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the popular college of the Maritime Provinces. sent attendance more than double that of year. Send for FREE Catalogue. Address, W. J. OSBORNE.

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> A. H. NOTMAN. Asst. General passr, Agent St. John, N. B.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I propose building an extension to, the full length of and in front of the wharf at the Richards Mill so-called, on the south side of the River Miramichi. Plans of the same have been filed Chatham, N. B., April 22, 1899. WILLIAM RICHAR

NOTICE That F. O. PETTERSON.

IS STILL AT THE SAME BUSINESS

Quarter of a Century

HE HAS BEEN DOING IN CHATHAM.

Always on hard a large stock of the most FASH IONABLE CLOTHS and TRIMMINGS and a select

MORTCACEE'S SALE

To the heirs and assigns of John Curran late of the Parish of Blackville in the County of Northa power of sa'e in a certain indenture of mortgage earing date the twenty-second day of September the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine, made between the said John Curran of the one part and John McLaggan former ly o Blackville in the said County of Northumberland and now of Melrose in the State of Massachu setts, one of the United States of America, of the other part and registered in volume 60, pages 479 480 and 481 of the Northumberland County records there will for the purpose of satisfying the mone secured by said mortgage be sold at public auction n front of the Registry Office, in the town of Newcastle, in said County at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the twenty-second day

of June next, the lands and premises described i the said indenture of mortgage viz -Southwest Brauch of the Miramichi River in the said Parish of Blackville, known and distinguish ed in the original grant to Benjamin Clem as the one hundred acres more or less and abutted and bounded as follows: "Beginning at a marked of the front half of lot number eighteen granted to Hugh McKenzie, thence running by the magnet south one degree, west sixty-one chains of four poles each, thence north eighty time degrees, west twenty chains, thence north our degree eas fifty chains, to the shore or bank of the river aforesaid and thence along the same down stream

to the place of beginning. Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements to the said premises belonging and improvements to the first in anywise appertaining.

JOHN McLAGGAN,

Grand Opening of

Paris

London and

New York

___AT___

Josie Noonan's. THE BOUQUET.

The ladies are flocking to my show room and see the greatest display of artistic Hats and Bonnets ever shown in this town. Only a look at my display would give you the faintest idea of the splendor therein. Come early that you may see all, select one, or go away charmed with the elegance of the combination, style, workmanship and price.

JOSIE NOONAN.

NOTICE TO ANGLERS



Having leased the Bartibogue as well as the Tabusintac river, I am prepared to let all parties fish the Bartibogue at the rate of one dollar for each rod per day.

All permits will be issued at my house; and any person found fishing without a permit will Engagements for the river for stated periods and dates may be made at special rates. JOHN CONNELL Lessee of the Bartibogue and Tabusintac rivers.

CALL AND SEE US!

SUMMER

Order A Suit for

ingly low rates for the month of

Beautiful Overcoats, Suits and Pants

Going at Wholesale Prices For Cash.

Don't miss the chance of your life. W. L. T. WELDON, MERCHANT TAILOR Water St., Chatham, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

The Miramichi Pilotage Question. The ADVANCE, recognising that the existing difficulty between the pilots of the Miramichi and the pilotage commission is a serious one, and that other and more far-reaching interests than have appeared on the surface involved, has not been able to settle the whole matter in its columns and Fredericton Business College undertake the championship of either side, simply because all the information necessary to the forming of a just conclusion has not been available. It is,

we think, a regrettable thing that persons who have honestly desired to ascertain the facts bearing on the sub ject, and have refrained from partizanship in it, have been unjustly assailed and slandered by those whose ignorance and inability to restrain themselves from meddling in others' concerns, make them dangerous nuisances manifestation of their peculiarities. To the fact that the latter class is undesirably large and mischievously active in the pending dispute may, we think, largely be traced the widening of the gap between the pilots and the pilotage authorities. Excepting in reference to certain phases of the diffi-

culty-and these of a character does not materially affect the main issues, which are under judicial investigation-it would, we think, be improper for any newspaper to pronounce judgment. That the pilotage charges exacted in the port are exactly what they should be is assumed on the one side and denied on the other. the testimony that is being given on the subject is all in, and both sides have had their say, we shall be in position to judge for ourselves which side is in the right. To some minds it is almost a crime not to decide one Merchant Tailor, way or the other without any such

It does not require a great deal of investigation to justify the conclusion that the commissioners, when they de termined to recommend the new regulations which led to the delay of ships in entering and leaving the port, acted unfairly towards the pilots, inasmuch as they gave them no intimation of what they had recommended and, in that respect, took them unfairly by

On the other hand, it is equally manifest that the pilots needlessly took unfair advantage of the owners of the steamers which required services to enable them to leave port, by refusing to pilot them The pilotage on steamers, neither nor out, was affected by the new regulations, and it was, therefore, short-sighted policy for the pilots, because they claimed that the commissioners had unfairly attacked their interests in other respects, to punish hemlock tree standing in the northwesterly argle the steamship interest, which had not only done them no injury, but was manifestly in sympathy with them.

These are only incidental points. however, and relate to the methods pursued by the respective parties to the dispute, without touching the merits of the controversy. To enable Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and Canada our readers to judge of these for themselves, we propose to give a full report frontier, which is of vital importance to of the testimony taken at the court of enquiry presided over by Captain Douglas, R. N. R., and which was still in session when we went to press.

Attacking the Port.

In the interests of truth and the port of Chatham it is fair to state that there have been exaggerated reports of vessels going aground in the Miramichi and not being able to get out during the dispute between the pilots, and commissioners. More or less vessels ground on the flats in going down the river every season, even though they are in charge of experienced pilots, and while a few more, relatively, have had this experience so far this season it is fair to state that all vessels that have been ready for sea have been safely England, have failed, and it is feared steamers which went over the bar on Sunday morning. No good cause car be promoted by misrepresentation, and we regret to observe that the St. John papers have unduly lent themselves to those who are taking advantage of the pending pilotage difficulties to injure the port by publishing imaginary statements of the stranding of vessels with-

Canada's Interests and the Joint High Commission.

LONDON, May 26. - Mr. George W.

Smalley, the New York correspondent of The Times, has to-day one of his periodic anti-Canadian fits and devotes the best part of a column to the exposition of Canada's "stubborn unreasonableness" which has caused the arrest, if not the abandonment, of the Anglo-American negotiations. He extols the "self-sacrificing sincerity" of President McKinley and the United States commissioners, and attributes the failure of the commission wholly to the Canadian commissioners' steady refusal to settle anything definitely unless they were given a slice of what is considered in Washington American terri-We are offering them at supris- tory in Alaska. It is most significant that The Times in an editorial practically April, 1899. Orders were given to the side, he said he felt as much entitled as any abandons Mr. Smalley. It says :- "The Americans for whom he speaks by no means grasp the nature of our relations with the self-governing colonies. The Americans cannot expect us to ignore the popular will of that part of the empire which is primarily affected, or settle the question between London and Washing-

> follow this line. The Globe attacks The States manufacturers had applied to the their prrty they were not denounced. The commissioners to come to an understanding streets, on the wharves and on board boats, Vancouver and Victoria will be reached in COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Times for publishing such an ex parte Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways Yukon scandals matter he considered a most with us, but there is one thing that must be in fact any open place which seemed to the fourth day out from Montreal. The

ton behind Canada's back.'

it all before at Washington these 33 years ever since the United States, out of not unnatural political spite against England, abrogated the Elgin reciprocity treaty and set themselves to thwart Canadian national ideals and drive the Dominio into the republic. We do not believe a word of it. Canadians will not be jockey-

> They will be fairly treated and will have no more such surrenders of Canadian rights at the bidding of careless and ignorant British statesmen as past years have seen. The public will await the hearing of the Canadian side of the case." Officials here deny that Canada has

shown an impossible attitude, and deplore the bad and unjust effect of Mr. Smalley's

LONDON, May 26.—The Foreign Office officials confirm the statements made by the New York correspondent of The London Times to the effect that the negotiations with the Canadian Government on the subject of Alaska have reached an almost hopeless stage, owing to the insistence of the Canadians that they receive a slice of Alaska, which apparently precludes any agreement being American and Canadian High Com-

The evening newspapers here reproduce the New York despatch, with comment generally regretting the situation, but is blamable.

would be far less patriotic than they are if they yielded to what they consider to be an unjust and indefensible demand for the sake of the establishment of more friendly relations with their big neighbor. Continuing. The Globe remarks that The Times, "by publishing its correspondent's unjudicial summing up, had adopted the surest way to inflame public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic."

The Westminster Gazette savs :-- "Wo certainly hope a better face can be put on things, so far as we are concerned, but the deadlock seems very serious. The St. James' Gazette thinks American politics are playing an important part in the situation, and says :- "The

Republicans are disposed to a friendly arrangement with England, but it must be on terms so favorable to America that the Democrats will have no excuse to say they yielded their interests to

Angle-American commission with and the United States.

whole boundary dispute is small, there is much reason to fear that the Anglo-Saxon race would be a disaster to everyone, and above all to Canada

The Daily Mail says :- "It is obviously anfair for the United States to expect the British Empire to do all the giving and America to do all the taking. That is a form of diplomacy to which we are painfully accustomed in our dealings with a certain power in the far east. What America seeks is an annulment of the presses for a decision regarding the Alaskan her. If arbitration can anywhere be employed here is the place, and opposition to it would not come from Great Britain or Canada, for we are confident of the justice

LONDON, May 27 .- The Washington correspondent of The Morning Post says: representing that State Department officials have reported the Alaska boundary dispute as hopeless are absolutely untrue. The Administration has been exceedingly annoyed by the attempts made to obstruct an agreement, and hopes that no credence will be given to newspaper articles circu-

Hard and Fast. All attempts to get the American liner Paris off the Manacles near Falmouth, taken out, including five deep-draught | that she will become a total wreck. She was about twelve miles out of her course and no satisfactory explanation of the fact is given. This year, so far, has been a most unfortunate one for the owners. underwriters and navigators of large

OTTAWA, Ont., May 25-The house after his illness and was the recipient of congratulations. Hibbert Tupper led the

Mr. Costigan said that he intended mak ing a statement as to his political relations te the Conservative party, but he would defer it on account of the absence of the

promise officially or otherwise had been made to purchase the Canada Eastern Railway of New Brunswick.

Mr. Sifton, in reply to Mr. Clarke Wal lace, said that the number of immigrants who arrived in Canada during the year ending Dec. 31, 1898, was 31,702; home-

palace and sleeping cars were ordered by and faithful friend and a fair and honest the government for the Intercolonial rail- opponent. With regard to his changing his way between 1st January, 1898, and the 1st seat from the front row of the opposition Crossen Car Company for eight of these cars one else to his seat, and while he was as and the Wagner Palace Car Company for anxious as Sir Charles to increase the disthe other eight cars. Tenders were not tance between them, he waited till it suited called in 1899 for five of these cars, but his own convenience and till he knew where tenders were called for eleven. The cars he could get another. cost \$14,043 each for five sleepers and \$19,-940.80 each for eight sleepers and \$9,800

Outlook, which says :- "We have heard of United States firms.

OTTAWA, May 26-Before orders of the

day were called in the house to-day. Mr. Costigan made his promised statement. He spoke clearly and forcibly. He opened saying that improper motives had been attributed to him by newspapers and the leader of the opposition with respect to his change of stand and withdrawal from the present opposition. He said his quarrel was not with the old Conservative party. but the Conservative party as it is constituted and led to-day. He said attacks had been made upon him to endeavor to prove that he was actuated by unworthy motives. The first attack he took up was that of the Toronto Telegram, which is owned by Mr. Ross Robertson, East Toronto. The Tele gram had said Mr. Costigan never opposed the government or supported any opposition, Mr. Costigan said that he need not outside the house to refute this. only time the old Conservatives had out of power was from 1873 till 1876 and he prided himself that during that period was one of the old guard. He complained of the position he put in by the cartoons in the objecting to the conclusions that Canada Telegram and pointing at Mr. Robertson said he could never retaliate because no artist could make a picture of Mr. Robertson's countenance. (Prolonged cheers.) Proceeding, Mr. Costigan said the Mail Empire had revived the salander to the effect that he had tried to betray Sir John A. Macdonald with regard to the agitation against the C. P. R. loan. In refutation he quoted a speech delivered by Sir John Macdonald in which the old chieftain denied the charge in toto. This he considered was a sufficient answer to the planderers which were attacking him. Taking up the attack announcement was made in the press of the severance of his connection with the Conservative party as it now exists. He said he had expected to be treated with courtesy in the house with the men who said: "W by the honorable gentlemen who is accidently and temporarily leader of the opposition. He did not complain that he had suffered any loss through Sir Charles' course, but he considered it had been a gross breach of courtesy that such should exist among

Sir Charles had properly said he was London, May 27.—The morning papers | he (Costigan) had left the party for he not surprised at the announcement that prominently discuss the future of the knew that the charge had not taken place recently, but began when Sir Charles apparent desire to pacify both Canada arrived in Canada, to the ruin and detriment of Conservatiem. From the day The Daily Chronicle says :- "The Sir Charles had landed in Canada the deam of an honest government was sealed. His (Costigan's) opinions changed completely the day half of Sir Mackenzie Bowell's cabinet left. He had supported Sir Mackenzie and he asked if any one would say he was wrong and betrayed his right. It was pointed out that he remained in Sir Charles | bill. Starting out with the opinion that it Tupper's government until its defeat; that this looked as though he was simply loyal to the party as long as it was able to do something for him. The fact of the matter was he went in reluctantly and only on written conditions. The conditions were as

"OTTAWA, April 26, 1896.

"Dear Sir Charles Tupper,-Referring to our conversation yesterday in which you mentioned that during my absence, until Thursday in New Brunswick, you might be called upon to form a government, and wished to know if I would accept a position in your cabinet, I have thought the matter over most carefully, and think it well that should address you this letter so as to define my position exactly. I entered Sir John A. acdonald's government in 1882 to render his government all the support that I could bring as an Irish Catholic representative believing that in that position I would able to secure for Irish Catholics a reasonable and legitimate recognition of their rights, but after 14 years under different chiefs of the Conservative party, I am forced to the humiliating admission that I have been unable to secure anything like fair treatment for the Irish Catholic people when their interests were involved, though I am quite sure that few Irish Catholics in Canada believe that I have failed for want of pressing, all occasions. You can therefore easily understand that after 35 years' service in politics I have no great desire to continue the struggle. In view, however, of the prinwhich Sir Mackenzie Bowell's government -I am informed that the statements was pledged, and as to the sincerity of which pledges Sir Mackenzie gave such unquestion same policy especially as regards the Manitoba school question, I feel it my duty to say to you at once that you may count upon my assistance and services if you require them as a member of your government, always presuming that the policy to reintroduce and press through a remedial bill at the first session of the new parliament, will be clearly announced by you on behalf of your government. I attach all the more im portance to this clear announcement of the overnment policy on the question of remedial legislation on account of the difficulties that occurred between Sir Mackenzie Bowell and part of his cabinet at the beginning of the ast session, which involved serious delay and but for which our chances in passing emedial legislation would have been much petter. I must also mention that it will be absolutely necessary and in fact consistent with remedial legislation that the lands act e so amended next session as to enable the governor-in-council to insure a fair proportion of the proceeds of the school lands being paid to the separate schools in Manitoba In view of recent events, I would rather not return to the department of marine and fisheries and as it is one of the most im-

department instead.

"Yours faithfully,

"JOHN COSTIGAN."

questions were removed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier-When we left we

portant at your disposal I am sure you would not find it difficult to offer me the post office He considered that in view of his cond tional entry into the cabinet Sir Charles riticisms came with a bad grace. Incidental ly he said Sir Charles ignored him when they met. While this did not hurt him he settled on the Alaska boundary. considered it a breach of courtesy. He did not propose to retaliate now, but from this day if a man struck him and did not get a blow in return it would be because old Costigan was growing too old. He claimed that having gone into Sir Charles Tupper's

government he had been as loyal as any and more loyal than some who, upon his defeat. attempted to unhorse him. Referring to attacks upon his independence Mr. Costigan said he had always been a true With regard to his condemnation for

voting against the opposition on the firms in the United States. The depart had voted with the opposition and that refer it to arbitration. letter while the negotiations are still pro- companies, Messrs. Crossen & Co. and stupid piece of party management. The done—if we cannot come to an understand- promise immunity from the flames.

offer for these cars on the ground that orders acter was enough to drown the chances of questions. I shall regret very much if the ously and crumbled to a mass of red embers. which a through sleeper will be attached to they had then on hand from the Inter- any Conservative in the Brockville election. matter has to be referred to arbitration in- From the tall court block at the corner of Kcotenay landing, will make this alternate colonial railway were all they could fill Mr. Costigan concluded by saying that he stead of our reaching a compromise. I should Main and Bridge streets, a column of flames route to these gold fields, the shortest and within the time allowed. The first two had been faithful to Sir John Macdonald prefer to have a fair and honorable com- shot high into the air. This building pre- quickest one from the east. Through pascompanies would not undertake the work and the succeeding Conservative premiers and promise by which both parties could reach sented a beautiful but terrible sight. The sengers will have a choice of routes to the as their shops were overcrowded with their would still support Sir Mackenzie Bowell, an honorable settlement of the question. fire seemed to blaze from every window. Pacific coast by the main line or by the own work. The department needed these who had been bullied, betrayed and driven Though if we can have an acceptable settle- Corners and cornices were licked by long Crow's Nest Pass branch, just as they now out of office when he had a strong majority ment we would be in a position to give and tongues of fire. The building stands alone have the option of travelling around the this spring, and had no alternative than to at his back. He felt sure that while he was take on the other questions, more than we and as the walls burned away leaving a north shore of Lake Superior or by the fidence Sir Mackenzie had in him, and that ferred to arbitration, then we will proceed like a pyrotechnic set piece. The Star Line tween Owen Sound and Port Arthur and Sir Mackenzie had as little confidence in Sir with the other subjects. I say frankly that and May Queen warehouses and wharves Fort William. Charles Tupper as he had, "I have not I do not expect to settle them all perhaps as fired my last shot or struck my last blow." I would like to see them settled, to the ex-Sir Charles Tupper said he had witnessed but I have hopes that we can settle most if the course pursued by Mr. Costigan with not all of these questions in an honorable the very deepest possible regret. His re- and satisfactory manner to both countries. gret was not personal or with respect to the I do not expect that we can get all that we began to smoulder. Then men and women his heart he had deplored the fact of an Americans cannot get all they are contend- heat beating against their faces, almost honorable gentleman, occupying the position ing for, but I expect an honorable settle- scorching the skin from the flesh, they piled Mr. Costigan had so long occupied, reaching ment, such a settlement as will intensify the beds, boxes, barrels and all of the effects

now made. It was the first time in the history of a British parliament that a privy any effect in settling our difficulties with at the wharves and these proved very useful councilor, occupying such a position as Mr. Costigan occupied, voted against his party on a question of the despest public import- upon our rights and upon our dignity. But ance and gravest party character (laughter) standing upon our rights and upon our without one word of explanation. Want dignity does not call upon us to enter upon of courtesy was on Mr. Costigan's part. He a policy of hostility to the United States, forgot what was due to himself or what was even though the United States sometimes due to the house, what was due to the par- tries our patiencevery much.! We should liamentary system of government. He had be patient and not moved by a sentiment of witnessed Mr. Costigan's conduct, held his irritation, I think, if we resume our negotiations, and I believe we shall, that we are in house or out of it. It was when he went to a fair way of making a treaty which can be the press and country and declared that his settled in a very few days." action was based on a desire to break with the leaders of the Conservative party be- Tupper's reference to the redistribution bill. cause their policy had ceased to be Conserva- For the present Premier Laurier was not tive, and that he could no longer associate prepared to withdraw it, though he was prehimself with them. It was then that he pared to consider any suggestion. If they (Tupper) spoke. After a brief reference to were to spend the summer in Ottawa it incidents leading up to Mr. Costigan's defec- would not be in the legitimate discussion of tion Sir Charles intimtated the cause that the redistribution bill. It could be disposed prompted his first announcement that he of in short time, as it was a fair bill and owed nothing to Conservative party was the drawn on a fair basis. charges made against his son, H. A. Costi- The house adjourned at 6 o'clock, gan, collector of inland revenue at Ottawa, formerly collector at Winnipeg. Sir Charles Tupper said that Mr. Costigan in his vote on the Yukon charges allied himself openly will not permit an investigation into the conduct of officials charged with the gravest official misconduct, we will not do that unless you will allow us to select the wife's uncle of the man held responsible by this house." (laughter.) Proceeding Sir Charles said that Mr. Costigan had sat down with out any explanation to the house of his conduct. He sat down without touching

the subject because he could not touch it. After a few remarks from Mr. Robertson Sir Henri Joly said that when the report the public accounts committee was present ed to the house it would not show, as Sir Charles said it would, the motive for Mr Costigan's act on. There was no dishonor able bargain. The matter then dropped.

May 27th .- Sir Charles Tupper took rather novel way to endeavor to induce the government to withdraw the redistribution Another Great St. John Fire appeared the czar's peace conference, at which both Great Britain and the United States are represented, would adopt inter national arbitration, and that consequently the Alaskan boundary question, which is the only obstacle in the way of the Auglo-American conference negotiations, would be taken out of the jurisdiction of the conference, Sir Charles assumed that it was highly probable that the conference would re assemble in August. This being so, he thought it desirable that the government should have ample time in which to prepare Canada's case, and he therefore asked the premier to expedite the progress of the session by withdrawing the redistribution bill. Incidentally he quoted from au article in the New York Sun, which blamed him for all the delay in connection with the conference. He defended himself from this, claiming he had always placed the question above party considerations, and asserting that his policy,

if propounded to the Americans, was the one most likely to convince them that they should agree to a treaty. Sir Wilfrid Laurier-Mr. Speaker, we on this side of the house may be pardoned, I with all possible earnestness, their claims on | am sure, some feeling of satisfaction at the language just used by my hon, friend (Tuptook in the month of February when, instead cipal involved in remedial legislation, to of breaking suddenly the negotiations of the by this the flames fairly rushed up the Anglo-American commission, has been fully Indiantown hill. The firemen were driven vindicated by what the honorable gentleman | back from house to house, block after block. has just said. In the debate on the address my hon. friend took a very different position. and stated that the moment we could not come to an agreement with our follow commissioners representing the United States. we should have broken off negotiations and come home. We thought that this course was not the one that should be followed

> Sir Charles Tupper-But that is what you did, judging from your statements in the house yesterday. You said that you would not go on with the negotiations until other

referred the question of the Alaskan boundary to our respective governments and we stated that it would be useless to reassemble unless this matter had been disposed of. I stated at the time to my honor able friend, and to the house on more than one occasion, that the matter had been referred to the respective governments-American and British-and that we were to reassemble on August 2. But what would have been the use of reassembling or August 2 or at any other time if the very questions on which we had not been able agree were then to be found in the same position as before. We hoped that when we assembled again on August 2 the British and American governments, by their respective authorities, would have been able to have thought that one of the most important questions. We might have gone on with other questions, pending the settlement of that one, but we thought it not to be advisable in the best interests of Canada to do so. If that question could have been settled, one with the other questions, giving more, or receiving more as the question was settled ways of settling it. One was by compromise. Russia. We claimed that the boundary the ruins in the evening. Many of the firecontended that it passed at another. I say, without hesitation, the manner in which we would settle it, by giving more and accepting less or by receiving more and giving less, means lived in the large tenements and would be of material aid in the solution of small wooden buildings along Bridge street.

treme limits of our rights and pretensions. the past any policy towards the United them. But I am quite as much in earnest as my friend (Tupper) that we must stand

Sir Wilfrid then referred to Sir Chas,

OTTAWA, 29th May .- In reply to Mr. Foster Mr. Blair said:-"No promise has been made or given by or on behalf of the government either directly or indirectly to purchase the Canada Eastern Railway. In answer to addresses which have been presented to me both publicly and privately by boards of trade in New Brunswick urging the taking over of the Canada East. ern Railway in the interest of the public and of the government railway I have stated publicly and privately that while not authorized to speak for the government or otherwise than for myself individually, I had come to the conclusion that I would personally favo the government ownership of that railway if the some could be had upon proper terms, and that upon an opportune occasion I would take up the subject with my colleagues and submit the same for their consideration. have not made any further or other promior statement to any one connected with o interested in the Canada Eastern Railway.

200 Houses Destroyed

Loss Half a Million!

1000 PEOPLE BURNED OUT!

Sr. John, May 25.—The greatest fire in the history of St. John, with the exception of the great fire of 1877, which completely wiped out the city, occurred this afternoon. The fire broke out in a house owned by John Porter, on Bridge street, adjoining Nase's warehouse. The warehouses soon caugh and both were blazing fiercely when th alarm had summoned the fire department A strong wind from the northwest spread the fire with astounding rapidity. The apparatus on the scene was entirely inadequate and Chief Kerr, appalled at the prospect, sent in a general alarm. All the available apparatus in the city hurried to the scene The apparatus however was inadequate. The district, with hardly an exception, contained wooden buildings. The wind seemed to increase in violence and was soon blowing at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. Driven For nine hours the flames held sway and when, at 10 o'clock in the evening, the fire had burned itself out Indiantown was no

more, fifteen blocks and parts of blocks of buildings had been swept over, two hundred buildings had gone up in smoke. Five hundred thousand dollars damage had been done and more than a thousand people were rendered homeless.

The district was inhabited principally by the families of laboring men, a class of people on whom such an affliction as this falls with peculiar severity. The estimate of \$500,000 is made by skilled valuators. While it may represent the actual value of the destroyed property, it would fall short of the cost of replacing the injury done and hardship caused

As the news spread through the town of the extent of the conflagration in the porth end business almost came to a standstill. The street railway was forced to stop running the cars and thousands of people hurried on foot to the fire. Business houses were in some cases closed and the clerks hurried to the north end to assist the head of the firm in saving his household effects. In other establishments clerks were allowed to leave their business to save what they could from their own homes. Slovens. drays and express waggons were rushed to the scene and load after load of stuff was hauled out of harm's way. The teamsters made a good thing, as they demanded and got \$1 paid down for each load before they would take it.

A sad event was the death of Miss Ann Cunard, an old lady whose house was wholly consumed. While trying to save her household effects she was caught in the way or the other, we could have proceeded burning house and perished in the flames. Although advanced in years she was none the less active. She was last seen by a one way or the other. There were only two woman, when she handed a chair with a request that it be taken to a place of safety. We did not agree as to the location of the | She went back for something else, and was boundary which had been defined by the never seen again until a charred portion of treaty of 1865 between Great Britain and the trunk of a woman's body was taken from passed at one point, while the Americans | men were injured and many people were bruised and cut in saving their effects.

the other questions before us. But we could As the fire worked its way down each side for each of three parlor cars. Cars recently Yukon scandals, he pointed out that on the not come to an understanding upon that of the street, men, women and children ordered were obtained from several large Yukon railway bill and other measures he question, and there was nothing to do but turned out of the houses like ants from their

would be otherwise. But if it must be re- frame of glowing timbers, the wreck looked upper lake steamships of the company beremained untouched by flames long after

the buildings across the street were on fire. The wind was blowing the flames away from the water edge, as the embers accumu- accelerated speed will be largely obtained lated intense heat was generated and soon by the reduction of the number of local piles of household effects on the wharves stops. are contending for; and I am sure that the | began their toil anew, with the most terrific good feeling which now prevails between they had been able to move on tugs, and Costigan would have consulted his own Great Britain and the United States. I do into small boats which swarmed about the was taken across the river to Pleasant Point States would have any effect or will have and saved. Several wood boats were lying as repositories before they were hauled out igto the stream, away from the flames. Although much was saved in this way much was not, and when the fierce heat drove the laborers from the spot great piles of clothes remained. These burst into flames.

Then the ferry house flared up and the Star line warehouse burst into a blaze. A great pile of cordwood had been unloaded from a wood hoat for the Star line steamers in the morning. The pile will never be put to the use for which it was intended. I caught from the blazing warehouse and in few minutes generated such intense heat that the May Queen's warehouse, 200 feet away, was ignited. This threatened to set fire to great piles of deal piled up behind it. Had these caught the big Stetson and Cutler mill would have gone.

For two hours it was a toss up. A small army of men were busy from four until half past five throwing water on the already green deal piles. They were not altogether from the lumber and they began burning at the edges. A tug had by this time been received by Mr. Setson, and from it a heavy stream was thrown on the lumber, the flames extinguished and the mills saved. The May Queen warehouse was entirely burned and the wharf badly damaged, but the fire got no further in that direction on

Bridge street, however, which runs parallel with the water, was burned on both sides, rom end to end. Only three houses, and these just at the Bugtown bridge, were spared. The Star and Springfield warehouses, on the south side of Main street. were near the origin of the fire and succumb-

The Clifton, David Weston and May Queen arrived from up river when the fire was at its fiercest. The sight must certainly have been a surprising one for their passengers and crew. One of the passengers said from the river it looked as if the whole north end of the city was ablaze.

When the May Queen got down all of the warehouses were burning and apparently every house in Indiantown was on fire. As far as could be seen from the boat the city was wrapped in dense smoke, from which darting tongues of flames showed only too plainly, the smoke had not been blown over the town from the burning waterfront. Sad sights indeed were on all hands back

of Victoria street. Many people no doubt are hardly aware of the fact that there were but two or three blocks of buildings between the north side of Main street and the open country. These were all of dry wood and as the flames devoured them people fled with what they could save to the rocky hill or beyond into the wet, marshy valley. There seemed to be a great many old people and a great many heavy loads. Wearily old men and women carried over the ragged rocks part of the few belongings which they had been able to accumulate during their years of toil and which had during their declining days made existence more bearable. One load deposited at what was thought to be a safe distance from any possible danger, the saving of another load was imperative and another hurried there like mad. Frequently arriving at the place where the first load had been deposited it would be found flying embers had ignited it, and the poor little load was lost. More frequently the first place chosen was found to be too close and goods had to be taken further away. In more than one case after goods had been moved two or three times, they were finally bandoned to the devastating flames by their

To-night the scene is a weird one. Several acres of ground are glowing with burning embers. Some two hundred heaps of live coals glowing more intensely than the rest, mark the places where homes stood in the

Shelter has been provided for those who were burned out, but many grief stricken people are still wandering among the ruins. St. John, May 27.—Revised estimates

place the losses in the Indiantown fire at not more than \$500,000, probably less. Most of the buildings destroyed were of the poorer class. The different insurance companies will meet claims as follows :

	Liverpool, London and Globe	2 5 9
	National of Ireland	1,7
	Royal	4
	Norwich Union	3,5
	Alliance	2,8
	Caledonia	6
	Phoenix of Loudon	1,7
	Guardian	1.8
	Lancashire	4,4
	Scotti h Union	5
	Union	27.4
	Commercial Union	27,3
	Phœnix of Brooklya	2,84
	Phenix of Hartford	13,08
	British America	3 0
	London Assurance	1,70
	Imperial	1,3
	Central	3,13
	Queen	7,30
	Sun	70
	Western	11,80
	London and Lancashire	88
1	Hartford	5,50
1	Northern	1.2
1	Aetna	1,50
1	North British and Merchantile	8,28
1	Connecticut	4,32
1	Manchester	29,50
1	Keystone	8,10
1	Atlas	16,50
1	Quebec	23,40
1	Total\$5	220 02
1	10041	20,90

C. P. R. Fast Service. MONTREAL, May 25-The new fast ser

on the Canadian Pacific Railway will be inaugurated about the middle of June, probably the I8th or 19th. The flyer across the continent will be called The Imperial Limited, and will reduce the time between Montreal and Vancouver to about 100 hours. There will also be a daily trans-continental service instituted, owing to the vastly increasing volume of travel, and trains will leave on Sundays as well as on week days, The scene along the water front was a this being absolutely necessitated to relieve pathetic one. Many families of moderate the present heavy traffic on Monday's trains with travellers from Europe. The hour of (L S) and Toronto about four hours later, and Winnipeg and many parts of Manitoba will be brought within 48 hours of this city. The comments of the evening papers ment before making a contract with United though Col. Hughes and others voted against We cannot, of course, force our fellow hold effects. These were deposited in the connection with the "Imperial Limited." local trains in that province making close Kootenay country will also be advantageous-Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. for offers. | tone of the discussion, the ignoring of per- ing, the matter should be referred to arbitra- The fire ate on and on, house after house ly affected by the new service. A fast The severest comment appears in The | The two last mentioned firms declined to sonal liberty, the sacrificing of personal chartion. Then we can go on with the other smouldered, burst into flames, blazed furitarian on the Crow's Nest Pass railway to l

supplemented by an increased local service on different sections of the line so that the

THAT BOOK AGENT.

The Pastor. "Good morning, Bro. R. erts, what makes you look so sad this more

Bro. R. "I have come to say good-bye, Mr. Brown, for I am out of employment,

and must go back to England." The Pastor. "Go back to England to get employment, what nonsense! I can get lots of work for a young man like you in this

Bro. R. "Well, I have hunted high and low and can get nothing, so what am I to

The Pastor. "I tell you what you can do, Bro. Roberts, take an agency for a good book, for there is money in canvassing." Bro. R. "Do you think I would stoop to book canvassing?

The Pastor, (somewhat warmly.) "Stoop to canvassing! Better men than you have canvassed. I put myself through College with a book prospectus, and I know many successful men who got their start in life as canvassers. My youngest son is canvassing now, and he makes enough at the business to pay his way at the University. I induced a man who failed in business, to take up canvassing, and he made enough money to start business again. I gave the same advice to a young mechanic, who was out of yment, and he is now a prosperous Publisher. Why some of the biggest men in history have been book agents! 'Stoop to canvassing'; you are very fortunate that you can STEP UP to it. I advise you to write to the Bradley-Garretson Co., Limited, Toonto, Ont., for this firm publishes fast selling books, and I know many who are doing well in its employ."

Bro. R. "I am sorry for speaking as I did, for was certainly wrong. I will write The Bradley-Garretson Company and see what they have to offer, and will postpone my departure in the meantime."

A Good Offer.

The Farm Journal advertised (together with the Biggle Books) in another column. is offered free for five years to all new subscribers to the ADVANCE who send their subscriptions within one month. The Biggle Books may also be obtained through this office at the advertised price.

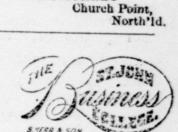
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right) are great attendance promoters.

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vithin 10 minutes after sale. Balance on delivery Possession given 1st July next. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, WM, WYSE, Auctioneer Chatham, 18th May, 1899.

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all sorts of flies and insects.

CARPET AND CLOTH POW-DER disinfects rooms, purifies the air, destroys disease germs and moths in carpet and clothing. BED BUG EXTERMINA

cilling all sorts of bugs. DOG WASH for the cure of mange and also for killing fleas, lice and other vermin that infest dogs.

HORSE WASH for the cure of scratches, ring worms, eczema and all

CITATION.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF NORTHUMBER. To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or WHEREAS James Clowery a creditor of the estate deceased, hath by his petition bearing date the fourth day of May instant, represented to me, that deceased were granted to his Executors Henrietta Shirreff and Harry Shirreff, on the twelfth day of March A. D. 1897; That he the said James Clowery hath filed his claim daly attested against the said estate, with the said Executors ; That they have not yet rendered an account of their administration AND WHEREAS the said James Clowery hath prayed that the said Executors be cited to file and

cutors, heirs, next of kin, creditors and all others Newcastle, on Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the passing of the account of administration of said estate at which time and place the said Executors are required to render an account of their adminis-Given under my hand and seal of the said Court.

this fourth day of May A. D. 1899. (Sgd) SAM. THOMSON, Judge of Probates, Co. Northumberland. (Sgd) G. B. FRAZER. L. J. TWEEDIE,

for said County. Petitioning Creditor.

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Sole Agents for Tyke and Blenheim serges for Chatham.

ed at Washington or anywhere else.

whenever opportunity is offered for the reached on the subject between the

The Globe says :- "The Canadians

lumber quarrel, the other cause of friction, has produced a needlessly hostile temper between Canada and Washington. Both sides appear to be thinking of perpetual retaliations and reprisals. Such a state of things is full of evil. As the commission affords an opportunity to give and take, it is urgent that a settlement should be achieved. Should this fail and should the Nicaraguan arrangements fail also, a very unpleasant reaction | follows :might ensue. A return to any unfriendly temper between the two branches of

of our claims.' STATEMENTS DENIED.

lating such rumors.

Dominion Parliament. commons resumed business to-day. There was a very slim attendance. The premier was in his seat. Mr. Tarte was also present

leader of the opposition. Mr. Blair, in answer to Mr. Ives. said no

steads taken up were \$4,898. Mr. Blair, answering Mr. Clarke, said 16