General Business.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CO.



Commencing June 30, 1902, Steamers leave St. John at 8 a.m., Atlantic Standard, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for Lubec, Eas port, Portland and Boston. For Boston DIRECT, on TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 6,36 p.m. Returning, from Boston via Portland. Eastport and Lubec, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8.15 a.m. From Boston DIRECT, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 12, noon. Freight received daily up to 5 p.m. A, H, HANSCOM, W. G. LEE, Agent, St. John, N. B. G. P. and T. A.

VIN AUSTIN.
Vice-President and General Manager.
General Offices, 368 Atlantic Ave.,
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For District No. 3 school, Parish of Glenelg. Apply to the Secretary of Trustees, JOHN MARTIN.

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WILL CAUSE ROUGH SKIN On Face and Hands.

We have just imported a large lot of Olive Soap

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3 Cakes for 10 cents. It is made from Pure Olive Oil and

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Mackenzie's Medical Hall

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OFFICE-OVER MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL. CHATHAM, N. B.

TO PATRONISE.

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 of any business is to make the next year more successful than the last. With that sp cial object in view I have selected my stock from best houses in the Dominion of Canada and United States and bought it at the lowest prices, so as to still enable me to increase my business by selling goods cheaper than I ever did before.

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

> ROGER FLANAGAN. Water Street, Chatham.

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easure by an artist tailor who value of perfect fit, heautiful fine workmanship, and who fabrics with an eye to please the well bred gentleman, "The tailor makes the man" is an old saying and we can supply all defects of form, and give you both style and satisfaction in suits and Ladies suits, coats and skirts at reasonable rates. Gents fur lined overcoats

W. L. T. WELDON

MERCHANT TAILOR. CHATHAM, N. B

Administrators' Notice.

All persons having any just claim against the estate of Joseph M. Buddock, late of the Town of Chatlam, 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 duly attested, and any person indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment forthwith to the undersigned

(Sgd.) MARGARET J. RUDDOCK, CHARLES D. RUDDOCK,

DR. C. B. MCMANUS.

DENTIST. Proms over J. D. Creaghan's store, Newcastle. Is prepared to do all work in a most satisfactory manner by latest methods. All work guaranteed,

NOTICE.

Extracts from Act of Assembly 60, Vict. A. D. 1897.

The property to the amount of Five Hundred dollars of a wife deserted by her husband and comshe resides as elsewhere, is under the value of Fitteen Hundred dollars, and such widow supports band, her property in the parish where she resides shall be exempt from taxation to the extent of Two Hundred dollars; and a.sc to the extent of One on 3rd inst. we had no thought of the Hudred dollars for each minor child wholly supported by her. If she has no property in the parish "Courrier," or of Mr. Turgeon. We found

Miramichi Advance.

The Globe and its New Partner

The St. John Globe was almost abject two years ago in its renunciation of its former policy of running local politics on federal lines. It was, just then, anxious to secure certain advantages for an individual in whom it was interested, and it ate lots of humble pie, declared that the people were opposed to mixing federal and local politics and sat in sackcloth and ashes asking everybody to accept its made the mistake of helping the unfortunate Mr. Foster and his equally unfortunate associates of the Moncton convention in their attempt to wreck the local government. Having found crocodile tears, and being kept in its

that it could not deceive anybody by its | the fish after they had escaped the coast and place by those upon whom it endeavor- rivers ed to fawn, it has again returned to the advocacy of the old fad and joins the Bathurst Courier in resurrecting it. notwithstanding the knowledge on the part of both papers that the Liberal leader of the province has declared as if it were right to intercept and capture against it. The Globe sees, in the Courier's

meddling in the matter, an opportunity to have one of its customary flings at Premier Tweedie, who it so cordially hates and it says : -

"It is much to be feared that the appeal to Mr. Tweedie is a vain appeal. It suits and Cucumber that gentleman to so manage things as to enable him to have two strings to his bow. but the Liberals ought not to allow him. At the late Dominion election Mr. Tweedie was active in securing the defeat of the Liberal candidate for the House of Commons in his own county, and yet this gentleman is running the Liberal party in local politics

> In the first place, the Liberals of this county did not recognise the candidate who was opposed to Mr. Tweedie; the president of the Northumberland County Liberal Association, its secretary and hundreds of the most influential liberals not only refused to recognise that candidate but made no secret of their being opposed to him. Mr. Blair, the Liberal leader of the province did not recognise him, because he had been a conservative, a liberal, a mugwump, an independent and everything and anything by which he might hope to

In the next place, the people of New Brunswick have fully decided that they want their best men-whether they be liberals or conservatives-in the local legislature, and they are not disposed to be dictated to in the matter by either the Globe in St. John or the Courier in Gloucester. Mr. Turgeon will do well, therefore, to realise that he is not in a position, just yet at all events, to oppose himself to the declared policy in this matter of the provincial tederal leader and others to whom he owes a little gratitude, at least, for assisting him to his present position. If he will attend to his duties in connection with federal matters in the county he so indifferently represents, he will find they require all his time and

talents, however great they may be. As for the Globe, the time has long since passed when its attacks on or misrepresentations of any public man could influence the people amongst whom it circulates. It is well known that, for many years, there has been behind its attempts to interfere in the affairs of the province, the incentive of promoting the political fortunes of either members of its staff or of the coterie of its hangers-on, all of whom are notorious as the most hungry and pronounced self-seekers in New Brunswick. When, therefore, the Globe sets up its chatterings in the name of the Liberal party, everybody realises it is at the old game. That is why it has no influence in the politics of the country.

ndustry

It is unfortunate that the interests of the salmon fishing industry of the North Shore, as affected by the new policy of the Fisheries department at Ottawa, cannot be discussed in the press without such exhibitions of mendacity and bad taste as are appearing in the Bathurst "Courrier," of which Mr. Onesiphore Turgeon, M. P., is the proprietor and editor. It is true that, of late, that gentleman has had the name of his son substituted for his own, as "Proprietaire-Redacteur," but that is merely an evasion for well understood reasons. This little bit of deception is referred to only because Mr. Turgeon, M. P., has chosen to constitute himself and his paper the special defenders of the new and destructive salmon netting policy of the Fisheries Department, while, at the same time, disavowing thing that not one salmon net is permitresponsibility for his own writings in the "Courrier." If it were the "Courrier" only, as it stood before Mr. Turgeon, M. P. became its editor; or even if that paper were edited by this same Mr. Turgeon when he was a blatant Conservative going up and down Gloucester County and posing as the persecuted victim of his fealty to that Mr. Turgeon's request, and on misrepreparty, there would be no need of any reputable paper dignifying either by may discharge some real or fancied politirecognising them in the discussion of so important a subject. As Mr. Turgeon, however, is now the representative of Gloucester, proprietor and, practically, editor of the "Courrier," and the adviser in that constituency of the Liberal administration at Ottawa; and as, more- know by whom and how the matter was over, he had chosen to intrude himself

protest against the Department's policy

inimical to the salmon industry, we referred to the conditions in regard to salmon netting, down to and after the time when net fishing was prohibited in non-tidal waters, and continuing

"Meantime, the question as to whether the provincial Government should assume the administration of all the inshore fisher ies-as they have the right to do under the latest decision of the law officers of the Imperial Privy council—came up between the local and federal authorities, and the New Brunswick government consented that the Fisheries department at Ottawa, for the present, at least, should continue to administer all the fisheries, save those of the inland

waters still ungranted by the Crown. "The New Brunswick government, it is to be assumed, did not suppose, when they consented to this arrangement, that the Fisheries department at Octawa would bemost sincere apology for ever having have in bad faith and depart from its former declared policy to the injury of the provincial interests. But that is precisely what Minister Sutherland has done. He ha-, whether wittingly or not we cannot say, started out on a policy of licensing salmon nets in waters where they were not allowed by former ministers for many years because they were so near tide-heads as to capture harbor nets and had practically entered upon the ascent of the fluvial portions of the

> "This may seem to Minister Sutherland matter of small moment, but it is an im portant one to the people of New Brunswick, at least. He might as well proc aim the doctrine that it does not make any difference whether the salmon have a reasonable chance to ascend the rivers or not. Short-sighted tidal-net fishermen, who act every salmon that comes on the coast, do not seem to realise that if they had their "falsely." way no parent fish would leave their eggs on the bars scores of miles above tide water, no fry would be produced and the salmon fish ery would become extinct in a very short time. Former ministers learned that if the fish were not afforded a chance to get past the tidal net-if they were prevented from getting above tide-heads-our salmon fishery would be like that of the coast of Maine. which was destroyed by the practical block ing of the rivers by nets-non-tidal and

Mr. Turgeon, M. P., as editor of the "Courrier," endeavors to convey the impression that the ADVANCE made certain accusations against the minister. He

semi-tidal: Minister Sutherland appears to

be one of the school of netters, and we regret

We made it our duty on account of an unjust criticism hurled at the Minister of Fisheries in the columns of the ADVANCE,

"Politicians of the calibre of the ADVANCE have not the right to accuse the Minister of Fisheries of having betrayed the fishermen

with the line," etc. If Mr. Turgeon, would quote what we said, as we have done above, the readers of his paper would see that we never referred to "the fishermen with the line" at all. We dealt simply with the necessity of keeping dangerous nets out of semi-tidal waters, so that salmon might reach their spawning grounds in order to have the supply for the fishing industry maintained. Moreover, it will be perceived that we "hurled" no occusations against the minister, but merely stated what he had done : viz , icensed nets where they had long been discontinued in the interest of legitimate salmon fishing, and thus broken faith with the provincial authorities,

If Mr. Turgeon or Mr. Sutherland can show we are wrong in our facts, or that it was not an example of bad faith | following sentence occurred : to re-establish these nets, they ought to do it without resort to the gross personalities of the "Courrier" and those in a letter which Mr. Turgeon has published over his own name in his paper.

The matter of these nets in semi-tidal waters ought to be discussed on its merits and apart from the personality of Mr. Turgeon, M. P., or anyone else. We were much surprised when that gentleman took the subject up as he did in opposition to our article of 3rd instant, for he was not in our mind at the time. It had, ineffectually, been presented to the minister, in the interest of the salmon fishery, first, in connection with the nets near Tide Head on the Restigouche and, next, in regard to those on the Nepisiguit. Mr. Reid, M. P., for Restigouche, however, did not make it a personal one, for he doubtless, realised the soundness of the arguments against such nets. Besides, he is not one of those who pretend to put his property out of his hands and still own it. nor does he write attacks Destroying the North Shore Salmon on others and compel his son to father them. Mr. Turgeon, M. P. for Glouces ter, however, does this, and with his imaginary freedom from personal responsi bility, makes misstatements with the hope of continuing the deception by which he assisted in misleading the minister in

regard to nets above Nepisiguit bridge. He states that the reason given for the removel of these and other nets, years ago, from both sides of the Nepisiguit river, was that they were an obstruction to navigation. That, however, was only one of the reasons. If Mr. Turgeon were disposed to be fair and truthful he would have stated that the reasons given by Mr. Burns in both 1884 and 1890 for taking out the nets above Nepisiguit bridge were because they interfered with navigation and lumber interests and were a menace to the salmon-fishing industry. The flyfishermen were not considered in the

We venture to ask Minister Sutherland whether it does not seem an extraordinary ted inside of Bathurst Bar-not one in Bathurst harbor or river-save and except that above Nepisiguit bridge, which has been restored at the instigation of Mr. Turgeon, M. P., after being prohibited for twelve years? Is it in the interest of the fishing industry of Gloucester that it has been done? Is it not, rather, an outrage on that interest perpetrated at sentation of the facts, in order that he cal or personal obligation?

He refers to Commander Wakeham declaring in 1899 that "these nets in the river were in no way hurtful to navigation." We have not claimed that they were. But before forming judgment on Mr. Wakeham's opinion, we would like to presented to him. If it was by Mr. into the discussion of the question Turgeon, M. P., the evidence on which Mr. Wakeham based his decision could not be worth much. Had the latter seen the nets as they were in 1884 and 1890, that neither salmon could get up, without a large percentage being taken, or rafts

is such interference. Let the Department submit to any action competent authority the question whether this net is or is not a menace to the salmon fishing industry of Gloucester county, and we are sure it would not remain licensed

one who was a traitor to his party; who being a blatant Conservative seeking the party nomination, turned about and, in the space of only one day, became an ardent Liberal and accepted that party's Gloucester did; and, yet, this is the Mr. Turgeon who, in his paper, "the Courrier" says "But when we attack a man like Mr.

same party of "the ragman's rig and red

the salmon fisheries. They are, as the well informed know, decreasing, and even with the most careful administration and exercise of a policy of gradual net-restriction. cannot be maintained forever. It is to b hoped, therefore, that Hon. Mr. Sutherland will recede from the policy he has started out upon, of licensing new nets in semi-tidal waters, where former ministers -Conservative and Liberal-recognised their danger to the existence of the coast

As to some other matters which Mr. Turgeon has thought proper to introduce in this discussion, we will reserve their consideration for a more fitting time. He may be assured that we refrain from fur her reference to them simply because they are not relevant to the subject we are dealing with. By and bye it may be necessary to enter the domain to which we are invited by sundry references of personal character, the thrashing out of which will be a more fitting pastime when the subject may properly be Mr. Onesiphore Turgeon who writes over his own name and also editorially for the "Courrie .."

NEW KIND OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY :- Some of the papers published an alleged London press telegram last week in which the

"An autobiography of Lord Salisbury will probably be written in due time by ome member of the Cecil family."

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE in London does not give promise of any very important ontcome excepting that it wil. in all probability, lead to the establishing of the proposed fast steamship service.

Premier Tweedie's Return

Premier Tweedie writes from London inder date of 15th inst. that he had expected to leave for home by the Parisian was likely to take place on 9th August, ne had decided to remain and see it, as most of the other premiers intended to

The Fast Atlantic Service.

Busines-like ideas seem to prevail amongst those who are practically concerned in establishing the proposed fast line between Great Britain and Canada. a: d it is encouraging to learn that as the project nears realization, the ADVANCE's contention that Halifax or Sydney should be the Canadian Atlantic terminus all the year round is alone entertained. The Montreal Star's London cable despatch of Monday last says :-

The Allan and Elder-Demoster steamship companies jointly, also the Furness | ing the forage. une and several others, have tendered for the proposed fast Atlantic service between Canada and Great Bitain. The Canadian Pacific Railway's offer would entail an ourlay of twenty-five million dollars, each passenger steamer costing four million dollars. The freight vessels would cost on an average \$900 000 each.

Insurance circles regard the proposal to make Quebec the summer port as a mis take, owing to the dangers encountered in navigating the St. Lawrence river. They think that the year round Halifax service would have every chance of success. A high Canadian Pacific official me that should the government demand a higher speed than twenty knots an hour, the St. Lawrence route would be abandoned.

It is satisfactory that there is reason to believe, at last, that the purposes for are not to be defeated by the long and dangerous St. Lawrence route being adopted, simply because of an unreason. able local demand on the part of Quebec.

Question of Imperial Defence.

London, July 25. - The representatives of the war office are said to have been disappointed at the lack of enthusiasm shown for the scheme of imperial defence. Mr. Seddon's support of the idea was nullified by Canada and Australia standing aloof, Sirs Wilfrid Laurier and Edmund Barton making it clear that they had no intention to ask their parliaments to sanction any military expenditures beyond what were required by their own defence. They were ready, they said, voluntarily to render service in any future war, as they had done in the war in South Africa and with this intention, to reorganize their local forces so as to fall into line ammunition, etc.

seen Commander Wakeham's report, but Club last evening, said it was idle to sup- | 'enlightened self-interest' has no doubt some we doubt, very much, that he says any- pose of the conference of colonial premiers part in the Canadian proposal, only the thing in it about the protection of fish, endeavoring to formulate a scheme for It will probably be found that the only united empire. In its political relations question left to him in 1899 was "inter- and in the matter of defence they had ference with navigation," and no same united empire. The relations of the person would say that the one net placed colonies of the empire were worthy of where it is now, under present conditions, consideration, and proposals now before the conference might bring nearer common

"The pride of British race was in freedom of citizenship within its bounds England had given the colonies autonomous government and they meant to hold for twenty-four hours-that is, if the it. This is consistent with a sense minister has a proper regard for that empire. There were insurmountable obstacles to having the colonies represent Respecting Mr. Turgeon's friend of the ed in parliament at Westminster, but the Chatham World, we cannot see why he tendency of the empire was towards should be lugged into the matter. We closer union, not by iron bands, but by know him well enough to realise that he love, and this union was not regulated by would not recognise and could not defend terms of the counting house, but terms of

Economical Pork Production.

In the past some objections have been raised by the packers re the use of forage nomination, as Mr. Turgeon M. P. for plants and roots for pork production, bu the light of recent experiments would seem to show their fears or objections ground less; in fact, the good influence of a con-Turgeon, whose uprightness, political siderable proportion of green fields or "probity and sincerity of intention are roots in the rations of a pig can scarcely recognised and appreciated even by his be overestimated. It has long been known 'adversaries, we must know how to bridle that skim milk has a most beneficial "the tongue, otherwise the blows strike influence upon the thrift of the porkers, and quality of the pork, even when the If the poor creature could only see him- amount fed forms only a small part of the self as others do, and realise that he is the ration. Green feed and roots seem in large measure to be capable of supple handkerchief" of the old Conservative | menting the now-in view of the tremen days, before he assumed his present role dous expansion in the Canadian bacon of the opulent, petty tyrant over political industry - quite inadequate supply of friends and persecutor of former oppon- dairy by-products, for use in pig feeding. ents, he might be less vain-glorious over The farmer whose conditions permit may the imaginary character he writes and go even further than to use forage plants as a supplementary food. He may even We hope, at all events, that he will make them the chief item of his pig feed f he is careful to use a good proportion of grain (oats, peas and barley) during the last month of the feeding period.

As the season is rather far advanced for an exhaustive discussion of forage crops suitable for this purpose, I shall confinmy remarks to such as are still seasonable CLOVER :- Probably no crop is better adapted to young pigs than clover, and bit of clover stubble used for this purpose will give very good returns. So far a our experiments go, the pork so produced is of good quality. RAPE :- Of all the crops used here so

far for pasturing pigs, rape quite easily stands first. The principal points in its favor are :- (1) its quick growth, (2) i wide range, as it grows well on almos any kind of land, (3) its long season, as may be sown as late as September and still do fairly well, (4) its evident palata bility, as the pigs eat it greedily, and (5) its good effect upon the quality of the bacon, producing as it does, almost invariably a good firm carcass. Rape may be expected to be fit for pasturage from 6 to 8 weeks from date of sowing. It should be sown in rows about 24" apart, since when so grown it gives the greatest return per acre, and is best adapted for pasturing. It should be sown fairly thickly in the rows, say three lbs. of seed per acre An acre may be expected to carry from 20 to 40 pigs through a season, depending on the season and the condit on of the crop

when the pigs are turned in. VETCHES :- Vetches also are valuable as forage for swine, and may be, under exceptional conditions, sown late in the season. E-pecially is this true of the Hairy Vetch, which species has the peculiar quality of growing up again after having been cut off or eaten down.

OATS :- Probaby no green crop will give a better return in pork than oats. They may be sown late or early in the season at the rate of 5 or 6 bushels to the acre, and the pigs turned on about month after they germinate. The fault of this crop is that it lasts only a short time, as it does not seem to be able recover when once eaten down.

ARTICHOKES :- Another crop of great The people of the different provinces | value for pork production is the artichoke will, no doubt, approve of the course It should be sown late in the fall or very of their premiers in remaining to perform early in the spring. The pigs may be the loyal errand for which they were allowed to feed on it in October and the early spring. They will do the harvestin themselves. This is a most excellent crop for brood sows in spring and autum ..

Almost all varieties of juicy forage crops are suitable for pork production. the sorts mentioned above being probably the best for Canada.

The question as to the advisability of allowing pigs to graze, or shutting in small pen and feeding them the green crops, does not seem to have been positive ly settled yet, for while greater daily gains may be expected where animals are kept in close quarters, there is always the item of extra labor for cutting and carry.

Another item of some importance to the feeder is the comparative economy of winter and summer feeding of pigs. According to various experiments conducted here recently, pork may be produced at about \$1 per hundred pounds, live weight. less cost in summer than in winter. This seems to be due to less cost of green feed as well as to low temperature, which must be overcome by food or by artificial

J. H. GRISDALE, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm.

The Canadian Fast Line. London, July 25. - The announcement

from Montreal that at the request of the

Canadian ministers now in London, the Canadian Pacific Railroad has offered to establish and work a weekly fast service between Quebec and Liverpool in the sum mer, and between Halifax and Liverpool in the winter, with a good freight service. causing considerable stir in England, where it is hailed with delight as being an offset to J. Pierpont Morgan's shipping combine. The evening papers have placards reading : English combination to fight the American trust," etc. The officials of the C. P. R. here deny that they have any such intention. but they as well as others believe that the long discussed Canadian fast service is finally approaching realization. The chief indication of this is the fact that the offer was made by the C. P. R. at the instance of the Canadian ministers now here and that they were fully aware of the conditions the imperial government is prepared to accede to. The Globe says : "Naturally a subsidy will be expected for

the new service, but since the dominion with the imperial army in the way of government is most willing to share this placed along both sides of the river, so employing standard patterns of arms, obligation, there should not be the least difficulty in financing the scheme. Apart from the stimulus it cannot fail to give to where she resides, then such exemption shall be a large percentage being taken, or rafts allowed in the place where such property is situated; but such exemption shall not apply or extend a new order of things this year in the down, without being impeded, it is certain the down, without being impeded to the down the do non-tidal waters of Restigouche and he would not have reported as Mr. don says; "Sir Edmund Barton, of helpful in perfecting all the British lines of Sec.-Treas. Co. Northd Gloucester, and in showing that it was Turgeon, M. P., alleges, We have not Australia, in a speech at the Anglo-Saxon communication with the Far East. Though

veriest Little Englander will shut his eyes or dull his ears to the spirit of imperial patriot-

The Pall Mal' Gazette sees in the proposal a guarantee against the Atlantic becoming "strictly a preserve of the American shipping trust," and adds :

"It was only because the trust had command of the railways of the United States that they could hope to rival England in the carrying trade. They did not expect competition from Canada as well as from obsolete England. Now that it is clear that they are going to have it, the prospect cannot be reassuring to the Morgans and their fortunehunting allies in Engl n l and Germany." The Times, this morning, editorially says:

"We may assume that if the offer has been made, as it is expected, at the instance of the Canadian ministers now in London, it has not been made without a fairly accurate knowledge of the conditions to which the imperial government would be prepared to accede. It would be premature to attempt o discuss this scheme until further details are disclosed, but it is of good augury that such a proposal should have emanated from a company which has already given proof of its ability to conduct a great ocean service on the Pacific. The Empress steamers, as they are familiarly known, compare favorably for comfort, punctuality and equipment in regard both to freight and passenger accommodation with any other line which at present plies across the Northern Pacific, the same company possesses another useful line of steamers running between British Columbia and our Australian colonies. From the point of view of imperial interests, the service rendered by the C. P. R. Company, not only in the construction of the great trunk line across the dominion but in developing a new ocean highway across the Pacific to our dependencies and great trading communities in the other hemisphere, have already proved of the highest value; the establishment of better and more rapid means of commuication between the mother country and Canada on suitable conditions would constitute an even greater service to the interests of the empire while the fresh element of healthy competition it would import into the North Atlantic could hardly fail to benefit directly and indirectly all those who are interested in the promotion of trade and intercourse across the great ocean which nowaday serves more and more not to divide, but to bring together the peoples of Europe and America."

Montreal, July 25 -Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and other high officials of the C. P. R. are well pleased with the English press comment respecting the company's offer for a fast line service. Today the Canadian Pacific president said if the company secured the contract it would have built four 20 knot steamships to provide the weekly service and 10 or 11 11,000 freight steamers with a seagoing speed of 15 koots.

"The Canadian Pacific tendered." said Sir Tnomas, "because we believe Canada requires such a service. With railway and steamship organ zation we are in a position to give a service not only most satisfactory to the public but to other railway companies with whom endeavor to maintain cordial relations."

When asked how long it would take the company if it was granted the subsidy asked to commence running the line, he replied that depended upon the time necessary to build the vessels, but he hoped for the service within two years. He did not announce the ports specified in the tender but it is understood they are Liverpool and Quebec in summer and Liverpool and Halifax in

A London cable to the Star says :-"The proposed service would consist of four 20 knot and 10 or 11 fifteen knot steamers. A £200 000 subsidy is asked. "The Canadian ministers here will not discuss the matter. In Anglo-Canadian circles the Cauadian Pacifie's offer is hailed with satisfaction as the first practical step toward the establishment of a fast service."

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.... Nelson Nelson 7 00 Chatham 6 40 7 10 .. Loggieville . . 6 20 a m 12.30 " 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, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

Doaktown, .. 9 50

...Blackville 8 42

Chatham Jet { 7 40 lv 7 20 ar

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