and meet regularly for the pur oose of discussing medical topics.

Emigration returns just published show that the number of emigrants from British ports to Canada for the month of November last was as follows :- English 561; 1rish 35; Scotch 24; and foreign 677. Total for the eleven months ended 30th November, English 14,861; Irish 853; Scotch 1,687; and

Last Friday evening, while endeavoring to hold his horse, which had become terrified by the roar of escaping steam from the engine of the west-bound freight at the Dorchester depot, after the arrival of the Maritime express, on which he had returned from Moncton, Judge Hanington was thrown to the frozen ground beneath the frightened animal, and after being dragged several feet was run over by the heavy buggy. The horse, being free, made its way home, and the judge was conveyed to his residence in a coach. His honor's injuries consist of a bad wound on the left knee, a bad bruise on his left arm, and other bruises on his leas and

The following is an official list of the places, other than Great Britain, to which CLOTH letters can be sent for two cents on and after

Leeward Islands, British Central Af-Newfoundland. Niger Coast Pro-British East Africa tectorate. British India, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone. Falkland Islands,

Straits Settlements. Trinidad. Tobago, Turk's Island, Uganda, Windward Islands, Lagos.

A private letter received in Boston from St. Joseph's hospital, in Syracuse, N. Y., says that a carrier pigeon, the roughly exhausted and nearly dead, made its appearance among the pigeons there with what appeared to be a message fro.n Andrce, the Arctic explorer. The bird was of a foreign species, and the message it bore was written in French. The following is an exact transla-

Lat. 84 degrees, 45 minutes; lon. 15. We are going very slowly. Very cold here. Dogs all dead. Will write later. Aug. 17.

The officials at the hospital believe that the message is genuine. [Are the officials competent to pronounce on the subject.]

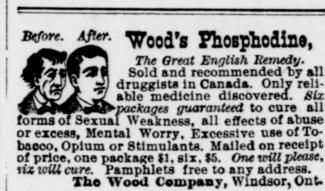
If we spend \$160,000,000 a year for the army,\$150,000,000 for pensions, and 50,000, 000 for the navy, we shall be paying \$366,-000,000 annually for military purpose: That is nearly twice as much as any power in Europe pays for the same objects. It is more than we paid in taxes for the entire support of the government as lately as last year. The amount Secretary Alger asks for the army alone is more than Germany pays for her army and navy combined. We have been accustomed to commiserate the European peasant, crushed under the intolerable burden of standing armies, and new we are asked, with no necessity whatever, to subject ourselves to a burden twice as great .-

[N. Y. Journal. Rush ! Rush ! Rush ! to W. T.

If you want to save money. He is offering his business for sale, and people are astonished at the bargains he is giving in Boots and Shoes and Groceries. Don't loose any time in taking advantage of this chean sale, as it is liable to close at any time; as some one is sure to buy out the whole business. It is a very desirable one situated in the best part of the town, Call and get prices whether you buy or

not, and you will be convinced that Bargains indeed are at the Red Stores, FOR SPOT All accounts are closed and must be

settled at once, as W. T. Harris will be leaving town when he sells the Business, and the books handed over to the Montreal Collecting Agency for collection, whose costs will be added. To avoid this please pay at



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LEON DERAVIN, Consular Agentfor France.

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HANDLE ALL LINES OF GOODS:

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AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK CLOTHING. OF Suits, Jumpers, Overcoats, Reefers and Ulsters,

PRICES.

DEPARTMENT

Serges, Tweeds, Worsteds, Trouserings, Etc. Etc.

SNOWBALL.

Solid Comfort.

It is not enough to have rubbers keep out the wet. If the fit be not perfect they will & draw the feet. It costs money g to employ skilled pattern ma-& kers, in order to turn out rubbers in all the latest shoe shapes, but the Granby Rubber

Co. do it and the result is that



Granby Rubbers **Overshoes \$

are known to be right up-to-date. The thick ball and heel make them last twice as long; while the thin rubber used in the other parts makes the whole very light. Insist on seeing the Granby Trade Mark on the sole.

GRANBY RUBBERS WEAR LIKE IRON.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY. **FALL 1898.**

TYNtil further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows Connecting with I. C. R. Between Fredericton Chatham and

Loggieville. GOING NORTH EXPRESS. FOR CHATHAM FOR FREDERICTON 9.05 pm (read (up) MIXED Ar. Chatham June. .. 12 12p m 3 57 Marysville, . Cross Creek, . . Boiestown, 10 00 GOING SOUTH ... Doaktown... 9 00 11 10 EXPRESS. .Blackville, ... 7 50 12 50 p. m. .. Chatham Jet .. 2.20 "

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations—Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmstord, 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 mortage CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time,

RAILWAY for Montreal and all points inthe 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 Stanle THOS. HOBEN, supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

NOTICE.

Extracts from Act of Assembly 60, Vict. A. D. 1897.

The property to the amount of Five Hundred pelled to support herself; and where the whole Fitteen Hundred dollars, and such widow supports minor children of her own or of her deceased hus band, her property in the parish where she resides shall be exempt from taxation to the extent of Two lundred dollars; and also to the extent of One Hudred dollars for each minor child wholly supported by her. If she has no property in the parish where she resides, then such exemption shall be allowed in the place where such property is situated; but such exemption shall not apply or extend to school taxes,

SAM. THOMPSON. Sec.-Treas. Co. Northd NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

which reads as follows ;19 No Spruce or Pire trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shal! be liable to double stumpage and all Licensee; are hereby notified, that for the

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is

alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 24 JULY, 1896.

future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly ALBERT T DUNN,

Surveyor General

of the coast many miles from the shore through the banks of the storage tion in say 15 years, when the works now

make the necessary pipe line expensive, 5. The quality of the water is excellent, being soft and free from all impurities, clear, white and free from

concern, for they are not necessary to our Mr. Coffin says that in an average

plant would be capable of sending the present.

Respecting the cost of running the system as above described, Mr. Coffin says it will be \$2,890, the charges being

Offices and Miscel:ancous expenses..... 250 00

excepting that item, and any possible difference will be on the lower side of the estimate. The work and material estimated for are all to be of the best, and in design the system will be equal to any modern one in efficiency, durability and adaptation to the town's needs.

Mr. Coffia, basing his estimate on the income from works in the towns and cities which have been a'ready referred to, says that the average revenue from those with less than 5,000 inhabitants is \$2.08 per head, the minimum, \$1.29. He says \$1.25 would be a al hough it would, doubtless, be \$1.50 in a few years. The experience of other places leads him to estimate that about one-half of the full number of services will be put in the first year and that the revenue prior to 1st December following the summer the works are put in will be practically nothing. During the next year, from January 1st, the revenue is likely to be one half of the total, and the next or second full year of the oper-

ation of the works the revenue will probably nearly reach the normal, and the growth after that nearly coincide with the increase in population, although with a stationary population there is always some increase of If a sewerage system should be introduced

Assuming that the revenue is equal to \$1,25 per consumer, the gross revenue from private consumers would be \$6,250, when it reaches its normal size due to present population. This would leave a batance of return for this sum the town would receive free water for its schools, and all public

St. Lawrence closes in upon that part to prevent the percolation of water also to meet the natural growth of popula- from Mr. Blair upon matters of public

after he had made his damaging

made a very severe and unjust charge against the Hon. Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways. We accused him, it will be remembered of having accepted a bribe from an American firm with whom he has just recently placed an order for railway cars. Our attention having been called to the matter by Mr. Blair's solicitor, we wish in the fullest manner to withdraw this charge, and to express our sincere regret that our columns were made the vehicle through which it was given to the public. Of the falsity of this charge COMMISSION MERCHANTS. we have not the slightest doubt, and we had no ground at the time of publication one, and the drift ice of the Gulf of and impervious to water, thus tending facturing purposes, should it be needed, and "We have differed and may again differed from Mr. Blair upon matters of public

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Chatham by J. D. F. Mackenzie, in Newcastle by H. D. Peters.

ST. KITTS, W. I. Cable Address: Deravin