NEW BRUNSWICK -AND-

GASPE.

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also the history of the early struggles of the French and English for the possession of the country; the hostility of the Indians; the French villages founded at Bay des Vents, Cain's River, etc.; the ships sunk in the Miramichi and Restiment of Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche as well as the St John River, etc., etc., etc. Price \$1.50 post paid to any address in Canada or

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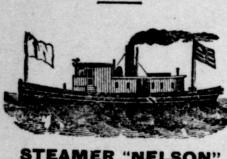
TIME TABLE. Miramichi Time used-30 minutes faster



CAPT. GOODFELLOW.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1900. tle at 7.45 a.m. and Chatham at 9 s.m. for points down river, viz:—Loggieville, Burnt Church, and Neguac, calling at Escuminac on Mondays, and Wednesdays and Bay du \in on Tuesdays, Thurs days and Saturdays returning to Chatham same day. Steamer will not call at Bay du Vin on the way down unless to land passengers who are

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD AT REASONABLE RATES.



STEAMER "NELSON" CAPTAIN BULLICK. On and after Monday, Oct. 15th, 1900, and

NRLSON AT NEW(ASTLE 10.15 a.m. 12.15 p.m. 2.50 p m. 5.10 " All Freights Must be Prepaid J. ARCH'D HAVILAND.

Chatham, N. B., Oct. 6, 1906.

Excursion Rates on Steamer Miramichi:

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Excursion Tickets, good for day of issue only, will be issued from Newcastle or Chatham, to points down liver at the following rates: persons, 40 cents each. For parties of ten ons or more 35 cents each.
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, will issued from Chatham, for the round trip to Escuminac—one person 75 cents; parties of 5 to 10 persons, 60 cents each; parties of 10 persons or more, 40 cents each.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS can be had J. ARCH'D HAVILAND,

Executors' Notice.

All persons having legal claims against the estate of Bartholemew Stapledon late of the Town of Chatham in the County of Northumber-Town of Chatham in the County of Northumber-land, Blacksmith, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months after this date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned executors of said estate.

Dated at Chatham this 21st day of August A. D.

D. CHESMAN, R. D. STAPLEDON. Executors.

NOTICE.

To James Graham of the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick. Brunswick.

Notice is hereby given that under a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of September A. D. 1895 made between you the said James Graham of the one part and Charles L. Rainsborrow of the Parish of Hardwick, in the county and province aforesaid, Farmer and Lumberman of the other part, registered in volume 72 of the County Records on pages. tered in volume 72 of the County Records on pages 40, 41 and 42 and numbered 33 in said volume. There will in pur suance of the said power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by the said indenture of mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold by Public Auction in front of the Post Office, in the Town of Chatham, on Thursday, the sixth day of Public Auction in front of the Post Office, in the Town of Chatham, on Thursday, the sixth day of December next, at twelve o'clock noon, the following lands and premises in the said mortgage described "all that tract of land situate in the Parish of Gleneig, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, bounded as follows: Beginning at a maple tree standing on the northern bank or shore of Bay du Vin River at the south east angle of lot number thirty-nine granted to Joseph Cunard east of the Richibucto Road, thence running by the magnet rorth twenty degrees west sixty-four chains, thence north sixtytwo degrees east with a rectangular distance of fifteen chains, thence south twenty degrees east sixty seven chains to a hemlock tree standing on

the bank or shore of Bay du Vin aforesaid and thence along the same following the various courses thereof up stream to the place of begining, containing one hundred acres more or less and distinguish ed as lot number forty-three east of the Richibuct of Road northerly side of Bay du Vin River, excepting that part of the settlement road running through the above described tract and was granted to the said James Graham by grant dated the thirtieth day of May A. D. 1885 and is known as the Graham homestead property.

and premises situate lying and being on the South side of the Bay du Vin River aforesaid in the Parish of Hardwick aforesaid bounded as follows: On the west by lands originally granted to the late Augus McDonald, deceased, on the east by lands originally granted to the late James Hill, deceased, on the north by the said Bay du Vin River and extending southerly the full extent of the front tier of lots o the said river, containing two hundred acres more or less and known as "The Green farm property" which piece of land was conveyed to the said James Graham by Harrison T. Graham.

Dated 26th September A. D. 1900. CHARLES L. RAINSBORROW

BUILDING STONE.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish stone for

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B., OCTOBER 25, 1900

Shaming Liberal Traditions.

Men who, years ago in Northumberentrenched it in the strong and unassailable fortress it occupied in 1878 and 1887, look with regret upon the position to which it has been brought by the little people who have been wrangling with each other, of late within its ranks. Having first alienated former leaders, in order that they, themselves, might get control, they have, ever since, engaged in violating the rules of their county association in the larger matters of party concern and split themselves up into factional organizations whose mutual clashings and recriminations have made them a byeword and reproach to the Liberal name. The whole of their efforts have, for several years, been devoted to grabbing at and wresting from each other the little items of Ottawa patronage to be dispensed in the County and, now, with an election in view, they are "at swords points."

The broad farce they are playing would be amusing were it not for the spectacle they make the County to present to people in other parts of the country, who may be led to believe that these people in any appreciable degree represent the electors of Northumberland. The agitator, who has say of the other in Saturday's Conser-

vative organ, over his own name .-"This Murray-Menzies combination needs no introduction at my hands. They are Her Beloved Majesty Queen Victoria." well if not favorably known. Their record is printed in letters of blood in the history of Northumberland. I will not beat about mince matters but publicly and iate followers with wrecking the Liberal party here to satisfy their own inborn pre-judice to anything Catholic. They well know that any one of these gentlemen might have been the successful Liberal candidate. Politically they are no good, and they would rather allow the constituency to go by default than lend a helping hand to any man who dare worship at a Roman Catholic

The foregoing tirade was prefaced by the following:-

"Previous to Messrs. Murray and Kerr's visit to Fredericton, the former was an dollars as a member of the famous available candidate. Mr. Hennessy, Mr. Morrissy and Mr. Winslow were at their party's service also. Both wealth and Why is it then that the little ring of wreckers, headed by Mr. Murray of Chatham, tailed by the celebrated John Menzies of Scott Act fame of North Esk, with Mr. Wm. Kerr as sort of rear extension to the body corporate did not call the party together and have one of these gentlemen nominated?"

It is through the writer of the fore going, or those against whom he pointedly appeals, that Northumberland's electors are to be asked to main tain their allegiance to the Liberal party. We do not think that there are many liberals of either kind in the county. The Liberal party needs nothing so much as to be purged of such men. There is no choice between them Whichever side they are on they are cancerous. As we go to press a so called Liberal convention of one of th factions is assembling. No level-headed man who knows the tempers and intelligence of Roman Catholics and Protestants of the County alike will accept a nomination from them. One (Telephone 40.) of their own faction may accept, in the hope of having the patronage-their great bone of contention-passed to him, but he will, no doubt, be disappointed.

Meantime, self-respecting Liberals of ously gives his mentor a certificate all classes and creeds will bide the time when they shall have an opportunity to restore to the party its former prestige in the County.

Sunbury-Queens.

The Opposition have—for the timebeing - retired Mr. Foster's friend Hetherington, from active politics in Queens and Sunbury. They called a the opposition base their appeals for a convention, but their best men didn't attend and as Hetherington was very much in evidence, and hardly anybody else, they decided not to convene. Meantime, Hon. A. S. White, M.P.P. of Kings County, was nominated by the Government party, and a second effort of the Foster men at convention-

holding became a dire necessity. They, therefore, got together and nominated Mr. A. B. Wilmot as their standard bearer. Mr. Wilmot represented Sunbury County at Ottawa from 1887 to of 1900. 1896. He opposed Hon. G. G. King for Sunbury-Queens in 1896 in the general election and was beaten by 179 votes. When Mr. King resigned Mr. Wilmot ran against Hon. A. G. Blair later the same year and Mr. Blair beat

him by 624 votes. Hon. Mr. White entered the local legislature in 1886 and has been member of it, continuously, since. became speaker of the Assembly in 1890, Solicitor General in 1892, Attorney General in 1897 and Chief Commissioner of Public Works in 1899. He is, therefore, well-equipped for the position of a representative.

Mr. Tarte's Sentiments.

Holding Mr. Tarte, the Minister of Public Works, down as a disloyal Frenchman, is a matter which largely engages the attention of Mr. Foster and his friends. It is, however, their favorite game of slander and misrepresentation. Those who desire to judge Mr. Tarte honestly and do him justice prefer to have him speak for himself. At a meeting in Montreal the other day Mr. Tarte said :

"They say that I am disloyal, but they The Conservatives had assumed office in do not prove it. I dery them to prove it. 1878 on a clear and definite pledge to refor I am not disloyal, never was and never | duce the expenditure. The outlay in Mr. will be. My opponents have published a Mackenzie's last year had been \$23,503,pamphlet, full of lies, purporting to be 158. This the new economists ran up reports of various disloyal speeches made | year by year until in 1893, when the by me while in France. They are most Liberals met in convention, it stood at Intercolonial and Yukon, \$3,000,000 of unblushing falsehoods. The Canadian \$36,814,052. At the same time the public | the increase is accounted for at once, in public man who would go to a foreign debt grew from \$140,362,069 in 1878 to return for which the Government receives about five hundred volumes of standard and books from it. The town is growing fast but have omitted to do their part in making

liberties, are those who try to set the various races in this country against one figures :another. I am addressing a mixed meeting, and the English electors can judge land, built up the Liberal party, and by the way my words are received by the French-Canadians in this meeting how far I express their views. I am a French. Canadian-I would be nothing else. My father was a French-Canadian, my mother French woman. That was an accident of birth, and I could not help it. And I was born under the Union Jack. Yes, and I live under it, and enjoy and appreciate the liberties it represents. I am a loyal subject of Her Majesty the Queen. I deserve no special credit for that. Why should we not be loyal; are we not happy? I have just returned from Paris, where I had the opportunity of studying at close range some forty-two different nations and their forms of government. And I found that no form of government was so satisfactory as ours; that no people were so free and had so much reason to be happy and contented as have we in this Canada of ours."

Speaking of the misrepresentations of his traducers, Mr. Tarte said that he had long ago arrived at the conclusion that the old Conservative party was gone with its old leader. He continued

"My traducers say that I tried to sell this country to France, and that if I did not deliver the goods, it was not my Just as if I and the French Canadians are so lost to a sense of honor and all sense of self-interest as to wish to transfer our allegiance from Britain to France! Where is the fool in my race 1897 who would for a moment wish to be ruled 1898, been put up by one faction, has this to by France and under the systems which 1899, prevail in France? We are French-Canadians, but we are British subjec's ; yes, and loyal and devoted subjects of

Mr. Tarte went on to say that in view of the appeals to prejudice made by their opponents, the defeat of the Laurier but an Imperial disaster, as it would 1896 confirm the abominable principle that minorities have not equal rights with

A Political Cleric.

Rev. Joseph McLeod, who is Hon. Geo. E. Foster's cousin, and received from the government of which Mr. Foster was finance minis er many thousands of Prohibition Commission which let Mr. Foster down with the temperance people when he went back on his former principles in the matter, went to the Free Baptist Conference in St. John a week or two ago and engineered a "temperance report" through that body "condemning the Government for disregarding the mandate of the electorate in the prohibition plebiscite and condemning parliament for adopting the Parmelee motion declaring that a prohibitory law should not be enacted." Now, if some other politician, on the other side, would give the Reverend Josepi, sho is now nominated for York, an additional few thousands, he might work the next conference for the passage of a resolution condemning ex-Finance Minister Foster for getting into parliament on his promise to work for prohibition, and, when in ministerial position and asked to effect something for the cause, refused to do anything and declared that he made his anti-liquor promises in "a moment of

THE WORLD'S CONVENTION is playing havoc with the temper of one of the pairs who are working it, but those who are making use of the World editor's Fides Achates in the matter will miss their object. The little game not work, although he genercharacter by saying that "Editor Stewart is a manly white man." What lovely pair they are, and what a noble political team they make!

The Issues of the Campaign

We have been very much interested in reading some figures illustrating the issues of the election campaign now going on and comparing the statements on which return to power.

One of the charges upon which opponents of the Government hope to largely influence public judgment is, that while the Liberals were committed to reduce the annual expenditure account, they have increased it. This allegation they expect to establish by doing three things :-First-By misrepresenting what was

the pledge of the Liberal party in respect of the expenditure. Second-By unwarrantedly minimizing

the figures of 1896 and exaggerating those Third-By concealing the facts in rela tion to the accounts of 1900, and the

circumstances under which inc. eases have

As this is a matter respecting which there is much need for light and information, touching as it does the important question of capacity to govern, under new and rapidly changing conditions, it is well to study carefully the facts. Let it first be clearly borne in mind that the Liberal party, in adopting a general platform in 1893, did not say a single word about reducing the expenditure. The exact words of the resolution placed on record

"We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion, and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country."

are as follows :-

It is of no consequence that individual Liberals may have expressed other views on the subject. This was the pledge of the Liberal party, and the only pledge in

What were the circumstances which, in 1893, warranted this demand for the strictest economy? They were sufficient to make the situation exceedingly grave.

myself. The traitors to Her Majesty the income. The results for the three reducing the rate of postage from three to Queen Victoria and to the British flig years following the Liberal convention two cents, and very little remains of the which floats over us and grants us all our amply justified the note of alarm which increase. Strictly speaking, and having was sounded at the time. Here are the regard to the correct figures for 1896,

DEFICIT. \$1,210.332 45 4,153,875 58 330,551 31 Total deficit for 3 years, \$5,694,759 34 Average annual deficit, 1,898,253 11 At the same time the debt was increased very largely, the figures being :-

5,422,505 Large as were these additions, they were nevertheless below those of preced ing years. In fact for the entire eighteen years of the Conservative regime the increase to the public debt averaged \$6 500,000 a year.

Very soon after the accesion of the Liberals to power the circumstances of the country underwent a great change. Notwithstanding the reductions made in the tariff, the public income began to go rapidly upward as the result of increased imports. In 1893, when the demand for economy was made the conditions were precisely the reverse. The income was coming down and the outgo going up. Here are the facts :-

Income. Expenditure. **\$38.168,608 \$36,814,052** 36,374,693 37,585,025 In the three years following, that is between 1893 and 1896, matters grew still worse, as the deficits given above show. Then came the Liberal period,

Income. Expenditure. \$37,829,778 \$38,349,759 40,555,238 38 832 525 46,741,249 41,903,500 51,175,000 43,175,000 It will be seen at once that the new

Government operated well within their means. They cut their coat according to the'r cloth. They spent much less than they received; so that as compared with DEFICIT. SURPLUS.

\$519,981 44

4,837,749 00 1900 (in round figures) 8,000,000 00 \$14,560,461 33 519 981 44

\$1,722,712 33

Net surplus for four years, \$14,040,479 89 Average annual surplus, Deficit three years, 1893 to 1896. Surplus four years, 14,040,479 89

\$19,735,239 23 The deficit for the first year of Liberal Government, which really should have public needs which sprang up with the

Before a comparison can properly be made between the record of the two governments, it is necessary to see just what would have been the expenditure o the Conservatives in 1896. It will be remembered that in that year they were defeated before they could even get all their estimates before Parliament, and in discussing the question they persistently under state the correct figures. They had brought down their main estimates ; but they did not reach the stage of bringing down the supplementaries. Happily however, the figures are in possession of the Government, as drafted by Mr. Foster, and they amount to \$4,660,000; so that had the Conservatives been able to go ahead, their bill for 1896 would have

Main estimates, \$38,358,548 Supplementaries, 4,660,000 \$43,018,548 To this should be added the proposed capital expenditure for the year and other

items, which would make the total account stand as follows :-Ordinary expenditure\$43.018.548 Government Branch Railways 2 500,000

Total\$53,459,000

000,000. The above figures show how any voice. grossly they misstate the facts. If they had been returned to power they were under engagement to spend more in 1896 than the present Government, under vastly altered circumstances, proposes to spend this year, with this exceedingly mportant difference-that while they will not be called upon to borrow one features of the programme.

One of the most culpable features of

the Conservative campaign is the deliberate concealment of two or three important | attracted a large crowd. facts bearing on the expenditure. Neither talkers nor journals on the opposition whole of the increased expenditure since 1896 is a mere matter of book-keeping. It involves no increase whatever of popular burdens. For example, it is now costing \$1,500,000 a year more to carry on the Intercolonial than in 1896; but every dollar of that increased outlay comes back to the treasury, and more. Last year there was a surplus of (in round figures) \$121,000. The same is true of the Yukon expenditure, which relates to an obligation entirely unforseen in 1893. This matter is best explained in the words of the Finance Minister, when speaking in Parliament on this subject in July last. Mr. Fielding said .-

"Then, take the case of the Youkon. There again we have had to spend very large sums of money. Hop. gentlemen opposite will talk about increased expenses; but they will not tell the people of this country that, in the case of the Youkon, for every dollar that has been expended we get a dollar back. I have made that statement before, and I can make it now in the light of later information supplied to me by the Interior Department, which may be taken as substantially correct. It covers the years founded by a number of citizens combining of light reading matter, for much of such 897-8, 1898-9, and the six montht of the year 1899-1900, up to December 31 last; and what do we find? That in the various departments we have expended in the Youkon depend on the generous support of the during those two and a half years \$3,215,765. Oh, hon, gentlemen say, see how these people are increasing the expenditure three millions and odd expended in the Youkon! Yet hon, gentlemen forget to say that though that swells the total expenditure of the country, it does not add a cent to the burdens of the people. On the contrary, so far as the people of old Canada are con-

Youkon \$3,867,000." Combining the increased outlay on the would be a traitor. That man is not The outgo was in many years larger than 000. Add to that the loss of revenue in Classics, History, Travel and Fiction. The hoped that in good time the volumes in it and tell us your local news.

there has been a substantial reduction. Assuming, however, that there has been an increase, are there not ample and satisfactory reasons therefor? The annual expenditure in all countries must always bear some relation to population and

trade. In Canada there has been a substantial growth in population since 1896 and a very large increase in trade. While the aggregate trade of the Dominion increased \$66,000,000 during the eighteen years of Conservative rule, the annual expenditure increased by more than \$18 .-000,000; whereas, for the small nominal increase of expenditure since 1896, the total trade of Canada has increased \$142,000,000. Will any reasonable man say that growth like this does not add to the demands upon the public revenue?

That the expenditure of the present Government has been proper and fensible is shown by the fict that Opposition have not at any time dared to challenge it in Parliament. They have talked loudly about the t tal; but they have been a lent in relation to the items which make up that total. No later than during the last session of Parliament Sir Richard Castwright sa'd :-Now, sir, again and for the last time,

repeat my chall nge to those honorable ntlemen. If they dispute our policy invite them to vote it down on the floor of this house. If they do not like our preference grant to England, I invite them, when the budget is brought down, to bring in a measure to repeal the preference grant to England. If they object to the railway subsidies which, under the circumstances, we have thought fit and proper to grant to certain portions of the country that needed railways, I invite them to do what, if my memory serves, they did not attempt to do, last session or any session before. I invite them to move to strike out those particular subsidies to which they object. I invite them again, if they object to any item of our expenditure, be it for immigration, be it for what you will, I invite them to move to strike them out. I repeat, if they do not choose to give emphasis to the views they hold by their votes, I invite them, at any country as best we can."

This challenge was not at any time taken up.

In their efforts to make out a case against the Government in respect of expenditure, it must never be forgotten that the Opposition rely very largely upon misrepresentation and concealment. 3,510,119 97 They will not tell the whole story. The Liberals undertook to be economical and they have kept their pledge, since true economy has strict reference to means on one hand and needs on the other. If the present ministers had, in the face of abounding income, pursued a niggardly by the unpaid bills left by the outgoing | and parsimonious po'rcy, disregarding the new and larger I fe of Canada, the very men who now complain would have been the first to accuse them of incapacity and unfitness to govern-and rightly so, too.

A misconception exists in the minds many persons as to the so called "controllable" expenditure. Frequently the Government is criticized on the assumption that the whole of the outlay is controllable. The fact is that a very large proportion of the expenditure is governed by statute. The following items from the accounts of 1899, chargeable against revenue, do not come within

the control of the Government :--Interest on debt. \$10,855 111 Administration of Justice. Penitentiaries, Legislation. Superannuation. Pension. Militia. Lighthouse service. Fisheries. Subsidies to Provinces. 4 250,636 Indians Govt. N. W. Territories.

\$21,850,338 When to this is added the cost of those public services which must go on, such as the Post Offices (\$3 603,799), the Intercolonial (\$3,696,612), Civil Government, Customs, Mounted Police, Steamship Crow's Nest Railway 1,650,000 Subsidies and many others, although in a small measure they are subject to control. it will be found that less than \$10,000,-Conservatives now speak of their total | 000 remain respecting which, as a matter expenditure for 1896 as having been \$41, of policy, the Government of the day has

Opening of Chatham Free Public

Library.

To these, however, were added the excellent music of the Citizens' Band, which played outside of the building and, as usual.

In the council chamber, where the promenade concert was to take place, was side ever point out that practically the McEichran's Ochestra, but although it discoursed excellent music no promenade of the promenade, patiently waited to hear

CHAIRMAN FERGUSON. This part of the programme was finally begun by Dan't Ferguson, Esq, Chairman of the Library Commission, calling the meeting to order. He said the large number present indicated an encouraging public interest in the Library. At the the subject of marking the event in some austable way had been considered, and it had been decided to establish a library in preference to carrying out any of the other schemes which were proposed. Free libraries in such towns as Chatham were generally the gifts of men belonging to them who, having made money abroad. desired benefit their native places in that way. This library had, however, been and subscribing sufficient to guarantee a successful start. Its future success would people whom it was designed to benefit, and he had no doubt that their appreciation of what had been done in the matter would

cerned, it is a positive relief, because against the appointment of the Board of Commis- both were requisite. The reading of these in person at the office, or writing to us that expenditure we have received from the country, who would utter disloyal words, \$241,681,039 in 1893. Nor was this all. back into the treasury more than \$3,000,- other works, including some of the English and the library would grow with it, and he them known. Come, therefore, or write

selection of books, which was an important matter, had been carefully made by the ladies of the commissio, and nothing trashy or objectionable was on the shelves. The number of volumes was, perhaps, not as large as was desirable, but it was all the means at the commissioners' disposal would allow, and it was the intention to augment it as they were enabled, by further subscrip-

tions, to do so. The books could be procured from the Librarian by anybody, on the written recommendation and guarantee of any member of the Town Council or of the Board of Commissioners. The promoters of the undertaking were much indebted to the efforts of Dr. Cox in bringing it to present successful position. Mr. Ferguson concluded by intro-HIS WORSHIP, MAYOR W. S. LOGGIE.

Mayor Loggie said the occasion was a

most auspicious one. It was a pleasant way of observing Thanksgiving/Day to have so large and enjoyable a gathering of the people of the town assembled together to celebrate the opening of Chatham's Free Public Library, and it was a pleasure to him to congratulate the promoters of the undertaking in the name of the people of the town on the succe-s they had achieved. It was due to the faithful and continuous work and interest of the commissioners that the library had been brought to the position it now occupied. Its existence in the town would keep before the minds of the people a noted period of our Sovereign's reign. In nearly all towns of 10,000 or more population there were free public libraries which enabled the people generally to acquire information which they could not otherwise get, and furnished the devoted student with opportunity to enrich his mind. Chatham, with only 6,000 inhabitants, now had its free public library and was indebted for it to the labor and devotedness of the ladies and gentlemen who had so successfully promoted it. It would benefit the people who could have free access to it by cultivating a taste for the better and lighter classes of literature, which to say that the commissioners would like matter of selection war, therefore, rate, to be quiet and leave us to govern the suitable books and magazines or of the almighty dollar, to enable them to enlarge the library and increase its usefulness.

He complimented the commissioners the appointment of an efficient librarian and could not take his seat without thanking them for the privilege they afforded him of saying the few words he had spoken, con gratulating them on the success they had achieved and saying, in behalf of the town. how much they appreciated their efforts. After a musical selection had been render ed, chairman Ferguson introduced

REV. CANON FORSYTH. who, after a decidedly humorous introduction, congratulated the promoters of the library on the success of their important and laudable undertaking. He had entertained some misgivings as to its success, knowing that similar undertakings had sometimes failed in even larger places. The Mayor had said that Chatham had only 6,000 people but it was not going to stand still at that. We were progressing and growing very fast. and he felt justified in saying that after the elections are over Chatham would soon have 10,000 inhabitants. He had always wished this undertaking well and they could heartily

They were reminded by the remarks of the chairman that they were indebted to th efforts of the ladies for the success of the library. They were always indebted to the ladies for the promotion of all good work After telling a humorous story of a Scotch woman-hater, with whose sentiments he entirely differed, he said he knew the difficulties of getting money, but found that where others failed the ladies were sure success. We should not make much of the difficulties we had to encounter in undertakings, but rather present only their encouraging aspects and divert attention as much as possible from the obstacles. must tell everybody that Chatham is soon going to have its 10,000 population and that we are going to make the 500 volumes in our library 1000, and we will thus encourge each other and make a success of our

The reverend gentleman told quite number of amusing anecdotes in the course of his speech, which he said he was making because he had been told that if he spoke someone else would also do so.

After orchestral music the chairman introduced Rev. H. T. Joyner as the next

Father Joyner referred to the inception of the library scheme at a public meeting held and very generally purchased. On Thursday evening last, Chatham Free a good while ago, and said that although the Public Library was formally opened. It is time of opening seemed to have been quite tion of this part of the programme-although located in the Town Hall, where a large extended, yet a great deal of work had to be they were invisible while the young men number of ladies and gentlemen assembled done by those who were in charge. Lke they sent out as vendors were passing would have been obliged to add perhaps to participate in the promenade concert, every good thing, it had a small beginning. smongst the audience and attending strictly \$10,000,000 to the public debt in order to hear the speeches and enjoy the ice cream but they were all glad of the progress that to the business in hand-were Mrs. J. B. carry out their undertakings, the Liberals and cake, which were the three leading had been made, and the fact of the opening Snowball and Mrs. W. C. Winslow. They now taking place was an important thing. and other ladies supplied the ice cream and The gathering present showed that the cake, and there was no lack of either. They town was interested in the undertaking, and | are to be congratulated on their success. although the opening was small in regard to the number of books in the library, it was encouraging for better things in the future. as all were interested in it.

Referring to the different objects of read

was indulged in, as the management appear- pastime; others to get information for the plication, thereby agreeing to conform to the ed to have forgotten to make any arrange- development of the mind. The present rules and regulations, shall be entitled to ment for starting it, and the large council day's improvements in educational facilities chamber floor was soon filled with chairs led to more rapid development and expanand these with people who, in the absence sion of the mind than the methods of the past had done, and as the minds of the young opened there was a longing for more know. ledge which is sought and demanded. People now enquire into things which they before passed unnoticed and hence arose a demand for public libraries. It might be said that we have private libraries of our own; but all have not, and libraries are matters of gradual growth; the books are got together time of Her Majesty's sixtieth anniversary by time, outlay and labor, and public libraries are the result of the labors of many, and books of great value are got together which could not well be collected by private means. Due care had been exercised in the selection of the books in this free public library of Chatham, and while the number of books was small their range was quite extensive. The speaker referred to the difficulties loss or injury the Library may sustain in

matter gave very vague notions and presented ideals which could not be realised in real life. We require, however, to be amused as well as instructed in our reading. and unfortunately there were not many sources of healthful amusement in towns like Chatham. The range of books in the make reference in our local columns to After the undertaking had been organized library was good and solid. They had the matters and events in which they are interby the promoters it was handed over to the English classical authors as well as books ested, or may think their friends may be. control of the Town Council who now have which gave amusement and instruction, for This they can do by giving the information sioners, to whom the management of the books would afford a better pastime than about it. Many things proper to be noticed Library is entrusted. The Town Council that of hanging about the streets. He in the ADVANCE'S columns do not appear Mersereau's Photo. Rooms, gave the free use of the room in which the hoped all citizens would avail themselves of therein, simply because our attention is And avoid possible disappointment later when our library was placed. The commissioners had the privileges of the library, as they might not called to them by those who would rush is on. spent the money available in the purchase of do under the rules relating to the issue of like to see reference to them in the paper, Give us a trial order for an enlargement in

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could be numbered by thousands instead of Music followed Father Joyner's address and then the Chairman introduced

'HIS HONOR JUDGE WILKINSON. who opened his remarks by saying he felt he had not had the sympathy with the library movement which he ought to have had. The benefits derived from many of these public libraries in small towns had appeared to him delusive, and he had lacked faith in the ultimate success of the undertaking; he was here therefore to-night, he supposed, as a repentant sinner. If good books were selected for public libraries the he felt it would not be out of place for him people were benefited by them, and the important; next in importance was the Certificate, providing cleanliness and free. did not know much of what was being done in these matters, for he lived three miles away, but he was now glad to learn that the promoters had been so successful in these respects and he congratulated them on the good they had accomplished. The newspapers seemed to fil up the time people had for reading-too much so, perhapsand light reading could be found in them as well as that of other character. If this library was to usefully amuse or benefit the people he would be glad to co-operate in helping it. When he was asked to speak to night he felt unworthy to do so

DR. PHILIP COX.

thought others who had done more than

for the library better deserved the honor.

After music, Dr. Cox was introduced b the chairman. He said it would be unjust to detain them at so late an hour. citizen of Chatham he felt that he congratulate its people on the founding of the free public library and this happy opening. Brilliant prospects were before the undertaking and new encouragements were opening up, giving promise that difficulties in the way would be overcome. It was congratulate themselves all round on this cheering to hear a gentleman like the last speaker regretting that he had not, in the past, taken that liberal part which his well known generous nature would prompt him to do, and to hear the assurance that he was ready to do so now. Battles are sometimes won by the rear guard, and the commissioners would be glad indeed to have His Honor's assistance and that of others in promoting the objects they all had in view.

Dr. Cox proceeded to make a short and eloquent address on the mission of the public library as an educator of the people: picturing its scope and far-reaching influence and concluded what was the speech of the evening by referring to the orator, the statesman and patriot, each of whose efforts might have the effect of their brilliancy marred by suggestions to the mind regarding their motives. It was, he said, the golden mediocrity which teemed with the most good; so it was that these men and women who had founded this library had labored quietly and done a great work. Like a tree, it would grow and grow, and become a giant in our midst for the accomplishment of good amongst the people.

All the speeches were generously applaud-

President Ferguson asked that all who had taken books to read would return them

Ice cream and cake were passed around

The ladies, who seemed to have the direc-

Amongst the rules relating to the procuring of books from the Library are the

Any citizen recommended by the May r or an Alderman of the town, or one of the ing, Father Joyner said some read for mere Library Commissioners, and signing the apthe use of the Library.

Any non-resident recommended in a similar manner and paying one dollar and fifty cents per annum in advance shall also b admitted to the free use of the Library. Before being allowed the use of the Library, everyone must, on payment of 10 cents, receive a card inscribed with his or distribution. her name, address, and register number. which card must be presented to the Librarian when application is made for a book or one is being returned. If the card

The following is the blank form of recommendation required by 1st section above

be lost, notice must be given the Librarian,

who shall issue another, on payment of 10

Chatham, N. B19. To the Librarian Free Public Library, I recommend.....of

Chatham, (occupation) as a fit person to en-

joy the privileges of the Free Public Library.

consequence of this certificate. (Signed)

The Librarian is Miss Alice Loggie.

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