General Business.

NOTICE.

Through the efforts of Mr. W. A. Hickman, Immigration Commissioner, who has been in England for some months past, it is expected that in the coming spring a considerable number of farmers with capital will arrive in the province, with a view to purchasing farms. All persons having desirable farms to dispose of will please communicate with the undersigned, when blank forms will be sent, to be filled in with the necessary particulars as to location, price, terms of sale, etc. Quite a number of agricultural laborers are also expected and farmers desiring help will also please communicate with the undersigned. Dated, St. John, N. B., Feb. 9th, A. D. 1901. ROBERT MARSHALL

WARMUNDE

SPECIAL

IS OFFERING

Silverware & Novelties.

All new goods. Give him a call We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all. WARMUNDE. EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER Pallen Corner Chatham N. B.

COMMON SOAP

WILL CAUSE ROUGH SKIN

We have just imported a large lot of Oil and Cucumber

On Face and Hands,

Soap direct from the factory winext TWO WEEKS

3 Cakes for 10 cents. It is made from Pure Olive Oil and Oucumbers. We can recommend it Mackenzie's Medical Hall.

Chatham, March 18, 1901.

LIFE AND MARINE Insurance Agent.

Bank of Montreal Building CHATHAM, N.

Business Men

employ well trained and talented help as young people are to secure good posi-tions. In fact we cannot begin to supply the demands upon us for such help, especially for young men who can write Shorthand.

Send For

Our Twelve Exercises in Practical Penmanship, also for our catalogues, containing Terms and Courses of Study. OUR NEW TERM begins Thursday, January 2nd.



WANTED.

Agents for the National Window Cleaner in Kent, Westmorland and Northumberland Courties. Sells at sight—large commissions. None but hustlers H. G. VENESS, General Agent, Box 286, Fredericton, N. 1

The DOMINION PULP CUY LTD, opposite Chatham, N. B. are now prepared to contract for their supply of Palp Wood for next season. Also CORD WOOD, nine feet lengths, delivered ON CARS at Chatham Station or BY SLED TO THEIR MILL during winter. Particulars on application.

Postal address: CHATHAM, N. B. P. O. Drawer 3. THE DOMINION PULP CO. LIMITED

DENTISTRY

Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S.

Office Hours:—9.80 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. saturday—9.80 a.m. to 1 p.m. 7.30 p.m. to 9 p. m. GAS ADMINISTERED

PAINLESS DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY. OFFICE-OVER MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL. CHATHAM, N. B.

Our Patrons, New and Old, to sit for their

PHOTOS Now.

NEW BACKGROUNDS

NEW MOUNTS.

Style and Workmanship up-to-date at

BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING.

NOTICE.

Accounts Eic.

o make their returns and file their accounts duly attested forthwith at this office preparatory to

Secretary-Treasurer's Office, Newcastle, 7th December, 1901. SAMUEL THOMSON, Secty-Treasurer Co. Northumberland

Miramichi Advance.

OHATHAM, N. B., - JANUARY 16, 1902 New Brunswick's Governorship.

The London Timber Trades Journal although it might be supposed to b accurately informed in reference to the localities of well known lumber shippers | Mersereau, one of the leading photographers to the British and continental markets, seems unable to avoid the usual cockney mistake of confounding Miramichi, New Brunswick, with Nova Scotia. It

"It is stated that Senator Snowball the well known Nova Scotia shipper, will be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick in succession to the BARGAINS present Lieutenant-Governor, term of office expires shortly.'

Apart from the fact that Nova WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY, Scotia is hardly a sufficiently large deal-exporting province to have any of its shippers classed as "well known, from a London standpoint, the Journal, were it acquainted with political conditions in Canada, would not fall into the error of supposing the appointment of any public man in Nova Scotia to the Governorship of New Brunswick .or vice versa-possible. Senator Snowball is a New Brunswicker, and while we have such men in the province we need not look beyond it for its Governors.

Spruce and Pine in G. R.

London Timber Trades Journal of 4th

inst. says, in its Liverpool notes : "The making up of the wholesale stock sheet of timber goods will not be made known until next week.

"We anticipate it will show a remark. | velopment of plants. that a parcel consisting of about 60 per cent. 3x7 and 3x8 has been sold at £7 15s per standard c.i.f. Reports from St John, N. B., and other ports say there is no stock there, and all has been shipped Perhaps the spruce dealers in the Lancashire and Yorkshire districts fancy they take all the production of these provinces. They are ignorant of the great consumption to the United States and to other countries. Anyhow, one firm of shippers say they cannot make contracts for delivery before the season opens again. That may or may not be so. If the price is right the deals may be got somehow.

"And in writing of spruce deals, we may just add, as a matter of fact, tha some special orders have been cut b Lamb Bros., timber merchants, of Bootle and forwarded to London to supply contracts for the transport service, which could not be filled there. The pine deal import for the season is now closed, and we have just received from Watson & Todd specifications of their last shipments from Ottawa, railed down to Boston and Portland, which consist of about 365 standards of goods: red pine deals, mostly 3x11, 12 to 16 feet, which should do well also pine sidings in various qualities, and deals in first, third and fourth qualities.

Successful Fire Hydrant Test. There was a very satisfactory test the Chatham fire hydrants on Friday One of the steam fire engines was taken to the hydrant near the lower Wellington Street school and the suction hose was attached to the latter by a 21 inch connec tion, and the engine started pumping. Three streams were thrown over and far above the roof of the school building.

The engine was then sent away and direct hose-connection made with hydrant when a stream from a one and s quarter inch nozzle was thrown under gravitation pressure up to and at time over the school building saddle-board. A direct hose-connection was next made with the hydrant at the Nealis building corner and two streams were thrown under gravitation pressure well over the Canada House—the highest wooden build

The test was a very satisfactory one the many citizens who witnessed especially when it was considered that the unfinished condition of the stand pipe farmer is led to study its influences in plant admitted of it being filled to only one fertility. half of the height it will be when finished.

An Agricultural Building for Amherst, N. S.

So highly pleased were the citizens of Amherst, N. S. with the success of the Maritime Winter Fair held in that town last month, that immediate action was taken to have the show permanently located there. It was suggested that the town and county should combine to erect and equip a suitable building and to maintain the same for a term of ten years. Acting on this suggestion, a public meeting was called, at which the citizens unanimously authorized the town council to borrow the sum of \$10,000 to provide the necessary accommodation. It is con fidently expected that the county of Cumberland will also vote several thous and dollars for the same purpose, and it i practically assured that Amherst is to l the home of a winter fair, which will prove as great an educational factor in the Maritime Provinces, as the Guelph Winter Fair is in Ontario

United States Finances.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Uncle Sam begins the year with a debt of \$1,011,628,286. With a gold reserve fund of \$150,000 .-

With trust funds of \$811,468,089. With a general fund of \$145 510 098. And a cash balance of \$321,603,278. Of his debts he pays interest on \$943, he pays no interest.

redemption of treasury notes.

A Strong and Progressive Life Insurance Company.

Mr. C. A. C. Bruce has received a

communication from the Canada Life Assurance Company stating that the new applications received last year aggregated Collectors of Rates and County \$8.450.000 - a very marked increase over the previous year. The rate of mortality has been favorable and the assets show a steady growth, which wil please all who have the good fortune to have shown. Had we harbored this supply this area say one-third in the spring, as soon hold policies in the Company. As a great of plant food and improved it what a as possible; another third a month later and Canadian Company, offering the highest tremenaous output would be the story of the last third fifteen days later still. security to insurers, the Canala Life our crop report. over Companies in other countries.

Farmers' Institute Meeting.

A public meeting, under the auspices Chatham and Nelson Farmers' Institute. No. 9, was held in Temperance Hall, Chatham, on Friday evening last, to hear addresses by Mr. W. S. Tompkins on the maintenance of farm fertility and by Mr. J. W. Mitchell on some of the essential features of profitable dairying, as well as to see some lantern slide views exhibited by Mr. J. Y. of the province.

Mr. Geo. P. Searle, President of the Institute, in introducing the speakers of the evening, explained the formation of the Farmers' Institutes of the country and their connection with the Agricultural Societies. In some places they were maintained separately, but he thought they should be operated together, as it would promote their efficiency. He spoke of the importance of the farming industry and the advantage to farmers of having practical addresses from such speakers as those th meeting was to hear on this occasion. The keeping of farms in good condition was problem which caused farmers much thought and outlay, but the necessity of it could not be over-estimated. Mr Tompkins was on of the formost and most successful New Brunswick farmers, and what he would say would be from a practical standpoint, while Mr Mitchell's address on the subject o dairying would also be of practical value. MR. TOMPKINS' ADDRESS

was a very thorough one and our space admits of our reproducing its principal points only. He said:

What is fertility? It is the elements of soil composition possessing the power of production. It may have a different form or constituents in different soils' formation. It may perform its function naturally. It may be present and rendered null by the more powerful influence of other agencies. In short, fertility is the result of continued influences operating in conjunction for one ultimate object, the supplying of food in quality and quantity for the life and de-

To provide fertility for the growth and maintain the supply for subsequent crops, is the problem confronting the soil tillers of our agricultural population. The soil is the source of our income, the Farmers' Bank. The capital stock is fertility. Right here we break the ground for the erection of a business structure.

Our success depends upon our ability to stimulate greater production from these soils without depreciating their producing power, He was anxious to discuss this subject free from the technicalities of scientific expression, so he asked them to examine with hir the essential factors exerting potent in fluences in producing soil fertility.

There are three elements of plant foo which must be present in proper quantities order to insure growth and maturity to lant life. There are other elements which enter into the composition of plants bu they are always present in sufficiency.

The three important elements are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. The presence of these elements in available form constitute fertility.

Nature handed us our farms abundantly supplied with these potent factors. We would do well to take a leaf from Nature's book for our guidance in these matters. Most all of us have learned from experience the satisfactory results obtained from new Very few of us have taken the trouble to examine the conditions so ducive to heavy production. If we examine these virgin soils we will find them filled with foreign matter in different stages of decomposition. Notwithstanding nature has made heavy drafts on these soils for years in producing the giant monarchs of the forest, yet we had the fertility steadily maintained. While she draws heavily o

the plant food in producing the growth o trunks, branches and the abundance o foilage, she gives back to the soil every Autumn in falling leaves and decaying branches a large material to maintain the supply of plants fertility. In this operation there are two important facts we should imitate. First, for every crop taken from the soil some form of vegetable matter should be returned. Second, nature applies here crude material to the surface soil. By this system of continuous supply fertility kept up. Our system has been very differ ent; continuous cropping has exhausted that material so abundant in virgin soil and we notice to-day all over our country field after field abandoned, given up nurseries for the propagaton of noxious

been entirely consumed and the observant As stated, plants to thrive must have as food the three elements mentioned. Nitrogen is found abundantly in the air and growing plants absorb it. In returning the residue of these plants to the soil either in

weeds. We notice in our unproductive soils

green torm or after they are fed to the animals, we supply nitrogen. Potash is supplied by this matter decomdisintegrating stone and from the bones of animals. This decomposing matter, which is generally characterized by the term humus, does even more than supply these forms of plant food. It provides desirable having been abandoned because it had been conditions for maximum results. Soil to be fertile must contain all the requirements of plants. Plants must have air, heat and

holding water. While plants need water profit of 4c. There is a problem in this He used fertiliser as a starter. and must have it they will not thrive on too wet land. Good drainage adds very is the most successful dairyman. Prices, as said he grew the Jumbo variety of turnips materially to the fertile condition of the arule, are regulated by supply and demand, for stock. There was a good deal of differsoil because it aids decomposition of elements but we may produce an article of such ence between the food value of mature and of plant food. It stimulates a deeper root superior quality that it must command the immature turnips, growth, and in doing so it increases the very highest price.

supply drawn from the subsoil. Drainage, manuring, rotation and tillage the coat of dairy production, referred to the are practices essential to the supply and selection, care and feeding of stock. Care mainteeance of soil fertility. By proper drainage we are improving the natural condition of the soil. By manuring storms and on cold nights in the fall, for by explanations-to afford, of themselves, an

we supply food for plants. Practising a although the cow may have the best of 279,210, and owes \$388,612,563 on which short rotation of crops with clover every food, she will shrink in her milk if unduly third year adde humus. By continuous exposed to cold, and cannot be brought back In national banks he has deposits of tillage we make available not only the food to the point where she was before, after such \$112,600,534, and holds \$811,468,089 for | we have supplied, but we let loose inert plant food that has been lying dormant in

Tillage refines the soil, exposes the lumps | this can be done is an important question .of dirt to the weather and renders soluable the different elements of plant food.

Well tilled lands are well supplied with moisture. We prevent evaporation moisture by stirring the surface soil. Tillage is necessary in exterminating weeds. In fact it plays an important part in maintaining soil fertility. We believed, or at least we practised the belief, that our farms would never run out, and it is wonderful the great producing power some of them

in the least possible amounts. In turning down green vegetation, such as clover or peas, we are supplying humus to the soil and improving its general condition by practising green manuring. We not only return to the soil what it cost to produce the plant, but that valuable element nitrogen has been added from the atmosphere.

of vegetation for turning down. No farmer can afford to do without clover. It supplies nitrogenous elements to the stock and soil. and its long top roots break up heavy soils. making them pliable and providing plant fertility.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Tompkins said he was always desirous of hearing discussion on anything in connection with the subject of his remarks, or in reference to farming work or interests, and either he or Mr. Mitchell would be pleased to reply, as they were able, to any questions which might be asked. Senator Snowball, after referring to his

farming, asked for further enlightenment in reference to the use of the plow, harrow and roller in seeding. Mr. Tompkins explained that the more plowing, harrowing and rolling land was subjected to, the better, but after plowing, harrowing, rolling and seeding harrowing

old-time instructions and experiences

ought to be the last operation. Senator Snowball : Isn't the rolling done for the purpose of packing the earth closely around the seed so that it will be in touch with moisture?

Mr. Tompkins: In seeding for root crops it is absolutely necessary to roll, in order to press the soil close to the seed; grains possess plant food enough in the kernel to produce growth and their feeders are stronger: in hoe crops we are able to stir the soil

the soil after rain. For hoe-crops it was well to stir the soil after rain. In reference to legume crops-clover,

vetches, peas, etc. - the farmer who grows them is renovating his soil. He strongly

said he mashed cats and peas for fodder-

ran them through a crusher. They were good for milk cows or hogs. In reply to Mr. Fisher he said he would not advise feeding green buckwheat with the other grains. It was too purging.

Mr. A. G. Dickson stated his method of farming for feed which provided a smaller proportion of roots than stated by Mr Tompkins, who suggested that he might grow more corn and roots and less hay. advised sowing clover when seeding down with timothy. The product of timothy would not be so great the first year but the benefit would be realised in greater production in other years.

To Mr. Briggs, Mr. Tompkine said he cut clover when the blossom was formeddon't wait till it turns; don't out cloves when their is moisture on it-dew or rain To Senator Snowball, he said he did'nt salt clover in storing it; also that plaster and salt did not, of themselves. supply plant food to any appreciable extent. They were whips to excite dormant plant food already in the soil. Potato stalks will be greened by plaster applied in a dry time because the plaster attracts moisture from the atmosphere. Salt, scattered, also makes moisture; ashes is a splendid fertiliser for hay lands, although he could not say that he was fully acquainted with all of its pro-

Senator Snowball said he had been success ful in farming with salt and plaster as fertilisers. If these had not plant food where did potash come from?

Mr. Tompkins said potash was taken from salt in the process of mining it. Senator Snowball referred to one of his farms, which was said to be run out and impoverished before he took possession of it and on which he had put a barrel of plaster and five bushels of salt to the acre. It had got nothing but plaster and salt since and was one of the best farms in the country.

Mr. Tompkins: The potash was in the soil and the application of salt let it loose and made it available as plant food-the farm was not exhausted. It had not been farmed intelligently before it came into your the salt set it free.

In reply to president Searle, Mr. Mitchell said clover could be cured in a silo if it was weighted down and the moisture pressed MR. MITCHELL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. J. W. Mitchell, Dominion Superin-"Some of the essential features of profitable | roots. Dairying." He said that by "profitable dairying" they did not mean the obtaining posing and phosphoric acid is supplied from of high prices, altogether. Profit is the difference between the cost of production and what is received for the product. He illustrated the idea by referring to a certain prevented our reporter from noting satisfac- members should be brought to court and class of iron mines containing good ore torily.] found unprofitable to smelt it by the old methods; but afterwards these were worked profitably by utilising one of Edison's inventions or discoveries in the process. He Soil well supplied with humas is in the lessened the cost of production and the iron best possible condition to generate these | was produced at a profit, although the price influences. Humus keeps the ground from realised was no greater than before. Butter | culture and thinning properly and enough. becoming compact, makes it loose, allowing is produced on some farms at 12 cents and a free circulation of air. This vegetable sold at 19 cents, returning a profit of 7 triangular in shape. Turnips should be decomposition creates heat and its spongy cents; another farm produces it at 19 or thinned to 14 inches apart. They should be nature increases the capacity of soil for 20c. and sells it at 23c. or 24c. making a

> Mr. Mitchell, dealing with economy in and management are very important. Animals should be well housed during

> kind of business and he who solves it best

The cow should be made to give a good flow of milk ten months in the year. How When pastures fail in the dry weather we should have soiling crops to feed them with. There is, of course, no better food for milkers than the succulent and palatable June grass. When they have that they do not need any other food, but after that they require more or less green feed, say a mixture of peas and oats, sown two bushels of peas to one of oats to the acre : another is one bushel oats, one of vetches and half a bushel of peas per acre. It is best to sow

Warm stables for winter are a necessity. ing. We must feed the land that feeds us, 60° is better. It takes more feed to keep safe, pleasant and effectual.

The better way to feed the land is the keep- cows in cold stables and the returns from ing of live stock and consuming on the farm | them are much less than when they are its products, and disposing of our farm comfortably housed. Stables should have a fertility in the most concentrated form and sufficiency of light and be whitewashed once e year. The atmosphere should be kept

pure and healthy. ly per day, or they will not milk well. The thestre is one of the most beautiful and perchill taken off before being given to the the United States, and by opening it Mr. We must prefer clover to any other form Therefore, it is important that the water the cattle get should be pure. If it is given cold, it requires just so much extra feed to produce the necessary heat to bring it to the temperature of the animal's body.

> provide all the needs of the animal-to build up, supply blood and lean meat, make milk, and supply heat and energy. We may give in excess in some of these and starve in others. That is wasteful. A good balanced ration would be: say 20 fbs. mixed hay-half clover and half timothy -20 to 25 hs. roots - turnips or mangolds preferred - 3 th. peas and oats and 2 of bran. Another ration is 8 to 10 lbs. mixed hay, 35 lbs. silage : 20 fbs. mangolds, 4 fbs. bran, 2 of peas and 2 of oats. These are general and pany of New York's favorite actors and only as a guide and may be varied according actresses, who will appear in a repertoire of to the feeder's experience and knowledge of popular comedies of the highest class. the requirements of his herd. A good way Those who are fond of good vaudeville will to prepare this food is to lav down a laver of cut hay and sprinkle over it half an oz. of salt per cow; sprinkle the hay with a little water and lay on the pulped roots and other items, making up, in this way, enough for the cows you have to feed. Exercise kindness with stock. Don't ex-

cite milking cows. It wastes their energy and stops the production of milk. Train the heifer to persistency in milking the first year; keep her at it for 10 or 12 months the first year before letting her go dry; it establishes this quality for after years.

considered by the dairyman. A good way In reply to Mr. Briggs Mr. Tompkins said | to build up a herd is to make a test of every | all men who have made successful appearwe must be careful in regard to disturbing cow in it. Once a mouth take a perfectly ances in the best theatres in New York city. clean pint bottle and put in it about as much bicromate of potash as you can hold on a five cent piece and put an ounce of milk in it from each milking of three days. At the end of the three days make a test of it with advised the sowing of clover with all kinds the Baboock tester and it will give the average of the quality of the milk of each In reply to president Searle, Mr. Tompkins | cow. You will thus find out what each cow can do. You should get from 200 to 250 fbs. of butter a year per cow at first and by working them up get 300 fbs. If they cannot be worked up weed out the unprofit-

> Use a good dairy sire and raise only from the best dairy cows.

Do not let the cows go dry in fall and winter. It costs to keep dry cows within 30 or 40% of what it does to keep those in milk. It they are milked through the fall and winter they will come in on the fresh grass of spring. Then, fresh butter brings a better price in winter than in summer. If cows are freshed in the fall they will go dry in August when the farmer is busy with other departments of the farm.

If you are making butter at home try to prevent losses of butter-fat through the skim milk. Ice is required to extract the butter-fat. The water surrounding the creameries should have a temperature of 40° to 45°. As a rule our springs are not as cold as that, consequently much butter-fat remains in the skim milk. The hand separator can be used to advantage.

The hog industry is a natural adjunct of the dairy, and skim milk produces pork of fine quality. Five pounds of skim milk has the same pork-feeding value as one lb. of grain. Canada exports from 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 lbs. of pork a year. Grow the bacon hog-he is the most profitable. No other hog is so good for export.

On questions being put-In reply to Senator Snowball, Mr. Mitchell said if salt were put where cattle had access to it they would not take too much.

Senator Snowball said that salt was often used when putting hay into New Brunswick President Searle said less salt was needed

for cattle here than in the inland parts of Canada because the atmosphere supplied salt to growing crops by reason of our nearness to the ses. To Mr. Geo. B. Fraser, Mr. Mitchell said

either bran or shorts, or both together, were good food for cattle. To Mr. Geo. E. Fisher he said that feed. ing cows twice a day was the usual practice possession. The plant food was there and with Ontario farmers, although a small midday feed was also given by some. has a large stomach which holds a good deal of food and the process of assimilation and digestion is quite perfect on the two feeds

To President Searle-Once per day is sufficient for watering and, as before stated, take the chill off.

tendent of Dairying for the Maritime | To Mr. G. B. Fraser; It is best to feed Woodbine club complained of by Mr. D. Provinces, next addressed the meeting on | the shorts or bran mixed with the hay or R. Jack which came up on Saturday a week [Mr. Mersereau was here arranging his grew. His remarks on clubs were made

lantern for showing, on a ecreen, views of | when the defendant urged that there was farm subjects, etc., and while he was doing another club in the Jardine building, Prince so questions and replies were continued, which the darkened condition of the hall

food value of sugar-beets and, of course, replied that they were a more valuable rootfood for cattle than the mangold.

Mr. Tompkins approved of Mr. Fisher's such notices sent out without any cause method of growing turnips, giving advice as | whatever was an insult to a respectable comto selection of seed, recommending flat muuity. Such organizations were composed He said Mr. Fisher fixed his hoes as he didcultivated twice a week until 20th July. If his alleged order were to be obeyed why

The lantern slide views shown by Mr.

Mersereau were chiefly illustrative of farm scenes, roads, etc., and some views of local places and river pictures. There were many of theni-enough, were they accompanied interesting and profitable evening's entertainment. Perhaps the most instructive of all, from the farmer's and householder's standpoint, were the views of farm homes. with their dwellings, barns and other buildings in relationship to the situation of wells from which the water-supplies were drawn for both the household and the cattle. It was shown how, in many cases, the wells were so situated on ground near to and sloping from both houses and barns, with their contiguous receptacles for offal of all kinds, that they were polluted and their water made unfit for use, the result being sickly and diseased families and stock. A few comic views closed the exhibits.

speakers of the evening and also to Mr. Mersereau for his excellent picture exhibits. meeting will take place at Napan in October

Votes of thanks were passed to the

McLean's VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP is an ought to be preferred by our own it s We cannot expect something from noth- Their temperature should not go below 50° - old and thoroughly tested remedy. It is standing on the stairway and within hearing entered the room.

Proctor's Montreal Theatre GOOD THINGS IN STORE FOR THE PATRONS OF

THIS POPULAR HOUSE.

The unlimited push and enterprise of Mr. F. F. Proctor has again been demonstrated. Cows should be salted regularly. They as on Jan. 6, he opened a new palatial playshould get about a half ounce of salt regular- house in Newark. New Jersey. This new water supply must also be pure and the fectly appointed temples of amusement in cows. Milk has from 86 to 88% of water. Proctor has made his circuit by all odds the largest amusement enterprise of its kind in

Controlling so many theatres it is an easy

matter for Mr Proctor to secure the very best the amusement market affords, and the The food given should be balanced to steady patronage enjoyed by everyone of his houses, encourages him to provide bills of extraordinary strength and drawing power. He has been especially careful in catering to the wishes of his patrons in Montreal, and for several months past the leading stars of the European and American vaudeville stage have appeared on the boards of Mr. Proctor's beautiful theatre on Guy street. Following a well laid out plan, Mr. Proctor has determined to give his patrons bigger value for their money than ever before, as he has established a permanent Stock Comalso be catered to, as the usual waits between the acts will be omitted, and the very best novelties in the vaudeville line, both European and American, will serve to while away the time usually taken up with musical selections. The ladies of the Stock Company have been chosen, not only on account of their talent, but for their good looke and excellent taste in dress. In the various plays in which they will appear, the women of the company will show the latest Paris fashions, so that the women in the audience can get an idea of how to dress becomingly. Selection and breed must be intelligently The male members of the company have also been selected with great care, and they are

very elaborate scale, all the necessary equipments being sent direct from Mr Proctor's 5th Ave. Theatre, New York City. The plays chosen for presentation by the company, are tried successes by prominent authors. They will include such sterling attraction s as "Why Smith Left Home," "What Happened to Jones," "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," "The Still Alarm," "Blue Jeans," "The Brixton Burglary." Bachelo.'s Honeymoon," "Seven-Twenty-Eight." and many others equally interesting too serious to pass unnoticed. Several of and amusing.

The custom established a few months ago proceedings meant and he told them to pay of admitting ladies in the afternoons, except | no attention to the matter. This accounted Saturdays and holidays, is still adhered to, for their non-appearance. and the theatra is crowded every day with an assemblage of the leading ladies of Mont-

There is always some feature in the bill the case against the Woodbine club in which to interest the children, and as the management is always careful of their comfort. they come in groups of a half dozen or more. unattended, and enjoy an afternoon of innocent amusement. It is not to be won dered at that Mr. Proctor's Montreal Theatre has become such a popular resort, as everything that money can do, or ingenuity suggest has been done for the benefit of the

ANY CHILD WILL TAKE McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup. It is always the san safe, pleasant and effective remedy : but be sure you get McLean's Vegetable Worm

St. John Clubdom Strangely Deal AN UNSEEMLY STATE OF AFFAIRS IN POLICE

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE SCORES THE CHIEF OF POLICE, AND REFUSES TO PERMIT THE CHIEF OR POLICE SERGT TO BE HEARD.

CIRCLES

The St. John Gazatte says :-Saturday's incident in the police cou when Magistrate Ritchie devoted conside able time to the severe criticism of recent police method of "reporting clube has caused quite a sensation in police circles and is still a general topic about town. public continues asking "Wao is to blame?

Although those personally notified appear in court Saturday at two o'clock failed to appear, the court room was crowded with members of the various clubs and

his desk stating: "As per your order the Makuen's land two and a quarter miles following persons have been summoned to appear in court being representatives of disorderly clubs-"he said in surprise : "This is untrue, I gave no such order."

MAGISTRATE DENIES IT ALL.

matter. He spoke of the case against the ago and out of which the present trouble William street, which was as "noisy" as the Woodbine club. He then said that the members of other clubs violating the law. Mr. Mitchell was asked as to the But he gave no instructions to have summoned the presidents of such clubs as the Neptune, Balbougie and others which were comprised of respectable citizens. To have of the leading citizens of St. John. Why should such unjustifiable attack be made upon them. How his remarks could be so misconstrued was beyond his comprehension. should a few clubs be picked out? The In reply to Mr. Briggs, Mr. Tompkins | magistrate insinuated that his suggestion for the police to attend more carefully to their duties was acted upon in this way, to place him in an unfavorable light; but the police went too far. His remarks were twisted to suit those who acted on them. This had

> ed with "disorderly clubs." Where was the complaint against them? The magistrate referred to a statement in the Globe of Friday evening, that he gave orders to Sergt. Hipwell to have the club members announced. This he said was absolutely untrue: THE SERGEANT SAT UPON.

Sergeant Hipwell (rising)-"You said-

The Sergt-"Well I just wanted to ex-

The magistrate-"Sit down."

been done once too often. It was a serious

matter to have persons of respectability

figuring in the police court as being connect-

The magistrate-"l am not talking about you now. I am talking about the Globe. The sergeant resumed his seat, but his countenance plainly showed he was much agitated. The veteran officer, however, did not lose control of himself. A second time he rose as his name was mentioned. He remained at attention a few moments awaiting an opportunity to speak, but the magistrate

pied several minutes. THE CHIEF ENTERS. At this stage Chief Clarke who had been

would not allow him to say a word.

HARD TELL

all the good points of our

1901-02 SLEIGHS

but they certainly are dreams of

COMFORT, ELEGANCE, and realities of GOOD WORKMAN-SHIP and MATERIALS.

CALL AND INSPECT OUR

FURSY

We have Goat and Siberian

BUFFALO SKINS AND SASKATCHAWAN ROBES

in all sizes: COON, WAMBAT, WALLABY AND TEXAS STEER COATS.

LADIES' SEAL AND PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS.

We have a large stock of NEW WILLIAMS, NEW RAYMOND, AND NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINES.

which we sell on terms to suit customers. Old machines taken in trade. Are you thinking about getting an instrument this fali? If so get our prices before buying. We can suit you with either a

Bell or Doherty Organ

Mason and Risch Piano.

G. A. LOUNSBURY & COMPANY. Cunard St. Chatham, N. B.

BAKING ABSOLUTELY PURE Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL RAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

"Your Honor" he said "will you allow ne to make a statement?"

The magistrate (abruptly) No! I don't want to hear you up here at all." The alacrity of the police the magistrate said might be amusing but this time it was those "reported" had asked him

The magistrate spoke with great earnestness. He had an attentive audience. When his remarks were finished he at once took un Mr. D. R. Jack was the complainant and after some evidence was taken was further

EVERY LUMBERMAN KNOWS the value Kendrick's Liniment. There is no remedy more valuable to have at hand.

From the Land of Goshen This story comes in a press despatch 1th mst. from Goshen, Indiana. It is

catagorical in its recitals that it would be most unfeline not to believe it: "Near this village at the Howell Creamery is an artesian well 268 feet deep which workmen were repairing yesterday. Superintendent F. C. Thompson and Bookkeepr William R, Terhune entered the pump house to look at the work, when the black and white office cat followed them and chased a dead leaf in the eight-inch hole.

Mr. Thompson looking at his watch at that moment saw that it was 10 37. "Two and a quarter miles away Wilmot T. Makuen, a farmer stood on the banks of Big Springs on his farm. By a strange coincidence Makuen had looked at his watch and saw that it was 11.12. He was replacing the timepiece when up from the centre of the spring bobbed a white cat which. caught in the swirling waters, was whirled violently about and then struck out for the shore. Makuen rescued it and took it home. This morning the cat, frisky as ever, sat on the doorstep at the Howell Creamery. "Its fur was white as snow, but a pink ribbon on its neck served to indentify it.

This story was not at first believed until reputable citizens had investigated it." The unusual thing demonstrated by the story is that the Howell Creamery people bored a 268 feet well down which water When the magistrate found a memo. on flows to supply Big Spring on Farmer sway. Thus the flow of this well furnishes

an exception to the rule.

Don't BE AFRAID. If you have never tested the quality of Kendrick's Liniment. His Honor then reviewed the whole don't be afraid to try it : thousands of people are using it. To be had at all dealers in Medicine. Price 25 cents.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital (NINETEEN MILLION DOLLARS!)

THE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT of this Branch, interest is allowed AT CURRENT RATES

on sums of \$4.00 and upwards and paid of

compounded twice a year, on 30th of June

and 31st December. This is the most convenient form for depositors, but deposit receipts will be issued to those who prefer

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

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT

issued, negotiable in all parts of the world.

Manager Chatham Branch.

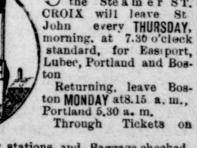
R. B. CROMBIE.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO. Winter Arrangement.

ONE TRIP A WEEK

Winter Rate. \$3.50

Ticket Agent, or to



His Honor's criticism of the Globe occu- sale at all Railway stations, and Baggage checked through.

Passengers arriving in St. John in the evening can go direct to the steamer and take Cabin Berth or Stateroom for the trip.

For rates and other information apply to nearest WILLIAM G. LEE. Agent,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The Undersigned has been appointed administra-tor of the estate of Robert Taylor, deceased, late of Hardwick, in the County of Northumberland Parties indebted to said estate are hereby to pay same within two months of date. having any claims against said estate are required Dated at Bay du Vin in the County of North-imberland, the 14th December A D. 1901

TO PATRONISE.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR.

I beg to retuen thanks to my patrons for their favors of 1901, and as the year has come to a close the most important feature of any business is to make the next year more successful than the last. With that special object in view I have se ected my stock from best houses in the Dominion Canada and United States and bought it at the lowest prices, so as to still enable me to

er 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

increase my business by seiling goods cheap-

ROGER FLANAGAN. Water Street, Chatham.



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 you both style and satisfaction in suits and overcoats. Ladies suits, coats and skirts at

\$12,000 000 W. L. T. WELDON MERCHANT TAILOR.

CHATHAM, N. B

reasonable rates. Gents fur lined overcoats

January next at two o'clock, in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing the same day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to audit the Treasurer's accounts and wind up the Newcastle' Dec. 1901,

ALLAN RITCHIE, President,

XMAS GIFTS is now on exhibition in his store where all are invited

Stock of

to call and inspect it. It is not necessary to take up space here describing the stock as

MUST KNOW

the public

COMMENCING DEC. 19 the Steamer ST. CROIX will leave St John every THURSDAY, morning, at 7.36 o'cleck THE LARGEST AND REST

ASSORTMENT To Choose From

LARGEST AND

is at