

General Business. COMMON SOAP. WILL CAUSE ROUGH SKIN. On Face and Hands. We have just imported a large lot of Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap.

3 Cakes for 10 cents. It is made from Pure Olive Oil and the Juice of Cucumbers. We can recommend it. Mackenzie's Medical Hall. DENTISTRY! Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S.

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.

WANTED! Our Patrons, New and Old, to sit for their PHOTOS Now. NEW BACKGROUNDS NEW MOUNTS. Style and Workmanship up-to-date at MERSEREAU'S STUDIO.

WANTED! 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.

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

SUMMER TIME FABRICS for your choosing. We have an elegant assortment of Summer Goods, which, when made with that touch of smartness which only the artistic tailor can give...

W. L. T. WELDON MERCHANT TAILOR. CHATHAM, N. B. We have an elegant assortment of Summer Goods, which, when made with that touch of smartness which only the artistic tailor can give...

Marlin 32 Cal. High Pressure Smokeless IN MODEL 1893. WE are prepared to furnish our full line of Model '93 rifles, solid and tube-loading, 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 rifle...

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B., OCTOBER 30, 1902. Solid Progress. It must be a matter of great satisfaction, especially to the people of the Maritime provinces, that the prospects of having our mineral resources developed are encouraging to a degree, which, very properly, creates enthusiasm.

Mr. Tarte will be fully sensible, ere now, of the mistake he has made. He has, however, paid the penalty, and it may be that he will profit by his recent experiences and give to his party and the country the benefit not only of these, but of those of a long public life, which, however erratic at times, has, on the whole, been advantageous to Canada. He has the opportunity to still serve the country in a helpful way, but if, instead of taking advantage of it, he should devote his energies to efforts in resentment of the Premier's performance of his duty in regard to him, his place in the people's regard and in Canadian history will be by no means improved, while his influence will hardly be worth reckoning with.

It is to be hoped that steps will be taken immediately to induce the Dominion Government to have that long-neglected dredging done on the N. river Miramichi below the Whitney boom. Every season, the tug boats engaged in towing logs down that river from the boom to the mills are obliged to wait for the tides, entailing loss of time and making the business of logging more expensive, while the steamer "Rustler," which the Provincial Government subsidizes for the promotion and convenience of trade between Chatham and Newcastle, and points up the Northwest as far as Redbank, is, at times, prevented from making her regular trips because there is insufficient water at low tide to admit of her passing the bar. We see announcements of dredging work going on and being arranged for all over the country, and although we are informed that the ex-Minister of Public Works had intimated that he would do justice in this matter of the N. W. Miramichi, there is no sign of the work being done.

Correspondents of certain party papers in Canada appear to have little regard for accuracy of statement, coupled with an abnormal faculty of imagination, and they find, in the enforced resignation of Hon. J. Israel Tarte, ex-Minister of Public Works, a suitable opportunity for the exercise of their inventive unreliability. They succeeded, the other day, in having the papers state, with seemingly inspired unanimity, that when Sir Wilfrid Laurier landed at Quebec from Europe, he found the resignations of five of his associates in the Government awaiting him, to take effect unless he at once forced Mr. Tarte to resign. It turns out that there was not any foundation whatever for the statement. No resignations were tendered, nor did anybody threaten to resign. Premier Laurier had a free hand in the matter and he took the only constitutional course open to him. He, no doubt, regretted that Mr. Tarte's proclamation of a new fiscal policy for Canada, without any authority from his cabinet associates for making it, had practically forfeited that gentleman's position as a member of the Government, but it is to Sir Wilfrid's credit that he acted promptly, as his position demanded that he should do, in preserving the constitutional precedents and safeguards which were, at once, ignored and threatened by Mr. Tarte's extraordinary course.

Reflecting people cannot but wonder why Mr. Tarte's retirement from the Government is discussed by many papers and public men as if it were an event of serious national import, which must weightily affect the Liberal party, the present administration and the country. The prominence thus given to it, however, seems to be due rather to the absence of any grave political question on which public attention can be fixed, than to the importance of the event itself. Mr. Tarte is admittedly a very prominent man in Canadian public life. He owes his prominence, however, not so much to the manifestation of qualities of statesmanship as to a well developed capacity for saying and doing things differently from most other men in similar positions. He always impressed people with the idea that he had a great capacity for doing a variety of work, but his efforts were not always judiciously or advantageously directed from a general public standpoint. He seemed to be more concerned about keeping himself before the public in a meteoric kind of way, than in making his work felt quietly through the department over which he presided, in the solid upbuilding of the national interests and the substantial and progressive development of Canada's resources. No one familiar with his career can escape the conviction that he has been the most persistent self-advertiser that ever occupied a ministerial position in Canada and, perhaps, after all, this latter fact may account for the excessive newspaper space devoted to his being relieved of his portfolio.

Mr. Tarte had been "gathered to his fathers," it is quite certain that not a fraction of the newspaper space that has been given to his demise as a Minister of the Crown would have been devoted to his memory; and it may be that the public expectation that history will repeat itself, and he will be found working to get his political associates of recent years into hot water, has much to do with the prominence now given to him in the journals of the country. As to the vacancy created by Mr. Tarte's outgoing, there is no doubt that it will be satisfactorily filled in the interests of the country, although the

factious may not all be pleased. It will be well if the new minister is not so generous in promises as the late one was. That he will be quite as good in performance may be reasonably expected, for it must not be assumed that Canadian public life has not in its scores of men who are the equals, in all that goes to make up a Minister of Public Works, of any of the distinguished and able gentlemen who have occupied that position in the past. Mr. Tarte may be fully sensible, ere now, of the mistake he has made. He has, however, paid the penalty, and it may be that he will profit by his recent experiences and give to his party and the country the benefit not only of these, but of those of a long public life, which, however erratic at times, has, on the whole, been advantageous to Canada. He has the opportunity to still serve the country in a helpful way, but if, instead of taking advantage of it, he should devote his energies to efforts in resentment of the Premier's performance of his duty in regard to him, his place in the people's regard and in Canadian history will be by no means improved, while his influence will hardly be worth reckoning with.

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account they declined to go together to the dinner. It is reported that G. M. Dewar wants the tour of the G. M. Dewar, including the trip to the United States, abandoned, and that all three are appointed at the financial results so far obtained. Gen. Bath, however, is said to be anxious to make a further effort to collect funds. A warm discussion on this point is believed to have occurred between Generals Dewar and Bath; General Delvey is said to have remained neutral in the matter. G. M. Dewar's presence is considered necessary for the success of the tour, and if he persists in returning to South Africa it is not unlikely that the tour will be abandoned.

Newfoundland Railway Frauds. Mr. C. C. Perrin, general agent for the Dominion for the Theatrical services, has just returned from Newfoundland after completing an investigation into what proved to be a series of frauds that were gigantic in their proportions. It was discovered that the Reid-Newfoundland railway and steamship interests had been robbed of some aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars. A man has been sent to the penitentiary and many others have escaped criminal proceedings by turning over their bank accounts to the company and accepting instant dismissal. In some cases men who were earning small wages and living high had bank accounts of hundreds of dollars. When it is told that there are 476 stations and steamboat landings where there are no representatives of the company, and that embezzlements have been going on for a long time, it is difficult to make a correct guess at the amount stolen, but the Theatrical revelations show that it is enormous. Many employees made a clean breast of the stealing, when they were finally cornered.

Where do Salmon Feed? There is no family of fish more interesting than the salmon, and in no other fishery have the benefits of artificial propagation been more clearly demonstrated. The homing instinct of the salmon enabled the propagators of fry to learn at the beginning of their work, that it was wrong. Salmon hatched in any stream usually return to that stream where they are spawning. The propagators reveal salmon to the size of fingerlings, marked them and turned them loose. In due time the marked fish returned and were caught in the home stream. It is a curious fact however, that in spite of the homing instinct, salmon are found at the spawning season in the brackish water at the foot of Alaskan glaciers, where it is believed no fish was ever hatched. Another curious fact, learned through marking the artificially propagated fish, is that a fingerling weighing from one to two ounces may grow to weigh from two to ten pounds in six or eight months, and in two years a weight of forty pounds has been reached. The growth depends, of course, on the food supply. But where salmon feed and what they feed on have not yet been learned. It is supposed that they find small marine animals so numerous in their deep-sea haunts that they swim about as in a soup. Perhaps the deep-sea haunts will some time be discovered.

They Should be Shot. German and American traders have armed the followers of the Mad Mullah of Somalia by smuggling rifles to them in boxes of cloth and other innocuous merchandise, and the tribesmen are killing Englishmen by the score with those rifles. The traders knew that the Mullah wanted the rifles, and were thoroughly aware that they were selling to a horde of barbarous fanatics the power of destroying the lives of civilized men. They knew that the traffic was illegal as well as immoral, and they carried it on by subterfuge and deceit. The men who commit such crimes of cunning in the name of commerce are the first to demand that soldiers be sent to protect them and to open up avenues of trade in foreign lands. Armies and navies are maintained primarily to protect an extended commerce. Nations go to war when trade is menaced or interfered with, and when war is being waged for the benefit of traders they make it doubly to their advantage by selling weapons and supplies to both sides. In the case of world commerce, whatever is profitable is right, and a trader may be necessary before the fact to the murder of his own people and his friends if he can make it pay. Commerce needs sword for the government of foreign trade and a conscience for everybody. For the traders who arm Buxarys, Berbers, Derivishes and Mad Mullahs against civilization an interview with a firing squad is "dictated."—Philadelphia North American.

Somewhat Astray. The St. Globe says:— "A large number of rails are being shipped from this city just at present for the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company, that new line being built from Newcastle, Northumberland county, to Chipouqua, Queens county. The rails are the smaller ones abandoned by the I. C. R. for the larger size in use. The N. B. C. and R. Co. is yet quite far from completion." The Globe might assume that if rails were wanted for a line running from Newcastle, Northumberland county, to any point in Queens county they would be brought to the Miramichi and not to St. John. If the old evening daily will enquire it will learn that the line in question has been under construction for about two years and that it runs from one town in Queens county to another in the same county, that it is ultimately to be extended to Gibson in York county and that no part of it is in Northumberland county.

Mon. Mr. Blair's Vigorous I. C. R. Administration. The minister of railways and canals, besides putting vigor into the management of the Intercolonial Railway, has shown a commendable degree of independence in dealing with the great railway corporations. Until he took hold of the system the Intercolonial was not in any sense a rival of the other trunk roads. One end of it was little better than a stub line for the C. P. R. Mr. Blair has proved that the country has a genuine interest in the Intercolonial and that the benefits of government ownership and control of railways may exist in practice as well as theory. His recent speech on this subject at Vancouver has drawn some criticism. It is too progressive to please everyone, even in his own party, but it is in accord with the tendency of the times and with a growing public sentiment in Canada.—Advertiser, London, (O.)

Boor Disagreements. A London despatch of Friday says: Generals Desret, Borha and Delavey were to have been special guests at a dinner given that night by Lady Cook, but they failed to attend, although up to the last moment they were expected. Quarrels have arisen among the Boer Generals, and it is supposed that on this

account they declined to go together to the dinner. It is reported that G. M. Dewar wants the tour of the G. M. Dewar, including the trip to the United States, abandoned, and that all three are appointed at the financial results so far obtained. Gen. Bath, however, is said to be anxious to make a further effort to collect funds. A warm discussion on this point is believed to have occurred between Generals Dewar and Bath; General Delvey is said to have remained neutral in the matter. G. M. Dewar's presence is considered necessary for the success of the tour, and if he persists in returning to South Africa it is not unlikely that the tour will be abandoned.

USE OF TIME TABLES. All men employed on the farm should have well-defined duties to perform so that their time may be used to the best advantage. A good system provides for the feeding of stock at regular hours each day. When stock are fed and watered at regular hours they become accustomed to the regularity of feeding, and thrive much better than if fed at different hours on each succeeding day. CARE OF IMPLEMENTS. A very common source of loss is found in the neglect of expensive farm implements and tools. These are left lying in the fields where they have been used, subject to all the inclemencies of the weather, which are more destructive than any use. Small tools are frequently lost, and larger implements rust or rot. There should be a place on every farm where implements may be kept under cover, and none should be left outside when not in use. A workshop should also be provided in connection with the tool-house, so that during rainy days or other slack periods, implements may be repaired and necessary repairs made. Much time is lost by farmers, during busy seasons such as seeding, haying and harvest, because a broken or some other small part has been lost, and a trip to blacksmith shop or foundry is necessary to replace it. This waste of valuable time might be prevented by a little forethought or examination of the implement before it was required for use. In many cases implements are purchased, which the farmer could well do without. KEEPING UNNECESSARY STOCK. This is another frequent cause of loss. If a farmer has more horses than are required to carry on the work of the farm, he should sell those he does not need, if a figure at all reasonable can be obtained. The cow which does not yield enough milk or butter to pay a good profit on her keep should be disposed of, and her place filled by another, —a few weeks' use of the scales and Babcock tester will usually furnish some surprising results in this direction. IMPROPER FEEDING OF STOCK. To secure maximum profits it is necessary that stock should be fed intelligently for the object in view. Rations should be carefully compounded in order to secure a proper proportion of albuminoids, and carbohydrates or as it is called, a proper nutritive ration. Animals should be selected for early maturity and fed so as to be ready for market at an early age. The greater maturity an animal comes, the greater becomes the cost of growth. Again, much is lost by failing to provide green crops for feeding during the summer droughts incident to this country. Horses in many cases are given all the hay they care to eat, —a practice not only wasteful, but injurious to the animals as well. WASTE OF MANURE. In the older settled portions of Canada the restoration or maintenance of soil fertility is already an important question. How desirable it is that that all the manure is on the farm should be made, and used in the best possible condition, without loss from leaching, drifting, &c.!

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the same time mentioning Mr. Adams from the room. The law firm of which Mr. Adams is a member is one of the most famous in the city. Jacob Canor, the senior member, is president of the borough of Manhattan. John F. McIntyre is one of the best known criminal lawyers in the country, and was formerly a district attorney general of the county of New York. As such he acted as public prosecutor in a number of the most celebrated murder cases of modern times. Mr. Adams came here from New Brunswick something like 20 years ago. He has represented New York in Congress and was formerly a staunch supporter of Tammany Hall. Later he bolted and has since been recognized as one of the leading gold Democrats in the city. Mr. Adams, familiarly known as "Jek" Adams, enjoys the reputation of being one of the foremost corporation lawyers in the city, and his income from his law practice is said to be enormous.

The remarkable success achieved by the members of the Adams family, who came here from Miramichi, in the business and financial world, has frequently been the occasion of considerable comment in business circles here. Thomas Adams came to New Brunswick in 1861, and was the H. B. Clifton & Co. of which he was formerly a partner, and was finally advanced to the position of credit manager at a large salary. He founded the Adams Dry Goods Company, which has since become a prominent firm in his brother's name. Samuel Adams was associated with him. Samuel Adams has been practically the head of the firm which is now known as The Adams Dry Goods Company, for several years, and he is said to be a millionaire. Thomas Adams spends a great deal of his time in New Brunswick. Richard Adams, the fourth brother, is connected with the advertising department of the New York Journal.

The writer of the foregoing despatch is quite far astray in reference to the length of time Mr. John J. Adams has been in New York. He was one of the H. B. Clifton & Co. counting-room staff and one of the brightest young men of the 600 employed by that great concern in 1886, which is 35 years ago. His eldest brother, William, was in the same office, having preceded the other members of the family in New York by several years. William Adams was recognized all over mercantile New York in those days as the quickest and most accurate recorder of accounts in the city. If we recollect rightly, John J. Adams was in New York before his brother, Thomas, D. went there. However, the latter joined the Clifton counting-room staff in 1886 and rose rapidly in the service, until he was credit manager—the most responsible position in the concern. The magnitude of Clifton's business may be imagined when it is known that its actual sales in the year 1886 were more than \$70,000,000, or \$12,000,000 more than A. T. Stewart's wholesale and retail business combined.

John J. Adams, while regularly engaged in the Clifton counting room, did not—so many young men going to New York—waste his spare time. He possessed great industry and application and his daily life was an example of sobriety and correct habits. He devoted much of his spare time to the study of commercial law, and when he left Clifton's it was to take up the profession in the practice of which he has achieved so complete a success. We cannot imagine that John J. Adams begged for his life when Turner had done his murderous work upon others. It is more probable that, with his quick perceptive faculties, he realized what the right thing to do was, and in a very few words made the murderer comprehend that he was not to be included in the vengeance he was wreaking on his late partners and that his presence in the party was merely a professional one. He, no doubt, had a close call, however, and everybody, had he chosen, is glad that his career, if such it can be called, was ended by the act of 23rd assassin and scoundrel whose crime shocked the whole country.

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