General Business.

THREE TRIPS A WEEK



Through Tickets on sale at all Railway and Baggage checked through. Passengere arriving in St. John in the evening can go direct to the Steamer and take Cabin Berth or Stateroom for the trip. For rates and information apply to nearest Ticket WILLIAM G. LEE, Agent. St. John, N. B.

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BestaLiver PillaMade to cure biliousness is what physicians say of Parsons' Pills. Sold by Druggists of sent by mail, post-post for 25 cents. Full particulars sent tree. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

DENTISTRY

Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S. Office Hours: -9.30 a,m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday Evening -7.30 to 9.

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No experience necessary. Permanent position. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Stock complete with fast selling specialties, including Seed Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, &c. OUTFIT FREE Secure territory now. Write, BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Limited, Brown's Nurseries P. O., Ont.



EQUITY SALE!

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 24th day of July, A. D. 1900, at the hour of two of the clock in the afternoon, at o' near the Post Office, in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, there will be sold at Public Auction, under and by virtue of and in pursuance of the authority given to ma, the undersigned Referee in Equity, in and by a certain order of the Supreme Court in Equity, bearing date the 27th day of April, A. D. 1900, and made in a certain suit therein pending, wherein Johanna Murphy is the Plaintiff, and James D. Murphy and Mary Curran, administrator and administratrix of the personal estate and effects which were of Elizabeth Walis, deceased, who died intestate, are Defendants; and in pursuance to the intestate, are Defendants; and in pursuance to the provisions of the Fourth Chapter of the Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick made and passed in the 53rd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act Respecting Practice and Proceedings in the Supreme Court in Equity," all the Real Estate, Lands and Premise of which the said Elizabeth Walls was seized at the time of her death, in

"All that piece or parcel of land situata, lying and being in the Parish of Chatham aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing on the north side of Duke Street at the distance of sixtynine feet easterly from the east side of lands lately owned and occupied by Alexander Key, deceased; thence northerly on a line parallel with King Street sixty eight feet six inches; thence eastnine feet six inches; thence southerly on a lin parallel with King Street thirty five-feet six inches; thence westerly on a line parallel with Duke Street four feet with King street thirty-erly on a line parallel with King street thirty-Dake Street; thence westerly along the north side of Duke Street twenty-five feet three inches to the place of beginning—being the same piece of land that was conveyed to said Johanna

Murphy by James Crowley on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1870, and by said Johanna Murphy convered to said Elizabeth Walls, by deed dated the 14th day of November, A. D. 1883, in North-umberland Registry Office in Vol. 62, pages

veyed to David T. Johnston by his father, George Johnston, by Indenture, bearing date the 26th day of November, A. D. 1870, and by the said David T. Johnston to Thomas Delaney, by deed, bearing date the 14th day of June, A. D. 1883, and bequeathed by the said Thomas Delaney to his wife, Margaret Delaney, by will, bearing date the 9th of October, A. D. 1887, the same having been conveyed by the said Margaret Delaney to said Elizabeth Walls, by deed, dated the 29th day of August, A. D. 1889, and registered in the Registry Office of the County of Norhumberland on the 13th day of September, A. D. umberland on the 13th day of September, A. 1889, in Volume 67, pages 65 and 66.

25 For terms of sale apply to the undersign Dated this 11th day of May, A D. 1900,

E. GIROUARD, Plaintiff's Solicitor, HENRY H. JAMES. Referee in Equity for the Co. of Ke

DERAVIN & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS ST. KITTS, W. I.

Cable Address: Deravin LEON DERAVIN, Consular Agentfor France

PHOTOGRAPHS

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PRESENTS.

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Chatham, Nov. 22rd 1898.

MERSEREAU. The Photographe

Miramichi Advance.

OHATHAM, N. B., - - MAY 31, 1900.

The Wood Goods of the Empire.

The London Timber Trades Journal of 19th inst., in its Liverpool trade

"If an object lesson upon Imperial-

ism, the world wide range of our the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John every MONDAY WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY morning, at 7.30 o'clk, standard, for could be furnished by a mining of the Liverpool timber trade was required, it could be furnished by a visit to various vessels now discharging in the vicinity of the Canada Dock. Within a radius of little more than half a mile there are numerous cargoes of spruce, pine and birch from the forests of Canada, a cargo of greenheart from British Guiana, a cargo of jarrah from Australia, a cargo of kauri pine from New Zealand, mahogany from our West African possessions, and a cargo of teak from Burmah. We desire to press the point that all these woods are from British Colonies, and we are probably not far wrong in stating that no other port in the whole world has been able to show at the same time such a diversity of timber in entire

> "Rapid progress appears to be made with the deliveries of spruce, and the market keeps its strong position. Large steamer cargoes of 1,200 to 1,600 standards, from St. John and Miramichi with ordinary specifications, have been sold at £7, 15s. c.i.f. to arrive here or Manchester. With the strong position of the freight market at present, the chance of any lower prices being accepted is somewhat remote."

THE WAR!

LONDON, May 28, 2.13 p.m. - Although the federals are said to be preparing for strong resistance at the Klip river, those who have most closely followed the progress of the war since the British and Boer armies came in touch at Brandfort are very sceptical as to the burghers seriously disputing Lord Roberts's advance even there. If no stand is made at the Klip river the safety of the Boer guns at Laing's Nek will be seriously imperilled, for there will be nothing to prevent Lord Roberts from seizing the Johannesburg-Laing's Nek railroad : indeed, it is already reported that the railroad has been cut, and it is quite possible that the first official news will record the

occupation of Heidelberg. Lord Roberts may be forced to halt at the Vaal river to repair the bridge and get his guns and transports across, but the mounted men will not be delayed and it is said in high quarters that the speedy announcement of the arrival of the British cavalry at Johannesburg will not surprise the War office.

LONDON, May 28.-Advices received here asee t that supplies continue to go proceed from the same place.

CAPE Town, May 28.—It is remored here that General French has entered Johannesburg.

The London Times prints four columns of mail correspondence from Bloemfontein based upon original documents, official correspondence not readily accessible, ing determination of President Kruger to destroy the British power in South Africa. The minutes of two conferences held in 1882, between representatives of

the two republics are cited. President Kruger and his colleagues the conference were looking into the uestion of a customs union.

He was against railway connection with the Cape, and against a commercial union

with the British colonies. At the second conference in 1882, Wolmarans, one of the emissaries now

Washington, is represented as saving : "We have had much experience Her Majesty's Government, and we will and must shake ourselves free and become

To this end the Times asserts President Kinger in this conference was concerned to get an offensive and defensive treaty with the Free State. President Brand did not see a necessity for defence. After Brand's death in 1882, says the Times, Mr. Kruger got his way in using the Free State to further the aims of the

The Toronto Globe's war correspon dent's letter from Bloemfontein dated 14.h April and published in last Saturday's Globe confirms the report that Gifford, who was wounded at Paardeberg, was well again and had rejoined Company G. for active service. Referring to the promotion of Lieut Macdonell to captaincy he says he "has had the distinction of being mentioned in the despatches for his part in the night attack on Majuba Day, and he merits this recognition, alike for the weeks of steady work which produced a company so steady and welldisciplined as G. proved itself on that day, and for the personal gallantry which he showed on his own corner of that confused and bloody field, Capt. Macdonell is unfortunately ill at present, but should soon be able to resume command of his

TORONTO, May 29. - The Globe's special cable says .

London, May 29.-Lady Sarah Wilson in to-day's London Daily Mail says : "It is impossible to express the delight of the town at seeing the fine royal horse Canadian artillery gallop gaily into action after their marvellous march of three hundred miles in 12 days. Their accuracy in shelling the Boer laager was marvellous. They cleared the Boer encampment in twenty

London, May 29, 2 p. m.—The tenor of Lord Roberts's despatch of last night and the news from Pretoria this morning leads the authorities here to expect early further important news from the British commander-in-chief, dated they hope don. from Johannesburg. The remarkable ish army under him have upset the calcu- last week, having been first elected to the intimating that he could extend the west substantial.

moralized Lord Roberts's federal opponents. Possibly, even now he is at the

gates of Johannesburg and, it is believed, ten days hence or less he ought to be demanding admittance to the Transvaal capital itself. If the federals ever really intended to "stagger humanity" by blowing up the gold reef city and mines, which is doubtful, Lord Roberts may yet be too quick for them and arrive before they have time to do any wrecking. The deported. majority of the burghers will undoubtedly be glad of an excuse for saving the mines and they may find the excuse in Lord Roerts's skill in hustling them out of one position after another. The effectiveness of the British invasion of the Transvaal is further emphasized by the news from Pretoria of the occupation of Zeerust and the advance on Lichtenburg. Apparently the British dragnet will be drawn through the Transvaal as it was in a similiar manner hauled through the

The fighting at Klip river Sunday reported from P. etoria was persumably General French and General Hamilton fighting their way round to the north ward of Johannesburg.

The Orange Free State was annexed the B. itish Empire May 28, according to Cape Town advises, but Lord Roberts seems to have given his army the first intimation of this on the previous day. Creaghan.

CAPE Town, May 28 .- The Free State vas formally anuexed to-day.

Lord Roberts yesterday announced to his troops the annexation of the Free State, which hereafter will be called the "Orange River State."

It is rumored here that Gen. French has cut the Boer communications betwee Heidelberg and Boksburg, within a few miles of Johannesburg.

KLIP RIVER, Transvaal, May 28. - The Boers, after preparing a good position, fled early. The train bearing their last detachment was nearly captured by Pilkington's West Australians.

intention of blowing up the mines, declaring that the threat was made simply the burghers. The British advance force of Water street. is new within fifteen miles of Johannes-

PRETORIA, May 28.—The British occupied Zeerust this morning and a large force is marching on to Lychtenburg. An official bulletin states that the British crossed the Vasl river Saturday. Gen. Lemmer had a burghers were wounded and two were captured. The British were five thousand

By an order recently issued the President decreed that May 27 and the two following days be observed by the whole country as days of prayer, humiliation and the confession of sins, and that petitions should be offered for relief from oppression.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, M.y 29 -The British guns at Ingogo have be : heavily bombarding the Boers' positions thee daylight. The Boer guns have replied intermittently.

About the Canadians.

At the Empire Day celebration in Hal ifax General Lord Seymour, commander to the Boers from Lorenzo Marques and of Her Majesty's Forces in Canada said in that foreign recruits for the Boer army the course of a speech at one of the

In everything the Canadians, on the march and in the stress of conflict, have held their position beside their comrades of the Old Country. I have here a letter from my nephew who beheld the battle of Paardeberg from a balloon as he says himself "under cover." He writes: "The Canadians have done thunderingly well, surprising everyone with the vigor of their attack, pressing the Boer lines so going to show the settled and long-stand- closely that the enemy's fire went over

I have here a letter from Lord Roberts bearing his personal signature, in which he writes : "The Canadian Regiment has done splendidly. Am glad to hear of the enthusiasm with which the news of their gallantry has been received in

"The man who thus commends the Canadian soldiers is a man on whose shoulders rests a responsibility as great as ever borne by a Marlboro or a Wellington. And again the other day we read that a detachment of Canadian Artillery came up in the nick of time to give effective assistance in the relief of Mafeking-all this should make the boys and girls-for girls make effective nurses-long to be of age to help make this Empire the most glorious in the world's history, an Empire not to fall as have others, through lack of fidelity, but to rise and spread still further the glorious privileges of freedom and the pure doctrines of Christianity."

The Montreal Herald's correspondent writing from Bloemfontein, April 14th,

"As most of the Canadians are at are sick in hospital, chiefly with enteric down fever, it would naturally be supposed that the Canadian nurses would be here to attend to them. Col. Ryerson, the Red Cross Commissioner, when leaving Cape Town tried to induce the four Canadian nurses doing duty at Rondebasch, to come with him to Bloemfontein. These are the four nurses that came with the first contingent. Much to his surprise, they declined to come. No doubt there are attractions at Cape Town which do not exist here, which may account for their preference. In marked contrast to the action of these nurses, is that of the four who came out with the Second Contingent. Immediately after arrival at Cape Town they went up to Kimbe ley and commenced duty in an hospital which had been established by Lieut.-Col. Ryerson on behalf of the Red Cross Asso-

"In Kimberley these nurses have done remarkably well and so highly have they been thought of by the inhabitants that they are in receipt of the most marked social attention. The Canadian soldiers have naturally thought that the Canadian naises would prefer nursing Canadians to others, but it seems in some instances they have been mistaken."

News and Notes.

On a test vote in the Manitoba Legisla ture the other day the Macdonald government had a majority of seven.

It costs New York \$75,800,000 for city government as against \$73,000,000 for London, \$75, 000,000 for Paris and \$23,000,000 for Berlin. The total expences of New York are \$20,000,000 greater than those of Lon-

ment by Sir Wilfred Laurier.

James Fitzharris and Joseph Mullett. the two surviving members of the Irish Invincibles, who were recently released from prison in Ireland, where they sentenced for complicity in the Phoenix Park murders of 1882, and who arrived at New York on Saturday, were ordered excluded by the board of special inquiry at the immigration station and ordered

Montreal Herald : The Bank of Montrea and the Canadian Bank of Commerce have decided to pay the clerks and officials bonuses this year. Bank of Montreal clerks re ceived fitteen per cent, on their salaries, and those of the Commerce receive bonuses rang ing from 20 per cent. on salaries up to \$600 15 per cent. from \$600 to \$1,200, and 10 per cent. on salaries over \$1,200, The sum thus paid by the banks are estimated at Montreal, \$50,000; Commerce. \$30,000.

Alleged Illegal Building Case.

The hearing of the case of the Town Chatham against Mr. J. D. Creaghan, for alleged infraction of the bye-law relating to baildings within certain limits in the town was begun before Police Magistrate Connors on Friday last at 11 a. m. W. C. Winslow, Eq., appeared for the

town and R. A. Lawlor, E.q., for Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Wm. Johnston, Town Treasurer, who laid the information, was the first witness sworn, He testified to the fact of Mr. Creaghan erecting a wooden building on the Dick property, south side of Water street, tween "Henderson Lane" and Cunard street, and within the limit of 80 feet of said street, as defined in the first and seventh section of the Town Bye-Laws relating to the erection of Buildings within the Town of Chatham, The building is still in course of erection.

Cross examined by Mr. Lawior. In cross examination witness said he not see Mr. Creaghan on the date of his visit, 17th, but some men were working there. He did not know, of his own knowledge, who these men were working for. Prisoners taken state that there was no | Prior to 17th there had been an old building there with a pitch roof, which had an attachment at the back of it running east and with the intention of frightening away west-all within eighty feet of the south side

Within two or three feet of the building running east and west there was another wooden building about 20x30 ft. running north and south, having also a pitch roof. The roof was taken off the building front-

ing on Water street and a new roof put on. The old roof was on on 17th May. Witness was not positive that the old roof was off the severe fight at Klip river. Five of the next building-that running east and weston 17th May. Mr. Creaghan was ad ling a piece of new work to this front building on 17th May,

> What was the extent of the new work? I cannot say - perhaps ten feet. As wide as the front shop ?

where part of the old work had been re-

Hardly-about ten feet north and south and same east and west. Does it extend as wide as front shop? I rather think it does.

How much of this new work had been put on up to 18th-the time you lodged the They were starting in at the work, but I

can't say how much was done. They were preparing, but how far along they were I couldn't say at present. You didn't lodge this complaint of your

own notion. You were ordered to do it as

Mayor Loggie, I think, was the tirst. Re-examined by Mr. Winslow. The building just referred to partly covers

Who instructed you to lay the complaint

What was erected on the new ground? The studding and wall plates. It was a new erection put up between the front and next building. Do you know who exercises control over

Objected to by Mr. Liwlor as there is nothing in the law that can affect anyone who merely controls a property.

I believe Mr. Creaghan to have control of

To the Court: The new erection was started from the ground up. Who controlled this property on 17th I assumed that Mr. Creaghan had control

The new erection covered perhaps four or five feet of land that was not covered by the

Re cross examined by Mr. Lawlor.

Will you swear that there was work done on a new building there on 17th May? There was some work done in preparing to cover new ground, four or five feet long and

four or five feet wide. Then, with the exception of this, the rest of the bu lding covers ground that was cov-Bloemfontein where some ninety of them | ered by the old building that was torn

Were there any ends on the new part on

Some part of the building-the easterly side was partly up on 17th. I would not say how much. There was no northerly end

Was there a westerly side put up on 18th. I wouldn't swear there was. MAYOR LOGGIE. Mayor Loggie was sworn and testified

that he had a personal interview with Mr. Creaghan in Mr. Watt's office a few days before the information was laid and said to him that putting up a new wall on the Nicol side running parallel with the building that ran east and west would be a breaking of the bye-law; also that raising the wall of any of the building would be a breaking of I said that on the buildings that had had

a pitch roof, if passed as sufficiently substantial, he could put on a French roof in place of the pitch, providing the height did not exceed eleven feet from the plate; also that Nicol two feet and move the warehouse in I thought he could move the rear building line with and up to it, it would be all right toward the front building and connect it This was a day or two before the suit with it-the one against the other, that as the rear building was on the ground he could do this-move the rear one to the front one. Mr. Creaghan said he would try to meet my views. He said the bye-law was a good one-meaning, I suppose, a wise

Will you describe what illegal erection Mr. Creaghan is putting up on the property Mr. Creaghan tore down the east end of

they appear to have disconcerted and de- He was was warmly congratulated in parlia. down the old building running east and to make any additions to the buildings?

Cross-examined by Mr. Lawlor. I directed the complaint to be lodged, as I What took place between you and Mr. know that there is anything in the bye-laws spector to prevent what I suggested to Mr. Creaghan. Mr. Snowball was former chairman of the Public Works Committee; was called upon to pronounce as to the stability of the building to hold a French roof.

any notice to the Public Works Committee ed, ceased at that. as to his intentions in reference to this building ?

[Papers shown.] This is the writing of Mr. Gaynor, town clerk, and the signature of the other paper is that of Mr. Snowball, then chairman of Public Works Committee. Mr. Gaynor was Town Clerk before the time ment.] complaint was made and is so still. [Papers were filed with the court] Wit-

ness continued : Mr. Mc Donald, I believe. reported verbally that the builling could be made sufficiently substantial for a French Mr. Creghan's application to the Pablic Works Committee, which was laid before the council, asked for permission to put new

sills under the building and a French roof

n-all in conformity with the bye-laws,

Adjourned until Monday at 11 a. m. The case was resumed on Monday fore-

JOHN RYAN, who is carrying on the work on the Creaghan building under alterations and repair, was called and sworn. He deposed that he began the work on 7th April; took down a part of the Brown building- the east end-and prolonged the east side of the Cassidy or front building back, covering a piece of new ground, putting up a wooden wall about twenty four feet long; only small piece of it is on new ground; took off the old roof and put on a new one; male the ceiling 91 feet and a pitch roof above that in all about 17 feet above the wall plates. The work was done by order of Mr.

Cross examined by Mr. Lawlor: The three buildings were all attached before the repairs were begun. Witness removed the easterly part of the Brown building and made the roof of the latter a little higher than befo.e. Mr. John Mc-Donald told witness that Mr. Creaghan had permission to take down the Brown house and extend the Cassidy building back; took down enough of the Brown building to admit of the Cassidy building being extended back. [Witness made a sketch plan of the buildings being erected, which was put in evidence.1

The foregoing closed the evidence of the prosecution and Mr. Lawlor asked for the dismistal of the complaint on the grounds: That the court has no jurisdiction: No proof of the bye-laws of the town; Town Council has no power to make bye-laws respecting repairs or alterations to wooden bu ldings; no offence has been proved against any of the town bye-laws.

Mr. Winslow, in reply argued that there was nothing in all the points taken by Mr. Lawlor and that the complaint should not be diamissed.

Police Magistrate Connors dealt with each point in turn and said he could not dismiss the complaint on them.

Then, Mr. Lawlor went into the defence JOHN D. CREAGHAN. Mr. J. D. Creaghan the defendant was

called and testified that he was owner of the property in question; notified the Town Council in March that he intended to underpin the building and put a French roof on it, and had received notice from the town clerk. and also from W. B. Snowbill, chairman of the Public Works Committee, that his notification had been referred to latter committee. [Notices were submitted to court] Had interviews in Chatham a few days after with Messrs. Snowball, Watt and Hocken, members of the committee and submitted to them a sketch plan of what he intended to do. They, Messrs. Hocken and Watt-left the decision of the matter with Mr. Snowball. Mr. Snowball said he would appoint Mr. John McDonald, inspector, so far witness' building was concerned, in behalf of the town. A few days after witness met Messrs. Snowball and McDonald on the premises in question. Mr. McDonald said

the building was sufficiently substantial to buildthe French roof on when new silis were put under it. Witness told McDonald that he wanted to extend the walls back to the warehouse and he said it would be all right as he had permit to do so. Witness thought that disposed of it absolutely and definitely. He got materia's, hired men and proceeded with tearing down the work. A change taking place about that time in the council, and some members having come to him and said he would be fined, etc., he became apprehensize and instructed his men to stop the work of tearing down the "Brown" building. Up to this time witness thought the sills and floor were laid, but nothing done above the

How far east from the old Brown building did your new work extend?

About four feet. Mayor Loggie said he would give me a permit to take the Cassidy building about two feet to the westward. Instead of doing that he extended the Brown | fine should be imposed-something like \$1

extension of the Brown bulling east. A little less than four feet by twenty. Then you haven't taken in as much area

as was covered by the old buildings? Not nearly as much. I tore down the southeasterly part altogether. All the old building, were attached together and all had pitched roofs. All I did was done good faith on the belief that the permit given by Mr. McDonald was valid. I had no intention of violating the law. The other buildings were there for more than 15 or 20 years.

Cross-examined by Mr. Winslow. I complained to Mayor Loggie that I thought Mr. Nicol was "the nigger in the fence" and he said if I would move the building out to the westward away from

Mr. Winslow here desired to call Mr John McDonald for the prosecution to rebut the testimony of Mr. Creaghan in reference to the permit which Mr, Creaghau said Mr, McDonald gave for the alterations made in the building. Mr. Lawlor objected, but-

Mr. McDonald was sworn and testified that he was told by Mr. W. B. Snowball. the building that ran east and west, alto- shairman of the Public Works Committee gether, and took off say 20 feet of its roof at at the time, that he had been given authority the east end. He built up a new wall about by the committee to appoint an inspector of five feet east of where the old east end had the Creagnan buildings and that he would appoint witness to examine said buildings I have had no conversation with Mr. and report to him as to whether they were Creaghan since that at ald. Watt's. At substantial enough to carry a French roof. that time Mr. Cresghan intimated that he Witness performed that duly as faithfully On the march to Candahar there was no Give us a trial order for an enlargement in rapidity of Lord Roberts's movements and Crayon, Water color &c.

Sir Chas. Tupper completed his forty- should be leniently dealt with on account as he could and reported to Mr. Snowball enemy en route to encounter; the soldiers

I gave no permit whatever to Mr. Creaghan, in my opinion.

believed the bye-laws to be legal. I don't Creaghan after you were appointed in-

A day or two after, I met Mr. Creaghan, and we went over the buildings. I told him I considered them safe enough to put a such up to 17th April. Mr. McDonald was French roof on, providing he made the alterations he said he was going to make: viz, to put new sills under to make the bottom Do you know of Mr. Creaghan sending sound. The duties for which I was appoint-

Mr. Lawlor: Did you use those last words to Mr. Creaghan?

I think so. [Mr. Lawlor claims 1 that it was very unfair to admit evidence of this character in rebuttal, as he had no opportunity, under the rules, to question Mr. Creaghan in reference to witness' stat :-Cross-examined by Mr. Lawlor. Did you, at any time since you were

spoken to by Mr. Snowball to be inspector, have any conversation with Mr. Creaghan Yes. After I had examined the buildings I was at the property with him and we talked of what could be done. Was anything said to you, or by you, about extending the walls of the Cassidy

Did Mr. Creaghan say anything to you about extending the lines of the warehouse through to the Cassidy building ?

Did you suggest to him the advisability of moving the Brown bailding? Yes, the whole of it.

wishes up to 17th May. He had not at all, I think. I couldn't tell what he did, as I could not get inside of the fence around the place. I can't tell whether my suggestions were carried out or not. If he has extended the lines of the Cassidy

Had Mr. Creaghan conformed to your

building back to the warehouse he has con formel to your advice, has he not? Yes. But he hasn's taken all of the Brown building down, as I suggested. When did you make your report

I made my report to the committee on the Friday morning just before the election. Was it in writing? It wasn't in writing.

You made it after you had your conversa-

tion with Mr. Creaghan? How is it that in your opinion, you say, you did not give any permit to Mr. Creag.

I had no power; I gave Mr. Creaghan

certain suggestions. Which suggestions were carried out except removing the Brown building? No. Not all of them. Then, you make distinctions between what John McDonald said as inspector for

I can't say. I told Mr. Creaghan to tear down the old Brown building and extend the Cassidy building back.

the committee and what he said as an

Creaghan calls it a permit? I call it only a suggestion. And you reported the suggestion to the DUNLAP, COOKE & CO., committee?

Yes-to Mr. W. B. Snowball. Then you regarded it as a part of your duty to make this suggestion and report it to the men who employed you, and still you say it was not a permit?

It was only a conversation. What did you tell Mr. John Ryan?

I don't remember exactly what I may have said to John Ryan. [Ryan's testimony in reference to Mr. McDonald's saying he was to remove the Bown house and extend the Cassidy building, was here read to witnes who said that was correct] I have no recollection of telling Mr. Creaghan to go on and do the work I had suggested. To Mr. Winslow: Mr. Creaghan said that if he tore down a part of the old build ing he would not be allowed to put a new The foregoing closed the testimony and

Mr. Lawlor addressed the court. He claim ed that that no offence had been committed again t the bye laws ; that the evidence of Mr. Creaghan, corroborated by that of had done by reason of what had been said to him by an officer who, he was led to believe, was appointed by the town to direct him. He went in bona fide to carry out what he believed to be the law, pursuant to his application to council and the reference of Judges and juries, when men are charged with criminal offences, take such circumstances as those under which Mr. Creaghan was encouraged to do as he had done by the town officer, into consideration as favorable to the accused. How was Mr. Creaghan to know when McDonald was advising him as the official and when he was suggesting merely as an individual? Everything seemed to be going all right until a new council was coming in and, then, it seemed that Mr. Creaghan was to be persecuted for some reason on the mere whim of the new men He had acted in good faith, however, and if he had been innocently led by the town's officer, upon whose euggestions he had relied, to commit a technical violation of what might be held as law, only a nominal and not the maximum of \$40, which the How much new ground is covered by the bye-law provided. If the decision was against his client and the penalty was a rigorous one, the matter would not.

course, end here, but be carried further. Mr. Winslow, in addressing the court. took gaite a different view from that of Mr. Lawlor and in the course of his remarks said that it was claimed for Mr. Creaghan that he was innocent of any conscious violation of the bye-laws of the town, but he was led to believe by the authorities that he had wilfully infringed them. The law was a wise one for the security of the people in their property and its violation a serious matter which should be condemned as rigorously as possible.

Police Magistrate Connors said it would take some time to make up the costs and he would give his decision on Thursday (to-day) at 4 p.m.

Two Great Marches Compared.

The march of Lord Roberts' army across the Orange Free State to Bloemfontein is considered to have been a greater event than the march from Kabul to Candahar. Lord Roberts' army through the Orange Free State consisted of .-

Horses and Mules...... 22,000

Natives..... 5,000

In the march to Candahar the force con-Horses and Mules 7,800

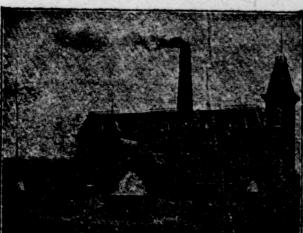
the unwonted mobility of the whole Brit- fifth year as a representative on Tuesday of of ex-ald. Snowball and Mr. John McDonald that with new sills they would be sufficiently had full rations all the time, obtained on the march, and there were sufficient numbers o lations of the home observers as much as Nova Scotia legislature on May 22, 1855. wall of the front building, provided be tore Did you give a permit to Mr. Creaghan natives to do all the labor. In the march

some 15 miles per day.

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through the Free State the troops were SEND FOR LIST hostile country; supplies could not be of names and addresses of TWENTYobtained locally; the soldiers were on half rations all the time, and the troops had

themselves to do all the labor required. It can therefore be readily seen that a force such as is this would suffer much more on the march than one which practically, while en route, was on a picnic.

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