General Business.

STEAMSHIP CO.



Division. OD ITIONAL CIRC SERVICE.

Commencing June 30, 1902, Steamers leave St. John at Sa.m., Atlantic Standard, on MONDAY, wt.DNESDAY and FRIDAY, for Lubec, Ess port, P. Lud and B. ston. For Boston DIRECT, on "UESDAY and SATURDAY at 6.36 p.m. cturning, from Boston via Portland Eustport Jubes, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and RIDAY, at 8 15 a.m. From Boston M NUAYS and THURSDAYS at 12, noon. rreight received daily up to 5 p.m. W. G. LEE, Agent, St. John, N. A. H. HANSCOM. G. P. and T. A.

Vice-President and General Manager, Vice-President and General Manager, General Offices, 368 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. C LVIN AUSTIN.

COMMON SOAP

WILL CAUSE

ROUGH SKIN On Face and Hands.

(live Oil Soap

dir et from the factory which west TWO WEEKS ___AT___

It is made from Pure Olive Oil and the Juic

Mackenzie's Medical Hall DENTISTRY

Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S.

office Hours: -9.30 a.m to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. aturday -9 30 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,

BEST TO PATRONISE.

CHATHAM, N B

I beg to return thanks to my patrons for their favors of 1901, and as the year has come to a close the most important feature any business is to make the next year more successful than the last. With that so cal object in view I have se'ected my the lowest prices, so as to still enable me to increase my business by selling goods cheap-.. han I ever did before.

sh w you my new stock at rock bottom I time. Thanking you for past favors, I await your visits,

> ROGER FLANAGAN. Water Street, Chatham

EXQUISITE STYLE IN DRESS he ought to if he be a good man."



in de to measure by an artist tailor who knows the value of perfect fit, heautiful finish and fine workmanship, and who taste of the well bred gentleman, tailor makes the mate" is an old saying and we can supply all defects of form, and give y in both style and satisfaction in suits and overcosts. Ladies suits, coats and skirts at reasonable rates. Gents fur lined overcoats

T. WELDON MERCHANT TAILOR.

CHATHAM, N. B Administrators' Notice.

All persons having any just claim against the estate of Joseph M. Fuddock, late of the Town of Chatlan, in the County of Northumberland, proprietor of the Miramichi Foundry, are hereby requested to file the same with the undersigned administrators within three months from this date duty attested, required to make immediate payment forthwith to

(Sgd.) MARGARET J. RUDDOCK,

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY TENDER FOR AN ENGINE HOUSE, ETC. AT ST JOHN, N. B.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked o the outside "Tender for Engine House at St. John," will be received until MONDAY, 18TH AUGUST, 1902.

for the above work. 28th instant at the Office of the Terminal Agent at St. John, and at the Chief Engineer's Office at Moneton N. B., where forms of tender may be

D. POTTINGER. Moneton, N. B., 23rd July, 1902.

Estate Sale

On the 22nd day of August, A. D., 1902, *t 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in front of the Post office in Nelson Village, in the County of Northum. berland, I will seil at Public Auction, to the highest bigder, the real estate of the late Julia Murphy of Barrab River, c nsisting of the following, viz: -All that lot of land situate in the Parish of Nelson and descri ed as follows, to wit:-bounded on the north by lot in possession of Thomas Gorman, on

the south by the Poter Gorman lot on the east by the Sutton Road and on the west the Sutton Road, which said lot comprises seven and one half acres l'eginning on the norther!v line of lot fifty two fronting on Barnaby River, granted to James Muri hy, at its intersection with the westerly side of the roof from Barnaby River to Nelson, thence running by the m guet of the year 1839 north eighty a ong the north ro line of the said granted lot, or to thereo; thence borth one de ree east thirty three chains and first lands to a first lands to a spru e t ee standing on the northwesterly angle of fifty links, to a fir tree, thence south el, hty nine degrees east thirty chains, or to the ti cuce fo lowing the various courses of same in a utherly unection to the place of beginning, con-L iming eighty acres more or less.

Dated 18th July, 1902. N. POWER, Executor. Miramichi Advance.

AUGUST 14, 1902 A Crime and its Lesson

The parents of the boys who played their parts in the St. John murder apology is in order from the Sun. tragedy, of which we give a brief account in another column, may not realise their position in it, but they, nevertheless, have the heaviest share of responsibility. They seem to have let their boys to do about as they pleased. They were not required to go to school, were permitted to be absent from home when they liked; no employment of hands or mind was provided for them and no proper parental restraints were placed upon them. The result is crime of the most revolting character, which not only brings disgrace on the parents

How many hundreds of parents are there who will read the story of this tragedy and realise that they too have neglected and are neglecting their responsibilities to society, just as the Doherties, Higginses and Goodspeeds of St. John have done? How many boys are there in our Miramichi towns and Cucumber and other centres of population who are allowed to "run wild" as these St. John boys were? Let us hope that those whose boys are seen, idle, about the street corners day and night, or wandering at will when and where they please, 3 Cakes for 10 cents. will be led to reflect on their responsiparents, lest the result may be sorrow to themselves and the ruin of children once innocent, but made criminals by the culpable neglect of fathers and mothers.

The Wood Trade.

In its Liverpool notes the London Timber Trades Journal of 2nd inst

"The course of our business moves on steadily, in a calm and placid way. large portion is sent away from the whether the Canadian route can ships' sides direct into consumption. All indications point to a healthy tone for the remainder of the season.

"Unless the unforseen happens, we think the spruce market has seen its Canada and United States and bought it at | sell steamers "to arrive" has been relaxed, and the attitude of the shipper is now one of complacency. He must Call and prove my assertions when we just teel as he does after a good dinner. when he leans back in his chair, and folds his hands over his well-filled stomach, and a sense of peace and thankfulness steals over his mind. At least, we hope he feels just like that, for

> The official returns of hewn and saw timber imported into the United Kingdom tor six months ending 30th June show a considerable falling off compared with the corresponding period last year, the figures being 2,914,246 loads for 1902 against 3,255,505 loads for 1901. Of sawn lumber there were 1,686,685 loads in 1902 against 1,951, 522 in 1901. Liverpool's import of sawn stuff was more than 13,000 loads less in June this year than last; Manchester's, 12,000 less; Belfast's, more than 3,000 less; Hartlepool's, and Hull's, 14,000 less each; Grangemouth was exceptional, inasmuch as it iuported 17,000 loads more in June this year than in the same month last

Hon. Mr. Tarte Visits St. John.

A Montreal despatch of Monday says on. J. I. Taite arrived from Ottawa t morning and left by the C. P. R. Atlantic express at noon. In an view Mr. Ta te emphasized what he a few days ago regarding Canada being behind the times in regard to transportation fac lities. "When I think of all the time that's been wasted," said Mr. Tarte, "in getting the elevator question Montreal settled, it simply makes me sick." Speaking of the proposed fast Atlantic service, Mr. Tarte said he was afraid Montreal could never be the minal for such a service. He felt certain that Quebec would be the summer and Halifax the winter terminus.

[Mr. Tarte visited many points interest in S . John on Tuesday. suggest to him that he include Quebec with Montreal as amongst the impossible termini for the fast line service.]

Telegraph, Ang 9.] A Silly Canard.

The Sun yesterday in its Hampton cor respondence prints a malicious misstatement of facts in connection with the road work being done by the local government between Hampton Station and Hampton Village. The Sun in big headlines says : "HAMPTON.

"Significant Sign of a General Election Pretty Soon.

'Half a mile of Questionably Constructed Highway that Cost Thousands of

ol ced on a car today and is to go to Sussex to be used on the roads there. It is rumored that the large grant of \$3,000 for the road between the station and village has been expended. Result : Less than half a mile of questionably constructed road bed."

The only truth in this silly yarn is that the roller "is to go to Sussex to be us d on the roads there." As the Sun's correspondent doubtless knew, the steam roller will be back in Hampton inside of week to complete the work on the Hampton road. Out of the 5 900 feet roadway to be constructed between the Station and the Village, 2,500 feet has been already built at an expense of not qui e half the original grant of \$3 000, and it is expected to complete the work with the remainder of the money. The result instead of being very questionably constructed is a splendid piece of work, tered the royal box of the Abbey at 11.10 and when the roadway is completed will a.m. be a credit to King's county and equal to Their Majesties arrived at the Abbey more fairy-land like than usual. snything in the province. The steam annex at 11.15 a.m. The saie of the above fand being authorized by look and granted by Samuel Thomson E-quire, Judge of the Probate Court of Northumberland.

The saie of the above fand being authorized by roller has simply been borrowed for a lit was announced at Buckingham Palmarked by no special incident, with the exception of an injury to Lord Edward Pelham Northumberland. and which required rolling to complete it, health and spirits.

The publication of such silly canards as this has no other effect than to discredit the paper which publishes them, and to disgust all decent people with an opposition which stoops to such malicious fasehoods in an effort to build up their claim to the suffages of the electorate. An

The "Fast Line."

Discussing the negotiations pending in the mat er of the proposed "Fast Line" the Vancouver News-Advertiser says :-"As was almost anticipated would be the case, the question of the terminus on this side of the Atlantic will arouse some controversy. A Maritime seaport in Winter, and Quebec in Sommer, is natur ally the view an influential interest in the country will hold in regard to the matter. As regards the cargo boats there will probabiy be an almost general agreement that Quebec would be the terminal port in the Summer, since economical considerand children alike, but reflects upon ations will require that the railway transthe fair name of the province and its portation - especially on the outward grain ca goes--should be shortened as much as possible.

"But there are other and very important considerations to be taken into account in reaching a decision as to the Canadian terminus for the swift passenger steamers. We pointed out on a previous occasion, the difficulties with which the Canadian line will have to contend in its competition with the New York lines. The one great inducement that it will be able to offer to passengers-the speed and accommodation of its vessels being assumed to be equal to these found in the ships of the rival line -is the shorter sea passage by the Canadian route. It seems to us that this advantage would be partially lost during the busiest part of the year by the adopbility, and resolve to do their duty as tion of Quebec as the terminus for the Summer season. Indeed, the drawbacks and risks of delay, almost inseparable from the navigation of the Guif of S. Lawrence, are practically admitted another despatch from London, which intimates that if a greater speed than 20 knots is required, the Canadian Pacific Company would not make Quebec the Summer terminus.

which we had expressed some doubt as to what was really proposed. We believe that 20 knots is one or one and a half knot less than the speed some of the New Most whitewoods are coming forward | York steamers are capable of making. If | p.m. without any rush, and, consequently, a so, the whole question is raised as to successfully operated unless the vessels on it are equal in speed to those on the New York lines. The shorter sea route is the main factor for success for the Canadian route. That advantage is lessened exactly in proportion as the Capadian vessels are worst for this season; the pressure to slower than their rivals. It is a simple calculation as to when the difference in speed would entirely destroy the advantage of the Canadian route by making the time occupied in traversing it equal to that over the longer southern route. The only justification for a large subsidy would then disappear."

"And this brings up another point or

The Fisheries Claim.

[St. John Gazette, Aug. 4th.]

The Sun tries to make it appear that what Messrs. Peters and Pugsley said oncerning the settlement of the fisheries uestion was untrue and quotes as proof the statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier made in parliament, but omits to give the date on which this statement was made. The facts are: For some months Premier Peters carried on correspondence with Sir Louis Davies, then Minister of Marine and Fisheries, regarding the settlement of this question. Subsequently, after Sir Louis' appointment to the Supreme Court of Canada, Premier Tweedie visited Ottawa and had a long conference with Hon. Mr. Satherland, acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The result of the was that it was decided to call a conference of the premiers of all the provinces interested to decide how it was best to have the matter wound up. During the interview Mr. Sutherland to'd Mr. Tweedie that he would have no objection to the matter being submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada in order that an official interpretation of the judgment of the Privy Council might be reached. Under the judgment of the Privy Council it was decided that the inshore fisheries belonged to the provinces and as the Halifax award was for these fisheries, the provinces

claim that they are entitled to the award rather than the Dominion. The provinces interested are Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec, New Brunswick having the largest financial interest. There is some difference of opinion in Nova Scotia as to the advisability of continuing the present bounty arrangements and leaving the money with the Dominion, but there is no division on this question i of any of the other provinces. Nova Scotis now reaps the largest share of the award. as they have more fishing boats at sea than any other province, and therefore obtain more bounties. The value of their river fisheries is not as great as those o New Brunswick and as a consequence the Minister of Finance and the premier o Nova Scotia are not as deeply interested as the premier of the other province After Mr. Tweedie's visit and in the clos ing hours of the session a conference of al the premiers was held at Ottawa, but no definite result was reached when the adjournment was taken. As soon as the coronation is over and the ministers return, the question will be taken up again. This province has succeeded in obtaining a settlement of one of its claims from the Laurier government and there i "The big provincial steam roller was every reason to believe that justice will be done respecting the fisheries case and other minor claims now awaiting adjudica

The Crowning of the King.

crowned at 12.39 p.m. Queen Alexandra

10.57 a.m. amidst salvos of cheers. When the head of the procession reached th Abbey the bells were pealed and the bands played 'God Save the King.'

Sussex upon which gravel has been laid, morning that the King was in excellent Clinton, one of the grooms-in-waiting, whose condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

the Palace gates at 11 a.m. amidst wild

Abbey at ten o'clock, the choir singing, 'O God, our help in ages past,'

The street barriers were closed at 10 o'clock, Mr. Balfour and Lord Rosebery were caught outside. They were and walk to the Abbey.

were wildly cheered.

The Prince and Princess of Wales. James Palace at 10.46.

The Prince of Wales took his place in the Abbey in a chair directly in front of the peers at 11.12 a.m. The chillren of the Prince and Princess of Wales, in white sailor suits, who were the first occupants of the royal box, immediately after they were seated, buried their heads

troops and threatened to overwhelm the procession. Fortunately they were forced

back and order was restored. When the Prince of Wales was seated he placed his coronet at his feet. His robes were almost identical with those of the peers. The Princess was the cynosure

The King and Queen entered the west altar. door of the Abbey at 11.34 a.m. The choir sang, "I was glad when they said

12.39 p.m. - The anointing in the Abbey

The news of the crowning was announce ed by an official outside the Abbey. was repeated by signal through London and was received by cheers, which spread throughout the stands and crowds far up the streets, as the bells pealed joyfully. As their Majesties were leaving the Abbey rain conmenced to fall, and they

eturned and deferred their departure until the rain ceased. They left at 2.06

process on were thickly crowded by eight o'clock, and the spectators were furnished with plenty of diversion by the marching and counter-marching of the troops, headed by their bands, and quickly passing state coaches, private carriages and automobiles. Buckingham Palace, naturally, was one o

the starting point of the great pageant. Crowds assembled there in immense numbers, and the first hearty cheer of the day went up when the news was circulated that the King was in the best of health and spirits, and well equipped to undergo the fatigues of the day. By 9 30 the scene in the vicinity of the palace and The Mall was extremely anim ted. The roof of the palace and those of all the surrounding buildings were crowded with spectators, and the constantly arriving members of the royal family, with their suites and the appearances of the other participants in the procession elicited cheers varying in degree of enthusiasm according to the popularity of the personages recognized by the people.

The Duke of Connaught, who rode down The Mall in an automobile for the purp se

which, however, was surpassed by the re-

Counciliors were warmly welcomed. costume, feathers and blanket, decorated with the customary mirrors, caused the

of Wales' procession, and finally within appeared at the gateway and the King and Queen smiled and bowed in response to th previous welcomes:

The scene in the vicinity was remarkable. On the roof of the Pilace were perched a number of fashionably dressed ladies members of the household, and their cheers, with the fluttering of their handkerchiefs as the King and Queen entered the royal coach gave the signal for the deafening plaudits of the populace which thronged the Mall and were repeatedly acknowledged by the occupants of the state coach.

The King looked pale and was by no means as brown and robust as previous and moved his body very little.

never looked better. The cheers which appearance of members of the Royal Family.

London, Aug. 12 - The King was that there was a show of enthusiasm, Lord ed. Kitchener, Admi al Seymour and General Gaselee, as they rode together, came in for much attention, but they all seemed to look straight shead and paid little attention to the people along the route. Lord Kitchener in the resplendent full dress uniform of general, also looked unfamiliar, and many persons did not recognize him. The Indians were undoubtedly the most picturesque feature of the procession, while the state coach of the King, drawn by the fat Hanoverian horses, which figured in all of the late Queen Victoria's processions, seemed each

The progress of the royal cortege was carriage collided with another. It was a His M jesty sat in constant dread of a con-

arrived before the thron-s they separated. the peers going to the right and the peeresses At 10 o'clock the King's nurses drove to the left. Even when practically empty picture que effect, the oddest feature of which consisted in every seat being practically covered by a large white official programme, in the centre of which was placed a small deep red book of service. Without the tapestries or light furnishing of the tiers upon tiers of seats which rose fifty feet high. the combination of white and red programme by itself produced a gala effect.

.The preliminary eulogies of the decorat: araangements were not overstated. The entire scheme had been carried out harmoni ously and even the stands did not seem out

by the King's and the Queen's boxes, com prising half a dozen rows of chairs in whi satio, relieved only by the crimson of se ts. Beyond the structural decorations for attempt at any display, and the old gree scene, untouched by flags or any gleam of

attention, but what mevitably caught the brought from the various royal depositories

Amidst these surroundings the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, resplendent in white knee breeches and heavily embroidered coat, hurried to and fro, directing the final touches. By ten o'clock the interior of the Abbey presented a blaze of color. Along the nave, which was lined by Grenadiers, every chair was taken up by high officers of the army and navy and others in equally handsome equipment.

On top of the arch separating the nave from the chancel sat the surpliced orchestra. In stalls within with the other ambassadors were the United States ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, and Mrs. Choate, and many officials.

During the long wait, Mr. Edwin A. Abbev, the American artist, who was commissioned to paint the coronation scene the Abbey, and who wore court uniform. took careful note of the surroundings for the

The peeresses took advantage of the long interval to stroll up and down, but the peers sat stolidly awaiting the arrival of the Sovereign. Their ermine caps presented a solid

The service commenced with the reconse cration of the regalia. The procession of the clergy, with the regalia, then proceeded from the altar to the annex, all present standing up and the choir singing, "Oh, God, our help in ages past." Preceding the regalia came the boys of Westminster Abbey, followed by the children of the Chapel Royal and the choir in royal uniforms.

In Westminster Abbey the scene was nothing less than marvellous. Nearly 7,000 members of the nobility, the clergy, and the The pipers of the United States and gentry had gathered with foreign princes, Canada have devoted a good dea! of space to ambassadors, colonial rulers, Indian potenthe murders and movements of a notorious tates and leaders from the furtherest corners of the globe where the Union Jack fles, to do honor to the King. The whole ceremony was of a magnificent and decorative character and presented a constantly changing panorama around the two central figures enthroned in their robes of velvet, ermine and cloth of gold, amidst the distinguished assemblage of actors, the fulfilment of whose various roles necessitated constant movement. Each stage of the ceremony, with itsold world usuages furnished its quota of inter est, while the interior of the noble church, filled as it was with officiating prelates in vari-colored caps, with princes and diplomats, officers in gold laced uniforms, heralds, pursuivants and other officers of state in medieval costumes, with peers and peeresses in rich robes, with oriental potenception accorded to the men of the naval | t tes in many hued raiment, with men of all | ted many feats of daring during his flight, in brigade as they marched past at a swinging types and all shades of complexion from the course of which he eluded various posses pace to take up a favored position guarding distant points of the new crowned monarch's when apparently surrounded. He held up empire, with its dazzling display of jewels farmers, whom he forced to furnish him The colonial premiers and the Privy and wealth of color, presented a picture with food and clething. By threats to

distinction has seldom been excelled Two incidents in the service in the Al bey will live in the memory of all wh witnessed them. The first of these, which almost developed into a dramatic contretemps, centred around the aged arch bishop of Canterbury. From the commence ment of the service the archbishop had the greatest difficulty in reading or remembering the prayers. The book from which his almost blind eyes endeavored to read shool in his hands and when he came to place the crown upon King Edward's head, his hug frame, towering above the seated king swaved so violently that the Bishop of Winchester had to support him, while th Dean of Westminster put a guarding hand under the crown. It was evident that the Archbishop of Canterbury could not see hi King's head and after groping around he was just about to complete the mos important part of the ceremony, when was discovered that he had the crown w th the back to the front. Slowly raised it, but too late to prevent the choir from prematurely bursting out with a loud "God Save the King." Amid tension that had grown to a pitch of painfu nervousness, the archbishop finally managed to place the crown correctly upon the king's head. A few minutes later came the climax to his feebleness. He was kneeling to do reports had led one to expect, and while the first homage of all the subjects of the punctiliously bowing from side to side he did king when suddenly he almost fainted and it with a gravity very unusual to him. He | would have fallen upon his sovereign's knees seemed to sit rather far back in the carriage had not King Edward tenderly, but firmly, grasped both the prelate's hands and lifted The Queen, beside him, was radiant. She him to his feet. The Bishops of London, Winchester and Durham clasped their arm greeted the pair were loud and unmistakably around the Archbishop of Canterbury, the gennine and very different fr m the per- king kissed his wrinkled haud, the archfunctory applause which usually greets the bishop's head fell back, his feet moved slowly and mechanically, and thus he was more carried than led from the throne to King Edward's chapel, where he was reviv-

scarcely subsided when another exquisitely stead of merely accepting the homage of the Prince of Wales, King Etward put his arms recalled him and wrung his hand with a historic grandeur of the coronation office itself sank almost into secondary interest.

King Edward was most anxious over the

The King and Queen, who bought up continued triumph and reached its climax on tretemps, though outwardly calm, as could almost the rear of the procession, left the arrival at the Abbey, where there was be judged from the steadings with which he a scene of unparatteled enthusiasm which did held his scentre rod erect during the ordeal. the queen. Throughout the service and Edward was one of the most charming fearures of the proceedings in the Abbey. Her majesty's appearance won extravagant encomiums, especially from the women,

NEWS AND NOTES.

An order for a million barrels of apples has been received by a Belleville, Ont. dealer from an English house and the dealer has stirted buyers out to get goods. To order is far away in excess of any similar order ever before received by a Canadian

A world baseball record was broken at Terre Haute, Ind., last Sunday, in a fifteen inning tie game between Cedar Rapids and Terre Haute, when twenty-seven men were struck out. Fifteen strike outs were recorded to McFarland of Cedar Rapids, while Popp, formerly of the St. Louis National League and Columbus American Association clubs, struck out twelve men of the home

"R. B. Marston, the well-known publisher and angler, has written a letter to the London Times stating that E. M. Corbett killed n Voselven, Norway, a salmon weighing 58 pounds. It was a grand fish and in splendid condition, measuring more than fifty inches, and is the largest of the species ever heard of. It has been sent to the Bergen museum

Mr. Marston is mistaken as to the salmon in question being the record fish. Salmo weighing ten or fifteen pounds more have been taken in Scotland. A 60 pounder has been taken in the Grand Cascapedia.

The abuse of the rivers of the State of Maine by a class of millowners who have destroyed the fisheries and impaired the value of their neighbors' reparlan holdings and improvements has received a muchneeded check. An Augusta despatch of 1st inst. says :- "In the somewhat celebrated equity suit brought by the Lockwood Company and the Hollingsworth and Whitney Co., of Waterville, against various sawmill and pulp mill owners in Kennebec, Somerset and Franklin counties, which has been on trial in the supreme court at different times for several months, Judge Whitehouse rendered a decision today in favor of the plaintiffs and will grant a perpetual injunction against the owners of 46 saw mills and three pulp mills, prohibiting them from throwing any mill refuse, sawdust or screepings into the Kennebec river or its tributaries. This has been one of the longest and most important cases ever tried in this state, and its decision has been awaited with great interest. Seventy-nine defendants appeared, but thirty of them proved they do not throw any refuse into the river."

Fitting End to a Desperado's Life.

criminal named Harry Tracy. He was a prisoner in the Oregon State penitentiary early in June, serving time for some of his murders or robberies and on 9 h of that nonth escaped with David Merrill, a fellow prisoner, after killing four men, Frank W. Ferrell, G. R. T. Jones and B. F. Tiffany, guards, and Frank Ingraham, a convict who tried to prevent his flight. On June 28 Tracy killed Merrill, near Napavine, by shooting him from behind. He left the body to the forest, where it was found on July 15. On July 3, near Seattle, in a fight with a posse, Tracy shot and killed Charles Raymond, a deputy sheriff, and E. E Bresse, a policeman, and mortally wounded Neil Rawley, who died on the following day. He also wounded Carl Anderson and Louie Zanfrite, newspaper representatives. Tracy commitmurder their families he compelled them to cover up his tracks. Perhaps his greatest show of daring was on July 2 at South Bay, near Olympia, when he held up six men aud forced four, including the captain of a large gasolene launch to embark with him on Puget Sound and pilot him up stream for ten hours. He took practical charge of the ranche of a man named Eldy at Davenport in the Lake Creek country, Washington territory, and on 6th inst. a deputy sheriff and four other citizens, hearing of his whereabouts, went to the place and found him. He retreated to one of the barns, where he had his spare armament and securing his guns retreated across an op n space and, getting behind a rock, fired without effect on h s pursuers. He then broke cover and ran for some woods, but as he neared a wheat field, being under fire, he was seen to fall, and then crawl into the wheat. Soon after a shot was heard from the spot where he was supposed to be. A close guard was kept until daylight on the field, as it was deemed very dangerous to approach the desperado in the dark. When it was done in the daylight he was found dead. He had shot himself through the head, two bullets fired by his pursuers having broken his leg and cut the tibial artery. He realised that further attempts to escape were hopeless and ended his own life, rather than be taken Everybody will be glad that the villain-

ous career of the outlaw is at an end.

It's Because Ferrozone Brings Good Health that it Brings Good Looks, and is Counted an Invaluable Friend by Millions of Women on This Account.

Many women look old and lose their beauty, not through age, but through disease, ill health and suffering. If you don't feel your best, of course you

won't look your best; and as long as your blood remains impure, your nerves unsteady, don't expect to feel tip-top. If you have no appetite, poor digestion, are bilious and constipated, your skin will

be sallow and pimply, with an unnatural pallor about the cheeks. Women without number who have suffered the mortifications of this run down condition, have made themselves healthy and well by taking Ferrozone. It is a wonderful

Take Ferrozone for your beauty. It is a wonderful restorative, and strengtheuer

good looks because it brings good health.

UNPACKING TO-DAY!

ONE CAR LOAD

FARMERS' WAGONS, DUMP-CARTS. WHEELS AND AXLES

in all sizes from 1; latter to 4-inch tires) with and without bodies.

and see this lot at

THE WAREROOMS

THE LOUNSBURY Co., Limited.

Cunard Street, Chatham.



CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

IN EFFECT JUNE 16, 1902. TNtil further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Between Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville. FOR CHATHAM FOR FREDERICTON

.. Cross Creek, .. 12 00

.. Boiestown,.. { 10 45 lv 10 40 ar

Doaktown, .. 9 50

.Blackville,... 8 42

Chatham Jet { 7 40 lv 7 20 ar

Connecting with I. C. R. GOING NORTH MARITIME EXPRESS. DAY EXPRESS Ar. Chatham June ..

GOING SOUTH.

MARITIME EXPRESS. DAY EXPRES

.... Nelson 7 00 .Chatham 6 40 Loggieville .. 6 20 a m The above Table is made up on Atlantic standard time, The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations—Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmstord, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carrol's, McNamee's, Lutlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

112 00 lv

7 10

Maritime Express Trains on I. C. R. going north run through to destinations on Sunday. Maritime

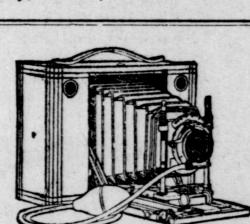
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or weak women, purities and enriches the blood, and sends it circulating to all parts of the body. Thus it builds up mu-cle and tissue, puts on fat and makes the action of

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Notice is hereby given that the un lawigned have deposited in the Offices of the Honorable, the Min

ister of Public Works at Ottaws, the plan and a description of the site of a proposed extension and addition to their mill wharf at Loggieville in the County of Northumberland, Province of New Bruns wick, and on the southerly side of the River Miramichi, and that duplicates of the said plan and descrip Registrar of Deeds for the said County of Northumand, at Newcastle in the said County. Also that application vin be made to His Excedency the vernor-Ge eral-in Council for a proval of the said p an and site and of the building of the said exten . Dated, Chatham N B, July 23rd, A D 1962 DAMERY & McDONALD.

for

The Sloop "Winogene" 6. 83 tons register, 36 feet verall, ten feet 2 inches (10-2) beam, draf 3 feet 6 nches, without board, over two tons outside balla-t, (none inside) iron, planket with pine, oak timbers, berths for four people, a comfortable cruiser. She is the fastest boat of her s ze in the Cigh, often beating the larger boats such as the "Canada." She has won and now owns the "Wills Cup" also holds the "McLellan Cup," winning these Cups from the racer "Nahbewawa"." She has a full outfit of sails. She could not be built for double the money asked to her, \$350 cash, in Saint John. The owner sells for no faut, but has no time to use her. Any officer or member of the clus could inform ary intending purchaser as to her condition and abilities. She can appoint, and fleet, and is one of the stiff sit o rate here. Any further information will be furn shed by her remedy for the blood and nerves, and brings owner, or any officer of the R. K. Y. Club.

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was crowned at 12.56 p.m.

The Prince and Princess of Wales ar rived at the Abbey at 11.04 a.m. The royal princesses, gorgeously dressed, en-

The King's procession left the Palace at

cheering, which their Majesties acknow-

ledged by repeated bowing. The regalia was re-consecrated in the

obliged to alight from their carriages

up to the Abbey in a royal carriage as guests of His Majesty. They received an ovation from the crowd. The children of the Prince and Princess of Wales reached the Abbey at 20 minutes past ten and

esco ted by the Life Guards, left St.

in a huge red programme. As the King's procession emerged on the Horse Guards Parade the enthusiasm of the crowd almost caused a catastrophe The people burst through the cordon of

of all the women in the Abbey.

The King and Queen arrived at the Palace at 2.55 p.m. NOTES AND INCIDENTS. The best positions along the route of the

the principal centres of interest, as it was

of seeing that the military arrangements along the route were complete, was heartily Almost as animated was the scene in the vicinity of Westminster Abbey, where bands of music stationed about the building relieved the tedium of the early waiting, and soon after the doors were opened state coaches, carriages and automobiles rattled

the route near the Abbey. Fijans, in petticoats, the centre of much interest, and a red Indian chief in his native

most lively amusement. As the hour appointed for the departure of the royal procession approached, the excitement about Buckingham Palace was most marked. Punctual to the time, the advance guard of the royal cavalcade issued from the archway, the horses of the troopers curvetting nervously as they faced the wall of humanity that cheered their coming. Shortly after came the Prince and Princess few minutes their Majesties' state coach

mighty roar of cheers that dwarfed al

It was not till the King's procession came

not cease until their Majesties disappeared This brave show, however, did not deceive In Westminster Abbey the doors of that especially as the Archbishop of Canterbury edifice were scarcely opened and the gold became more and more nervous, her majesty sticks and ushers had barely found their palpably dreaded that the king would break stations before the seats began to till. Peers down. With keen anxiety she constantly and peeresses swept up the nave, their turned toward her husband watching him scarlet and ermine making vivid contrasts entirely throughout the ceremony. Her with the deep blue of the carpet. As they graceful dignity and solicitude for King many of whom declared that Queen Alexandra did not look a day over 35 years.

A peculiarly beautiful effect was presented the seating of the spectators, there was little arches lent their stately perspective to the

The various chairs to be used by the King and Queen in the service attracted special eve was the glittering array of gold plate ranged along the chancel and behind the

historic picture ordered by the King.

The tremor which this event caused had human touch varied the proceedings, and the king was forgotten in the father. Inaround the prince and kissed him, and then manliness of parential affection that brought tears to many eyes. To those who were able to see clearly these two episodes, the magnificence of the bejeweled women, the splendor of the uniformed men and even the