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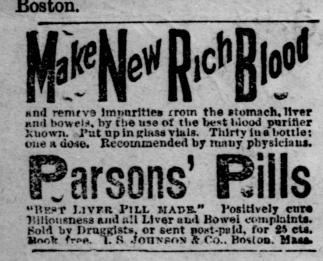
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A -STORY OF CANADIAN BOYS SOUTH AFRICA

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(2) GENERAL WHITE AND THE BOERS. (4) A STORY OF OOM PAUL

(6) KAAKI. (7) TOMMY ATKINS AT HOME AND ABROAD

Public Notice.

Public Notice is hereby given that a Bill will be presented for enactment at the present session of the Provincial Legislature to authorize the Town of Chatham to acquire the properties, works and franchises of any companies incorporated to supply gas, electricity and electric current for light, and any other purposes for which the same may be used which necessitates the use of the streets and thoroughfares of the Town, and to authorize an issue of bonds of the Town of Chatham to purchase same, subject to approval of a majority vote of the ratepayers at a meeting to be called for that purpose as provided by section 15 of 59th Victoria Chapter 46.

Dated at Chatham, N. B., the twentieth day of February A. D. 1900.

WARREN C. WINSLOW, Mayor of the Town of Chatham, N. B.

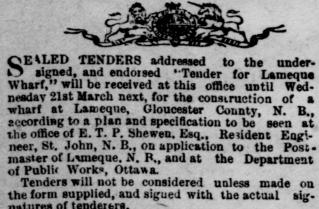
Assessors' Notice.

The Assessors of rates for the Parish of Chatham

hereby request all persons liable to be taxed in said parish to bring to the Assessors within thirty days from date a true statement of their property and income liable to be assessed.

The Assessors also give notice that their valua.

tion list we a completed will be on view at the store of G. Stothart. G. STOTHART, S. WADDLETON, W. DAMERY, Chatham, March 3rd, 1900.



the form supplied, and sigued with the actual sig-natures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for thirteen hun-

of the Minister of Public Works, for thirteen hundred doilers (1300,00) must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-aceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. JOS. R. ROY.

Department of Public Works,

Newspapers inserting this advertisment without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

Notice of Sale.

To Daniel Sullivan of Blackville. in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Bruns of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and Mahaly Ann Sullivan, his wife:
Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and made between the said Daniel Sullivan, and Mahaly Ann Sullivan his wife of the one part; and British N.T. Underhill of the said Parish of Blackville, lumberer, of the other part, duly recorded in Volume 59 of the Northumberland County Records pages 378 and 379 and numbered County Records pages 378 and 379 and numbered 316 in said Volume; which Indenture of Mortgage was assigned and transferred by the said British N. T. Underhill to the undersigned Jabez B. Snowball of Chatham in the County and Province aforesaid, merchant, by Indenture of Assignment dated the ifteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one nousand eight hundred and seventy-nine duly ecorded in Volume 59 of the said Northumberland recorded in Volume 59 of the said Northumberland County Records pages 379 and 380 and numbered 317 in said volume; There wall for the purpose of satisfying moneys securred thereby, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, on WEDN ESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF MAY NEXT, at twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Post Office in the Town of Chatham in the said the Post Office in the rland the lands and premises County of Northumber in the said Indenture of mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—"All that piece or parcel of Mortgage as follows:—"All that piece or parcel of mortgage as follows:—"All that piece or parcel of mortgage as follows:—"Lying and being in Mortgage as follows:—"All that piece or parcel of "land and premises situate, lying and being in "land and premises situate, lying and being in "lands over the upper or westerly side by "as follows:—on the upper or westerly side by "lands owned and occupied by one Peter Astles, on "lands owned and occupied by one "erly side by lands owned and occupied by one "erly side by lands owned front by the South "Thomas Harris and on the front by the South "West Branch of the Miramichi River being the "lands and premises at present owned and occupied lands and premises at present owned and occupied "by the said Daniel Sullivan and containing one "hundred and thirty acres more or less"; together "hundred and thirty acres more or less"; together "hundred and thirty acres more or less"; tegether with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the privileges and appurten-ROBT. MURRAY J. B. SNOWBALL
Solicitor for Assignee of Mortgagee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Miramichi Advance.

The Miramichi Pilotage Matter.

The text of the settlement of the

difficulty of last season between the Pilotage Commissioners and the Pilots of the Miramichi has not yet been made public, although the agreement forming its basis has been signed by the pilots and the season's earnings of the old ones have been paid over to them, less \$700 for costs of litigation to Messrs. Lawlor and Currie, \$400 to make good losses of new pilots while the difficulties were pending, the usual per centage to the secretary of the Pilotage Commissioners, disbursements for telegrams, etc. The Commissioners, however, agree to employ their good offices with the government at Ottawa to have these costs, or as much possible of them, recouped to the pilots. This action on the part of the government would seem to be only right, for it is evident that the whole trouble arose in the first place through the new regulations being passed without due

consideration. The committee acting for the old pilots was composed of Messrs. Dudley P. Walls, George Sutton and George T. Tait, those represented by this committee being the other seventeen pilots who resigned soon after the objectionable regulations of April 8th, 1899, were made known.

These seventeen pilots have all signed the agreement, as follows .-

Robt. J. Walls, Maxime Martin, James McCallum, John Martin, Angus McLean, Asa Walls, John Nowlan, Patrick Nowlan, Louis Jimmo. Joseph Jimmo,

Jas. A. Nowlan. James Nowlan, Alex. Wilson. John McCallum, William Walls, Wm. Walls, Jr.

The agreement, as we have before stated, was brought about in a which might be termed accidental. The dispute, from the time it arose by reason of the pilots very properly resenting the method of the commissioners in having the regulations changed last spring, appeared to grow more chronic and acrimonious as the season advanced. Certain papers of the vellow class contributed very materially to the widening of the breach between the respective parties by misrepresenting the issues involved and endeavoring to prejudice the public mind with reference to them. The question came to be treat- General : "The information the departed, in Chatham especially, not as a matter of importance to the well-being of the port and especially affecting its great shipping and export trade, but one in which the prejudices and vindictiveness of individuals were chiefly concerned

revenges were to be wreaked and

political capital made. An attempt was made, by way of a resolution which the Town Council was asked to pass, invoking the direct intervention of the government at Ottawa in the matter. Several of the aldermen, however, were of the opinion that it would be more courteous and certainly more likely to lead to a satisfactory settlement if the Town Council's intervention were first directed towards an amicable arrangement between the immediate parties, and this view prevailed, aldermen W. S. Loggie, M. S. Hocken and George Watt being chosen as intermediaries. To the tactfu negotiations of these gentlemen with the commissioners on the one hand and the pilots on the other the credit of the settlement is, therefore, due. It involves the withdrawal of all proceedings both at law and in equity and is final, One of the objectionable regulations

Total \$6714.93 of April last was as follows :-That that portion of rule 4 of the Pilotage Regulations relating to the removal vessels be repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof, vlz:-

The employment of pilots for the removal of vessels shall not be compulsory, and when vessels are moved by request of captains, or owners, the rates of removal will be as laid down by rule 3 of the pilotage regulations. The foregoing regulation is changed so as to provide that all moves within a distance of one mile shall not be subject to compulsory pilotage-all other moves to be subject to the rates and conditions which were in position is popular, but it is doubtful force prior to 8th April, 1899.

Last year's new regulation number three

That sailing vessels towing from the -and sailing vessels towing from their loading berth to sea, will only be compelled to pay two-thirds of the present rates of pilot-

This regulation is rescinded by the agree Clause number five of the new regulations

That steam tug-boats towing one or more

a pilot on the tug or barges or paying any This has been changed so as to provide | Secretary of War his plan for the constructhat tugs towing one or more coal barges tion of a complete railway system in with cargo inwards and having paid full Cuba. Sir William has \$25,000,000 in pilotage for tug and barges, will not be obliged to take a pilot out on barges or to

pay any pilotage, excepting on the tug. The parts of the new regulations of last spring which are allowed to stand are as

2nd. That that portion of rule 3 relating to the payment of four dollars for taking vessels to sea after the first of November. be

4th. That a vessel arriving in the river and coming to, below or above the ballast berth, where she is to discharge ballast, and receiving orders afterwards from her consignee to proceed further up or lower down stream, to her ballast berth, shall be moved by the pilot bringing her in, from the place of her first coming to, to her proper ballast vessel not requiring to discharge ballast to her loading berth) as directed by her consignee, without a charge for removal being made by such pilot—provided always that orders are given by consignees for vessel's destination within twenty-four hours after

6th. That sub-section c of section 59 the Pilotage Act be made applicable to "Miramichi," so that the vessels referred to therein may be wholly exempt from the compulsory payment of pilotage dues. This refers to coasting vessels-both

steam and sailing. All the old pilots (the twenty who resign-

An important change under the new | The Quatawamkedgwick was secured by to South Africa to assist the mother land. to take part in all the wars of Great Britain fishery. Smelts were plentiful, but the want and P. E. Island, \$10,188.

and after 1901 are to be arranged on a tonnage basis of the gross earnings of 1998

and 1899 as an average. An equally important change is that there shall be competitive pilotage within the District after the season of 1900.

It is agreed that there shall hereafter three pilot boats, instead of two, as at present, and that the present new pilots, with George Savoy, shall have the privilege of providing the third pilot boat, to owned by themselves, such pilot boat to be of a class to comply with regulations regarding pilot boate.

Undue Restriction.

Efforts have been made for some time to have the Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, allow oyster-fishing in the month of April at North Shore points-particularly at Bay du Vin and other parts of the Miramichi, and there seemed to be a prospect, a few days ago, that the privilege would be granted. Under advice of "the officers of the Department" it has, however, been

Bay du Vin and the areas along the north shore of the Miramichi scandulously over-fished every fail outsiders from many places in this and other provinces, and there is practically no protection against them and it seems an unaccountable discrimination the our own people, whose chief object getting the oysters at this open season is to dispose of them to dealers in the province who wish to fatten them for later use, are not permitted to do Much, however, ought not to be pected of officers who are responsible for these conditions and the regulations which permit the capture for commercial purposes of fingerling lobsters.

Democratic Campaign

[From our Washington correspondent]

By a party vote, the resolution introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Sulzer, of New York, inquiring as to British fortifications along the Canadian border, has been laid on the table. The following was the text of the resolution 'Resolved, that the Secretary of War hereby directed to inform the House Representatives as early as possible what fortifications Great Britain is erecting. constructing and completing along the northern frontier of the United States, especially at Puget Sound and other places on the Pacific Ocean, contiguous to the State of Washington and the district of Alaska." The Committee on Military Affairs considered the resolution and referred it to the Secretary of War for his consideration. It was returned with the following letter from the Adjutantment possesses in this and like cases has always been held to be confidential and for good and sufficient reasons has not been made public. I s remarked, however, that Great Britain, so far as the department is informed, is in no instance erecting fortifications trespassing upon our rights. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General." Upon receipt of this, the committee reported the resolution adversely. Mr. Sulzer, addressing the House on the subject, said : "There is a feeling all over this country that the Administration has absolutely and abjectly surrendered American rights to British interests. It has done so in Alaska, it has done so in regard to the Nicaraguan Canal, it is doing so now in the Orient, in the Philippines, in China. It has been done by Great Britain in this war in South Africa. (Applause on the Demo cratic side.) If it had not been for what the Administration did the other day, after consultation with Lord Pauncefote, after being told what to do by Salisbury, there would have been a concert of European powers which would have demanded the cessation of war in South Africa. The Administration here is more English than the administration in London : and it is time for some one to stand up here and talk for American rights against British interests." The house then voted, 110 to 97, to lay the resolution on the table. state of feeling among opponents of the

MORE LAKE-DRAINING :- A large delegation was in Washington last week from Chicago asking Congress for an appropriation of \$25,000,000 to extend the Chicago drainage canal so as to have a waterway for ocean vessels from Lake Superior to the Mississippi River and thence to the Gulf of Mexico. The prowhether anything can be done at this session, because both Houses of Congress are so thoroughly demoralized and Republican Senators and Representatives seem to be thinking of nothing but their own re-election. Canada need therefore not fear the opening of a fresh route to the sea away from her, for some years to

Administration towards Great Britain.

SIR WM. VANHORNE AND CUBA :- Our Washington correspondent writing last barges with cargo inwards, and having paid week says :- Sir William Vanhorne. full pilotage for tug and barges, may depart recently president and general manager outwards without being compelled to take of the Canadian Pacific railroad, was here to submit to the President and the capital at his disposal for this purpose which was subscribed in a few moments the other day by a group of American citizens to whom he submitted his plans. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Flagler, John W. Mackay, D. O. Mills, Samuel Thomas, Granville M. Dodge and others offering as much as he might the Liberal side, and at times need for the purpose. Sir William unfortun- Opposition members were equally time, because the Secretary of War and week for a conference with them.

Salmon-Angling Leases.

The exclusive right of fishing salmon, trout, etc., on a number of the rivers of the province running through Crown lands, was sold at the Crown

which did not have any bidders at the who sat in parliament was as zealous as the military expenditure of the Empire. I Baie des Chaleurs than during 1898. The \$95,278. All of the bounties came to the ed) are reinstated and all pilots, old and new, sale of 1897 was bought at an advance on he. But the resolution went further, agree with him that we should revise the catch of codfish was very large and prices Maritime Provinces and Quebec and were appertaining.

Dated the twenty ninth day of January A.D. 1900. | will be required to perform their shares of the upset price by A. E. Alexander, for and in effect condemned the government condition of things existing between us and higher than for many years. This will lead divided as follows: Nova Scotia, \$103,730;

vances until the \$500 mark was reached. when Mr. Todd's bid of \$525 secured the

The Sevogle lease was secured by Mr. Jacob Weidmann for \$150.

The sale was a very satisfactory one, all round. The lessees have, in every case, secured fishings which experienced anglers, cannot but appreciate, while the prices paid are in line with the wellestablished fact that salmon angling privileges are steadily increasing in value. Every existing government lease

angling privileges in New Brunswick wil terminate in March 1902, and it is reason. ble to assume that there will then be keen competition for every one of the rivers now rented, as well as for any new waters which may be offered.

The Big Questions in Great Britain.

London, March 24-Three questions involving endless controversy and speculation have been rife during the week. They are the possibility of the dissolution of parliament in the summer, imperial federation and the method of treatment of the so-called rebel prisoners in South Africa. So far as parliament is concerned it might as well dissolve at once for all the interest that is being taken in its proceedings. Many spparently inspired articles appear forcasting dissolution at various dates, but, as a matter of fact, the existence of the present house depends entirely upon the progress of British arms in South Africa. If they meet with quick success, there will be, it is thought, an early dissolution. If the war drags on Lord Salisbury will retain power till the circumstances, it would be a weak

The commander-in-chief of the forces, Lord Wolseley, is credited with prophesying that Lord Roberts will be Pretoria May 15. If the forecast of the almost forgotten command-in-chief should prove correct, it will not be at all unlikeelectors in June. But several of cabinet ministers, including Lord Lans downe, the secretary of state for war, have small hope that the war will be ove before the fall of this year. When general election comes it can scarcely fail to return the present administration ower, unless between this time and that period some miracle effects the cohesion of the disintegrated Liberal party.

It is a curious travesty upon truth that mperial federation and the formation ome great council of the Empire have been more brought to public notice by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier in his speech at Ottawa, than even by the presence in London of the federation delegates from Australia. Punch's chief carteon this week is devoted to depicting Sir Wilfrid Laurier in pleasing contrast with Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the English Liberal who insists that the war is ustified. The imperial federation movement grows daily. The imperial federation committee has received from Lord Salisbury a promise to seriously consider its proposals for an imperial council

The Premier's Great Speech

The full text of the speech of Wilfrid Laurier-the Canadian prime minister-to which the ADVANCE referred last week, shows that it was one of the most effective, patriotic and eloquent deliverences ever heard in the House of Commons. The speech will be memorable as long as Parliament lasts. It will live in the hearts of his countrymen as long as liberty and British institutions thrive on this free Canadian soil. was almost unique in the history of Parliament. A personal friend and political follower of the Premier proposed a resolution which virtually amounted to perfec a motion of want of confidence in the selves. Government of the day. It was presented in a speech of great skill and considerable brilliancy. It was urged on grounds that, if not anti-British, were possibly pro-Boer. It was intended as an appeal

But all this was forgotten when Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to reply. The one man who is entitled to voice the opinions, the feelings, the aspirations of the whole Canadian people was speaking. Stalwart Canadians on right and on left of the Speakpeople in the galleries were thrilled eloquence. He spoke to the nation and, for the nation, sounded the keynote of the new Imperial unity.

He spoke not alone as a great political leader, but, as a true patriot and statesman, when he said : "If there is any. thing to which I have given my political life, it is to try to promote unity, harmony and amity between the diverse can desert me, they can withdraw the rust which they have placed in my hands, but never shall I deviate from that line of policy. Whatever may be the consequences, whether loss of prestige. loss of popularity or loss of power, I feel that I am in the right, and I know that a time will come when every man, my honorable friend himself included, will render me full justice on that score."

Sir Wilfrid was enthusiastically and almost widly cheered by his followers ately visited Washington at an inopportune generous and hearty in their applause. It was a notable tribute to the Premier that Sir Charles Tupper, the leader Cuban relations were absent. He has the Opposition, expressed his appreciation gone to New York and will return next of the speech by frequent and hearty applause. The galleries are always well at-arms and applauded without restraint. institutions in Canada.

Mr. Bourassa's resolution in part was office, Fredericton, on Friday quite harmless. It affirmed the principle of the sovereign will of parlia-

agreement is that the pilotage rates for H. P. King for \$175, which was also an There was the point of cleavage, and I have no hesitation in saying that I agree there Sir Wilfrid Laurier squarely took with my hon, friend that, sharing the bur-There was lively competition for the issue with Mr. Bourassa. And it is at den, we should also share the responsibil-Nepisquit lease from Eleven Mile Tree to opce a tribute to the convincing character ity. Great Falls-a stretch of over eight miles of the Premier's speech and to the sturdy -the upset of \$250 was bid for by United levalty of all sections of Canadians. States parties and met by F. H. Todd of French and English, that out of a house St. Stephen with an advance of \$25, and of 213 members only ten could be found the bidding went on by regular \$25 ad- to support the amendment of Mr

> After refuting the argument that the Government had in sending the Contingents violated the independence of Parliament or any principle of the constitution. Sir. Wilfrid proceeded to say :

> "In the matter in question, had we not ample just fication for believing that ou course would be justified by parliament As soon as Parliament met, we submitted our action to it; we laid before it everything that we had done. Our action stood the fire of a long discussion, and the princi ple of it was approved unanimons'y by this House. The resolution introduced by my hon, friend, the Finance Minister, to cover the expenditure incurred in sending the Contingents to Africa, has received the unanimous sanction of this House. What avails it, then, to say to-day that we have not behind us the force of public opinion, that we were not to be guide I solely by the voice of the press.

"Public opinion has more than one means of expressing itself. There is not only the press, but there is what is heard on the street and in private conversation, and what one can feel in the air. We knew that public opinion was with us. It is true that my hon, friend has stated on another occasion I believe, that it is a weak thing to be guided by public opinion. Well, Sir, I do not look on it as a weak thing. If public opinion were to ask something against one's honor or one's sense of right, one's sense of dignity, it would be weak thing indeed to follow public opinion; but if the voice of the people asks for a thing that is right and honorable, would it not then be a good thing to follow the voice of public opinion? Under such not to follow the voice of public opinion I put this question to my honorable friend What would be the condition of this country to-day if we had refused to obey the voice of public opinion?

The Premier then justified the war in the

ly that Lord Salisbury may appeal to the than I did before what is the reason which position which he has taken. My hon. war is unjust that Mr. John Morley, Mr. Courtney and many other Liberals in England have to believe the same thing. that is now being carried on by President seuted." (Tremendous cheering.) Kruger and the people of the Transvaal. I have not the slightest besitation in saving

"For President Kruger personally I have the conclusion that in this matter he has What are the facts with regard to that? It is just as well that we should have it out as I have it on my own mind. It is easy to understand the position taken by watch over the interests of the Empire as President Kruger. The whole ground of the dispute has been that President Kruger has refused to give the Outlanders the right of suffrage -political and civil rights His position is that if he gives the right of suffrage to the Outlanders, they will out-

"But, sir, President Kruger is not in a position to maintain that argument. He opened that country to a foreign population ; he sold them their lands and took their year 1898 9 we learn that 80,000 men were money; more than that, he invited them to his territory. Even if he had not invited them, he agreed to adopt the same policy value of \$9,860,000. There are about 1,150 that has been adopted by the American nation and by the Canadian nation as well. 72.877 fishermen using 38,675 boats and At the opening of this century, the American 6 228,000 fathoms of nets in this great inpeople opened their vast territory to all dustry. The growth of the lobster business the nations of the earth, and granted is something marvellous. Only a few years citizenship to all who came, giving them have gone by since Canada commenced

"We in Canada for the last forty years with 1,335,640 traps, employing 16 548 have been doing the same thing. We persons. The lobet r plant alone is value have opened our country to the immi- at \$1,334 120. Outside of the canneries a grants of the world, We have invited large number of men find employment in the them to come, and as soon as they come, lobster fisheries. One thing most notable to a section of the people of this by pforming to the laws they obtain full is that while there is a shortage of over citizenship and every right we ourselves one million cans as compared with enjoy we have given to them. Well, sir, 1897-8 there is an increase of \$400,000 in the was it not fair and right, and is it not the rule of the civilization of the nineteenth century, that if a young nation opens its doors to foreign immigration, a kind of obligation rests upon that nation to give to the immigrants the same rights of citizenship their previous shipments by over 100,000 er sat as spell-bound, and hundreds of which its own people enjoy? There is more cwt. The total value of Canadian catch on this occasion. I assert without hesita- of fish for 1898-9 amounted to \$19,667, a high pitch by the magic of the speaker's | tion that President Kruger himself invited | the foreign element into the Transvaal.

He then made the notable declaration that if it should be the will of the people of Canada at any future period to take part in any war of England, the people of Canada will

have to have their way. "No. Sir, we were not forced by England. we were not forced by Mr. Chamberlain or elements of this country. My friends by Downing Street, to do what we did, and I cannot conceive what my hon, friend meant when he said that the future of this country was not to be pledged by this Gov. ernment. When and where did we pledge the future of this country ? We acted in the full independence of our sovereign power. What we did, we did of our own free will, but I am not to answer for the consequences or for what will take place in

that we will be called to take part in other Turning to the reports of the inspectors of catch about an average one, and this, the wars. I have only this to answer to my fisheries for New Brunswick we find that on inspector says, goes to show that it is imposthe I hon, friend, that if it should be the will of the whole the year 1899 was up to the sible to depend upon a fixed date to com the people of Canada, at any future period average. Inspector Fratt says the same mence operations. The quantity of oysters to take part in any war of England, the good fishing of all kinds enjoyed during 1898 raked will be under the average, but severa people of Canada will have to have their was continued during 1899. The oatch of thousand barrels of hard shell clams have way. Let me repeat to my hon. friend the sardine herring was less than in 1898, but been raked at Buctouche for the American maxim which he quoted this atternoon, and better prices prevailed. This was brought markets. The lobster fisheries were better which he took from the despatch of Lord about by the Eastport, Me., syndicates com- than in 1898 and more traps and gear were Grey to Lord Elgin . 'It must be remember - peting against each other. Cod, pollock, put in than ever before. The catch of maced that the government of the British haddock and hake also show a decrease, kerel and bass will be smaller than in 1898. filled when the word goes round that Colonies in North America cannot be car- owing partly to an increase in the schools of With the most extensive fisheries in the Sir Wilfrid will speak. On this occasion ried on in opposition to the will of the dog-fish frequenting the bay, and also to world, covering over 12,000 miles of coast they were filled to overflowing with a people.' That was the language in 1847, it more men being engaged at weir fishing and line, besides over 72,000 square miles of large and brilliant audience, which forgot holds good in 1900, and will be the language in the neighboring sardine canneries. The fresh water in the great lakes, besides the its fear of the majesty of the sergeant- used so long as we have free parliamentary live fish of all kinds, however, brought | numerous lakes in the Northwest, the total

The upper portions of the Upsalquitch, ment-a principle of which every man the wars of Great Britain and contribute to smaller on the Restigouche and coasts of the \$23,207, leaving for the fisheries proper for sending the two regiments of soldiers Great Britain. If we were to be compelled to more boats and men engaging in that Quebec, 31,795; New Brunswick, \$13,746,

In conclusion Sir Wilfrid said: "My hon, friend reads the consequence of this action in seading out a military contingent to South Africa. Let me tell him from the bottom of my heart that my heart is fall of the hopes I entertain of the beneficial results which will accrue from that action. When our young volunteers sailed from our shores to join the British army in South Africa, great were our expectations that they would display on those distant battlefields the same courage which had been displayed by their fathers when fighting against one another in the last century.

"Again, in many breasts there was a fugitive sense of uneasiness at the thought that the first facing of musketry by raw recruits is always a severe trial. But when the telegraph brought us the news that such was the good impression made by our volunteers that the commander in chief had placed them in the post of honor, in the first rank, to share the danger with that famous corps, the Gordon Highlanders; when we heard that they had justified fully the confilence placed in them, that they had charged like veterans, that their conduct was heroic and had won for them the economiums of the commander in chief and the unstinted admiration of their comrades, who had faced death upon a hundred battlefields in all parts of the world-is there a man whose bosom did not swell with pride, the noblest of all pride, the pride of pure patriotism, the pride of the consciousness of our rising strength, the pride of the consciousness that that day it had been revealed to the worl. that a new power had arisen in the west.

"Nor is that all. The work of union and harmony between the chief races of this country is not yet complete. We know by the unfortunate occurrences that took place only last week that there is much to do in that way. But there is no bond of union so strong as the bond created by common dangers faced in common. To day there are men in South Africa representing the two branches of the Canadian family fighting side by side for the honor of Canada. Already some of them have fallen, giving to their country the last full measure of devotion. Their remains have been laid the same grave, there to rest to the end of time in that last fraternal embrace.

"Can we not hope-I ask my hop. friend himself-that in that grave shall be buried If such shall be the result, if we can indulge in that hope, if we can believe that in that grave shall be buried the former contentions. the sending of the contingents would be the greatest service ever rendered to Canada since Confederation. These are the motives. at all events, which guided us, these are the is unjust, for my part I am just as fully thoughts which inspired us, and they are convinced in my heart and conscience that thoughts which ought to commend themthere never was a juster war on the part of selves to the heart and judgment of my hon. England than this war. I am fully con- friend. Knowing him as I know him, these, vinced that there never was a more upjust | in my judgment, should induce him not to war on the part of any man than the war press further this motion that he has pre-

WANTED-SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONEST persons to represent us as the most unbounded admiration. He is a Managers in this and close by counties. stern patriot, and that he believes himself Salary \$900 a year and expenses. Straight, to be in the right I do not question; but if bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position you examine his conduct and his policy in permanent. Our references, any bank in the light of history you cannot but come to any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference. Enclose selfaddressed stamped envelope. THE DOMI-NION COMPANY, Dept. 3, Chicago. -1,4,00.

Carada's Fisheries.

[St. John Globe.] Fishing is one of the chief industries of

Canada. It is diffcult, indeed, to realise the extent of the fisheries of this country. the amount of capital invested, the number of men employed and the value of the proengaged in the fishing industry, using boats, nets and other implements aggregating a schooners manned by 8 657 sailors, besides I absolute equality with them- canning labsters. According to the returns in 1898 9 there were 814 camperies value of the lobster exports. This is attributed to the rapid growth of the live lobster trade in the United States markets, especially with the western Wells operated with Bacon Air Lift Pamp, counties of Nova Scotia, which exceeded 126. This is a decrease of over three million do'la's as compared with the unprecedented year of 1897-8, The catch, however, is near the average of the past eight years. Lobsters lead all other kinds, the value being \$3,887,939; salmon comes next with a value of \$3,159,309. followed by cod and herring with values of \$2,996,583 and \$1,987,454. Mackerel. which some years ago seemed to have deserted our shores, returned again in 1898 and took fifth place in the list of principal kinds of fish. The value of the catch is placed at \$694,491, an increase of \$97,285 over 1897-8. Nova Scotia keeps well to the front in the fishing industry. The value of her catch in 1898 was \$7,226,-

035: New Brunswick comes next with a value of \$3,849,357, closely followed by British Columbia, with a value of \$3,713,101. British Columbia's value, however, feil off \$2,425,764 as compared with 1897, while "My hon. friend says the consequence is | New Brunswick's decrease was only \$84,778. "But I have no hesitation in saying to my Chapman, Moncton, says the aggregate of ment during the last fiscal year was only hon, friend that if, as a consequence of our fish caught in his district will be little larger \$417,601, including \$34,522 for fish culture. action to-day, the doctrine were to be ad- than in 1898. Salmon was more plentiful \$105,133 for protection service, \$159,459 mitted that Canada should take part in all in the Miramichi district, but the catch was fishing bounties, miscellaneous expenses

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