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CHATHAM, N. B., - - AUGUST 31, 1899.

Big Lumber Land Sale.

A very important sale of timber lands began at the Crown Land Office, Fredericton, yesterday. Lumbermen from all parts of the Province were present, North Shore operators being fully represented. The lands offered comprise all the unlicensed crown lumber lands, which are divided into 573 berths, which contain an aggregate of 3,877 square miles. The licensing of these lands does not, in any way, affect their availability for settlement.

The Newcastle Town Election.

The manner in which the election for aldermen for the town of Newcastle was conducted on Wednesday last shows that there is need for the government or the courts to impress upon returning officers as well as candidates the fact that the statutory law relating to such matters is based on well considered principles and reason, and is not to be lightly set aside, especially by those who are appointed to put it in operation. The fact that none of the ballots used were in conformity with the act under which the election was held, and that "any old thing" purporting to be a ballot was counted, save in the case of three ballots, any of which were as good—to say the least—as the others, has caused considerable comment. In view of what was done at Newcastle, it is now freely asked: Why may not returning officers and candidates in similar elections elsewhere in the province ignore the provisions of the Towns Incorporation Act when it suits them to do so? And if such doings are to pass unchallenged, what becomes of the important safeguards thrown around the balloting for candidates by the law which was so boldly ignored on Wednesday last?

The Towns Incorporation Act of 1896, section 13 says that in the first election for mayor and aldermen "The ballots may be written or printed as provided in section 24 and the schedule of this Act."

Section 24 reads as follows:—

"The said ballot paper shall be in written or printed form and shall be substantially according to form in the schedule to this Act and shall contain the name of every person nominated," etc.

Turning to the schedule we find that it illustrates a ballot with the names of an imaginary lot of candidates on the left hand side, and the words "Aldermen for ——— ward" on the right hand side, with a dividing line running up and down the ballot between the names of candidates and the names of the wards.

It will hardly be credited, abroad at least, that notwithstanding the plain wording of the Act and its mandatory terms requiring that "the ballot shall contain all the names, etc." and "shall be substantially according to the form in the schedule," the returning officer decided on or before polling-day to accept ballots which had the names of only one half of the number of candidates written or printed thereon.

Moreover, as the town was not divided into wards and the aldermen were elected at large, some two thousand ballots were printed with the words "Aldermen for the Town of Newcastle" on the right hand margin. This was done in order that the ballots might be "substantially"—that is, as nearly as possible—in conformity with the form in the schedule. The returning officer, however, declared these ballots "no good" and directed the candidates for whom they were printed to cut the printing (which the schedule showed should be there) off the right hand side.

When the ballots were being counted one of those printed as just stated was found to have been cast by a voter, and although it was perfectly clean and bore the names of eight candidates for whom the ratepayer voted, the returning officer rejected it, thus exceeding his authority and depriving the elector of the right of having his vote counted for the candidates of his choice.

In another case there was a ballot which, like hundreds of others approved by the returning officer, had eight plainly printed names on it. The elector, however, had placed a little cross with a pencil opposite two of the names, leaving six names which should undoubtedly have been counted. The returning officer rejected this ballot in counting. In this way one of the candidates, whose name was on each of these illegally and improperly rejected ballots, was counted out by the returning officer and a candidate who had a less number of votes was counted in.

We are not concerned in the matter so far as the success or defeat of any particular candidate goes, but give the plain facts for the purpose of showing that something should be done by the legislature to guard against the law relating to the form of ballot being set aside as it was in this case, and to protect both electors and candidates in their rights. When the legislature, in passing the Towns Incorporation Act, ordained that the ballot should contain all the candidates' names, it was in order that the elector might be as free as possible from undue influence in the exercise of his franchise. It has, as we all know, often happened in cases of voters over whom certain election workers have had undue influence, that they have had the ballots these workers desired them to vote placed in their hands and that they were followed and watched to the ballot-box so that they were practically not left free in voting. The legislators said that they would change that system. They, therefore, enacted that in such elections as that in Newcastle on Wednesday of last week, the ballot used should contain the names of all the candidates, and that the elector should go alone into the polling place, where it was forbidden for any person to offer him a ballot or otherwise canvass him or seek to influence his vote." By some kind of agreement between the returning officer and the candidates the form of ballot prescribed in the Act was dispensed with. These gentlemen, in effect, declared that it wasn't necessary to pay any attention to it. In fact, they determined that they would be guided by the Act when it suited them and ignore it when it was more convenient to do so. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the returning officer should be guided by no particular rule in counting the ballots and make it a kind of go-as-you-please operation. The fact that, in doing so, he counted a gentleman eighth on the poll who actually stood ninth and shut out a good candidate who was fairly and honestly elected, suggests that the interests of both electors and candidates require something further in the way of law for their protection.

It is a question as to whether it was worth while for the returning officer to save even one member of the defeated ticket from the manifest condemnation of the electors by ignoring enough of the good ballots cast against him and for Mr. Street and afford a very gauzy excuse for declaring Mr. Morrison elected.

It is quite evident that Mr. Morrison and his particular friends ran a "devil-take-the hindmost" race for success at the polls, so far as his associates on his ticket were concerned, as, while they voted every time for him they left Messrs. Bannon, Hennessy and even poor Mr. Clark, whose personal followers stuck pretty faithfully to Mr. Morrison, to elect their men if they could. They determined that whatever fate might overtake Mr. Morrison's colleagues, he, at all events, was to be made safe. But, with all the Panic faith thus manifested in Mr. Morrison's behalf he was two votes short of success. He "got there" all the same, temporarily, by being improperly counted in by the returning officer.

At the meeting of Newcastle Town Council on Tuesday evening the matter of the official return was considered, under an application of Mr. Street, three of whose votes were found to have been improperly rejected. The three rejected ballots which included his name were examined and while it was found that certain names on one of them at least should not have been counted, as the elector evidently so intended, Mr. Street's name was not erased from any of them and it was the voters' manifest intention to elect that gentleman if possible. The Council had no power under the Act to do full justice and give to Mr. Street the seat to which he was, in all fairness, elected, and it could only declare the seat to which Mr. Morrison had been improperly returned vacant, and order a new election for said seat, which it did unanimously.

It also transpired that two of the improperly rejected ballots contained Mr. Creaghan's name, so that his official count should have been 242, instead of 240 as the official figures made it appear. There was, therefore, no tie between any of the candidates.

Newcastle Town Council.

The new council of the Town of Newcastle was called to order by His Worship Mayor Ritchie on Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the public building, of that town.

There were in attendance at the board Messrs. Edwd. Sinclair, Jas. Rundle, John Morrissy, J. R. Lawlor, John Ferguson, C. E. Fish, J. D. Creaghan and Donald Morrison.

The Mayor said that the necessary qualification oath as aldermen had been taken by the gentlemen at the board.

Ald. Ferguson nominated Mr. Robertson Lingley as Town Clerk and Treasurer, and that gentleman was unanimously elected to the office, and his bonds fixed at $5.000.

There was a little informal discussian as to the mode of procedure for organization.

Ald. Morrissy moved that Mr. Lingley be secretary of the meeting pro tem.

On the question being called ald. Lawlor suggested that under the 57th section of the Towns Incorporation Act the council could not proceed with business until the Clerk and Treasurer had entered into bonds as required by the Act. After some further discussion a recess was taken for an hour.

On reassembling the clerk and treasurer's bond in the sum of $5.000 was submitted and read by Mr. Lingley, his bondsmen being Messrs. Jas. O. Fish and Robert H. Armstrong.

On motion of ald. Lawlor, seconded by ald. Sinclair the sureties, who were approved by the Mayor, were also approved by council.

Ald. Creaghan referred to the necessity for having the council room provided with proper seats and tables and moved that the matter be placed in the hands of a committee to be appointed by the Mayor.

This was agreed to and the Mayor appointed aldermen Lawlor, Ferguson and Creaghan.

Ald. Morrissy moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare bye-laws to be submitted for approval of the council. Carried.

Ald. Creaghan said it would be well, meantime, to continue the existing county bye-laws in force so far as applicable until others for the town were adopted.

Aldermen Fish, Lawlor, Ferguson were appointed the bye-law committee under ald. Morrissy's motion.

Ald. Morrissy said it would be best to adopt the Chatham Town bye-laws pro tem, as the county bye-laws might not be so suitable for the Town Council.

Ald. Ferguson thought it would be as well to leave the town affairs to be managed as at present as far as possible.

Ald. Lawlor pointed out the authority of the Town Council to take charge of and control town affairs, and to appoint town officers, etc. when they deemed it necessary. It would be well to have some fixed code of bye-laws to guide the council.

Ald. Creaghan made a motion on the lines of his suggestion and added that when the county bye-laws did not apply those of Chatham should be acted upon.

Ald. Morrison suggested that difficulties might arise in connection with existing officers and their control, unless the council reappointed such of them as they might wish to continue to serve.

Aldermen Fish, Sinclair, Ferguson and Creaghan, the Mayor and other members further discussed the subject.

Ald. Creaghan withdrew his former motion and moved that the bye-laws of the Town of Chatham, so far as they would apply, be adopted for the guidance of Newcastle pro tem. Carried.

Ald. Fish said there had been no roll call of members of council, nor had record of the qualifications of aldermen been made. Such record and the regular return of the election ought to appear on the minutes of this first meeting.

The clerk here read the following:

To the Town Council of the Town of Newcastle.

I, E. Lee Street of the Town of Newcastle in the County of Northumberland, druggist, a candidate at the election held on Wednesday the 23rd day of August, instant, for aldermen for the said Town of Newcastle; being dissatisfied with the said election, do hereby make application to the said Town Council through the town clerk of the said town and complain that three ballot papers polled and deposited for me at the said election were improperly rejected by the returning officer and not counted, and that Donald Morrison was thereby improperly declared elected an alderman of the said Town Council, and I hereby demand an investigation thereon.

Dated this twenty-eighth day of August, 1899.

(Signed) E. LEE STREET,

On motion of ald. Creaghan, seconded by ald. Sinclair the foregoing protest was received.

The Mayor said that the returning officer, in a conversation with him to-day, had said he would, when called upon by the clerk, place the returns and ballot papers in his hands.

Ald. Creaghan moved that a committee be appointed to procure a town seal and necessary stationery, the device for the seal to be submitted to the council for approval. Carried, and ald. Fish and Creaghan were appointed as such committee.

Ald. Lawlor moved, seconded by ald. Morrissy, that the application of Mr. Street come up for investigation at the next meeting of council. Carried.

Ald. Morrissy, seconded by ald. Ferguson, moved that the returning officer be requested to be present at the next meeting of council and produce the election papers and give evidence in reference to the protest of Mr. Street.

Ald. Fish thought it was not necessary for the returning officer to be present; that the books and papers would be sufficient.

Ald. Morrissy's motion was carried.

Ald. Lawlor said it ought to be understood that all committees were required to submit all propositions to make purchases for the town or council to a full meeting of the Board.

Ald. Morrissy said if they would give him the key of the hall he would place furniture in it in order that it might be more suitable for the purposes of the Board and afford better accommodations for it as well as those who might attend to witness the proceedings.

Ald. Sinclair "I don't know about that. If we go that far ald. Morrissy might have a pull on us in the furnishing line. [Laughter.]

Adjourned until 8 p.m. on Tuesday.

TUESDAY EVENING'S SESSION.

The council re-assembled on Tuesday evening. In the absence of Mayor Ritchie who, together with ald. Sinclair, was at Fredericton, to attend Wednesday's Crown Land sale, ald. Fish was, on motion of ald. Ferguson, seconded by ald. Morrissy, chosen chairman.

The minutes of Monday evening's session were read by clerk Lingley and approved.

The chairman said the first business, according to the minutes, would be the matter of Mr. Street's protest.

Ald. Creaghan moved that Col. Call, returning officer, who was present, be requested to explain why he had rejected the three ballots which he had thrown out in counting the poll at the election of Wednesday last.

Col. Call came forward and was sworn by the chairman. He deposed that he had delivered over the ballot box and ballots to the Town Clerk.

Chairman Fish: In the matter of the three ballots which Mr. Street complains of having been improperly rejected, please produce them.

Witness: There were six rejected.

Ald. Morrissy: We have nothing to do with those respecting which no objection has been made.

[Witness produces ballots.]

That ballot with the marginal words "Aldermen for the Town of Newcastle" I rejected because there were not sixteen names on it, as required by the Act. One of the three had 8 names on it. Chas. E. Fish's name was erased and had a cross opposite to it and J. R. Lawlor's name had a cross placed to the right of it. The others (6) were not erased or marked. I rejected it on the ground that it was a ballot so marked that it could be identified. The other ballot of the three had on it the names same as the two preceding ones: E. Sinclair, Jas. Rundle, C. E. Fish, E. Lee Street, John Morrissy, J. R. Lawlor, J. D. Creaghan and John Ferguson. Edwd. Sinclair's name is clean, while the others have check-marks at the ends and could be identified anywhere. (Witness details the marks, which were all alike in blue pencil on and opposite the final letters of the several names, excepting that of Mr. Sinclair) I would say that the elector probably meant to vote a plamper for Mr. Sinclair.

Ald. Morrissy suggested that the poll-book be proved, which was done by witness; also the ballot box, the key of which witness said had been in his possession since the election until he had, just now, handed it to clerk Lingley.

Ald. Creaghan said there was an impression amongst the aldermen that witness had rejected the ballots named of his own mere motion.

Witness: I rejected the ballots because I thought I was required to do so by the Act.

There was here some discussion on the law, but ald. Lawlor said the business now was to get Col. Call's testimony as to the facts only. People's opinions were not in order.

Mr. Donald Morrison was about to ask a question, and ald. Morrissy said that no questions should be asked of the witness by a citizen not of the council, save through an alderman or the chairman. He said Mr. Morrison had no right to sit at the Board while his claim to the seat was in question.

The chairman read section 45 which showed that the person whose seat was in question could not vote on the matter, and said he could not see that Mr. Morrison had not a right to ask questions. Mr. Street would have the same right.

Ald. Morrissy still contended that Mr. Morrison had no right to sit at the Board as an alderman.

The chairman agreed to this, but said Mr. Morrison could ask questions of the witnesses.

Mr. Morrison claimed that he was an alderman until this matter was decided, at all events.

Ald. Lawlor said the question was whether Mr. Morrison had the right to examine the witnesses. He thought he had, but that examination of the witness as to his opinions of the law was irrelevant. He asked witness to give from the poll book the number of votes cast for each candidate.

Witness did so as follows;

Sinclair,	322	Street,	239
Rundle,	305	Phinney,	234
Fish,	291	Gremley,	224
Morrissy,	265	Faulkner,	212
Lawlor,	261	Stothart,	209
Ferguson,	252	Clark,	197
Creaghan,	240	Hennessey,	138
Morrison,	240	Bannon,	120

Mr. Morrison; Was there any difference between the checkers and the poll book in the counting of the ballots?

There were several checkers. I was checking so was Mr. Williston, Mr. Lingley, Mr. Smith and others.

The chairman said these gentlemen were not official checkers but private persons making a check for themselves and it would open up extraneous matter if questions such as this were to be allowed.

Ald. Lawlor said Mr. Call could go by no other check but his poll clerk's.

Mr. Morrison desired to press the question, but it was ruled out for the present, at all events.

The chairman thanked the witness who, as he retired, said he thought he was right at the time in rejecting the ballots and thought so still. [This was commented on as hardly called for.]

Ald. Morrissy moved, seconded by ald. Ferguson, that the council take into consideration the legality of the ballots rejected by the returning officer and in respect of which he had given evidence.

Mr. Morrison moved to have the evidence of the poll clerk.

This was not seconded.

Ald. Morrissy's motion passed.

Then, the poll clerk, Mr. R. T. D. Aitken, was called and sworn. He testified that he was poll clerk at the election.

Mr. Morrison: Did you differ from others who were checking in adding up the first or second pages of the poll book?

I had no reason to believe there was any error. Mr. Williston and Mr. Smith found the check the same. Mr. Lingley found a difference of one, but subsequently corrected it. I will swear that the checking of that poll book is correct.

Ald. Creaghan read sub sec. d, sec. 31 of the Town's Incorporation Act, making any writing or mark placed on a ballot paper "calculated to indicate the indentity of the voter" an invalidating defect. He analysed one of the ballots as a sample of the three rejected and asked how anyone could possibly tell whose it was?

Ald. Lawlor [to witness] Is there, in your opinion, any mark on that ballot paper which would invalidate it?

The chairman ruled this question out, and the witness was thanked, and retired.

Ald. Lawlor suggested that the council might adjourn, to meet again at the call of the Mayor, legal opinion on the validity of the three rejected ballots to be obtained meantime.

Ald. Ferguson moved that town clerk Lingley be called. Carried.

Mr. Lingley was sworn and said he represented one of the candidates at the election. He had a written authority to do so, which one of the independent ticket gave him, and he thought it was Mr. Street for whom he was acting.

Ald. Ferguson: Did you, in checking when the ballots were being counted, make any error?

Witness: I do not know.

Mr. Morrison: Did you not differ from the poll clerk as to the number of votes that had been counted for me on the second or third page of the poll-book?

[Here there was a good deal of discussion as to the value and relevancy of this kind of testimony, the main contention being that the tally of the poll book as returned by Sheriff Call, must be accepted, so far as the proceedings at this stage of the enquiry was concerned, the matter to be determined being whether the three ballots in question were good or not. Witness, however finally answered]—

I tallied on two pieces of paper, so had a somewhat hard chance. My count differed from that of the poll clerk.

Ald. Morrissy: Did you rectify the difference?

Yes.

Ald. Morrison: How?

I was convinced by the other men's tote, that I might have been wrong.

Ald. Rundle here said such testimony as this was irrelevant and council should deal only with the rejected ballots. The tally of the poll book was not disputed.

Ald. Creaghan moved, but afterwards withdrew a resolution on the lines of ald. Lawlor's former suggestion, to submit the disputed ballots for the opinions of lawyers.

Ald. Morrissy said the council was competent to deal with the question, and if its decision was objected to, let those who were so disposed go to the lawyers for their advice.

Ald. Creaghan then moved that the protest of Mr. Street be now dealt with by committee of the whole. This was carried and, after consultation, a decision was arrived at. On the chair being resumed, ald. Morrissy moved and ald. Rundle seconded the following resolution:—

Whereas application has been made in writing to this council through the Town Clerk by E. Lee Street, a candidate at the election held on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of August, instant, for aldermen for the said Town of Newcastle, that he is dissatisfied with the said election and complains that three ballot papers polled and deposited for him at the said election were improperly rejected by the returning officer and not counted, and that thereby Donald Morrison was improperly declared elected an alderman for the said Town Council, and demanding an investigation thereon, and

Whereas the said council has examined into the matter of said complaint, and it appears to the said council on such investigation, by evidence on oath, *viva voce*, that the said Donald Morrison has been returned and is serving as alderman, contrary to the provisions of the Towns Incorporation Act of 1896;

Therefore resolved, that this council declare the election of the said Donald Morrison void and his seat vacant.

And further resolved that proper steps be taken to cause a new election to be held to fill the said vacancy.

The resolution was put without debate and carried unanimously.

Council adjourned.

News and Notes.

The British steamer "Puritan" sailed from Philadelphia on August 12, with a large cargo of railway materials, in fact the largest cargo that has ever been taken from any port of the United States. She took out forty Baldwin locomotives and tenders, and eighteen steel bridges for the Chinese Eastern Railroad, in addition to several tons of miscellaneous cargo. Another steamer will leave in a few weeks with a similar cargo.—Sc. Am.

Granville, N. S., is possessed of an ice mine, a veritable cave of ice, and the only one known to exist in Canada, in fact the only other such mine is situated in Norway. This little Nova Scotia ice cave, while it does not startle the visitor with its proportions, is nevertheless deep and mysterious. After a mile's travel from Annapolis and as far again through woods it is reached. Heavy rocks lie round about it and from the opening large boulders of ice can be seen inside. A cold chilly air is given forth from the opening, which on a hot August day is most refreshing.

Five hundred men were discharged from Cramps' ship-yard, Philadelphia, on August 15, and last week 300 were also discharged. It is not on account of lack of work, but lack of steel, and it is likely that 1,500 more will be dropped within a week. There are large quantities of material at the yard but it does not come in order as required for use. Several shipyards on the lakes have had to close entirely because they cannot get the steel they want. Of course, shipbuilding does not make any great dratt upon the steel product of the country, for it is estimated that only about three per cent of the steel manufactured goes into ship-building. The Pressed Steel Car Company, which requires one thousand tons of steel a day, cannot get more than six hundred tons. All of the steel mills are far behind in their orders, and it will take some of them many months to fill their orders.—Sc. Am.

Death of Senator Temple.

Senator Thomas Temple, of Fredericton, died at Falmouth, N. S., Friday evening, 25th inst., from heart disease, from which he had been suffering for some time. Mr. Temple was the son of Mr. Charles Temple, of Brampton, Oxfordshire, England, and was born November 4, 1818, and was therefore nearly 81 years of age. When a mere lad he came to New Brunswick with his father and settled in York county. In early manhood he went into the woods with his axe and later became an employer of labor. For some years he was a partner with the late Mr. John Pickard in the lumbering business. Both prospered, and both represented York county in parliament. As a railway builder Mr. Temple did much for Fredericton. It was by his energy that the early construction of the Fredericton branch was accomplished. For nineteen years he was sheriff of York county and was a very capable officer. On Jan. 29th, 1884, as the Conservative standard bearer, he was elected M. P. for York, and held the constituency until 1896, when he was appointed to the Senate. Mr. Temple married in 1840 Susanna, daughter of Soloman Howe, of Maine, who died in 1894, and in 1897 he espoused Alice Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. Churchill Cox, of Windsor, N. S. His daughters, Mrs. Grosvenor and Mrs. F. S. Hilyard, wife of Postmaster Hilyard, of Fredericton, were with him when he died. Another daughter is the wife of Captain Forrester of the Cavalry school, Toronto. Mr. Temple was a self-made man, and was a very active citizen, who took a deep interest in the welfare of Fredericton. Only a few days ago a beautiful drinking fountain donated by him to the city was unveiled. He had a wide acquaintance all over this province and through the Dominion, and the news of his death was everywhere heard with regret.

The funeral of the late Senator Temple at Fredericton last Sunday afternoon was largely attended. The remains were taken from the residence of Mr. Fred. S. Hilyard to the Cathedral. The pall-bearers were: Hon. A. F. Randolph, Alex. Gibson, Jas. S. Beek, A. D. Yerxa, Jas. Hodge and ex-Judge Steadman. Interment was at Forest Hill cemetery. The remains were brought over from Falmouth, N. S., on Saturday afternoon, in charge of Hon. A. F. Randolph, and were taken to Fredericton by the evening train. Mrs. Temple, the wife, and Mrs. Grosvenor and Mrs. Hilyard, daughters of the deceased gentleman, accompanied the body.

Mysterious Robbery.

An old stone house has stood for many years within the city limits upon the old St. Andrew's road and only a short distance after leaving the Woodstock road. The dwelling has been unoccupied for many years and had become greatly dilapidated and uninhabitable. Mr. Robert Aiken, the present owner of the property, decided to have the old house torn down and several days ago put a number of men at work to raise it and while doing so the workmen made an interesting discovery.

Hidden within a hole in the walls of the house was a small box containing a quantity of jewelry consisting of two or three watches, watch chains, rings and other articles in both gold and silver. All the jewelry is much corroded and the watches are useless, and the box had evidently been placed in the wall a long time since. It will be remembered by many readers that several years ago the jewelry store of Mr. Morrell, on Regent street, was robbed of a large quantity of jewelry and no trace of the jewelry, nor of the perpetrators of the robbery was ever discovered. It is believed by many that the jewelry found in the wall of the old stone house is that stolen from Mr. Morrell which was hidden by the thief where found, and for some reason unexplained he never afterwards disposed of his booty. [Fredericton Gleaner.

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.

FEW MEN ORIGINAL.

Did you ever notice how few people are original in things they say and do? For instance, one man makes a fortune out of a simple thing; immediately hundreds of others try it. This is human nature. While it is gratifying to be the "first man" to bring out an idea, the great mass must be content to follow their leaders. There is one line that is always original, however, and that is the business of Bradley-Garretson Co., Limited, of Brantford, Ont., because they continually bring out publications, to suit the times and seasons, thus their agents are kept steadily at it and make big money. In fact, no other occupation is more honorable, healthful, lucrative, or offers half as many opportunities for promotion. It is a life school. Many men and women in Canada, to-day, testify to the truthfulness of his claim, in fact, it is conceded on all hands, that one year's experience with this Firm is worth more to any young man or woman, than two or three years at College, from an educational point of view, and financially, it is all that can be desired.

Agents:—Did you ever think of handling our latest work "The Light of Life"? If not, now is a good time to start. $3.00 a day sure; some make twice that. Experience or capital unnecessary.

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Mammoth Millinery

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Garment Establishment.

My constant aim to give my customers the very latest styles in London, Paris and New York productions has met with such great success and my business so increased that to-day I carry the largest and most reliable stock in my line in the Maritime Provinces.

This fact at once convinces the shopping public of the advantage found in trading with me.

In a position to buy so largly for cash enables me to offer an assortment of fine goods at the prices quoted by others for imitations. Every piece of millinery and ready to wear garments is made under my own personal supervision and leave my establishment with the fullest assurance to the wearer of style and value.

Thanking the public for their appreciation of my former efforts and assursing them, that in my stock at all times will be found their requirements at a lesser price than quoted by dealers of the large cities,

JOSIE NOONAN.

SPECIALS THIS WEEK are Pique and Crash suits at 25% discount. Blouse Waists 33⅓% discount. All sailor Hats, half price.

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 be prosecuted.

Engagements for the river for stated periods and dates may be made at special rates.

JOHN CONNELL,
Lessee of the Bartibogue and Tabusintac rivers.

BIGGLE BOOKS

A Farm Library of unequalled value—Practical, Up-to-date, Concise and Comprehensive—Handsomely Printed and Beautifully Illustrated.

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No. 1—BIGGLE HORSE BOOK All about Horses—a Common-Sense Treatise, with over 74 illustrations; a standard work. Price, 50 Cents.

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The BIGGLE BOOKS are unique, original, useful—you never saw anything like them—so practical, so sensible. They are having an enormous sale—East, West, North and South. Every one who keeps a Horse, Cow, Hog or Chicken, or grows Small Fruits, ought to send right away for the BIGGLE BOOKS. The

FARM JOURNAL

Is your paper, made for you and not a misfit. It is 22 years old; it is the great boiled-down, hit-the-nail-on-the-head,—quit-after-you-have-said-it, Farm and Household paper in the world—the biggest paper of its size in the United States of America—having over a million and a-half regular readers.

Any ONE of the BIGGLE BOOKS, and the FARM JOURNAL 5 YEARS (remainder of 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903) will be sent by mail to any address for A DOLLAR BILL.
Sample of FARM JOURNAL and circular describing BIGGLE BOOKS free.

WILMER ATKINSON, CHAS. F. JENKINS. Address, FARM JOURNAL, PHILADELPHIA

Established 1866.

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AMHERST. N. S.

This firm carries one of the finest selections of Cloths including all the different makes suitable for fine trade. Their cutters and staff of workmen employed are the best obtainable, and the clothing from this establishment has a superior tone and finish. All inspection of the samples will convince you that the prices are right.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

SUMMER 1899.

UNTIL further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follow

Between Fredericton Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) MIXED	EXPRESS		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) EXPRESS	MIXED
6 00 a m lv	2 50 p m	..Fredericton,...	12 15 ar.	4 00
6 10	2 53	.....Gibson,....	12 12 p m	3 57
6 40	3 00	...Marysville,...	12 00	3 40
8 15	4 07	..Cross Creek,..	10 50	1 50
10 01	5 05	...Boiestown,...	10 00	12 20 p m
11 05	5 50 ar / 6 05 lv	...Doaktown,..	9 00	11 10
12 35 p m	7 10	...Blackville,...	7 50	9 40
1 45 ar	8 03	..Chatham Jct.	6 50	8 20
2 55 lv	8 07		6 42	ar 8 00
3 15	8 23	..... Nelson ...	6 25	7 40
3 35	8 40	....Chatham....	6 12	7 20
3 55 ar	8 55	.. .Loggieville Lv	6 00 a m	7 00 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
lv. Chatham,	10.25 p m.	12.50 p. m
Nelson	10.45 "	1.10 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	11.05 "	1.30 "
Lv. " "	11.25 "	1.50 "
Nelson	11.45 "	2.10 "
Ar. Chatham,	12.05 a.m	2.30 "

GOING SOUTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
Chatham,	12.50 p. m.	9.00 a. m.
Nelson	1.10 "	9.20 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	1.30 "	9.40 "
Lv. " "	1.50 "	10.25 "
Nelson	2.10 "	10.45 "
Ar. Chatham	2.30 "	11.05 "

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations—Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Cheltnsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carrol's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings but not Monday mornings.

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St. John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

THOS. HOBEN, Supt. **ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager**

Montreal and Vancouver

ONLY 100 HOURS APART.

THE IMPERIAL LIMITED TRAIN

COMMENCES RUNNING JUNE 18th, 1899.

LEAVES MONTREAL	- -	9.30 A.M. EVERY DAY
REACHES VANCOUVER	- -	1.05 P.M. ON THE FOURTH DAY.
LEAVES VANCOUVER	- -	1.00 P.M. EVERY DAY
REACHES MONTREAL	- -	6.10 P.M. ON THE FOURTH DAY.

There is ONLY ONE IMPERIAL LIMITED, and it runs on the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

FOR BOSTON

—BY THE—

INTERNATIONAL S. S. COMPANY!

COMMENCING JULY 5.

The Steamship "ST. CROIX" will resume the popular DIRECT TRIPS TO BOSTON leaving St. John every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5.30 p. m., arrive in Boston about noon next day.

The Steamers "Cumberland" and "State of Maine" will sail from St. John for EASTPORT, PORTLAND and BOSTON every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 7.30 standard

☞ On Wednesday trip the Steamer will not call at Portland.