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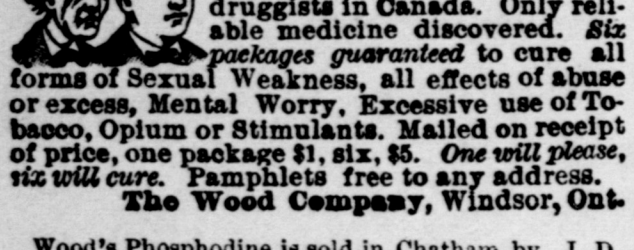
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Our 1899 Catalogue

IS READY FOR DISTRIBUTION. We will be glad to send copies of it and our Shortland Circulars to any address.

SENDING STUDENTS WILL DO WELL TO ENTER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE...

S. KERR & SON, ODDFELLOWS HALL.



Wood's Peppermint Cure. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada.

THE LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO.

The only British Co. in Canada issuing Guarantee Bonds and Accident Policies.

JAR. G. MILLER, AGENT.

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Two Trips a Week. FOR BOSTON.



COMMENCING NOV. 17th the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning...

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE MASONIC HALL PROPERTY, situated on Pleasant Street, in the Town of Newcastle...

FOR CARBOLIC - DISINFECTING POWDER.

FOR HOKEY'S DRUG STORE.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., NOVEMBER 17, 1898.

Grovelling Snobs.

It ought not to be difficult to pay proper attention and respect to a governor-general and his wife without sacrificing one's own self-respect...

"Without any disrespect it may safely be said that the average Canadian community contains dozens of men who are equal to Aberdeen, and dozens of women who have no reason to fear any comparison with his wife."

Miramichi Time.

We understand that there is a movement on the river to do away with the anomalous conditions existing in reference to time...

Hereafter, Chatham has observed solar time, or that of its meridian, just as Greenwich and St. John do.

It is not a matter of wonder, therefore, that all strangers who visit us, and even a large number of our own people have come to think that the mysteries of Fluxions, the Differential Calculus or the Diaphantine Analysis, are a child's play compared with the problem of time on the Miramichi.

The proposition now is to adopt, for the whole river—or at least for the towns and villages, including Newcastle, Nelson, Bridgetown, Douglasville, Chatham, Loggieville, etc.—a standard half an hour faster than railway time, which will be within about seven minutes of actual solar time.

It is the first year in which the mighty force of the American Republic has been introduced among nations whose dominions are expanding and whose instruments to a certain extent are war.

An Important Speech by Lord Salisbury, the British Premier.

The annual banquet of the Lord Mayor of London is always an important political event, inasmuch as it is the occasion for the British Premier to make it an occasion to declare the mind of the government on questions which, for the time, are occupying national attention, especially those affecting the relationships of Great Britain with other nations.

After the usual loyal toasts, the navy and army were toasted, Admiral Sir William Kennedy and Field Marshal Lord Wolsey responding for their respective forces, which were described as being in a perfect state of preparedness to meet any power disputing Great Britain's just claims.

The brevity of the speeches showed that everyone realized there was general anxiety to hear the Marquis of Salisbury, who, on rising to respond to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," was greeted with prolonged cheers.

The Premier began by saying that a succession of events abroad had occasioned grave anxiety to the Ministry for a year past. He alluded to the murder of the Empress of Austria, for the double purpose of expressing the universal regret experienced on account of the crime and for announcing that Great Britain had accepted an invitation to take part in a conference which would be called to determine upon the measures which it is possible to take in order to blot out anarchy.

After referring in a laudatory manner to the British campaigns in India and in the Sudan, the Premier turned to the Cretan question and the concert of Europe. He said he was afraid that the

proceedings of the concert were not always admired. At the same time, he pointed out, patient application, combined with the moral strength of Europe, has at last succeeded in fulfilling the promise given to the Cretans of giving them autonomy under the suzerainty of the Sultan.

Turning to the crisis with France, the Premier remarked:—"We have had quite recently to consider whether the question of a European war was not very near. But, with great interest and consideration, the result has turned out happily, through the great judgment and common sense displayed by France, under circumstances of unusual difficulty, which, I think, have relieved Europe of a very dangerous and threatening storm."

"While matters were in suspense the Government was necessarily forced to take precautions that it should not be taken unawares. These precautions were most prompt and effective; but the immediate necessity for them has passed off. There has been some surprise on both sides of the channel at the fact that these preparations have not suddenly ceased, but it is impossible to stop them at a moment's notice."

After referring to the various rumors of intended act on arising out of these preparations, including the seizure of Syria and Crete, and the declaration of a protectorate over Egypt, the latter allusion being greeted with immense cheering, Lord Salisbury continued:—

"I am sorry to say I cannot rise to the height of the aspirations indicated by the cheering of the audience. I do not venture to prophesy, if we are forced by others into a position we do not now occupy, what may occur; but we are well satisfied with the existing state of things and we do not think any cause has arisen to necessitate effort on our part at present to modify it. The position causes occasional friction, but, taking the situation as a whole and considering the feelings of other people as well as our own, we can reasonably rest for the present with the existing state of affairs. I must not be understood as meaning that Great Britain's position in Egypt is the same now as it was before the fall of Omdurman, but we earnestly hope that circumstances will not make it necessary materially to modify that position, as we are convinced the world would not then get on so peaceably as now."

Referring again to the war preparations and asking his hearers to look at the state of the world, Lord Salisbury observed:—"The czar has invited a congress to provide for the disarmament of the world; but, while we offer our hearty tribute to his motives and are willing to assist and sympathize in every way with the happy day when his aspirations are crowned with success, we must still provide precautions needful to counteract the dangers surrounding us. In some respects this era, this great epoch in the history of man, is marked by unhappy omens. It is the first year in which the mighty force of the American Republic has been introduced among nations whose dominions are expanding and whose instruments to a certain extent are war."

"I am not implying the slightest blame. Far from it. I am not refusing sympathy to the American Republic in the difficulties through which it has passed, but no one can deny that its appearance among factors Asiatic, at all events, and possibly in European diplomacy, is a grave and serious event, which may not conduce to the interests of peace, though I think in any event it is likely to conduce to the interests of Great Britain. (Cheers.)"

"But what has been impressed upon us is that the subject matter of war is 'errily prevalent on all sides. We see nations decaying whose government is so bad that it can neither maintain the power of self-defence nor retain the affection of its subjects; and when this occurs there are always neighbors impelled by some motive—it may be the highest philanthropy, or it may be the natural desire of empire—to contest as to who shall be heir to the falling nation; and that is the cause of war."

Lord Salisbury then alluded to the rapidity and unexpectedness with which wars break out and said:—"If Great Britain should ever permit her sea defences to weaken, her whole empire would come clattering to the ground. It is, therefore, impossible, in the present state and temper of the world, to intermit our naval and military precautions."

He concluded by repudiating "all suggestion that our preparations mean that the country is animated by the lust of conquest or a love of war," declaring that Great Britain was only "resolved to maintain the empire Britons have received from their forefathers and to support the peace which is the glory and sustenance of our empire."

A great ovation from the entire assembly marked the conclusion of the Premier's speech.

The Lord Mayor's show, which also took place on Wednesday, was favored with fine weather and was witnessed by the usual crowds of people. The enthusiasm was divided between the car representing the Sudan, with the soldiers of the regiments which took part in the battle of Omdurman, and the car representing the English-speaking race. The latter displayed, among other things, Britannia and Columbia seated beneath a canopy, while the American flag was borne by a British sailor and the British flag was carried by an American sailor.

There was also an illustration of Admiral Tattall's "Blood is thicker than water," and of Admiral Kimberley's repetition of the same expression to Captain Lane after the disaster at Apia, Samoa. This car was warmly acclaimed.

"THE MAKING OF THE GREAT DOMINION":—Under this title, Mr. T. G. Marquis contributes an excellent article to the Toronto Globe of Saturday last. It is

terse and comprehensive, covering a period of more than a century, and giving due credit to all the leaders in the great movement, and naturally to the late Hon. George Brown in particular, who is too often denied the credit which all true historians of confederation will accord to him as the originator and great leader of the movement until its success was assured and the management of the details ready for the more versatile and able Lord Marquis's sketch of the events leading up to the Charlottetown conference and his references to the meetings and banquets in which Brown was the leading persuader and Howe the leading analyst of what was presented as pleasant and interesting reminders to those who were participants or witnesses of the incidents, many of which they might otherwise forget. The whole paper shows that Mr. Marquis has been a close student of the subject of which he writes.

Like the Miramichi. The Engineering News says:—"The investigation of the Cornwall bridge failure on Sept. 6, in which two spans of the new New York & Ottawa R.R. bridge across the St. Lawrence River, at Cornwall, Ont., were precipitated into the water by the failure of the masonry pier between them, has disclosed the cause of the accident, according to press dispatches. The diamond drill borings which are being made into the foundation bed of the collapsed pier have shown that the pier was founded on a bed of hard pan barely 2 ft. thick, below which was a muddy deposit into which the drill sank 14 ft. without striking hardbottom. Further borings are being made to determine the conditions more exactly."

The foregoing discloses the similar conditions existing at the site of the pier referred to as those which caused the engineers and contractors so much difficulty at the Miramichi railway bridge. The muddy deposit under the hard gravel bed at the bottom of the Miramichi however, was, we mistake not, more than twice fourteen feet deep.

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CANADA, Island of Crete, Nov. 9.—Rear Admiral Gerard Henry Noel, British commander in these waters, last Thursday

ordered the Turkish troops, whose embarkation was delayed by a order from Constantinople, to embark on a British transport. The soldiers proceeded to obey but the Turkish officer in command stopped the embarkation, whereupon the British admiral caused the barracks to be surrounded and declared the Turks prisoners. He also threatened to use force to compel them to embark. The Turkish commanding officer then allowed the embarkation to proceed.

Samuel Watts writes in the last issue of the Woodstock Sentinel:—"It is with sincere regret we announce this week, that owing entirely to personal reasons, Mr. James Watts, who for nearly forty years has rendered invaluable service in the management and associate editorship of the paper, feels it incumbent upon him to retire. The writer alone can know and fully appreciate the worth and value of his retiring partner."

Edward Ryan, the Milltown, N. B., inventor, has received a letter from his attorneys at Washington, who have had charge of his invention before the patent office, announcing that the department has allowed his application for patent for the "Wave Motor," and the issue awaits his pleasure. The attorneys advise the formation of a stock company with a capital of \$50,000, for the successful working and handling of this great invention in different countries of the world. They also declare it to be the most important invention that firm ever had in charge.

That is a good story of Pat who was busy carrying bricks up a ladder. Said an Englishman to him—"What's that you're building, Paddy?" "Share and it's a church, yer honner." "Is it a Protestant church?" "No, yer honner." "A Catholic church, then?" "Indade and it is that same, yer honner." "I'm very sorry to hear it, Pat." "So's the devil, yer honner."

The mine inspector of the Quebec government, together with a prospector, of Hull, made a queer discovery last Saturday while prospecting in the second range of the township of Bouchette. In a large clearance was found a high stone mound crowned with a perpendicular monolith some five feet high. The heap of stone is 30 feet high and 25 feet wide on the ground. It is built in pyramidal shape and is centuries old, a fact easily ascertained by the old stump of a fallen tree that grew on its side, and which is 100 years old, according to circles of growth. It is thought that the mound contains many skeletons and old relics. One hundred yards away at the end of the clearance was found a hole made in the rock and which is still 6 feet deep by 2 feet wide. It is supposed that this was a well in an Indian settlement, and that the stone monolith was the centre of the settlement.—Ottawa Journal.

It is claimed that there are good reasons for the belief that England's recent warlike preparations have not been prompted so much by a determination to occupy Fashoda or to proclaim her protectorate of Egypt as by an understanding that in the event of any European power attempting to embarrass the United States in her settlement of the Philippine Islands question with Spain, her aid will be at the disposal of Uncle Sam if needed. This is in itself a bold move for their civilization all over the world, and for the relief of mankind everywhere from oppression such as has been rampant in Spain and her colonies for centuries, the Anglo-Saxons must stand shoulder to shoulder in the future, as one family in blood, religion, civilization and purpose. When such a union is accomplished, as it will be in the near future, the golden age will begin.

The first steamer of the Manhattan line, from New York, arrived here yesterday.

The new Jewish synagogue in this city will be opened December 2. It is a handsome structure.

Steamers of the Dominion and Donaldson lines left Liverpool and Glasgow for this port on the 12th inst.

Two dwellings at Randolph, near the city, were destroyed by fire at an early hour last Thursday morning, some of the inmates narrowly escaping in their night clothes.

Night gangs have been working on the new elevator by electric light.

A portion of the belongings of the Christian Science Association in this city was seized a few days ago for taxes owed by their landlord to whom they had already paid their rent. A greater outrage was never perpetrated in the name of law and yet the seizure is said to have been perfectly legal.

Business has been very active about the wharves the last week, even for this season of the year, and the employes in several of the large establishments have been kept busy late into the night. Prices of all staple goods are unchanged since my last report. Good butter is in demand at high prices—not 10 cents as erroneously printed last week—and eggs are largely bought up at 15 cents.

Last week George S. DeForest & Sons paid at the Customs house about \$2,500 duty on one importation of sugar from Glasgow, carloads of which were delivered at Bathurst, Newcastle, Amherst, Moncton, Sussex and Fredericton. It is a choice extra C in 240 pound bags, superior to that sold by local refiners and is quoted at 32 cents. Their representative, A. F. DeForest is in Albert, Ber. Keith in Annapolis, Andrew Brown in Northumberland and Mr. Rennie in York.

One of St. John's "sporting" men, affectionately known as Kid Flynn, made an unprovoked and murderous attack on a man of 70 years yesterday.

James Vroom of St. Stephen, proposes to begin the publication of a weekly newspaper in this city in the near future.

Eight carloads of American flour will arrive here to-day for shipment to Liverpool.

Thirteen births, seven deaths and two marriages were registered in the city last week. St. John, Nov. 14

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC. VIA THE Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton.

Pullman Sleeper runs through from Fredericton Junction to Boston.

News and Notes.

At Murray Hill, Ont., early on Tuesday morning the Grand Trunk west bound express crashed into the rear of a freight train standing on the siding for a cross, the switch having been left open. It is admitted that eight were killed and forty wounded. The fatalities were among both train hands and passengers.

G. S. Cook of Louisburg, C. B., claims to be the pioneer tacker of the maritime province, and to have taken at his canery, away back in the fifties, the father of all lobsters. The specimen, he avers, measures 3 feet 1 1/2 inches from nose to tail, and weighed 39 1/2 pounds. Mr. Cook is a venerable gentleman, apparently near 90, and too old to tell a lie.

The coroner's jury which has been investigating the death on October 19 last of Harold Frederic, the correspondent of the New York Times, has rendered a verdict of manslaughter against Kate Lyon, a member of the late Mr. Frederic's household, and Mrs. Mills, a Christian Scientist.

J. B. Costigan, Q. C., of McLeod announces that he will be a candidate for the Commons in Alberta at the next general election. Mr. Costigan is a son of the Hon. John Costigan.

A disgraceful scene recently occurred in the Queensland parliament. Seven members were suspended. Mr. McDonald accused the speaker of helping the government by violating the rules of procedure. The speaker suspended McDonald, and while he was being removed Mr. Hoolan helped him to resist. The speaker called Hoolan to order, and the latter shouted:—"Shut up, you contemptible little nigger driver!" Hoolan was then suspended. On leaving the room he twirled his fingers on his nose at the speaker.

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Always... KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN FOR... Bargains!

We are offering as usual THE HIGHEST CLASS OF GOODS, AT PRICES TO SUIT.

OUR - WINTER - STOCK Is Complete and we would ask you to EXAMINE. Winter Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Etc., Etc.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. J. B. 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 to employ skilled pattern makers, 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 WEAR LIKE IRON.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY. FALL 1898.

Table with train schedules for Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville, including times for mixed and express trains.

A SPECIAL DRIVE BUSINESS CHANGE. JOSIE NOONAN'S THE BOQUET. NOTICE. 25 Dozen—The Latest—Walking Hats and Sails, 79cts. and 99cts. Come early before the assortment is broken, as the styles are very attractive and quality the finest. Horses for Sale.