

General Business.

Notice for Parish Officers and Justices.

EXTRACT FROM ACT OF ASSEMBLY 1894, CHAP. 5, RELATING TO MUNICIPALITIES. Sec. 72. Every officer appointed shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duty within fourteen days after notification of his appointment...

C. WARMUNDE IS OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, 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.

COMMON SOAP WILL CAUSE ROUGH SKIN

On Face and Hands. We have just imported a large lot of Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap direct from the factory which we can sell for the next TWO WEEKS.

3 Cakes for 10 cents.

It is made from Pure Olive Oil and the Juice of Cucumbers. We can recommend it.

Mackenzie's Medical Hall. C. A. G. BRUCE, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE Insurance Agent.

Bank of Montreal Building CHATHAM, N. B.

PULP WOOD

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

DENTISTRY! Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S.

Office Hours—8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays—8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. 7:30 p.m. to 9 p.m. GAS ADMINISTERED. PAINLESS DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO. Winter Arrangement.

ONE TRIP A WEEK TO BOSTON \$3.50. Winter Rate. \$3.50

COMMENCING DEC. 19 the Steamer "S. J. COLE" will leave St. John every THURSDAY morning, at 7:30 o'clock standard, for Newport, Lehigh, Portland and Boston.

Returning, leave Boston MONDAY at 10 a.m. Through tickets on sale at all Railway stations, and Baggage checked through. Passengers arriving in St. John in the evening may go direct to the steamer and take Cabin Berth or Steerage for the trip. For rates and other information apply to nearest Ticket Agent, or to WILLIAM G. LEE, Agent, St. John, N. B.

STANLEY, SHAW & PEARDON, Practical Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers.

Plumbing and Hot Water Heating. WATER STREET, (next door to the Hooker Building) CHATHAM, N. B. For Office Box 189.

Bank of Montreal, ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000 Reserve Fund 7,000,000 (NINETEEN MILLION DOLLARS) IN THE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT of this Branch, interest is allowed

AT CURRENT RATES on sums of \$4.00 and upwards and paid or compounded twice a year, on 20th of June and 21st of December. This is the most convenient form for depositors, but deposit receipts will be issued to those who prefer them.

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. R. B. CHOMBLE, Manager Chatham Branch.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., MARCH 20, 1902.

New Railways Projected.

The Fredericton Gleaser has information respecting a new railway that is being promoted, and for which a charter and subsidy are to be sought from the provincial legislature. It is a line to practically parallel the Canada Eastern. As planned, it is to run from the junction of the Kent Northern on the Inter-colonial Railway to Chipman, a crow-line distance of nearly forty miles, and there connect with the line now under construction through the Queens county coal fields to St. Mary's or Gibson. The starting point on the I. C. R. would be twenty-seven miles from where the Canada Eastern crosses that line, and the proposed road would gradually trend towards the Canada Eastern, so that its average distance therefrom along its total length of nearly fifty miles would be less than twenty-four miles. We understand that the newly projected road is laid down on paper as being forty miles long, but it is almost forty miles as the crow flies from Kent Junction to Chipman. As the crow flies it is only ninety-two miles from Chatham to Fredericton, yet one hundred and fifteen miles of railway are required to connect the two places; so that, as we have intimated, it may be assumed that the projected road will be nearer fifty than forty miles long.

Another railway project, which will probably find more general favor, and which, should it materialize, will be of great benefit, not only to Queens, but the other river counties, is that by which it is sought to secure a line along the St. John river to connect and give accommodation to the towns and villages along the St. John valley which are at present without such facilities. It would appear that a road such as that projected from Kent Junction through an unbroken forest of nearly fifty miles could hardly be as favorably considered as one required by a country already settled, whose people are without modern facilities of transportation in the winter season. If the province can afford to assist all proposed railways, that from Kent Junction to Chipman has some features which commend it to consideration, but if the most necessary lines only are to be considered, there are others of more general utility and better promise of being self-sustaining than that by which it is proposed to parallel the Canada Eastern and which has comparatively little in the way of local traffic in prospect. The time may come when such a road will be required, but at present, there does not seem to be sufficient demand for it to justify its encouragement, in view of the railway claims of existing and populous districts having no such accommodation.

Among the dairy breeds, the Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys and French Canadians are all held in considerable esteem. The latter have been almost unknown outside of the province of Quebec until the last year or two, but they are now attracting considerable attention. Under adverse circumstances, such as scanty pastures, lack of proper winter feed and care, &c., they will probably yield a greater percentage of profit than those breeds which have for generations been accustomed to good food and care. The Guernseys, although highly thought of in the U. S., have never gained sufficient foothold in Canada, to enable our farmers to judge their suitability for this country. Both they, and their close relatives the Jerseys, are especially adapted for the production of fancy butter or cream for a high priced city trade, and the majority of Canadian herds of these two breeds, are, I think, used for this purpose. The Ayrshires and Holsteins seem to be gaining in popularity among the general dairy farmers who support the cheese factories and creameries, and with the dairy Shorthorns, are likely to divide the greater part of the dairy field between them. The Holsteins are likely to do better on the level lands, with lush pastures and plenty of winter food, while the Ayrshires should, I think, find more favor on rolling or hilly lands, because of their great activity.

The Water and Sewerage Work and the Streets.

Ratepayers of Chatham will do well to interest themselves for a few months to come, individually and collectively, in the matter of having the town held free from any charges for work that is necessary to be done in consequence of faults or defaults for which the contractors for water and sewerage work are responsible. Even the preliminary that we have, so far, had disclosed, on many streets, the fact that it will take thousands of dollars to restore Chatham's thoroughfares to the good condition they were in when the contractors broke ground for the laying of water and sewer pipes, man-holes, etc.

Without referring to the cave-in over the pipes, owing to the back-filling not having been done as required by the contracts, it will cost quite a few dollars to clear the sidewalks of the debris left upon them in the form of broken stone and earth which the contractors should, even now, have been engaged in removing.

Citizens who are furnishing the money to pay these people for doing the work they agreed for, should not be required to put up with the inconvenience involved in stepping over or going around the unsightly mounds or ankle-deep mud-pools which are being daily disclosed by the soft weather.

Every dollar's worth of work required in making the streets passable and clearing the sidewalks should be done by the contractors, for they are so required by the terms of their contracts.

If they had shown a disposition to regard the reasonable expectations of the townspeople during the performance of the work they undertook to do, they might ask for even liberal treatment, and it would be accorded to them, but no observant person can escape the conviction that the more lenient the town authorities are the greater will be the demands upon their courtesy and good nature.

The next six months will be an important period in Chatham's experience. It will be the finishing-up and settling-up time in connection with the water and sewerage contracts. If we have inexperienced, weak-kneed or soft-hearted men to deal with the contractors, the citizens will have to pay for having their interests neglected.

No one can blame the contractors if they succeeded in getting off easily and leaving work which they should do to be done at the town's expense.

We should, however, require of the men who are at the Town Council board that they protect the ratepayers in the matter, and although the performance of much that is specified in the contracts has not been done, and never will be, to see that past shortcomings are, at least in part, compensated for in the finishing up of the work.

noting the alleged proceedings.

IT WAS A SCHEME TO PROVIDE EXPENSES AT OTTAWA FOR MR. ARCHIBALD.

The Cow that Pays Best.

The question as to which is the most profitable cow is one that cannot be decided in any arbitrary manner. There are so many circumstances and contingencies to be taken into consideration, that, after all is said and written on the subject, each man must decide the question largely on his own judgment. He will find it necessary to consider the nature of his farm; the suitability of his buildings and implements; the cost of hired help, if such is required; the proximity of a good market for his finished products, and many other details. The comparative advantages of beef-growing and dairying would probably be the first point considered by a farmer who was just about to make a start in cattle raising. Men who have had long experience in either of these lines, are not likely to change to the other line, involving as it does changes in farm routine, in varieties and management of crops, in buildings and equipments, without a good deal of deliberation. That beef-production can be carried on with a smaller expenditure for labor and utensils is perhaps true, and it certainly does not require the constant attention to business that dairying entails.

Next comes the question of breed. It will, I think, be generally conceded by fair-minded men that there is no "best" breed. Everything depends on circumstances. A breed that proves highly satisfactory in one district, may be found entirely unsuited to different environments. Only four breeds of beef cattle, viz.—Shorthorns, Herefords, Galloways and Aberdeen Angus, have attained popularity in Canada, and only the first mentioned can be said to be generally distributed. The others may equal the Shorthorns for beef production, and even surpass them under certain conditions, but the superior milking qualities of the Shorthorns, and particularly of the grades, have given them an unequalled popularity among our farmers. Where feed is plentiful, and the country not too high or broken, they are likely to prove satisfactory beefers, and in addition will produce a fair amount of milk. The ease with which good bulls of this breed can be procured for grading purposes, is also an argument in its favor. Breeders of the other sorts are comparatively few, and the opportunity for choice is small, when one desires to select a bull. In the colder parts of Canada, and on the bare pastures of the mountainous districts, the Galloways and West Highlanders, should prove serviceable on account of their hardiness and activity.

Mr. Pottinger's views was a great disappointment to the Opposition. They had fully counted on making something out of these two speeches, and the General Manager was so clear and positive in his statements that they were left with nothing to go upon. As a matter of fact, all this talk which is current in Conservative newspapers about the cooking of accounts at Moncton is in the last degree absurd. There has been no change in the system since 1896, and the same men are keeping the accounts to day who kept them in Mr. Haggart's time. They are men who were appointed by the Conservatives, and who could easily be brought to Ottawa to prove the falsity of the stories which are being told about the book-keeping.

It is perhaps natural, however, that suspicion should be the chief stock-in-trade of the Opposition. In fact, it has long been accepted as a proverb that all opposition believe all governments to be corrupt, and this view will be shared by the genuine partisan without any regard whatever to facts. If the Apostle Paul were in the government to-day, there is not a Conservative paper in the land but would be insinuating all sorts of crimes and misdemeanors against him. It seems to be an essential part of the game of politics that one side should slander the other; but the calm-minded and unobscuring public take very little stock in such tactics.

Proceedings in the House have developed nothing of special interest during the week. A large number of private bills have been advanced through various stages, and probably enough of these will have been passed by next week to give the senators something to do when they resume work on Tuesday next. On government days the time has been wholly taken up with the consideration of the Public Works estimates, and notwithstanding all the tricky schemes of the opposition, they have not been able once to trip Mr. Tarte. His ready wit and grasp of the matters under review have rendered all their attacks harmless.

The budget is announced for Monday. It may possibly indicate a somewhat larger addition to the public debt last year than at any time since 1896; but the average for the six years of Liberal rule will still be less than one third of what it was during the 18 years of Conservative administration. For the year beginning 1st July next the Minister may possibly announce a curtailment of the expenditure, which, in view of the steady growth of the revenue, ought to enable him to predict a large surplus for 1902. It is not believed that any tariff changes will be made.

The country's trade. The trade of the country is keeping up in a really remarkable way. A year ago Mr. Fielding spoke of the crest of the wave having probably been reached; but the official figures indicate that he erred on the side of caution. For the eight months ending 28th February the aggregate of exports and imports reached the large figure of \$275,947,856 or an increase of \$17,600,000 over the corresponding period of last year. The larger increase was in imports, and this, of course, has had a helpful effect upon the public treasury. For the eight months the excess of exports over imports was \$10,000,000, which may be regarded as a very encouraging result.

When Sir Leonard Tilly introduced the National Policy in 1879 he explained that the chief object in view was to lessen imports and increase exports, whereby a large balance of trade in favor of Canada would be brought about. In practice this result was not achieved. On the contrary, the balance of trade against us arose year by year, until it exceeded \$200,000,000 before the Conservatives were relieved from responsibility by the country. It is quite possible to exaggerate the value of the balance of trade; but whatever there may be in such a result the Dominion will now receive it under the fiscal policy of the present Administration.

At Wednesday's sitting of the House, Dr. Russell, of Halifax, brought up the subject of securing uniformity of the laws relating to property and civil rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as a very interesting and instructive debate followed. The subject was regarded by both sides as one of great importance; but a majority of the speakers seemed to think that the initiative would have to be taken by the Province directly affected. The subject was discussed up to the dinner hour and was then dropped; but it will probably come up again.

EVERY MOTHER who does not already know, should know the value of that safe, pleasant and effectual remedy, McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup. The original and only genuine worm syrup. Any child will take McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup. All dealers keep it.

Local Legislation. Fredericton, March 10.—The House met at 3 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Tweedie presented the petition of the Synod of the Presbyterian church in the Maritime provinces for a bill to incorporate the trustees of the century fund; also the petition of the mayor and council of Newcastle for a bill relating to that town. Hon. Mr. Tweedie laid on the table a return of the indebtedness of the county of Northumberland.

Mr. Hazen gave notice of an inquiry for Thursday in regard to the number of contracts awarded during the past year for the erection of steel superstructures of permanent bridges.

Mr. Tweedie asked leave of absence for the attorney general until tomorrow. Mr. Burchill presented the petition of the Sinclear Lumber Company and 30 other residents of Newcastle that certain sections of the bill relating to the town of Newcastle may not pass.

Mr. Osman stated that re-cataloguing the library was now about completed by the card system. For the proper completion it was necessary that all books should be returned to be re-classified. The work had involved some expenditure and the committee might have to ask an appropriation.

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Hon. Mr. Tweedie, in the absence of the attorney general, introduced a bill to amend Chapter 59 of the consolidated statutes of the province. The object was to give parish courts commissioners' jurisdiction for the whole county over all complaints or prosecutions arising within it for violation of any law in respect of which proceedings may be had under either the dominion or provincial summary convictions acts.

PREMIER TWEEDIE'S SPEECH ON THE ADDRESS. The order of the day being called, Hon. Mr. Tweedie addressed the house. He said both sides would agree that the mover and seconder of the address should be congratulated on the able manner in which they had performed that duty. The country might be congratulated on two such able members being returned to the legislature. While glad to see Dr. Ruddick in his place he regretted greatly that

his predecessor, Mr. McLean, was being looked upon as one of the reliable members of the assembly ready to give his attention to the business before it. He denied in the name of the house to extend its sympathy to his family.

It was a subject of congratulation that no matter what the vicissitudes may befall the opposition leader, he still presents the same solid front and his party still remains intact. He gave him much credit for not inflicting his two-price bridge speech on the house, which had served its turn at several sessions. He had made a speech, however, at Kingston, the other day, on the finances of the province which was full of inaccuracies, and to which he would refer more particularly on a future occasion.

He also congratulated the leader of the opposition and also the government and the house that he had carefully studied some of the most material parts of the Speech.

His first criticism was that no reference had been made in it to the retirement of Lieut.-Governor McLean, but if he will refer to the journals he will find that it has not been customary to refer to the retirement of an outgoing governor. If a governor died it was different, and references were made to the death of Governor Fraser and of Governor Boyd in the speeches from the throne. He agreed with every word that had been said in praise of Governor McLean. He had been brought in contact with him more than anyone else during the last two years and he would say that as a constitutional governor no man excelled him. He had the esteem and respect not only of the members of the cabinet but of the people of the entire province.

It would not have been like the leader of the opposition or the policy of his predecessor if he had not something to say derogatory to New Brunswick. It was singular that out of all the incidents of the royal visit, the one he thought most worthy of notice was the little disturbance on the barrack square at St. John.

The reception in New Brunswick was not exceeded by any province in Canada and the government was prepared to take the responsibility for the expenditure of every dollar that it cost. It was said that the reception in New Brunswick cost more than that of Nova Scotia, but there the conditions were entirely different. At Halifax they had the whole of the eastern and half of the western coast and had plenty of suitable buildings. In St. John there had not been even a building. They could not at that late season run the risk of a stormy day so they had to fit up the exhibition building for the reception. The government went into the whole matter carefully, as business men, and they did not spend a dollar foolishly.

REVENUE WAS PRACTISED. We had a meeting at which we selected Mr. George Robertson to act as secretary. Will anyone say that he is a reckless or an extravagant man? It is well known that he is a man of extraordinary capacity who has been three or four times mayor of St. John, and who has done his duty for the province. We asked for tenders for everything and kept down the expense. The leader of the opposition says we spent too much, but how much we spent or what it was for, we do not say. We should not have fitted up the exhibition building? Will he say that we had not prepared the houses in St. John for the residence of the Prince and Princess consorts of the province? General and indeed commended to prepare house accommodation for the royal party and he was happy to say that both the Prince and Princess consorts of the province, through him, on the manner in which they were entertained. As to the little confusion on the barrack square, it was caused by the delay of the train, which made the people who had been waiting for hours impatient.

On the barrack square. The arrangements there were wholly under the control of the military, and the government was not to be held responsible for the confusion that ensued. He told the Prince at the time that this confusion was caused by the loyalty of the people who were delighted to see him and the Princess. There were similar episodes in other parts of the dominion, in Toronto and elsewhere, but they had not been made the subject of attacks on the government as was the case

here. The receipt on given to the royal party in New Brunswick was in the highest degree creditable and he was glad to see that it received a tribute of praise from the newspaper correspondents with the royal party.

COST OF 1860 RECEIPTS. In this connection he would refer to the cost of the reception of the Prince of Wales when he visited the province in 1860. The province was then not nearly so populous as it is at present and the prince traveled as a bachelor and with a much smaller suite than that of the royal party last year. Yet the cost to the province on that occasion was \$7905 \$8. 61. or almost \$82,000. If New Brunswick has not to pay for the militia, an expense which we thus ought to fall on the dominion, the total expenditure of New Brunswick for the royal visit will not amount to \$20,000. The accounts will be produced and we invite your fullest criticism.

THE ST. JOHN INCIDENT. He regretted to find that the leader of the opposition had referred to such a small matter as what occurred in St. John. He was driven to deal with the matter by reason of his failure to have any charges of weight against the government. He (Tweedie) would explain in a fair and leave to the house whether he had acted in an arrogant manner or not.

At a meeting of a committee appointed by the executive and a committee of the mayor and council of the city of St. John, it was agreed that the lieutenant-governor and council would receive the royal party at the railway station. There was no other arrangement made than that the lieutenant-governor did not know that Messrs. Robertson, Ritchie and Armstrong had been appointed a committee to go to the station until they presented their credentials to the lieutenant-governor. He did not know that Messrs. Robertson, Ritchie and Armstrong had been appointed a committee to go to the station until they presented their credentials to the lieutenant-governor.

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