General Business.

HOT WATER BOTTLES —AND— FOUNTAIN SYRINGES IN VARIETY AT HICKEY'S DRUG STORE

COMMON SOAP
WILL CAUSE
ROUGH SKIN
On Face and Hands.

We have just imported a large lot of

Clive Oil and Cucumber Soap

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—AT—
3 Cakes for 10 cents.

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

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NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

An Officer will be at:—
St John, N. B., between the 21st and 24th April.
Fredericton, N. B., between the 25th and 28th April.
Moncton, N B., between the 29th and 30th April for the purpose of engaging recruits for the N. W., Mounted Police.

Applicants must be between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five, and unmarried.
Minimum height 5 feet 8 inches, minimum chest measurement 35 inches, maximum weight 175 lbs Terms of engagement five years.

FRED. WHITE,
Comptroller.

Ottawa, 8th March, 1902.

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Returning, leave Boston MONDAY at 8.15 a. m., Portland 5.30 a. m.

Through Tickets on 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 on Saturday for the trip.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - APRIL 17, 1902.

Britain's Friendship for the United States.

For many years the people of the United States firmly believed that of all the nations of Europe it was France and Russia that were their staunchest friends. From what has recently been made public respecting the action of those countries and Great Britain at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war they will have altered this opinion and come to the conclusion that it is Great Britain and not France and Russia that is their friend. When the war broke out it was France and Russia that endeavored to form an alliance of the nations of Europe to go to the rescue of Spain by bringing such pressure on the United States as would compel her to withdraw her forces from Cuba. They would have succeeded in their efforts to carry out this object if it had not been that the British Government not only opposed it but gave them to understand that if they persisted in the movement they would find her on the side of the United States. In referring to this matter, the London Standard says:—

"Lord Salisbury's attitude was something more than diplomatic regard for the freedom of action of a friendly state; it was the expression of a deeper sentiment of kinship between those who have sprung from common stock and whose past differences are being forgotten."

If the tone of the press of a country gives expression to the sentiments of its people, then those of almost every country in Europe have the same feeling of dislike for the United States as they have for Great Britain. As the people of that country and those of the United States are of the same race, with the same common objects in view, it is to the interest of both to stand shoulder to shoulder. If they do this they will not only be strong and powerful, but able to successfully resist all the combinations that their European foes may form against them.

Narrow-Gauge Policy.

The savage way in which the St. John Sun dealt with the proposition made by Mr. Allen, M. P. P., of York, to have the government assist a scheme by which a guarantee that traffic rates on the Canada Eastern Railway would not be unduly raised, should it fall into the hands of a private company, shows how little of fair play the Miramichi may expect from that paper. It is to be remarked that the friends of the Sun had no word of protest to offer when all the crown lumber lands in three counties of the province were given away to certain St. John and York county gentlemen as a subsidy for building a narrow-gauge railway of not one half the character or value of the Canada Eastern. That, however, was a St. John scheme, and although it deprived New Brunswick of much of its best and most valuable revenue-producing assets, the gentlemen who now inspire the Sun's howling against a proposition that is really a good one on public grounds, had only support and praise for the questionable undertaking.

Having secured the crown lands of York, Carleton and Victoria as a consideration for building the railway referred to—a subsidy equal to $20,000 a mile—those gentlemen, some of whom became founders of the Sun, endeavored to load the revenue necessities of the province upon the North Shore, by enforcing a policy which more than doubled the rate of stumpage and almost drove North Shore lumbermen out of business. Yet, when a small measure of compensation is asked for, with the view of protecting those who are operating upon and contributing the revenue from the Crown Lands which escaped the greed of those St. John monopolists, the Sun pretends that some injustice is sought to be worked upon the rest of the province.

It turned out that the opposition to Mr. Allen's proposition made it impossible for it to be entertained by the government. In equity, however, a different result ought to have been reached. The people of York and the North Shore, against whose interests the Sun made such an outcry, ought not to soon forget its hostility and injustice.

TO BE SOLD:—The S. S. Lake Superior which went ashore in St. John harbor a fortnight since, owing to a mistake made in attempting to anchor her, is abandoned and will be sold at public auction as a wreck on Saturday next.

TO SEARCH THE ATLANTIC:—The Admiralty has ordered the cruiser, Thames, to search the North Atlantic for the missing Allan Line steamer Huronian. Applications for this service was made by the owners of the vessel.

A Distinguished Party.

It is probable that the provincial Premiers of Canada, who have all been invited to the King's coronation, will plan to go across in the same ship, making up a distinguished party. Premier Tweedie expects to visit Halifax shortly after prorogation of the Legislature to meet Premier Murray, of Nova Scotia, and Premier Peters, of P. E. Island, and talk over plans for the trip. Quite a number of ladies will be of the party, including Mrs. Tweedie.—F'ton Herald.

Canada's New G. O. C.

A Toronto Telegram's special cable of 10th from London says: "The appointment of Major General the Earl of Dundonald as General Officer Commanding Canadian Militia, in succession to Major General O'Grady Haley, whose term will soon expire, has been officially announced.

[Douglas Mackinnon Hamilton Bailey Cochrane, 12th Earl of Dundonald, was born Oct. 29, 1852. He was educated at Eton; entered 2nd Life Guards in 1870; served in Nile Expedition 1884-85, being mentioned in despatches, and gained considerable fame in the South African campaign.]

Canada's Improved Trade Conditions.

The trade returns of Canada, issued last Saturday by the customs department, show a large increase in the business of the country for the nine months ending March last. There is an increase in imports, exports and revenue as well. The aggregate trade for the nine months was $302,498,173 as against $282,297,452—an increase of $20,200,721. There was an increase of $13,062,578 in imports and an increase of $7,138,142 in exports.

The duty exceeded that of the nine months last year by more than $2,000,000. The details are:—

Imports.	1901.	1902.
Dutiable goods,	$78,001,163	$85,545,747
Free goods,	51,010,958	55,186,962
Coin and bullion,	3,328,946	4,670,936
Total,	$132,341,067	$145,403,645
Duty collected,	$21,532,341	$23,565,530

Exports.	1901.	1902.
Domestic,	$135,683,921	$144,546,873
Foreign,	14,272,465	12,547,655
Total,	$149,956,386	$157,094,528

The imports for March were $17,128,582 an increase of $2,541,643 over March, 1901. The exports for the month show a very slight increase, while the duty collected was $594,715 greater than for the same month last year. Altogether the trade figures show the business of the country to be in a very satisfactory condition.

Prorogation.

The Provincial Legislature was prorogued on Thursday last by Lieutenant Governor Snowball.

A brief session of the House was held at half past ten o'clock, when the business of the session was concluded. The last item of business was the report of the committee which had been appointed to prepare an address to be presented to His Majesty King Edward on the occasion of his coronation. The report was presented and the address read by Mr. Geo. W. Allen, moved by Premier Tweedie, seconded by Mr. Hazen, and adopted unanimously, the members rising to their feet and, led by Hon. Mr. Burchill, joining heartily in singing the National Anthem.

A number of ladies occupied seats upon the floor of the House, among them being Mrs. Snowball, Misses Snowball, Mrs. Tweedie, Miss Tweedie, Mrs. (Senator) Thompson, Misses Thompson, Mrs. C. W. Robinson, Mrs. John O'Brien, Mrs. C. J. Osman, Mrs. W. A. Mott, Mrs. R. A. Snowball, and among the gentlemen having seats on the floor of the House were the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court, Recorder Skinner, of St. John, Hon. G. A. Murchie, of Calais, Rev. J. J. Teasdale, House Chaplain, Mr. G. N. Babbitt, Mr. R. W. L. Tibbits, Mr. R. A. Snowball, Dr. Inch.

The Guard of Honor was furnished by No. 4 Co., Royal Canadian Regiment, under Capt. J. J. F. Winslow, the company's fine band furnishing the music.

The Lieutenant Governor arrived at 12 o'clock dressed in his handsome Windsor uniform, and was attended by his A. D. C., Capt. Lister, Secretary R. S. Barker, Lieut.-Col. McDougall, Sheriff Sterling and Coroner Mullin.

After His Honor had given his assent to the Acts passed during the session, one hundred and six in number, he prorogued the house with the following speech:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I thank you for the close attention which you have given to the general business of the session, as well as to those special subjects which I have from time to time submitted for your consideration.

Several of the measures which you have dealt with are of great importance and they will, I trust, materially enhance the prosperity of the people of the Province.

I am pleased to know that you have made provision for the representation of the Province at the ceremonies to take place in connection with the coronation of His Majesty the King. This most important event will be the means of bringing together representatives of all portions of His Majesty's dominions, and will afford another illustration of the grandeur and unity of the Empire.

I thank you for the liberal provision which you made for public works and the other important services.

Congratulating you upon the conclusion of your arduous labors, I take pleasure in relieving you from further attendance upon your legislative duties with my earnest prayer for your individual prosperity and happiness.

Kruger Waning.

A Utrecht despatch of last Thursday says:—Dutch hero worship has become an unreasoning fetich, so far as Mr. Kruger is concerned. He is idealized as a martyr to British oppression and persecution, and an unique and picturesque figure, reading the Bible with sublime faith, and working with serenity of purpose for the deliverance of the Boer republics. There is no decline in his popularity, although he lives in seclusion and is seldom seen outside his villa in the small factory town. He is surrounded by a swarm of relatives and Boer exiles, sees few visitors, and is more phlegmatic and taciturn than ever. He is unmanageable in money matters and so deliberate and cautious in expressing an opinion and judgment respecting South Africa affairs that he is seldom consulted by Leyds, Wolmarans, Fischer and the other Boer leaders. Dr. Leyds is received as the diplomatic representative of the South African Republic, and is allowed to display his full uniform on State occasions. Mr. Kruger is a private citizen living in exile, and not encouraged to visit the capital or appear in public. Yet he is reverenced throughout the Netherlands as a hero and a martyr.

Mr. Kruger is unmistakably ageing, as his followers admit. His heart action is better than it was, and his general health has improved during his residence near Utrecht, but his mind has grown dull and torpid, his grim humor has disappeared, and the force of his character has sensibly abated.

Kruger will go down in history as the most arrant humbug of the age. Hypocrisy, long practiced by him, has become verity to his disordered mind and while deceiving others he has deceived himself in all things save the possession of the millions of money he has made while he led his people out of national existence.

Public Accounts of the Province.

Public confidence in the administration of provincial affairs is sustained by the report of the Public Accounts Committee, which was submitted to the legislature by Mr. Osman, chairman. At some sessions it has happened that the opposition members of this, the most important committee of the Assembly, have not been satisfied with their investigation of the accounts of the Province, and, therefore, either refrained from signing the report or submitted one from the minority. After patient investigation, however, during the session just closed, and notwithstanding a number of insinuations by sorehead newspapers that all was not right, the committee brought in the following unanimous report:

After thirteen meetings, the public accounts committee beg leave to submit the following report: At the first meeting of the committee, held on the 13th day of March last, Mr. Osman was elected chairman, and during the subsequent sessions above reported, the auditor general's report for the year ending 31st October, 1901, has been carefully and exhaustively checked over and examined, and the expenditures of each department of the Government separately taken up with the head of such department in attendance whenever his presence was requested by the committee.

The accounts relating to the lunatic asylum have been rigidly and carefully investigated, Mr. Quinton being in attendance with Mr. Boyne as the representative of Hon. Mr. Marshall, the latter gentleman being unable to attend on account of serious illness. The accounts representing each quarter's expenditure were examined and compared with the vouchers, prices paid for articles purchased closely scrutinized and considered reasonable and satisfactory by the committee.

As the accounts showed some balances due to the asylum from provincial municipalities for the care and board of patients sent from the several counties in the province, the honorable provincial secretary was asked to explain, and informed the committee that some of the outstanding balances had since been paid in response to his urgent demand, and that he had threatened actions at law against other counties which had not responded. This committee respectfully urges that prompt payment of these balances be insisted upon, also that a fuller statement of the accounts of the asylum with paying patients, be furnished in the annual statement laid before the public accounts committee.

The statement of expenditures on bridges has been thoroughly investigated and all accounts for eighty-two bridges named therein specially asked for, were laid before the committee by Mr. Winslow. These have been examined and very full explanation given and further information furnished by Hon. Mr. LaBillois, commissioner of public works.

The item of $17,000 on page 96 of the auditor general's report for expenditures upon public buildings has been very carefully investigated and approved.

In the matter of public printing, your committee think it will be both wise and economical to pursue and continue the tender system.

Various items in connection with bye road expenditures have been carefully looked into and many of the private members of the house have been asked to testify as to the correctness of the same by the committee, as well also in connection with items of miscellaneous expenditure on great roads and bridges, and much valuable information has in this way been obtained.

In connection with items deducted from gross sum of revenue derived for lumber cut on crown lands, etc., on page 248 of the auditor's report, Mr. Flewelling, deputy crown land commissioner, appeared and furnished a full statement, which showed that many of these accounts were of long standing and had been written off the books of the department, and that of the balance still standing many more have to be written off as of no value. The committee approved and recommended that this be done, subject to the opinion of the surveyor general.

In conclusion, this committee desires to express its very high appreciation of the earnest and active work of the auditor general and the efforts made by the heads of the several departments of the Government and their deputies to furnish the committee with all accounts and information necessary to a proper understanding and investigation of the auditor general's report, as well as to extend to Mr. George Dibblee, the secretary of the committee, its thanks for his diligence in the performance of his duties in this connection, all of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed, C. J. OSMAN, Chairman,
JAMES BARNES,
W. T. WHITEHEAD,
D. A. MELANSON,
W. F. HUMPHREY.

"Advance's" Ottawa Letter.

Ottawa, 11th April.—The budget debate came to an end on Tuesday night. It had lasted for three weeks, and was very largely a waste of time; but under our Parliamentary system there is no means by which this form of campaigning can be stopped. The experience of this session will, however, go a long way toward arousing public interest in the matter of establishing the dignity of Parliament.

SOUNDS OF REVELRY.

The division took place at three o'clock in the morning, and was preceded by those scenes which have come to be recognized as traditional in connection with the closing hours of a long debate. These demonstrations have, during all the history of our Canadian Parliament, been focussed in the main committee room of the Government party. While some belated debater is contributing his quota to a discussion which has long grown wearisome to everybody, the members gather in the large room across the corridor, and into the Chamber there comes the sound of singing and revelry. There have been many

REMARKABLE AND STIRRING SCENES

in that same room. Back in 1888 I recall a night when a western member was giving an imitation of a Cree war dance on top of a table in the centre of the room, and Sir John Macdonald was among those who most loudly applauded the antics of the performer. Sir John Thompson was there too, and while he pretended to be enjoying the exhibition, he was really ill at ease. One of the things he could never do was to make himself at home in a free and easy party such as was gathered together on these division nights. But Sir John Macdonald could make himself one of the leaders in the fun and frolic of any such night.

GOOD SINGERS APPRECIATED.

On Tuesday night it was revealed for the first time that among the new members there are some very good singers. This was particularly true of the rollicking French Canadian songs, which were sung by the French members in a way that I have not heard surpassed in many years. The possessor of a good voice is always regarded as a desirable acquisition to the House, and is always called upon to sing while the members are assembling for a division, and on occasions like that to which reference has just been made. Toward the end of the session "Suanee River" and "Home Sweet Home" are most affected, and when the galleries are full the great chorus which swells up from the floor of the House has an impressive effect.

During the last two days of the debate several important contributions were made to the discussion. For example,

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,

speaking with the advantage of having gone over the records of the census of 1891 as filed in his Department, was able to show beyond cavil that wholesale stuffing had been done in that year. He gave many instances of this, some of them of a very clumsy character. In the town of Cornwall, there were 40 names given twice in the enumeration, and in a great many other places the names of persons were recorded who either were not in existence at all or had been away for many years. In the census of 1901 the address of every person was given, so that anyone might check over the returns and see at once if there were inaccuracies.

THE MINISTER OF CUSTOMS

also contributed a strong speech to the debate. It was not lengthy, but bristled with facts of the most convincing character. Quite naturally, he confined himself very largely to trade matters, and as the statistics in this regard are collected by his Department he was able to speak with authority on that subject. The growth of Canadian commerce has been so large that few people really realise what enormous progress has been made. An increase of $150,000,000 in the foreign trade of the Dominion within five years is a record of which every Canadian may be proud.

56 MAJORITY—AN OPPOSITION LOSS.

If the Opposition expected that the amendment proposed by Mr. Borden would weaken the Government on a division they must have felt disappointed when the vote was taken; for instead of gaining they lost the vote of Mr. Calvin, of Frontenac, who had been a strong Conservative in years past. The solid strength of the Government was recorded, and there was a majority of 56. This is quite large enough for all practical purposes, and is almost as large as the majority which Sir John Macdonald had prior to 1881. More than that, the debate served to demonstrate how strong are the reasons for supporting the Government cause under present conditions.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Promptly on Wednesday the House settled down to real business. On that afternoon Mr. Blair introduced his Bill for the establishment of a Railway Commission, which is one of the most important measures that has been brought before Parliament for many years. It is not likely, however, that it will be pressed beyond the second reading during this session, inasmuch as it is a long Bill and embodies changes of such a radical character as to demand very thorough consideration. The immediate object to be served by introducing it this session is to have the changes in contemplation brought before the country and to permit the Bill to be digested during the recess.

WHAT THE COMMISSION BILL PROPOSES.

Mr. Blair presented a very concise and comprehensive explanation of the Bill. He pointed out that it proposed to do away with the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, which now has large judicial functions in connection with the railways of the country, and to transfer the powers hitherto exercised by that Committee to an independent Board of Commissioners. This Board would be composed of three members, whose tenure of office would probably be fixed at ten years, and who could only be removed by an Address of both Houses of Parliament. In selecting the commissioners Mr. Blair said an honest effort would be made to secure men of the highest stamp and independence of character, experienced in business and railway operation, as well as in law. Everything would depend upon the care with which this choice was made. The

RAILWAY CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN CANADA,

the Minister pointed out, were of such an extraordinary nature that a large measure of discretion would have to be vested in the Commission. The Board would have ample powers to regulate rates and to take such steps as would prevent unjust discrimination and undue preferences. Loud and persistent complaints were being made from all parts of the country with respect to these matters, and, while it was only fair that the railways should be allowed a fair amount of profit on the business done, one of the chief objects in view was to provide the means for the redress of these grievances.

A VALUABLE REPORT ON RAILWAY MATTERS.

Preceding the introduction of this Bill Mr. Blair laid on the table of the House the results of an exhaustive inquiry by Professor S. J. McLean into the question of railway rates and alleged discrimination in Canada. A vast amount of material was collected in this way, and when the House comes to the consideration of the Bill in detail this information will be of the greatest possible service. Professor McLean's report gives an accurate picture of the conditions which the new measure is designed to remedy, and it will show how carefully and prudently this matter has been taken up by the Minister.

THE OLD STORY.

Hon. John Haggart was the principal critic of the Bill on Wednesday afternoon. In past years he was a strong advocate of a Railway Commission; but having neglected the opportunity of putting his convictions into legislative form he now turns up as an opponent of that plan. That should not be considered as remarkable, in view of the easy and ready way in which the Conservatives are now engaged in opposing almost everything that they advocated while in power.

The Great Social Function at Fredericton.

THE BALL GIVEN BY LIEUT. GOVERNOR AND MRS. SNOWBALL A GREAT SUCCESS!

[Fredericton Herald.]

The legislative building has been the scene of many pleasant social functions in days gone by, but never in its history has the stately structure sheltered such a brilliant and representative company of ladies and gentlemen, as attended the ball given by His Honor the lieutenant governor and Mrs. Snowball last evening. No event in the social world of Fredericton in recent years has been looked forward to with keener anticipation, and on no similar occasion have expectations been more fully realized. Those who had knowledge of the ability of our worthy chief magistrate and his estimable lady as entertainers, predicted that the affair would be a grand success in every particular and they were quite within the mark. The arrangements were perfect even to the most minute detail, and were carried out in a manner creditable to all concerned.

The legislative building is admirably adapted for great social functions, and on no previous occasion has it been utilized to better advantage than last evening. Although the decorating work had to be hurried owing to the legislators only having completed their labors at noon yesterday, it was well and tastefully done, and the interior of the great building never presented a grander appearance. The main corridor was a mass of flags, artistically arranged about the walls and doorways, and potted and cut flowers were in evidence everywhere. The assembly chamber, which did duty as a ball and reception room also looked splendidly. The speaker's platform was banked with potted palms and ferns, the facing of the galleries was partially covered with bunting, plants and cut flowers were distributed about the room. The library which did duty as a supper room, was also attractively decorated with flags, bunting and flowers.

The only cause for disappointment was furnished by the weather, which seemed to have put on its very worst behavior for the occasion. A drizzling rain, accompanied by occasional flurries of snow, had been falling all day, and got worse towards evening, and though it must have been a trifle provoking it is hardly likely that it kept many at home, who had made up their minds to attend.

The guests began to assemble at 8.30 o'clock and during the succeeding half hour there was a steady stream into the great building. The supreme court chamber up stairs was utilized by the ladies as a toilet room and the gentlemen availed themselves of the large room in the eastern end of the building on the lower flat. An efficient staff of ushers was there to give directions to the guests and saw to it that there was no confusion.

Punctually at nine o'clock the Lieutenant Governor, resplendent in his new Windsor uniform, and accompanied by Mrs. Snowball, Miss Snowball, Private Secretary Barker and A. D. Cs. Lieut. Col. McLean, of the St. John Fusiliers, and Capt. Lister of the R. C. R., led the way to the assembly chamber where the reception took place. The Governor and ladies took up a position near the Speaker's dais, and cordially shook hands with all their guests as they filed past in procession. All the furniture had been removed from the spacious chamber and a covering of waxed linen put the floor in excellent condition for dancing.

After exchanging greetings with the gubernatorial party many of the guests repaired to the galleries while others dotted the floor of the assembly chamber and engaged in social conversation. It was certainly a brilliant assemblage and one long to be remembered by those who gazed upon it. All the judges of the supreme court were there, as also were many members of the goverment and legislature with their wives and daughters. Fredericton and Marysville society were on hand in force, while St. John, Chatham, Moncton, St. Stephen and other outside points each contributed to the gay throng. Officers of the R. C. R., 8th Hussars, the Army Medical corps, 62nd and 71st regiments, helped to make up the gathering and their bright uniforms of scarlet, blue and gold, with the magnificent costumes of the ladies and sombre black of the gentlemen guests as revealed by the bright light from the chandeliers, made a picture of beauty and grandeur the like of which has not been seen in Fredericton for a decade.

The reception at an end, Winter's orchestra which had been stationed in a corner to the right of the speaker's chair, began to play, and as the soft strains of the music filled the room, the floor was cleared for the first dance, the official quadrille, in which the following ladies and gentlemen participated:

The Premier and Mrs. Robinson.
The Speaker and Mrs. Tweedie.
The Chief Justice and Mrs. Hazen.
The Mayor and Miss Snowball.
Judge Barker and Mrs G. W. Allen.
Judge Landry and Mrs. Whitehead.
G. W. Allen, M. P. P., and Mrs. Osman.
J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., and Mrs. O'Brien.
Judge Hanington and Miss Tweedie.
John O'Brien, M. P. P, and Mrs. Ruddick.
C. J. Osman, M. P. P., and Mrs. Mott.
A. B. Copp, M. P. P., and Miss Todd.
W. T. Whitehead, M. P. P., and Mrs. Dunbar.
Col. Dunbar and Mrs. McLean.
Col. McLean and Mrs. R. A. Snowball.
Capt. Lister and Miss McLean.

The program of dances was made up as follows: Quadrille, waltz, two step, waltz, waltz, two step, lancers, supper, extras, waltzes (3), militaire, waltz, two step, waltz, waltz, lancers, two step and waltz.

An excellent supper was served in the library at midnight, after which dancing was resumed and kept up until nearly three o'clock. The spacious galleries and corridors were utilized for sitting out purposes. Cooling beverages, such as lemonade and ginger beer, were served in a room off the main corridor.

The function was a grand success, all enjoyed themselves and all were sorry when the time came to say good night to the distinguished host and hostess. The greatest credit for the successful carrying out of the arrangements is due to the efforts put forth by R. S. Barker, the Lieutenant Governor's efficient and popular private secretary. Mr. Barker has had large experiences in arranging social functions, and knows just what to do and just how to do it. He was surrounded by a competent staff of assistants, and nothing that could contribute in the slightest degree to the comfort of the guests was left undone by them.

The Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Snowball, though they took no part in the dancing, remained in the ball room the greater part of the evening, and did everything in their power to make it pleasant for those who were fortunate enough to be their guests.

The music furnished by Winter's orchestra was excellent and came in for much praise from the dancers.

The catering was all done from government house and arrangements were carried out in an eminently satisfactory manner.

Some of the costumes are thus described:

Mrs. Snowball wore a handsome gown of black sequins over black silk, diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Archie Snowball, a beautiful gown of white duchess lace over white satin, diamond ornaments.

Miss Snowball, pale green silk with over dress of silver sequins, pearl ornaments.

Mrs. Tweedie, grey brocade silk trimmed with lace and velvet, diamond ornaments.

Mrs. John O'Brien, black silk, jet trimmings.

Miss Black, Sackville, white brocade silk, trimmed with white chiffon and duchess lace.

Miss McLaren, St John, white crepe de chine over cerise silk.

Miss Tweedie, blue silk trimmed with pearl passamenterie.

Miss Winifred Todd, St. Stephen, a handsome gown of pink silk trimmed with lace and chiffon, pearl trimmings.

Miss Nan Thompson, white silk trimmed with white accordeon pleated chiffon and satin ribbon, pearls.

Miss Florence Mitchell, St. Stephen, was costumed in white silk.

The Gleaner prefaces its description of the ball as follows:—

"The most brilliant function since the visit of the Prince of Wales" was the general and undisputed expression of opinion regarding the grand ball given at the legislative buildings last evening by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Snowball. All other social functions have to acknowledge precedence to that memorable regal event held in the spacious halls of old Government House, and when the aristocracy of the whole province did honor to His Royal Highness. Perhaps never before in the history of the capital city of the province were so many of the elite, youth and beauty assembled as gathered last evening in response to the invitations of His Honor and with these were many distinguished gentlemen and beautiful ladies from all portions of the province.

South Africa.

Some of the Boer peace proposals are: The Boers accept a British lord commissioner with a Boer executive, both to be resident at Pretoria. The country to be divided into districts, with British district officers and a Boer committee, chosen by polling by the burghers, the veto right to be reserved to the British government. The majority of the British officers must be conversant with the Dutch language. Johannesburg to be retroceded to the British with complete British civil organization. A war indemnity of at least £10,000,000 to be distributed by mixed committees. Disarmament to occur when the first batch of Boer prisoners is sent to South Africa. No war tax to be levied. Both languages to be recognized in the schools and courts and in official documents. The expense of the garrisons in South Africa to be borne by Great Britain. The present Boer leaders to be retained in office as far as possible.

London, April 14.—News of severe fighting in the Transvaal at the end of last week, has been sent by Lord Kitchener, who reports that about two hundred Boers were killed, wounded or captured. There were about 100 British casualties. The British also captured three guns and considerable quantities of supplies. Commandant Potgieter was among the Boers killed.

Lord Kitchener in a despatch dated Pretoria, April 13, recounts how Col. Colenbrander, after locating Commandant Botha's laager at Pzelkop, moved his force up by different roads from Pietersburg, Transvaal colony, blocking the principal lines of retreat. The fighting commenced April 8, when the Inniskilling Fusiliers attacked Molipspoort, securing the Boer position and by dusk had secured a hill in spite of considerable opposition, resulting in Col. Murray being wounded and Lieut. Lindon being killed. An officer and five men were wounded. Since then the operations continued daily. Colenbrander's last report, April 12, gives the Boer loss in killed and injured as 106 men. The Colonel hoped to report further casualties.

The most severe fighting occurred April 11 in the Western Transvaal, when Gen. Ian Hamilton had replaced Gen. Methuen in command of the British troops. The Boers attacked Col. Kekewich's force near Rooswal and fighting at close quarters ensued. The Boers were repulsed, leaving on the field 14 men killed, including Commandant Potgieter, and 24 wounded. The British captured 20 unwounded prisoners.

According to later accounts, Gen. Ian Hamilton was pursuing the remainder of the Boer commando. The British losses in the fight were six men killed and fifty-two wounded. In the beginning of the pursuit, Col. Kekewich captured two guns, a pom-pom, a quantity of ammunition and a number of wagons.

A force of Boers recently overwhelmed a strong British patrol sent out from Bullfontein, Orange River Colony, to clear out distant farms. An officer and two men were killed, fourteen men were wounded, and the remainder of the patrol were surrounded and captured. Lord Kitchener mentions holding inquiry into this reverse.

How is Your Liver Working?

Are you satisfied you are enjoying as good health as you should? If you are "out of sorts," the trouble may be with the Liver. If so, use Wheeler's Botanic Bitters.

1902. 1902.
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FLUERY PLOWS, No. 5, 6, O. H. A1 & B2, and Tinkler
WILKINSON PLOWS, No 5, 6 O H.
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This is something every farmer should have.
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CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.
IN EFFECT OCT. 21, 1901.

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

Between Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) Freight	Express		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) Express	Freight
6 00 a m	3 00 p m	Fredericton,	1 00	4 20
6 10	3 03	Gibson	12 57	4 17
6 50	3 15	Marysville,	12 45 p m	4 05
8 30	4 27	Cross Creek,	11 30	2 00
10 00 ar / 10 25 lv	5 25	Boiestown,	10 30 lv / 10 25 ar	12 35 pm
11 20	6 10 ar / 6 25 lv	Doaktown,	9 35	11 25
12 55 p m	7 25	Blackville,	8 25	9 40
2 10	8 20 ar / 8 25 lv	Chatham Jct	7 25 lv / 6 55 ar	8 10 / 7 20
2 40	8 25 lv			
3 05	8 45	Nelson	6 35	7 00
3 40	9 05	Chatham	6 15	6 40
4 00 ar	9 20	Loggieville	5 50 a m	6 00 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
lv. Chatham,	9.30 p. m	12.10 p.m,
Nelson	9 50 "	12 30 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	10 10 "	12 50 "
Lv. " "	10.35 "	1.10 "
Nelson	10.55 "	1.30 "
Ar. Chatham,	11.15 "	1.50 "

GOING SOUTH.

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
Chatham,	5.50 a. m.	9.20 a. m.
Nelson,	6.10 "	9.40 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	6.30 "	10.00 "
Lv. " "	7.30 "	10.50 "
Nelson	7.50 "	11.10 "
Ar Chatham	8.10 "	11 30 "

[NOTE.—Passengers leaving Chatham on the 6.15 a m. Express for Fredericton, reach the Junction in good time to connect with the Maritime Express going south.]

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations—Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carroll's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, 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 Monday mornings but not Sunday mornings.

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with 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. GIBSON, Gen'l Manage

Assessors' Notice.
Parish of Chatham.

The preliminary lists are now on view at the store of George Stothart.

Statements in writing will be received up to April 10th.

The Assessors will meet at the office of George Stothart, on Thursday afternoons, April 3rd, 10th, and 17th, from two to five o'clock, to hear objections to said valuation

GEORGE STOTHART,
SAMUEL W. DDLETON, } Assessors.
WM. DAMERY,

Chatham, April 1st, 1902.

EXQUISITE STYLE IN DRESS

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