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NOTICE.

To John M. Gallant of the Parish of Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester and Province of New Brunswick and all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that, under a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twelith day of May, A. D. 1898, made between you the said John M. Gallant of the one part, and William S. Loggie, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, merchant, of the other part; registered in volume 39 of the Records of the County of Gloucester, on pages 81,82,83 and 84 and numbered 51 in said volume: There will in pursuance of the said power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys 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 Friday the fifteenth day of February next, at twelve o'clock noon, the following lands and premises in the said Mortgage described:

"All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying "and being on the westerly side of Shippegan Harbor "and known as part of the lot of land on which "Peter DeGrace resides, being conveyed by him to "William Taylor by deed bearing date the thirteenth "day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand "eight hundred and sixty-seven, next conveyed by "William Taylor to Euthrope DeGrace, by deed "bearing date the tenth day of May in the year of "our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-"two, next conveyed by Euthrope DeGrace to the "Reverend Joseph Trudel by deed bearing date the "twenty-seventh day of November in the year of "our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-"three, next conveyed by the Reverend Joseph "Trudel to the said John M. Gallant by deed bear-"ing date the twenty-third day of September in the "year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and "eighty-six, to wit: To commence at the upper or "westerly side of the highway, at the boundary or "division line between the said lot or piece of land, "and land owned and occupied by the family of the "late Augustine Robichaud, deceased, thence follow-"ing the said boundary or division line westerly "fifty yards, thence southerly on a course parallel "with the said highway sixty-nine yards on course "parallel with the said line aforesaid, thence easter-"ly to the highway, thence following the said high-"way northerly to the place of beginning; bounded "easterly by the said highway, in the rear by part "of said lot or tract of land, owned and occupied by "the said Peter DeGrace, and northerly by land "owned and occupied by the family of the late "Augustine Robichaud and containing whatever "quantity of land may be found by actual mea-"surement within the said boundaries."

TERMS CASH.

Dated at Chatham N. B this 14th November A.D. 1900.

W. S. LOGGIE, Mortgagee.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - DECEMBER 13, 1900.

Alleged Libel Suit.

Under the heading, "North Shore Libel Suit," the St. John Gazette of Friday last says:—

"L. A. Currey, Q. C. acting for Dr. Philip Cox has given notice of an action for libel against D. G. Smith of the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE. The alleged libel consisted of statements in the ADVANCE to the effect that Dr. Cox was untruthful, untrustworthy and an unfit person to direct the ideas of the rising generation. Dr. Cox has been very actively interested in a Natural History Society and Museum on the North Shore. It has been the ambition of the society for some time to add a caribou to their collection of animals. This year Dr. Cox shot a fine specimen which was placed in the museum. It has been the custom of the society to procure a license to shoot birds and animals for scientific purposes, which was taken out in the name of one of the members, usually Dr. Cox who has a reputation as a hunter and collector. This year, however, it was taken out in the name of one of the other members, and Mr. Smith was instrumental in starting a prosecution for shooting the caribou illegally. He further wrote the affair up for his paper and, in this connection, used the alleged libellous remarks."

Dr. Philip Cox and his friends appear to have a great partiality for carrying their law troubles to the newspapers. When so serious a thing—to some minds—as an action for libel is taken, the ordinary, self-respecting and proper course should be followed,—viz., to have the notice served upon the defendant, rather than upon outside newspapers. Every lawyer, however, has the right to carry out his ideas of what the ethics of the profession are. Mr. Currey's may justify him in assuming that it is time enough to serve notice on the defendant after the newspapers are duly informed and instructed. He may think it is necessary to the interests of his client for the people at large to be impressed with the enormity of the offence for which he is to be made the instrument in securing punishment. This course has, at least, the merit of being democratic. It embodies the Chicago-socialistic idea. It is, no doubt, somewhat "under color" and falls short of the standard; it could not be commended by the Supreme Court which—if Mr. Currey is serious—will have eventually to deal with the case, but it is entirely consistent with the practice of Mr. Currey's client before and ever since he got himself into trouble at the Chatham police court by violating the provincial game law, and the blame, therefore, may not altogether be Mr. Currey's.

There has not been a statement in the ADVANCE concerning Dr. Cox which the facts did not justify. We refer, of course, to the statements themselves, and not to any misrepresentations of them which Dr. Cox or his friends may make. Mr. Smith has, in those statements, spoken directly in manly fashion, and has not dealt in veiled slander, like those who are anxious to stab the reputation of others, but lack the courage to do it openly and take the consequences.

Dr. Cox was so foolish as to write a lot of silly verbiage in the press concerning the gentleman against whom he is now published as having sought libel proceedings. If he has the courage to go on with the case he will learn that it is one thing to go about whimpering over his injured innocence and posing as the victim of persecution, and quite another to make a court and jury believe that he is so different from the every day man we meet that he is doctor Cox when he goes into the woods with doctor Cox's rifle and doctor Cox's ammunition, but when he thus hunts for and kills big game illegally he ceases to be doctor Cox and is a Natural History Society and Museum. People hereabouts will be surprised to hear that Dr. Cox is a caribou hunter of any note, or that "he shot a fine specimen which was placed in the museum." He swore he shot a "buck kid with horns in the velvet," but that's all anybody knows of it or has seen of it. The only connection it has had with the museum is that the latter was utilised by the doctor as an excuse for his not having a license when he did the shooting.

If Mr. Currey is really engaged to bring an action in behalf of this wonderful personage against the editor of the ADVANCE, we hope he will not continue the practice of his client and try the matter by newspaper. Mr. Smith would prefer to meet Mr. Currey and Dr. Cox in court, where the tinsel and pyrotechnics with which the latter loves to surround himself before the public, as if he were a aureole-encircled saint, will be stripped from him, and he will have to stand for what he is, rather than what he would have people think him to be.

So far, no notice of any action at law on Dr. Cox's part has reached this office, but Mr. Smith, while not seeking the duty of further defending himself against that misguided person's attacks, is quite prepared to prove that he would, perhaps, have been justified in publishing something in the direction of what it is erroneously intimated he did publish concerning the modest individual of whom the Gazette says (Now don't laugh, O ye game guides and woodsmen who know him!) he "has a reputation as a hunter."

[On Tuesday evening, as Mr. Smith was about to leave for Montreal on business connected with the Fish and Game Association of North America, one of Dr. Cox's attorneys, Mr. Robert Murray, placed in his hands a demand from the Doctor for an apology for what has appeared in the ADVANCE in reference to the caribou case, under threat of an action for libel. As the matter for the ADVANCE had about all been prepared we could not fully consider the paper served until the return of the editor. Mr. Smith, however, holds that it is Dr. Cox who owes him an apology, or several of them, for that matter, and if he will call, with Mr. Murray, at the ADVANCE office on Mr. Smith's return from Montreal and say he is sorry for what he has said and written against that gentleman, he will not find him wanting in magnanimity.—Editor of the ADVANCE.]

[Toronto Globe.

Mr. Blair at St. John.

Mr. Blair has been banquetted by friends in St. John, and in the course of his speech on the occasion he referred to a rumor which appears to have received currency down there, to the effect that Mr. Blair's leader and colleagues had brought pressure to bear on him to forego his antagonism to the Canadian Pacific Railway. That such a story was credited, if it received any credit, illustrates how readily some men who have horse-sense in the general matters of life give it a holiday when they bring their faculties to bear on political matters. Mr. Blair went into the contest in St. John with the Canadian Pacific influence avowedly thrown against him. His opponent was a well-tried friend of that corporation. It was recognized that Mr. Blair had a difficult task before him. It would not have surprised the country if he had gone down under it. He never flinched, however. He stood boldly and manfully to his guns, inviting his foes to do their worst, for he would not recede one step from his position. His triumph was therefore not only a personal triumph, but a triumph for the principle for which he fought. Now, when the battle is won, when there is nothing to be lost but everything to be gained by standing firm, we are asked to believe that in obedience to the alleged desire of his colleagues he has laid down his arms!

If there is any antagonism between Mr. Blair and the Canadian Pacific Railway it is wholly a secondary circumstance. Mr. Blair's primary business is to look after the interests of the Canadian Government railway system, and if in doing that he excites the opposition of other roads it cannot be helped. He inherits such troubles from the faithlessness of his predecessors to the trust which they were sworn to guard. But when it is thoroughly understood that the national railway is to be managed on the same business principles that characterize the management of private railways, the present attitude of pained surprise assumed by the Canadian Pacific will be dropped. On Mr. Blair devolved the duty of teaching this lesson, and of course he has incurred its penalties.

The people of St. John, and, indeed, the Province of New Brunswick generally, have placed the whole Dominion under an obligation to them. They have contributed to the Federal Council one of its strongest men. He is in charge of a department of government where strength and experience were needed. In a widely-extended country like Canada transportation is a vitally important question. Mr. Blair had not been a month in office before he showed that he was fully alive to the part that the Minister of Railways and Canals could play in the greatest problem that faced the country. Three matters have especially engaged his attention, namely, the improvement of our natural waterways, the building up of our ocean ports and the putting of the Government railway on a self sustaining basis. The success he has attained in two of these aims is a matter of general congratulation, and we believe that before he again meets the people to give an account of his stewardship he will be able to point also to what has been accomplished towards the realization of his third design.

By the bold policy of bringing the Intercolonial to Montreal he has abolished deficits on that road. By rushing the work of deepening the St. Lawrence channels he has instituted changes that promise to revolutionize summer transportation on this part of the continent, to build up Canadian cities and build up a great Canadian inland marine interest. His management of the Government railways has revived faith in the Government ownership of railways, which our previous experiences with the same subject had strangled. He is now dealing with the Titanic task of obtaining a greater share of the winter export trade for Canadian seaport towns. In these efforts for the upbuilding of the country his hands should be strengthened. This St. John has done in the face of strongly opposing interests, and we are sure that by reason of the support and appreciation it has shown Mr. Blair will be greatly cheered and enabled to continue his efforts until they are crowned with enduring success.

Political Notes.

Mr. John McKane, formerly of Newcastle, where he was the manager of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, was the Conservative candidate in the election for the House of Commons for Yale-Caribou. He was defeated by about 400 votes.

H. A. Powell ex-M. P., was tendered a complimentary dinner by his Conservative friends in Sackville on the 11th inst.

An Address Delivered by Hon. John Dryden, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, before the Maritime Stock-Breeders' Association at Charlottetown.

"THE NECESSITY OF ORGANIZED AGRICULTURAL EFFORT FROM A GOVERNMENT STANDPOINT."

President Elderkin in introducing Hon. Mr. Dryden said he was perhaps the only man in Canada thoroughly qualified to speak upon this subject. He had spent the best years of his life in this grand work of encouraging agricultural advance and he was living to see splendid results therefrom in his native province.

Hon. Mr. Dryden, in rising, said he had taken up this work of agricultural study and agricultural politics from choice and not from compulsion. He enjoyed the freedom of a country life. He loved nature and her ways and took up farming for a business as well as for the pleasure there was in it. The joy of seeing crops grow, of seeing the calves and lambs grow and thrive under good care, was to him real. His father had chosen the site and carved out the farm he, himself, now owned, from the wilderness and it was a pleasant spot to live. He would be glad to have his Maritime friends call on him there. Early in life he learned the value of properly preparing products for the market. His neighbors' poor products hurt his market. If he had ten good neighbors with good cattle to sell, he could sell his to a better advantage than if there were no good cattle in his district. It was always to our own interest to help our brother farmers to improve. We could all help each other's business by good thorough careful work. We were now working up an export trade, which was Canadian, from ocean to ocean, and therefore he, in Ontario, was interested in the quality of products grown in Prince Edward Island. We were now all Canadians and let us be brothers. Let us try and overcome our isolation; let us be helpful to our brother.

He showed the value of good products by referring to the effect the quality of butter had upon its rate of consumption. Our products were now becoming more and more in demand, due to the prominence which Canada was securing in the eyes of the world. A few years ago Canada was scarcely known in England as a separate country from the United States. He had often been pained at the indifference to Canada in the eyes of prominent English people. But this was changed. Our products were now coming up and all the provinces of Canada must join in the procession.

In Ontario, said he, we have made and are making improvements. We have not improved, as the result of legal enactments, though we do not hesitate to enact necessary progressive statutes; but for the increasing interest of our people too much law is ill advised. You can't drive our people but you can lead them. We did not even like to take a good thing if we were driven to it.

Who is the government in this country? Is it not the people? To effect reforms you must first assist to form public opinion. When the people begin to want a thing then it can be had with ease from the government.

Referring to Tuberculosis he said he wanted education to help people to avoid it by sanitary measures, and not try to eradicate it by legislation.

He believed that Ontario was doing more for education in Agriculture than any piece of country of the same size on this continent. We have been enabled to do this by organization. He had been especially fortunate in having good help with this work. Mr. F. W. Hodson had been a tower of strength to him. Whatever Mr. Hodson took in hand he would carry through and his successors were also good men.

Referring to the matter of exhibitions he said they should be educational. He did not believe in the fakir attractions at the agricultural shows. He did not disapprove of horse trots, but would not run them as part of the exhibition management.

Ontario paid as much as $75,000 government grants to exhibitions and the people put up a lot more. Some of this was entirely wasted. We needed exhibitions; he, himself, laid much of his own success with stock to the inspiration he had received at agricultural exhibitions. These exhibitions should be run so as to elevate and encourage the people of the province to produce more and better animals and farm products. We should try and present to our people proper ideals, and the exhibition is our chance. Here, the judge is the educator; he should be square and always select the animal or product which is nearest what he considers the ideal. Too often prizes are given on account of the influence of the exhibitor. Such a course should not be tolerated at an exhibition receiving public funds. There is also not sufficient discrimination among buyers of produce. There was this discrimination in Europe and we should have it here.

Referring again to organization he said the real object of the Agricultural Society was educational. It could perhaps do something in a business way, but could do much more through education. This being the case why should you not combine your Farmers' Institute work with your Agricultural Society work. Our Farmers' Institute system in Ontario takes up this educational work. We have a Farmers' Institute in every electoral district in the province all under the management of one head. We hold over 700 meetings each year, and in this way we can reach all our people. We can, by this means, take special messages to our people when any important question comes up. This year there were three subjects upon which they desired to enliven public interest:—

1st. Cold Storage. Its construction and use on the farm and its care there and in transportation.

2nd. The Bacon Hog, his qualifications, and how to breed and feed to make the most required by the English market.

3rd. How to fatten, pack and ship poultry to the English market.

We will talk to 150,000 people this winter on this subject and at our Ontario Provincial Winter Fair we will talk to our Farmers' Institute speakers and give them the best expert opinions that can be brought from anywhere in the world.

The bacon pig will there be shown alive, then dead and dressed. We will be able to see the whole subject and find out the truth Our speakers will see all this and be able to carry it to their audiences all over the Province; they will teach in the same way at the same time all over the country.

We like, he said, to use the press of the country to help out this educational work. We try to send out reports of the same work in different words to the papers so as to keep the subject constantly fresh before the people.

Then we strive to have our local organizations alive. We correspond with them and give them work to do, constantly keeping before them the value of education. Our Dairymen's organizations have accomplished the result of producing a good article of uniform quality throughout the province. This made a demand for our productions wherever they went and it increased the consumption of those products.

We have a Dairy School at Guelph. The first year it got 100 pupils and it had only prepared for 50. Then I had to argue with the Government to secure a larger and better building. No one believed the strides we were prepared to make when we got a chance. However, Sir Oliver Mowatt helped me out and we have been able to carry along this work with great success.

The School had done great work in sending out skilled cheese and butter makers, not only to Ontario but to other provinces and other countries as well. By the travelling dairy sent out by my department we have taken the science of butter-making to the people. To get the people to attend these meetings at first was quite a problem.

We solved it by sending an advance agent to see the people and advertise thoroughly. In no other way could the people at first be got out. Later when the local organizations were in working order they did the advertising. These travelling dairies were great object lessons. The changes in quality of butter effected by them was wonderful.

I have always demanded that a good proportion of the provincial finances should be spent for Agriculture, and what is true in Ontario must be nearly so here.

We must let our people know what good cheese, good butter and good bacon are.

Another set of organizations is our Live Stock Associations. We have them all organized under one secretary and they will all meet at the Provincial Winter Fair.

All these things mean some expenditure of money and the selection of some good men, Men! There is no scarcer thing in the world to-day than men. Men fit to take up this or any patriotic work and make it go. He had been especially fortunate in his choice of men, Mr. Hodson had been a great factor in forwarding this work and he worked away until his work spread out into the other provinces and so he was called to the Dominion work. In his present position he could do grand work for all the provinces and on that account he let him go from Ontario. He had good successors for him, he was glad to say.

All this organization and education cost money, but it was legitimate expenditure and a good investment for the country when in the hands of competent men. It was, in fact, an absolute necessity. We were now engaged in an industrial race and we could not afford to let the rest of the world get ahead of us. We must, in this Canada of ours, learn to produce what our markets demand. We used to produce a bullock full of tallow and a hog full of fat. These things were not wanted to-day.

We had to do better to give the Englishman his tender and juicy steak and his firm well flavored bacon, delicate butter and cheese as good as the best makers of the old country can produce.

Our ambition as a great feed-producing country should be to give to the world the best bread, the best meats and the best fruits that could anywhere be grown. There was no reason why we should not and every reason why we should. We had good men and women, a good country and, he thought, good governments.

Unity, co-operation and education were the pass-words to bring this about. Party politics must have no part or place in these Agricultural efforts. This work must be entirely non-political. We have never run it in Ontario as a political medium. We have had and we all must have a higher motive than party issues. We must have patriotism. I cling to my party because through it I think I can best serve my country. A man must have support from his fellows to accomplish any public work. I believe that Canada, through the unity and patriotism of her people, with their co-operation one with another in public and private enterprise; by education broad and full and on those lines which will teach us to develop our magnificent resources, will become one of the nations of the world and as the quality of food influences nations she should be among the greatest of them by reason of her ability to produce the highest quality of food products. In this direction lies our duty as Canadian citizens.

Always Late.

The Maritime Express going North is making a very bad record. A person who has had business to do in connection with it informs us that it is uniformly late. For a week or more this train's record at Chatham Junction has been—

Monday	3rd,	1 hour	28	minutes	late.
Tuesday	4th,	1 "	18	"	
Wednesday	5th,	3 "	28	"	
Thursday	6th,	0 "	48	"	
Friday	7th,	1 "	28	"	
Saturday	8th,	1 "	46	"	
Monday	10th,	6 "	25	"	

On Tuesday night it was reported over three hours late. It is a great inconvenience to people along the line, and especially so to those of Chatham who have to travel by it. They are obliged to leave here at 9.30, and the rule is to keep them waiting, without any adequate facilities for proper resting, at the Junction.

It is said that the delay is caused by the train from Halifax waiting at Truro to connect with the Cape Breton passenger service. Some change in the arrangements for train-running are manifestly necessary, and they cannot be made too soon in the interest of the travelling public, as well as in that of the Intercolonial itself.

News and Notes.

The City Council of Antwerp, rejected a motion of sympathy with Mr. Kruger.

At a meeting of the St. John Exhibition Association last week the Secretary's report showed the deficit at this year's fair to be $2,599. A resolution was passed to meet President Longley of the Nova Scotia Commission regarding the arrangement of dates next year.

In response to a confidential inquiry as to whether Mr. Kruger would be welcomed here, says a Vienna correspondent of the London Daily Mail, "a polite reply was returned to the effect that Emperor Francis Joseph had made other dispositions for the next few weeks."

An Ottawa despatch of 10th inst. says:—Proceedings authorized by the Insurance Act having been taken by the Superintendent of Insurance in reference to the Victoria-Montreal Insurance Company, it has as a result thereof been arranged between the department and the company that no new business is to be written either by the issue of new policies or by the way of renewals pending the holding of a special general meeting of the shareholders which has been called for the purpose.

Premier Tweedie Dines the Chatham Curling Club.

On the invitation of Hon. L. J. Tweedie, the members of Chatham Curling Club, to the number of forty-four, dined with him at the Adams House on Wednesday evening last. The dining room presented a very attractive appearance, with its well furnished tables, which were tastefully decorated with shrubs and flowering plants; and it was brilliantly illuminated with electric lights. The menu was as follows:—

SOUP.
Consomme Royale, Claret Cup,
FISH.
Boiled Salmon—French Sauce. Steamed Bass—Tartar Sauce,
BOILED.
Cincinnatti Ham, Champagne Sauce. Ox Tongue, Spiced Jelly.
ROASTS.
Sirloin Beef—Brown Gravy. Duck—Crab Apple Jelly
Young Turkey—Cranberry Sauce.
ENTREES.
Chicken Salad. Oyster Patties.
Orange Fritters—Wine Sauce.
VEGETABLES.
Snow Potatoes Green Peas. Mashed Turnips.
PASTRY.
English Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce, Charlotte Russe. Wine and Brandy Trifles.
Deep Apple Pie. Mince Pie. Lemon Pie, Cranberry Tart.
Orange Jelly. Pineapple Jelly.
DESSERT.
Oranges. Apples. Grapes. Layer Raisins. Assorted Cake.
Beets. Celery. Chow-Chow. Worcestershire Sauce. Tomato Catsup.
Cheese. Crackers. Coffee. Tea.

Mr. Tweedie presided at one table, with W. B. Snowball, president of the club on his right and ex-Mayor Winslow on his left. The vice-chair at this table was occupied by the vice-president of the club, Geo. Hildebrand, who had D. G. Smith on his right and postmaster Wm. Wilson on his left. Ex-president R. A. Lawlor presided at the other table, and had Hon. J. P. Burchill on his right and John McDonald on his left, the vice-chair being occupied by ald. Geo. Watt, with skip Robert Murray on his right and skip A. S. Ullock on his left.

In due time Premier Tweedie proposed the first toast—The Queen—referring to the fact that Her Majesty would doubtless realise her desire to see the nation at peace at the close of her reign, as the South African war might be said to have practically ended. The toast was honored by the singing of the National Anthem.

Mr. Tweedie next proposed the Chatham Curlers. In doing so he referred to his first recollections of curling in Chatham, when the club members of a quarter of a century ago played on their rink on the Lobban property at the West End. He said there was no "in turn" and "out turn" then, but if a stone lay in the ring they simply sent another with full force and a "straight handle" up the ice and knocked it out. They played with, stones and "iron pots" and "lignumvitæ stones" and even stones of marble, which latter didn't last long. There seemed to be more fun and noise in the game then, although it was played more scientifically at the present time.

The toast was first responded to by president W. B. Snowball in a well-conceived speech. He too referred to the "old times" period of the Chatham Curling Club's history and coming down to the present said it had grown fast within the last two or three years. It now had seventy or more members and its rink and other accommodations had become too small. Improvements had been made in the club's rooms this season, so that members might make their lady friends more comfortable when watching the game. It was one of the best pastimes and exercises men could engage in. It afforded healthful relaxation to the business man and helped to clear his brain, and the intercourse during play and in meetings promoted social esteem amongst members of the community who, but for it, might not get to know and value each other so well. Premier Tweedie was to be thanked for the interest he had always taken in the club, and this gathering of the members by his invitation was one more proof of his desire to promote its welfare, which could not but be highly appreciated.

Vice-president Hildebrand expressed his pleasure over the occasion that had called them together and his appreciation of Premier Tweedie's entertainment of the members—old and young. With the officers in charge, he felt that the club was going to have a successful season. The speaker complimented president Snowball as a natural born organizer, who displayed great tact and excellent judgment, and said he had the managing qualities which would qualify him for the position of Minister of Railways and the grasp of finance which would make him a fine provincial secretary and the equal of a Foster or a Fielding.

Speeches were also demanded from Messrs. R. A. Lawlor and Wm. Wilson and skips Geo. Watt, R. Murray, Alex. Burr, E. Johnson, S. Heckbert, C. P. Hickey, A. S. Ullock and W. J. Connors, all of whom responded.

In proposing the Mayor and Town Council Premier Tweedie said that owing to curlers alone being invited on this occasion they had not the pleasure of Mayor Loggie's presence. Since 1896 great improvements had taken place in Chatham's appearance and also in the administration of its affairs. If taxes had increased there was something to show for it and there was a public spirit and pride in the town which required that we should keep pace with other places. In the absence of Mayor Loggie he coupled the name of ex-Mayor Winslow with the toast. He had served the town well and proved a careful and painstaking chief magistrate during his 2-years term. Chatham was second only in the Province to St. John in its shipping and commercial interests, and he was always proud of it and its people. Aldermen Watt and Burr were also expected to respond.

Ald. Watt made a well conceived and humorous speech in which he said, amongst other things, in reference to the sidewalks not being cleared of snow after the first storm, that they were left in bad condition as an object lesson, so that the people might be the better able to appreciate them when they were in the good condition the council usually kept them in.

Ald. Burr made a brief speech, and concluded by reciting "The Island of the Scots."

Ex-Mayor Winslow expressed his appreciation of the kind things said of him by the Premier, and referred, at some length, to that gentleman's successful public career, his effectiveness as a representative of Northumberland and as an all-round legislator, whose talents had been recognised, until he had risen to the high position which they were all proud to know he so ably and acceptably filled. His course as a public man and his occupancy of the office of premier reflected credit on Chatham and the County at large and he hoped he would long continue to fill the position. He next referred to the proposed Chatham water and sewerage system and justified the delay in going on with the work, on the ground of it being a large undertaking; and he warmly eulogised Mr. Freeman C. Coffin as an engineer etc. He intimated that he expected to be mayor of the town again in five or six years.

Mr. Snowball next proposed "Our Host, the Premier of the Province", referring to old time politics in the county, Mr. Tweedie's aptitude for and energy in public affairs, his record as a departmental head and the honor his being called to the premiership was to the county and town to which he belonged.

In replying, the Premier said—amongst other things—that in his public life his desire had always been to bring Northumberland and the North Shore to the front, and to have them occupy the position to which they were entitled. He appreciated what had been said by the proposer of the toast regarding his public services and his having become premier of the province. Just before confederation the late Hon. Peter Mitchell held the position of leader of the government for a short time, but in those days the position of premier was not known in New Brunswick. All members of the government ranked alike. It was an important thing to be premier—to be responsible for all the acts of a government—and he realised it and endeavored to discharge the duties of the office prudently and to faithfully guard all interests. He had, ever since he became a member of the government, been loyally supported by his colleagues from Northumberland, and that had been an important factor in his attaining the success he had achieved. So far as the interests of the county were concerned they had done the best they could in promoting them and whatever might be individual opinion on the subject they had always been sustained by the people. In the position of premier, he would continue to exercise his best judgment for the benefit of the province at large, and whether his career were long or short, he hoped he would know the right time to get out.

Reading a paper recently, he was disappointed to find that his time as premier and provincial secretary was to be cut short, that he was to be made a county court judge and that Mr. Burchill was to succeed him in the Secretary's office. He felt that he was too young a man to accept a county court judgship. He would sooner remain in active political life. If the county court judgship were offered to him he would not accept it, nor would he accept a supreme court judgship. When he went out of politics, whether it were sooner or later, he could go back to his office and the practice of the law.

It was his intention, while in the office of premier, to promote the welfare of the province to the best of his ability. Criticism of persons in politics was an easy task. It was easier than discharging public duties satisfactorily. Joining or leading a government did not make a man infallible; all men make mistakes and the people, no doubt, took the fact into consideration. He was glad that the course of the government pleased the people, for they sustained it handsomely. He did not know how he could improve the policy his government was pursuing or how the money at their disposal could be spent to better advantage.

This was not a political gathering nor was it designed to get persons together to commit themselves to anything politically. He hoped the time would never come on the Miramichi when they could not lay aside everything but good citizenship, and unite in a social way to promote local objects for the general good. He had, for some time, intended to give the curling club a dinner, and was glad the opportunity had come, and nothing gave him more pleasure than to be surrounded by his friends of all classes. It was an encouraging thing and a mark of progress in Chatham to have our Curling Club, in which so many of our best young men were interested, and he wished to assist them in every way, and he would like also to see more encouragement given to our Yacht Club. Both clubs were benefitting the community in affording healthful sport and recreation which were not available here when he was a young man. He thanked all for the evidences he had seen of their good will and hoped they would often enjoy gatherings such as this. [Great applause.]

Mr. R. H. Anderson sung "Major Casey" to the delight of the party.

Mr. D. G. Smith proposed the Legislature, to which Hon. J. P. Burchill responded in an excellent speech in which he dwelt upon the social as well as the physical benefit of curling, and, referring to the medals he gave last season to the club, said he was ready to repeat the favor this winter. It was true, as had been said, that the four representatives of the county pulled together in promoting its welfare, but it must not be thought that they never differed, for they did, but it was amongst themselves only. If Premier Tweedie became a judge, and he Provincial Secretary, he hoped he would leave him some of the money he was to derive from the Eastern Extension Claims to spend. He had heard nothing of the change, however until he saw it in the Gleaner. If it did take place and he became Provincial Secretary he hoped he would discharge the duties of the office with as much credit to himself as the present incumbent had done. [applause.] Mr. Burchill referred to the years he had served in the legislature and the men who sat in it when he first was a member, and to the very small number of them who were in the present house, many having joined the silent majority, while others were serving in other spheres of action or had retired to private life. He eulogised the character of the present representatives and said the people generally had no adequate conception of the arduous and faithful work they did while at Fredericton. Mr. Burchill touched upon a number of other relevant topics and closed amid applause.

Mr. Winslow proposed the ladies and Dr. Vaughan and Messrs. F. M. Tweedie, Jas. McIntosh, C. A. C. Bruce and Marsland ably responded.

Songs were sung by Messrs. Anderson, Hildebrand and Burchill and ald. Watt proposed the press, to which Mr. D. G. Smith responded. Then, Auld Lang Syne was sung and the pleasant gathering broke up, everybody pronouncing it one of the most enjoyable they had ever attended, and all speaking of the excellent speed and service as most creditable to the Adams House.

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