General Business.

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On Face and Hands.

We have just imported a large lot of

Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap

direct from the factory which we can sell for the next TWO WEEKS

—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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CHATHAM, N. B.

THE BEST STORE 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 especial 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 show you 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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Our Patrons, New and Old, to sit for their

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Style and Workmanship up-to-date at

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WANTED THE ST. JOHN Business COLLEGE

Capable and intelligent young men to learn Shorthand. We cannot begin to supply the demand for such writers, and no class of work gives better opportunities for advancement.

Send for pamphlet, "Male Stenographers Wanted," showing the demand, and the openings a stenographic position gives for rising in the world.

Students can enter at any time.

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We have an elegant assortment of Summer Goods, which, when made with that touch of smartness which only the artistic tailor can give to your garments, will give you a greater amount of genuine satisfaction than can possibly be had elsewhere.

Prices are greatly reduced as we have a record season and purpose cleaning out the balance of summer goods at cost. Call early.

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CHATHAM, N. B.

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.32 Cal. High-Pressure Smokeless

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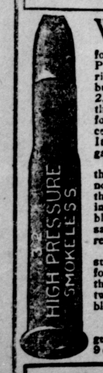

WE are prepared to furnish our full line of Model '93 rifles, solid and take-down, for the new .32 Caliber HIGH PRESSURE SMOKELESS cartridge. This size uses a 165-grain bullet and has a velocity of over 2,000 feet per second, making it the most powerful cartridge made for an American arm, with the exception of the .30-40 U. S. Army. It is sufficiently deadly for any game known in North America.

Another great advantage is that the barrels are bored and rifled (but not chambered) exactly the same as the regular .32-40 Marlin, one turn in 16 inches. This makes the use of black powder and lead bullets as satisfactory and convenient as in a regular black powder rifle.

This size is the first high-pressure arm developed in this country for a caliber larger than .30, and the first to use a slow enough twist to give best results with black powder ammunition.

Prices same as .30-30 MARLIN.

120-page cat log of rifles, shotguns, ammunition, etc., cover in 9 colors, mailed for three stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, :: CONNECTICUT

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - OCTOBER 16, 1902.

The Great Coal Strike.

The greatest labor strike the world has ever known—that of the anthracite coal mine workers of Pennsylvania—seems to be in a fair way for settlement, a proposition looking to that end having been submitted on behalf of the presidents of the coal-carrying railways and mine owners, through J. Pierrepont Morgan and by him to President Roosevelt to be laid before President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers' Union.

After re-stating the case, from their own standpoint the operators say:—

"We suggest a commission to be appointed by the president of the United States to whom shall be referred all questions between the companies and their own employes, whether they belong to a union or not, and the decision of that commission shall be accepted by us. The commission to be constituted as follows:—

1. An officer in the engineer corps of either the military or naval service of the United States.

2 An expert mining engineer, experienced in the mining of coal and other minerals, and not in any way connected with coal mining properties, either anthracite or bituminous.

3. One of the judges of the United States courts of the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

4 A man of prominence, eminent as a sociologist.

5. A man who by active participation in mining and selling coal is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business.

It being the understanding that immediately upon the constitution of such commission, in order that idleness and non-production may cease instantly, the miners will return to work and cease all interference with and persecution of any non union men who are working or shall hereafter work. The finding of this commission shall fix the date when the same shall be effective and shall govern the conditions of employment between the respective companies and their employes for a term of at least three years.

The latest despatches indicate that the proposals made are not satisfactory to Mr. Mitchell, but it is probable that he will, in view of the great pressure being brought to bear from each side in favor of a settlement, be induced to waive his objections and advise acceptance. He says that no settlement can be made by the officers of the Union without the consent of a convention of the Union. A fortnight or more must, in any case, elapse before work can be resumed by the strikers, even under the most favorable conditions in relation to the proposals made for settlement.

The Testing of Chatham's Water System.

It is assuring to know that our water works system is to be finally tested in a few days—early next week, we believe. We understand that Mr. Butler, representing the Worthington pump people, and who is ready to apply any requisite test to-day, is asked by the town to await the coming of Mr. Coffin, the town's engineer. It is said that Mr. Coffin will be here on Monday next. Everybody, of course, knows that contractors and engineers, no matter which side of the business they are on, are not so attentive and persistent at the end of such comparatively big transactions as the construction of Chatham's Water and Sewerage system as they are in the earlier stages thereof, particularly if the corporations—and especially small town ones—are "easy propositions." We hope that when the pressure test is made with the Worthington pump, it will be over the whole system, and not with nearby closed valves. It will be better, if there are weak points in the street mains and pipes to find it out now, than at a time when a fire may occur on some of the town's higher levels. This, however, will have little to do with the test of the big pump from an economic stand-point. In this connection we shall expect alderman Nicol's best services, which will, no doubt, be eagerly rendered.

Opposition Visitors.

Mr. Hazen, M. P. P., leader of the Opposition in the provincial legislature, accompanied by Mr. W. Albert Mott, M. P. P., Mr. Geo. V. McInerney, Mr. Michael McDade and Mr. S. D. Scott (editor of the St. John Sun) visited Chatham on Thursday last and held a meeting in Masonic Hall in the evening. There was a good sized audience, although the front seats were not filled, but that was compensated for by the numbers, ranging from a dozen to thrice as many at times, who came and went near the main entrance. There were some ladies on the platform, and others at the main entrance complained that although one of the former had invited them to come to the hall on the promise that she would see they had platform seats, yet they could not gain admittance by the side door, which they considered a breach of agreement. It seems that the chairman was afraid that if the side door were opened after he opened the meeting, "complications" might arise, so the lady who made the promises of admission to her friends was, perhaps, not altogether to blame.

We refer to the features of the meeting in what follows and are sure that the visiting gentlemen must have gone away satisfied of the broad-minded and tolerant qualities of Chatham audiences. They realised that the people of the town, who are only a sample of those of the whole county, respect "the stranger within their gates." Mr. Hazen and his party have every reason to be satisfied with the courtesy with which they were received and the critical attention given to what they said. Any good point—made in the elegant phrases of Messrs. Mott, McInerney or Hazen—was generously applauded, for our audiences like decent language, while even the vituperations of the gentleman to whom Mr. Hazen referred as the "best wine" were good-naturedly laughed at.

Altogether, the meeting afforded a fair evening's entertainment, and its effect was to make us appreciate our own men the more. What's the matter with Tweedie, Burchill, Fish and O'Brien? They can give the Hazen aggregation "spades" and beat them before any audience anywhere in the Province, and neither friend nor foe will have to apologise for any one of them as having spoken in bad taste and with underbred instinct, as the last of Thursday evening's speakers did.

The Opposition Meeting in Chatham.

Mr. S. D. Scott, of the St. John Sun, who did not speak after Mr. McDade, as it was said the programme called for, appears to have a poor conception of what a really good and enthusiastic Chatham meeting is. He telegraphed to his paper that the meeting was one of the greatest political demonstrations ever seen in Northumberland county — that scores could not get seats and had to stand in the aisles, etc.

As to the attendance at the meeting, it was very good, but as the chairman invited those who were standing in the main aisle (nobody stood in any other aisle) to come forward, as there was plenty of room on the front seats, it is quite evident that there was no crush. The meeting was anything but "a great political demonstration." The usual good-natured Chatham crowd went to the hall to hear what the visiting gentlemen had to say. They heard nothing that they had not seen in the opposition papers at different times recently, and certainly nothing that called forth "demonstrations" calculated to encourage Mr. Hazen and his followers.

Messrs. Mott, McInerney and Hazen, who spoke in the order named, made very good addresses from their standpoints. They are amongst the best speakers of the province, but whatever favorable impression they may have made was more than spoiled by the ill judged crudities and bombast of Mr. McDade, who, as the reputed director of the meeting under the auspices and advice of the gentlemen of whom he is said to be the acknowledged "Liberal" leader in Northumberland, made his associates ashamed of him.

We observe that some of the papers have stated that about two-thirds of the audience left the hall while Mr. Hazen was speaking. Not more than a dozen of the four hundred people who were present did so until Mr. Hazen had finished his speech; but many left then and they left by the dozen before Mr. McDade had spoken ten minutes. They were not only disappointed but disgusted, and remarks such as: "That fellow's the crazy one?" or, "Is his head right?" and "What did they bring a chap like that for?" indicated the prevailing sentiment.

Messrs. Mott and Hazen were all for reducing the stumpage, but they seemed to assume that the lumbermen now practically stole large quantities of logs from the public domain. Mr. Mott said he would like to see every log scaled, and then stumpage could be reduced to seventy-five cents a thousand. Mr. McInerney and Mr. Hazen endorsed this view, but it is a most remarkable thing that the subject was slurred over in the Sun, Globe and Times and other opposition papers. The editor of the Sun, who was present and doing the reporting for "the grand aggregation" didn't mention it.

Referring to Mr. Hazen's position on the matter of stumpage, the Fredericton Gleaner has something to say which may in part explain why, in the revison of editor Scott's report to the Sun, the stumpage matter was practically lost sight of. The Gleaner says: "Mr. Hazen is, "no doubt, a very estimable person in "private life, but he is a bad leader. He "seems to act on the assumption that the "people in our part of the province take "no notice of what he may say in another "part. He cannot advocate low stump-"age in Northumberland and high "stumpage in York without exposing him-"self to a charge of inconsistency and "insincerity. He cannot be the friend of "the lumbermen and their enemy at the "same time."

Mr. Mott made quite a clever presentation of the Muskoka Lands case from his standpoint as the adviser of Mr. Purves of Campbellton, who being—as was generally well understood—desirous of preventing Mr. Kilgour Shives and associates from completing their negotiations for the lands in question, in order that he might pick out what he wanted of them, petitioned to have the leases cancelled, the areas declared vacant and again sold by the crown. The government declined Mr. Mott's extraordinary advice in the matter, and his story, on the subject, with wide variations from the facts, was told in Chatham on Thursday night as his excuse for going into opposition.

But, did it not occur to many who heard him that there was another lumber transaction in Restigouche which Mr. Mott ought to have referred to? One of his most faithful supporters was a scaler of logs in a district in which another faithful supporter was a very large operator. The Crown Land Department had reason to believe that Mr. Mott had not the earnest and honest desire which he now professes to have that there should be an accurate scale of lumber, so the chief of the scaling branch of the service was sent to Restigouche to look after the public interest in the matter. His information led him to ask Mr. Mott's favorite scaler to go in upon Mr. Mott's favorite operator's areas and scale certain logs. The scaler said no logs were there and he declined to go. There were, however, other scalers who were not encouraged by Mr. Mott to defy the department, and they made the required scale. They found no less than five millions of logs, where Mr. Mott's scaler said there were none. When this scaler was dismissed and Mr. Mott's demand for his reinstatement refused by the Surveyor-General, Mr. Mott said the government could not expect his support much longer. Mr. Mott was next heard from with his demand for the cancellation of the Muskoka lease. Had his friend been allowed to get that 5 000 000 of logs without paying stumpage does anyone who knows Mr. Mott and his methods imagine he would have been in opposition to-day? As we have intimated, many people wondered why he omitted reference to that remarkable transaction. Did he fear that the man who detected the attempted steal of $5,000 from the province might be present in the audience?

Mr. Hazen's pitiful and repentant appeal for "Liberal" support suggests a new development of his weakness as a leader. In the last provincial election he appeared in many campaign meetings and assumed the leadership in proclaiming the Moncton convention doctrine that local politics must thenceforward and forever be run on Dominion party lines. He was able to point with pride to the fact that Mr. J. D. Chipman, the conservative stalwart, of Charlotte county, and the St. Croix Courier, which that gentleman largely controls, had been pulled over to the opposition side by reason of the doctrine of the Moncton convention. He also boasted of the defection from the government of Mr. Geo. W. Fowler, of Kings, for the same reason. Other conservatives who had been with the government and would not withdraw their support, were driven out of local politics because Mr. Hazen, M. Foster and the Sun party threatened to denounce them as rebels against the Conservative party. All of these suffered for the sake of principle and fealty to their party. They ought to have been in Masonic Hall, Chatham, on Thursday night, to hear Mr. Hazen's change of tune. He appealed for support to the Liberals, whom he had denounced less than four years ago, and listened with complacency to the gentleman who followed him when he said his greatest reason for changing his allegiance from Mr. Tweedie to Mr. Hazen was because Mr. Tweedie favored Conservatives in the distribution of patronage. "All things to all men" appears to be Mr. Hazen's chief characteristic as a leader.

It is not, of course, clear to people outside of the North Shore why Mr. Hazen should think his campaign could be benefitted by taking with him a person of Mr. McDade's peculiar habits, training—or want of it—language and methods. It is understood, however, that even Mr. S. D. Scott declined to do what Mr. Hazen was instructed by the "Liberals" here and in Newcastle ought to be done to satisfy some of their recently organised forces and, on the advice of the "reproach" who assured them that Mr. McDade would, to use Mr. J. L. Stewart's own words, "hold the audience by the magic spell of his eloquence and humor," the poor fellow was brought to Chatham to make a speech. We observe, by the World's report, that Mr. Hazen said Mr. McDade had been kept till the last, because he was like the best wine at the feast. Some of Mr. McDade's friends do not thank Mr. Hazen—he is a very temperate man—for the suggestion. It wasn't that, we are sure, but only the result of a well known and long-existing mental condition. What sane man of Mr. McDade's many deficiences of character, education and ordinary associations would have the assurance to tell a Chatham audience that ex premier Emmerson delayed the dissolution of the last House of Assembly for a month in order that it might be convenient for Mr. McDade to assist him throughout the country in the campaign? and to clinch it by saying 'Why Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I would be an ass if, "after being official reporter for fifteen "years, I did not know more about local "politics than any other man in New "Brunswick." Mr. Hazen may, perhaps, be open to congratulations from some quarters for the taste he displayed in placing himself under the auspices of Mr. McDade and his friends in Northumberland, and he may succeed in getting somebody to oppose Premier Tweedie and the three other gentlemen who now represent the county, but after the exhibition of lunacy with which Thursday night's meeting closed, it ought to be an up hill proposition for any sane man. That Mr. Geo. V. McInerney should travel about in such company is a great disappointment to his many friends on the North Shore.

Mr. Hazen and his friends, after their visit to Northumberland, are, no doubt, better able to gauge the sentiment prevailing here than they were when the invitation to come to Chatham was sent to them. They appear to have thought there would be little difficulty in forming a ticket to run in opposition to Northumberland's present representatives in the Assembly, but have changed their minds. When they looked over the names of those who were willing for the sacrifice, they took time to consider, and it is understood that the longer they have considered the more they are convinced that they had better let Northumberland alone.

The Fredericton Gleaner has this to say of the Northumberland situation:

"Mr. Tweedie is of course the main object of attack in all these meetings which the Opposition are holding. Mr. Tweedie is the premier of the province, and Mr. Hazen wishes to drive him from power. Mr. Tweedie is a son of Northumberland and although not the first native of Northumberland who has attained high office in the Government, he is the first representative that has been Premier of the Province. Can the people of Northumberland be actually got to believe that Mr. Hazen is more to be trusted and likely to be a better friend of theirs than Mr. Tweedie? The idea of a political weathercock like Mr. Hazen, who repudiates in one year what he has before declared to be an essential condition of pure Government, being preferred to Mr. Tweedie is absurd. Even the Sun's partisan report of the Chatham meeting does not hold out much hope to its readers that the Opposition will win in Northumberland It only says that the Opposition ticket will have fair chances of winning the county. As the Opposition ticket has not been formed, this language must be interpreted to mean that the prospects in Northumberland for the Opposition are very poor indeed."

"Mr. Hazen said he was not preaching blue ruin as Mr. Tweedie did in 1888 when he said it was utterly impossible to pay for a new departmental building as the treasury was depleted."—World.

Mr. Hazen ought to be more correct when he professes to quote what a member of the legislature says. It will be remembered that in 1888, as in the two years following, delegations representing the lumber industry of the North Shore were making journeys to Fredericton for the purpose of placing before the government the disadvantage at which they were placed, by the high rate of stumpage then prevailing. They were always met with the declaration that the St. John and St. John river and Charlotte county members objected to any reduction in the rate of stumpage because of the revenue necessities of the province. In fact, the Fredericton organ of the government in that year said that no members excepting those of the North Shore favored stumpage-reduction, and that no government that reduced the stumpage could stand for any length of time. When the discussion on the proposed new departmental building came up in the legislature of 1888, therefore, Mr. Tweedie did not raise the blue ruin cry, as Mr. Hazen last Thursday night intimated he did, but he said that if the province was so poor that its revenue necessities compelled the government to overburden the North Shore lumber industry with excessive stumpage rates, they had no right to enter upon such an expenditure as that contemplated.

Mr. Hazen was really eloquent—almost to the verge of tears—over the increase of the provincial debt since the present government came into power. He said, in effect, that the debt was $2,000 000 when this government came into power and that it had been increased by about $2,000 000 since. Mr. Hazen would not, of course, be so bold as to say that in the legislature or perhaps in the city of St. John, but he, probably, thought it was safe to say it to a good-natured Chatham audience. As a matter of fact, the bonded debt of the province in 1883—just before the Blair government took office—was, in round figures, $2,225 000. It was $3 292,000 at the end of the last fiscal year. So we must take nearly a million off Mr. Hazen's statement of the increase. The increase for which the government is responsible was made up of such items as $825,000 for permanent bridges, $208,000 for railway subsidies and about $35,000 for a St. John wharf and elevator, the lunatic asylum and a second wharf at St. John. Mr. Hazen ought to have cited the acts of extravagance and told us which of the railways he would have refused to subsidise, which of the bridges he would not have built and which of the St. John improvements he would have turned his back upon.

Mr. Hazen's efforts to suppress his tears over the increased current expenditures of the government were very touching. He avoided giving the items, however. He was, it is true, somewhat eloquent over Dr Pugsley's fees for conducting the defence for the government in connection with the steel bridge charges some years ago, and a wag in the audience said it was the first time he had ever heard one lawyer raise a row over the fee another lawyer received. But Mr. Hazen omitted to mention, when he was berating Dr. Pugsley in the matter, that Dr. Stockton, ex-leader of the Opposition, received a similar fee for appearing for Mr. Hazen in the same matter. Fair minded, manly men will, therefore, understand something of Mr. Hazen's methods from this little episode.

But—to return to Mr. Hazen's wailings over the increased current expenditure—we observe that he took good care not to say what they were for. He ought to have said that since the advent of the Blair government the annual increase for agriculture has been about $10 000; for roads and bridges, exclusive of those for which debentures were issued, over $10 000; for education, $36,362; Insane Asylum, $15 000, or more than $71 000 on those four items alone, to which must be added over $46,000 interest on railway debt, incurred up to 1882 and such items as $13 500 for game protection, $1 100 for fisheries protection, $1,200 for forest protection, $6,100 for hospitals, $900 for Natural History societies, $2,000 for Tourist Associations, etc. If Mr. Hazen were to have asked the people of Chatham last Thursday night if they desired him to come into power in order that he might reduce these increased or new expenditures, we think they would have told him to "go away back and sit down."

Mr Hazen had good opportunities as leader of the Opposition to make charges in the legislature based on the government's administration of which he is complaining in his tour through the province. He did bring some charges three years ago in connection with the steel bridges, and after a patient and costly enquiry which prolonged the session some two weeks, his case was entirely broken down. It will be remembered also that he withdrew charges he had made against Chief Commissioner Emmerson in connection with that subject. He has not made any charges since, save in his tour through the country. He's a lion in the country school houses and town halls, but a lamb in the legislature, where he is face to face with Premier Tweedie. "The Opposition leader tackles Tweedie in his own town," was the announcement of Mr. S. D Scott of the Sun over his report of last Thursday night's meeting, and another Opposition paper said "He bearded the lion in his den." The fact is that Mr. Hazen knew before he came to Chatham that Premier Tweedie was, that night, to be present at a meeting of the government at Fredericton and that the "den" was empty and as safe for him as a sheepfold.

Mr. Mott could have no sympathy with his new leader, Mr. Hazen, in the latter's references to the steel bridge charges. It will be remembered that these charges were investigated in the session of 1900, and that the committee reported that they were not only not sustained, but clearly disproved. So impressed with their falsity and with Mr. Hazen's great mistake in making them was Mr. Mott, that he rose in his place in the legislature and moved that the House concur in the committee's report which so fully vindicated Chief Commissioner and Premier Emmerson. Mr. Mott had his innings at that time on Mr. Hazen, but Mr. Hazen waited until last Thursday night at Chatham, when after Mr. Mott had spoken as his most faithful henchman, he most unkindly dealt with the charges as not having been disproved, and poor Mr. Mott had to sit and take his medicine without manifesting sufficient pluck to vindicate the position he had by his formal resolution taken in the legislature. People must draw very unfavorable inferences in reference to Mr. Mott's self-respect in view of the facts.

We hope Mr. Hazen will be amongst the remnant of his party who will be saved in the coming election. If he is, he will doubtless be as genial and harmless as he has been for the last four years as leader of the opposition, a position which he bids fair to occupy for years to come.

NEW BRUNSWICK OIL:—In his brochure concerning New Brunswick, Mr. Duff Miller, the Agent General for that Colony, spoke of an oil belt there which might be important. His expectation looks like coming to pass, for the New Brunswick oil industry is rapidly assuming importance. If the other expectations of the Agent General concerning New Brunswick's mineral resources be fulfilled in like manner, that Maritime Province may go ahead as Nova Scotia has been doing lately.—London Financier, Sept. 29.

Chronic Biliousness

In its Trail Follow Horrible Dreams, Despondency Melancholia and General Weakness.

The proper elements needed to promote good digestion, regularity of the bowels, correct action of the kidneys and liver, must be supplied when a bilious condition of the system is once established.

Ferrozone can't help but do this. It gives the stomach perfect rest, and allows you to partake of and enjoy the variety of food that it is necessary for maintaining health. One Ferrozone tablet taken after each meal will separate the nutritious portions of the food from the waste, which is carried off, thus preventing and curing constipation and its attendant evil, piles.

Being a potent blood purifier, Ferrozone clears the crimson flood of all bile and impurities, and as a result the complexion is restored to a rosy, healthy hue, and the dark circles under the eyes and the deathly pallor of the cheeks, go away never to return.

Taken for disorders of the stomach, commencing with biliousness, and ending with derangement of the liver and kidneys, Ferrozone achieves marvellous results. It is at the same time a tonic and stimulant, and a regulator of all bodily functions, and chronic sufferers should not fail to give it a fair trial. It will do them good without doubt, and if the malady is curable it will yield to Ferrozone.

With the use of Ferrozone appetite will be better, the blood made rich and pure, sleep will be dreamless and sound. Your muddy complexion will be cleared and beautified, your eyes will acquire a new brightness, and as your spirits rise and good health returns, you will bless the day you learned the secret of Ferrozone's power.

If you think you need Ferrozone go to the nearest drug store and procure a supply. Refuse a substitute and insist on having the genuine Ferrozone, which costs 50 cts. per box, or 3 boxes for $1 25. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston Ont. Sold by C. P. Hickey, Chatham, N. B.

The Salvation Army Chief in New Brunswick

Over 2000 people were in St. Andrew's Rink, St. John, on Monday night to hear General Booth of the Salvation Army. On the platform were Premier Tweedie, Mayor White, Eva Booth, Judge Forbes, members of the General's staff and many other prominent people. Premier Tweedie was chairman and when he rose to introduce the General he received a great ovation. He said, amongst other things, that the duties of a chairman in introducing so world-famed a character as General Booth were not one one. The work of the General was known and had been of immense value all over the world. All the wonderful work of the army was personally superintended by this one remarkable man

General Booth, in replying said to feel that his life work had been appreciated was encouraging, and stimulated to further effort. The Salvation Army deserves well of the people, among whom its flag floats, but the credit for its marvellous achievements were not due to him so much as to the large army of officers and soldiers who had worked so zealously to bring them about. He himself had worked hard, and since last visiting Canada three years and nine months ago, he had travelled 100,000 miles, delivered 1,500 addresses to 2 000,000 people; had welcomed more than 30,000 penitents to the mercy seat, and had written more than 500 newspaper articles.

It was at this juncture a most affecting scene occurred. The General was telling the audience why he came to Canada.

"I came, said he, "to congratulate my soldiers on the fight they have made. There is cause for congratulation, especially when I have in this land such a brave, devoted aide as my talented daughter."

Commissioner Eva Booth, who was sitting at her father's right, flushed at this compliment, and slowly she advanced to his side and grasped hands with him. 'Twas for a second only; then parental love and pride swept overpoweringly over all thought of place or circumstance, and father and daughter stood clasped in each other arms. The applause was tremendous.

In his address the General made plain the principles upon which the Army is founded. It was not a schism, not a split, or a competitor of other religious movements. It aimed to reach people the churches cannot reach. He then related the story of the birth of the army, going back to his own conversion fifty-eight years ago. As soon as he was converted he began to preach. He had been preaching ever since; his children were preaching and three of his 27 grandchildren are now preaching. He had always longed for the poor people and eventually managed to get over the wall of the church world into the worldly world, and had labored there ever since.

In 1865 the speaker went to the eastern side of London, a district where one million people lived in vice and crime. Here he started the army, and although he had a hard fight at first, success eventually came. In fourteen or fifteen years the movement spread from London over England, then in turn to Scotland, Ireland and the continent of Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and finally America, and if the rate of growth continues he prophesied it would reach the North Pole before the geographers.

General Booth said that last January it was decided to inaugurate a drunkard's campaign, and already out of 5 000 inebriates 3,800 have been saved. Another target is to reach 100,000 souls each year.

Passing on to statistics, he showed the army flag to be floating in 49 countries, its truths preached in 31 languages by 7,400 corps. It numbers 15,710 officers and employes and 17,000 musicians.

The army publishes 61 periodicals in 23 languages and has 27 different newspapers. There are 615 social institutions and shelters in which 17,000 people are housed every night; 130 rescue homes, turning out between 6,000 and 7,000 girls every year, and from 5,000 to 6,000 of these girls are satisfactory. It has 43 farm colonies and he had just received 23,000 acres of free land in Australia which would be used for colonization purposes.

It had been said that with his death the Salvation Army would pass away.

"Well," said General Booth in discussing this, "God made one General and He can make another, and having tried his hand upon one, He can probably improve upon the second." The army would prosper and multiply and carry on its work until the end of time.

Mayor White, in moving a vote of thanks to General Booth, said the Salvation Army had become a recognized social and religious factor in all lands. It must be a source of satisfaction to General Booth to know that he had actually done more for the good of mankind than any other one man in the world today. St. John was proud to welcome him.

Judges Forbes, in seconding the vote of thanks, compared General Booth to Luther, Knox and Wesley, who in turn had been raised up by God to be reformers.

General Booth spoke briefly in reply.

McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

Always the same safe, pleasant and effectual remedy.

M.S.N.CO.

Time Table.

On and after Monday Sept. 22nd 1902, the

Steamer "Alexandra"

will leave Chatham every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 7 10 for Newcastle and leave Newcastle at 7 45 a.m. and Chatham at 9 a.m., proceeding to LOGGIEVILLE, BURNT CHURCH and NEGUAC, daily, calling at ESCUMINAC, on Mondays and Wednesdays, and at Burnt Church both ways every day Will call at BAY DU VIN on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays on returning to Chatham the same days but will not call at Bay du Vin on the way down unless to land passengers who are to return same day.

The "ALEXANDRA" is an excellent passenger and freight boat fitted up to carry 50 passengers Room for promenading and dancing. The saloon deck is entirely covered aft and affords protection from sun and rain

REFRESHMENTS and MEALS served on board at reasonable rates

The steamer lands passengers at the New Pier at BURNT CHURCH, NEGUAC and BAY DU VIN.

On and after Wednesday, October 1st 1902 the

Steamer "Miramichi"

Will leave Chatham	Leave Nelson	Leave Newcastle
9 00 a.m.	9 50 a.m.	10 15 a.m.
11 00 "	11 50 "	12 15 p.m
2 00 p m	2 50 p m	3 30 "
4 30 "	5 10 "	5 30 "

ALL FREIGHTS MUST BE PREPAID.

J. ARCH'D HAVILAND, Manager.
Sept 15.n, 1902 [Phone 40]

UNPACKING TO-DAY!

ONE CAR LOAD

—OF—

FARMERS' WAGONS, DUMP-CARTS, CART WHEELS AND AXLES

(the latter in all sizes from 1½ to 4-inch tires) with and without bodies.

Call and see this lot at

THE WAREROOMS

—OF—

THE LOUNSBURY Co., Limited.

Cunard Street, Chatham.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

IN EFFECT OCT. 13, 1902.

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
7 10 a m	4 00 p m	Fredericton	2 20	5 23
7 20	4 03	Gibson	2 17	5 20
8 00	4 15	Marysville	2 05	5 05
9 30	5 27	Cross Creek	12 40 p m	2 50
11 00 ar / 11 20 lv	6 25	Boiestown	11 25 lv / 11 20 ar	1 20 pm
12 20 p m	7 10 ar / 7 25 lv	Doaktown	10 30	12 05
2 00	8 25	Blackville	9 25	10 20
3 15	9 20 ar	Chatham Jct	8 25 lv / 8 00 ar	8 50 / 8 10
3 45	9 25 lv			
4 05	9 45	Nelson	7 40	7 50
4 40	10 05	Chatham	7 20	7 30
5 00 ar	10 20	Loggieville	7 00 a m	7 05 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
lv Chatham,	10.35 a. m	1.00 p.m.
Nelson	10.55 a m	1 20 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	11.15 "	1.40 "
Lv. " "	1.35 "	2 05 "
Nelson	1 55 "	2.25 "
Ar. Chatham,	12 15 "	2 45 "

GOING SOUTH.

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
Chatham,	6.30 a. m.	10 20 a. m.
Nelson	6.50 "	10.40 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	7.10 "	11.00 "
Lv. " "	7.40 "	11.50 "
Nelson	8.00 "	12.10 "
Ar. Chatham	8.20 "	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, Chelmsford, Gray 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 Manager

WHEN PRINT BLURS.

When Print Blurs, irritable temper and general discomfort result.

WE CAN CURE THIS CONDITION WITH

OUR GLASSES.

AT

HICKEY'S DRUG STORE

Yacht for Sale.

The Sloop "Winogene" 6. 88 tons register, 36 feet overall, ten feet 2 inches (10-2) beam, draft 3 feet 6 inches, with us board, over two tons outside ballast, (none inside) iron planked with pine, oak timbers, berths for four people, a comfortable cruiser. She is the fastest boat of her size in the Club, often beating the larger boats such as the "Canada." She has won and now owns the "Willis Cup" also holds the "McLellan Cup" winning these Cups from the racer "Nahbewan." She has a full outfit of sails. She could not be built for double the money ask do for her, $350 cash, in Saint John. The owner sells for no fault, but has not time to use her. Any officer or member of the club could inform any intending purchaser as to her condition and abilities. She can be put out, and works quicker than any boat in the R K Y. C. fleet, and is one of the staunchest of the class.

Any further information will be furnished by her owner, or any officer of the R. K. Y. Club.

Apply to
EDGAR H. FAIRWEATHER,
67 Prince William Street,
Saint John, N. B.

Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital (all paid up) $12,000 000
Reserved Fund 8,000,000
(TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS!)

IN THE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

of this Branch, interest is allowed

AT CURRENT RATES

on sums of $4.00 and upwards and paid or compounded twice a year, on 30th of June and 31st December. This is the most convenient form for depositors, but deposit receipts will be issued to those who prefer them.

COLLECTIONS

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Chartered Banks in Chatham, N. B. and Newcastle N. B. have decided to change the Saturday closing hour to 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, commencing on October 4 next.

Until further notice, for convenience of customers, this Bank will be open for business from 9 30 a. m. on Saturdays. On other days as usual from 10 a. m. until 3 p. m.

R. B. CROMBIE,
Manager Chatham Branch.