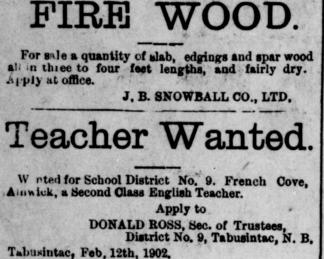


BRUCE FIRE. LIFE AND MARINE Insurance Agent.

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NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

An Officer will be at:-S. John, N. B., between the 21st and 24th April Fr dericton, N. B., between

Moncton, N. B., between the 29th and 30th April for the purpose of engaging recruits for the N. Mounted Police.

App'icants must be between the ages of twent two and thirty-five, and unmarried. Minimum height 5 feet 8 inches, minimum ches ne surement 35 inches, maximum weight 175 i Terms of engagement five years.

FRED. WHITE, Ottawa, 8th March, 1902.



them knew the statements to be false when they made them, and having thrown the mud they hoped some of it would stick.

The Recent Destructive Freshet.

Our Doaktown correspondent's realis tic description of last week's flood-scenes at that important ceutre is interesting reading. The incidents he so graphically depicts are of a class which were no doubt, being duplicated in a greater or lesser degree, not only in many other places in New Brunswick, but in the neighboring province of Nova Scotia, as well as in the state of Maine. Public

destroyed to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mills have been swept away, millions of feet of logs carried out to sea, hundreds of bridges destroyed, farm buildings and their contents carried off, live stock drowned and even human life. in several in stances, sacrificed. The details would fill the columns of many papers of the

to be content with the barest reference to the subject.

The arches of the Doaktown railway bridge, to which our correspondent refers as having been cut off by the ice were.

Frederiction, pass over it obstructions elsewhere

characterised the management of that Robbers of our Lumbermen Defended.

A local paper is still publishing the nost absurd assertions in reference to the extinction of the Maritime Sulphite Company, and as to why the mill it abandoned to its Montreal creditors is not running again. Everybody knows that the Montreal people allowed the wisely, prudently, economically, and has

that the limited space of a country weekly, such as the ADVANCE, does not admit of our doing it full justice. As is natural, a few of the papers of

and private properties alike have been shown even by its own news columns purpose of the Globe and its allies.

ADVANCE's size, and we have, therefore,

Following are some newspaper comments on the speech :---

irresponsibles indulge.

fortunately, not the main supports of the "Hon. Mr. Tweedie in the legislature, structure, but only auxilliaries. Inspecwas able to give a very pleasant and in tion has demonstrated that the bridge spiring account of the financial operations is still quite safe and trains, which run on carried on by the government during the schedule time between Chatham and past year. While the administration does not claim infallibility, it can be just usual. . the ly said that it has exercised a judicious on the Canada Eastern having been righted with the and careful supervision over the business of the year, and while extending to the promptness in such matters that has ever

> various public services a generous financial support, the government has exercised economy wherever possible, without dropping into parsimony."

accurate and detailed information of his office, and breathed a spirit of hope enwhich he spoke. The government has

Monday's St. John Globe has an article under the above title, in which it see to champion the views of Mr. Oswald Smith, the man who, under threat of bid ding against the Restigouche Salmon Club the province attempt to break the force

or some of the water held by them at the of the facts as presented by Mr ime of the sale on 27th ult., managed Tweedie, and to cavil at the conditions induce their agent to give him a chequ as presented. One paper, the Globe, for \$1,000 to refrain from doing so. which is, probably, the most vindictive seems that as an inducement to the club of Mr. Tweedie's opponents, referring agent to thus buy him off. Mr. Sm to the credit balance of about \$50,000 assured him that no one else was going bid, and-the agent says-he gave intimated that there would probably personal cheque to the man, with t not be a dollar left at the end of the proviso that it was not to be paid if there year. If it had stated that the restora was opposition from any other quarter. tion of bridges throughout the prov Opposition, however, came from a legitiince, which had been destroyed in an mate bidder, Mr. A. E. Alexander, w) unusual and unforseen way after the ran the section Mr. Smith alleged estimates were made up, would require wanted from \$350-the upset price-up more than the balance on hand, it \$675, when he dropped it on the club's agent bidding \$700, at which it was would have stated the true situation a

Notwithstanding the condition on whi That, however, would not serve the the agent, Mr. Baker, gave his cheque to Mr. Smith-that it would be good is such tactics, however, that keep only in the event of there being no com them where they are. When expendipetition for the water Smith said he wante tures are required in the public inter -the latter is said to have tried to can est, they are made by the government. while the sale was in progress, bu and the people approve of them, regardfailed, and Mr. Baker at once notified less of the fault-finding in which the the banks that it was worthless and so advertised also in some of the papers. As soon as the transaction became know to Premier Tweedie, he caused the sale, far as the Restigouche Club's leases we

> concerned, to be cancelled, and when matter was dealt with by the new sale was ordered to take place 27th inst .- to-day-and the upset for the five stretches, which had otalled \$4,250, was raised to \$6,400. was suggested that in view of the gener advance of about fifty per cent. on ive different sections, some of the least attractive might be dropped by the Club, and was, no doubt, this view of the matter that induced the government to join five in one for the purposes of the sale This course was clearly in the public nterest.

The Globe, however, in its usual eagerness "The premier's address showed most to make the public believe that the government is to be condemned. no matter what it does, asserts that its friend who accepted tirely justifiable by the conditions under Mr. Baker's \$1,000 cheque as a bribe to keep him from bidding "was prepared to pay \$2,500 for the water that went for \$700. administered the affairs of the province

expenditure had, however, been excen tionally large during the year : so that the net result has been to increase the public debt by nearly \$6,000,000. This was really the first large increase during the Liberal regime ; but when measured against the record for the Conservative period it was not a thing to occasion alarm. During 18 years the Tories in

creased the debt by an average of \$6 563. 075 ; while for the six years of Liberal week. rule the average annual increase will fall far below \$3,000,000. This ought to be

regarded by every reasonable man as an exceedingly satisfactory result. MR. FIELDING GAVE MANY STATISTICAL

PROOFS f the abounding prosperity of the Domin ion during the past year. Our total trade

had increased by \$5,385,921, chiefly in exports. As compared with 1900 the deposits of the people in the chartered banks had increased \$38.518 713, while

in the savings banks \$4 598,860 had been added to the total sum on deposit. The circulation of Dominion bank notes showed an excess over the previous year of \$5,118 621; while, as a further proof of commercial expansion, the tons freight carried over the railway had in creased during the year by 1,053,188.

NO TARIFF CHANGES. The Minister of Finance announced that there would not be any changes the tariff this session. He did not claim that it was a perfect tariff; but it had proved very successful. Any one comparing the conditions to-day with those which prevailed under the period of the National Policy would be bound to admit that the changes made in 1897 had been vindicated by results. It was important there should be a reasonable measure of tariff stability. Nothing would be more likely to unsettle business than to begin tinkering with the tariff, and hence the Government had resisted applications for many small changes. Adjustments might

> take place later as necessity arose. THE REPLY OF THE LEADER OF THE **OPPOSITION**

was moderate and as effective as possibl from the standpoint of the Conservatives It was quite to be expected that he would enlarge upon the expenditure during recent years, and point to the increases as evidence of broken faith on the part of and it seeks to convey the idea that the Liberals. That matter has, however,

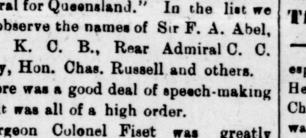
uld only be expected that competent witnesses would be brought to Ottawa at public expense. The judgment of Parlia ment was on the side of this view, and the motion to call Mr. Archibald was defeated by a majority of 44.

The budget debate is still in progress, and to those who sit in the galleries i must sound very much like a political campaign. It is not thought that it will last longer than the early part of next

New Brunswickers in London.

The last London Canadian Gazette reaching us-that of 13:h-gives an interesting report of a meeting of the Canada Club at the Cafe Royal. The chairman of the evening was Mr. C. A. Duff-Miller. New Brunswick's efficient Age t General and "amongst others present," says the Gazette, "were Lieut. General Lord Will liam Seymour, Military Secretary to Lord Roberts, who is well known to all Canadians; Surgeon-General Jameson Surgeon-Colonel Fiset, of South African fame; and Mr. W. B. Suowball, the son of the recently appointed Governor of New Brunswick. Other Colonies were represented by Sir J. A. Cockburn, late Premier of South Australia; Mr. J. Fuller. the Agent-General for the Cape of Guot Hope; and Sir Horace Tozer, Agent-General for Queensland." In the list we also observe the names of Sir F. A. Abel Bart, K. C. B., Rear Admiral C. C. Drury, Hon. Chas. Russell and others. There was a good deal of speech-making and it was all of a high order. Surgeon Colonel Fiset was

Freight



applauded, when he spoke as a French citizen of the empire. Amougst other things, he said :-

"We bless the South African War, because it has been an occasion for us ome idea of the extent of Canada. fight beside the sons of the Old Country. We French-Canadians felt delighted to prove that we are happy to live under British rule and that the British flag is our own." He then described his interview with DeWet, after being captured when in medical charge of a convoy. The Boer General asked him if he was an Englishman, and on being answered "No. a Frenchman," inquired the reason for his in sight of land the whole of the time, a land dotted with farms and villages almost fighting under the British flag. Surgeonwithout interruption. Colonel Fiset then gave his answer. "I



CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY. IN EFFECT OCT. 21, 1901. TNtil further notice,

trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Loggieville.				GOING NORTH		
CHATHAM ad down)		FOR FREI (read	DERICTON up)	MARITI	ME EXPRESS, I 9.30 p. m 9.50 " 10.10 "	12.10 p.m. 12.30 "
t	Express	Express	Freight	Lv. " "	10.35 "	12.50 ··· 1.10 ···
m	3 03 3 15 M	edericton, 1 00 Gibson12 57 arysville, 12 45 p n	4 20 4 17 1 4 05	Ar. Chatham,	10.55 " 11.15 "	1.30 " 1.50 "
1			GOING SOUTH. MARITIME EXPRESS. DAY EXPRES			
;}	6 10 ar 6 25 lv } D	iestown, { 10 30 lv 10 25 ar oaktown, 9 35	12 35 pm 11 25	Chatham, Nelson Ar. Chatham Junction.	6.10 "	9.20 a. m. 9.40 "
m	8 20 ar) 8 25 lv ; Cha	lackville, 8 25 tham Jet { 7 25 lv 6 55 ar Nelson 6 35	9 40 8 10 7 20 7 00	Lv. " " Nelsen Ar. Chatham	7.30 ··· 7.50 ··· 8.10 ···	16.00 " 10.50 " 11.10 " 11.30 "
ar	9 05(Chatham 6 15 oggieville 5 50 a m	640 600 a m	[NorgPassengers 6.15 a.m. Express for Junction in good time time Express going son	to counect with	reach the name

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time

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

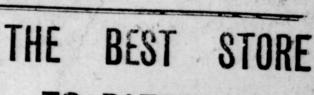
Maritime Express Trains on I. C. R. going north run through to destinations on 'Sunday. Maritime Express from Montreal runs Mo iday mornings but not Sunday mornings.

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

ALEX. GISSON, Gen'l Manage

especially in regard to the present situation. I He tried also to convince him that Mr. Chamberlain was not nearly so bad as he was painted, and that in fact he was 'a perfectly peaceful' party. He had far more ease, however, in persuading him of the importance of the Colonies of Great Britain than of the absolutely pacific nature of Colonial Secretary. In order to give

Miller told him that he could travel east to west, nearly four from Vienna to London, in almost a straight line : that when he went to Canada year it had taken him two days to sail up the magnificent St. Lawrence from the British Straits of Belleisle to Montreal, and, with the exception of a few hours in crossing from Newfoundland to Anticosti, they were

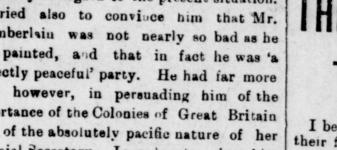


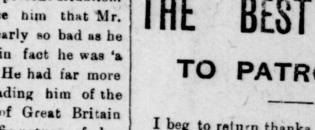
TO PATRONISE.

I beg to return thanks to my patrons for their favors of 1901, and as the year has to a close the most important feature of any business is to make the next year ore successful than the last. With that special object in view I have selected my tock from best houses in the Dominion of Canada and United States and bought it at the lowest prices, so as to still enable me to increase my business by selling goods cheaper than I ever did before.

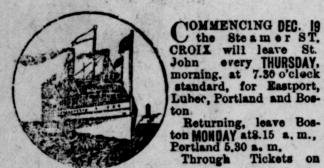
Call and prove my assertions when we show you my new stock at rock bottom prices. Thanking you for past favors, I await your visits.

> ROGER FLANAGAN. Water Street, Chatham.



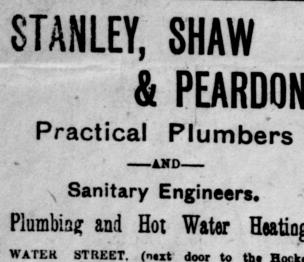




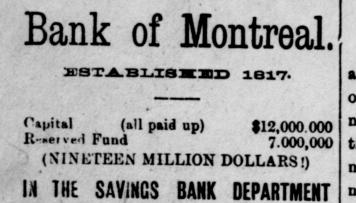


sale at all Railway stations, and Baggage checked Passengers arriving in St. John in the evening an go direct to the steamer and take Cabin Bert or Stateroom for the trip. For rates and other information apply Ticket Agent, or to WILLIAM G. LEE, Agent, St. John, N.

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on sums of \$4.00 and upwards and paid or compounded twice a year, on 30th of June and 31st December. This is the most con- ing process. Then, ventilators are veni at form for depositors, but deposit . enouts will be issued to those who prefer them.

COLLECTIONS

made at all points in Canada and the United States at most favorable rates.

mill to run as long as they could induce the poor Miramichi lumber operators to supply logs for which they never intended to pay. The paper in question seems to regret that the cheated lumgreater attainment in the future."-

ceedings with the prospect of recovering even a small per centage of what was practically stolen from them in the interest of these outside capitalists. Attempts have been and are still being made by those opposed to the lumbermen getting justice, to turn the efforts

of their friends in their behalf to political account against the premier of the province, but we venture the prediction that when the next local election comes on the writer will not dare to person ally repeat his assertions of alleged

province. Those who heard his speech, Miramichi, much less indulge in the | or who have read it in the newspapers, libelous personal imputations which he will not be disposed to question the has been publishing.

The treatment which the local suppliers of pulp logs received at the hands of the representatives of those Montreal capitalists was simply robbery, and no honest man can defend it. All credit. therefore, to those who had the courage Plumbing and Hot Water Heating. to set the law in motion against them

our people from their rapacity.

People's Health Endangered by Railway Neglect

attention to the heating, or, rather, the overheating of railway cars. There is \$12,000.000 no matter connected with public travel 7.000,000 that is so generally neglected and none more requiring the attention of railway managers. It is not unusual for pas- prevailed."

> songer-cars to be kept at a temperature all the way from eighty to ninety degrees for hours-until those cooped up

in them beg for relief from the swelteropened, wide, and draughts directed upon the sweltering overheated victims. population on the river, but also the whole

The result is colds from which those who are obliged to travel must inevitably suffer for weeks. We often wonder

had an intelligent eye for the progress and development of our resources, and the courage and enterprise to embark in ; policy from which good results have already flowed, and which promises even

bermen have been able to take pro-Herald.

"One feature of Mr. Tweedie's speech was particularly worthy of attention. We refer to the great candor which he dis played in making his statement, and the manner in which he invited criticism of the acts of the Government. The Hon. Mr. Tweedie declares that the Government have nothing to hide. He does not claim for himself or the members of his Government any infallibility ; he is will-

ing to admit mistakes if it can be shown that he has made them, but he claims for the Government a successful and business like administration of the affairs of the facts, in any public meeting on the

correctness of this claim."-Gieaner.

After Friday's debate on the estimates the Herald said:

"Premier Tweedie opened the ball with an excellent address; Mr. Fleming followed for the opposition, delivering from that standpoint a forcible address; Mr. Robertson also contributed a fine address, broad liberal spirited and inspiring. Mr. Robertson has and endeavor to protect the rights of been heard too seldem in the debates.

geutleman with so much oratorical ability. with so wide an experience of public affairs. should not be so modest. The same may be said of Mr. Burchill who at Friday night's

sesion made the best speech of his life. Mr. Newspaper correspondents are calling Burchill is argumentative, has a strong grasp of the subjects he handles, and speakes with great force and eloquence. Mr. Lawson and Mr. Ryan also delivered themselves most creditably, and the entire debate so far has been quite up to the standard of budget discussions. The best of feeling too has

Newcastle's Joke.

Mr. Fish has presented Newcastle's joke to the legislature in the form of a bill

anching of this and other sections together y the government for the purposes of

ale was in order to favor the Club. It will occur to almost any logical and honest mind to ask : if Mr. Smith was prepared to give \$2,500 for the bit of water referred to, why did he accept a cheque for a thousand dollars given under the condition stated as the price of his not bidding ? and

also, why, when the condition was removed by the bidding of Mr. Alexander, did he not bid ? Why did he let it go for \$700 ! Mr. Alexander is a better judge of the value of the water than Mr. Smith could possibly be, yet he dropped it at \$675. It said that Mr. Smith asserts that he acting for others. If so and his limit. stated by his friend, the Globe, was \$2,500, why did he sell them out for \$1,000 ? N one believes that Mr. Smith was acting for anybody but himself, however.

The Globe further says :-"The question may also be asked : why other sections of the Restigouche, in regard to which public competition was stifled, have not been offered for sale."

We have no doubt that if the Globe satisfy the government that their is an truth whatever in its assertion that "publi competition was stifled" in regard to any

other sections of the Restigouche leased at the time mentioned, the same course will be taken as in the case of the Restigouche Salmon Club. The Globe knows, however, that it is wilfully misrepresenting the mat ter, and it will not help itself in its malicious pursuit of the government by taking up the cause of the gentleman who endeavored to be bought off at Fredericton on 27th ult. These things are, however, matters of taste. and we presume the Globe gravitates towards those who are most congenial to i

Advance's Ottawa Letter.

OTTAWA, 21st MARCH :- A change he come over Parliament. For weeks past there has been nothing more exciting than an occasional and desultory skirmish ; but this week we have had a general though that was not the purpose he had engagement, with

HEAVY FIRING FROM BOTH SIDES. This has had the effect of tilling up the galleries and bringing the members from

Commons has been ringing with cheers

and from Point Escuminac to the Mamo- interesting batle. The budget was rheumatic gout has made it almost zekel. Great, for many generations, has delivered on Monday, and this was the

been so often discussed, and the judgment of the people at large has been so frequently expressed in relation to it, that

it is not worth while to go into the subject just now. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Borden presented the case in the thoroughly one-sided way that is usual with Conservatives and their press.

A NOVEL AMENDMENT.

The element of novelty in the speech of the leader of the Opposition was the moving of an amendment to the effect that "This House, regarding the operation of the present tariff as unsatisfactory, is of opinion that this country requires a declared policy of such adequate protection to its labor, agricultural products, manufactures and industries, as will at all times secure the Canadian market for

Canadians. And, while thus firmly maintaining the necessity of such protection to Canadian interests, this House affirms its belief in a policy of reciprocal trade preferences within the Empire."

Mr. Borden was barely able to introduce this amendment before the House adjourned for that sitting.

INCONSISTENT WITH CONSERVATIVE STATE-MENTS.

It will be seen at a glance that this amendment effectively disposes of the contention which has been so of ou made by Conservatives, both in Parliament and in the press, that the present Government has practically adopted the National Policy. In future no one will be able to advance that argument at least. The Opposition are now committed to the view that the present administration has cut away from pretection, and that the National Policy, neither in letter nor in

essence, is involved in the present tariff. This is one thing which Mr. Borden's amendment will definitely settle. in view. The motion itself is brought forward now in the hope that it may be turned to good account at some time the future, when times may not be so

prosperous. SIR RICHARD IN GOOD FORM. Sir Richard Cartwright replied to the leader of the Opposition, and he did so that masterly way which always marks his efforts in Parliament. Some form of

under that flag because I am an am English Frenchman and it is my duty to fight for the Empire. The French-Canadians fought against the English in 1837. but we find we are freer under Eiglish rule than ever before."

The toast of the evening was "The Dominion of Canada and the Earl of Minto." The toast was proposed Chairman Duff-Miller. He said that | that splendid raw material in the shape of "not long sgo he met an American of ome distinction who remarked to him that the Dominion of Canada was a great country, and added that they would make the greatest country in the world when the United States and Canada were united. Mr. Duff Miller told him he was sorry to disappoint him, but they were perfectly satisfied as they were. and were already a not unimportant part of the greatest country in the world. Not ooly was Canada satisfied with her portion. but she intended, with the other great colonies of Great Britain, to do all that in her lay to uphold for all time the greatness of their Empire. When, asked the chairman, would people learn to appreciate that seas united and did not divide an Empire ? In speaking of trade relations, for instance, one often heard the remark-and he was only going to mention Free Trade and Protection that night as an illustration of his meaning, and not to argue for or against either-that the United States or Russia or Germany could flourish under Protection. as all college for some 20 years, and instead of importing Imperial officers the Dominion sends three were extensive and compact, and excellent officers of its own training into the could trade within themselves, and in fact Imperial service.' The British army list had free trade within their own borders ! contained the names of some 140 officers. Canadian gentlemen graduates of Kingston. The British Empire was in a much more and he had often heard on good authority favorable position. It was, for instance. that they were as smart officers as any in cheaper to carry a ton of merchandise by the service, and amongst them were several French-Canadians, represented, for instance. ses from the Antipodes to London than by w Sir Percy Gironard and Joly de Lotland from Arizona to Chicago, or from biniere. In proposing the health of the Melbourne to Montreal, than from Salt Governor-General, Lord Minto, Mr. Dufffiller remarked that he was very popular in Lake City to New York, and yet the lanada, in fact he was looked upon now as distances were five times as much in the somewhat of a Canadian himself.

ase of the British examples. been previously well known in Canada as Military Secretary to Lord Lanadowne for "Only a few days ago, Mr. Duff-Miller the years between 1883 and 1886 He went on to say, he had had a good iliusiracoupled with the toast the name of Mr tion of that. A gentleman who proposed Wm, B. Snowball, Mayor of Chatham, New going with his family, goods and chattels to Brunswick, and son of the present Governor of that Province. settle in New Brunswick, mentioned that. Mr. Snowball, after thanking those although Mr. Miller had obtained for him a present for their loyal response to the toast. quotation of 12s. 6d. per ton across the aid he was proud to belong to the "Empire Atlantic to St. John, New Brunswick, on of perpetual Sun," but felt prouder still to belong to Canada-"Canada, the best part his 9 or 10 tons of farming implements and of the Empire, with its great resources, and baggage he had had to pay 37s. 61. per ton

"As further illustrating the extent and grandeur of the St. Lawrence, he said it was fed by five great lakes, the smallest of January, 1901, 100 per cent. which could accommodate the Principality of Wales, while one could place in the largest lake an island as big as that of Great Britain, and yet not be able to see it from the shores of the lake.

"Another most important point was that Canada had the finest fisheries in the world January 1901, is encouraging, considering to encourage adventure on the sea, but the fact that last winter's classes were the absolutely nothing was being done to utilise experienced men for the navy, and that it was splendid raw material was confirmed the other day by one who should know, and that was Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, who was proceeding in a few days as Governor of New South Wales. In a community of that sort there were always those who wished to take up the profession of arms on the sea, and what did they do? Canada had no training ships, nor recruiting vessels, and one could not expect them to come al the way across to England to join His Majescy's navy. They, therefore, took the shorter journey down to a port in the United States and joined the American navy, and, the chairman added, he was told on good authority that many of the best gunners at Santiago and Manilla were Canadians, and some of the best sailors in the American navy at the present time were Canadians from the Maritime Provinces. "That which they had in Canada, and the Australians had not, was a military college, and he quoted from Major-General French, a brother of the famous general in South Africa, who was leaving his command in New South Wales that day, to the effect that 'the new Common wealth must have its own military college, and with the least possible delay. Until it is established the commonwealth must continue to import Imperial officers from a 1 the higher branches of the service. Canada has had a military

January, 1902, 141 per cent.

Forty-one per cent. increase of patronage for January, this year, as compared with largest we ever had.

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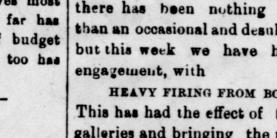


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belongs to the man who has his clothing made to measure by an artist tailor who knows the value of perfect fit, beautiful finish and fine workmanship, and who selects his fabrics with an eye to please the taste of the well bred gentleman. "The tailor makes the man" is an old saying and we can supply all defects of form, and give having you both style and satisfaction in suits and overcoats. Ladies suits, coats and skirts at reasonable rates. Gents fur lined overcoats a specialty.

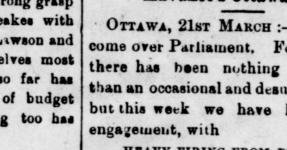
> W. L. T. WELDON MERCHANT TAILOR. CHATHAM, N. B

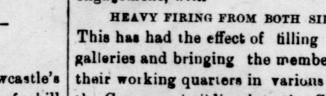


shiretown to not only all the centres of forth in their armor, and all week the

their working quarters in various parts of the Commons building into the Chamber.

territory from Portage River to the Taxis and counter cheers. It has been an





to legalise the claim of our enterprising The champions on each side have stepped

