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

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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DENTISTRY!

Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S.

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OFFICE—OVER MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL.

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 special 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.

WANTED!

Our Patrons, New and Old, to sit for their

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NEW BACKGROUNDS NEW MOUNTS.

Style and Workmanship up-to-date at

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BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING.

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Either on full or part time.

Are you satisfied with your income? Is your time fully occupied? If not, write us. We can give you employment by the month on good terms or contract to pay you well for such business as you secure for us at odd times. We employ both male and female representatives. The next three months is the very best time to sell our goods. No deposit is required; outfit is absolutely free.

We have the largest nurseries in Canada—over 800 acres—a large range of valuable new specialties, and all our stock is guaranteed as represented. If you want to represent the largest, most popular and best known nursery, write us. It will be worth your while.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
"Canada's Greatest Nurseries," Toronto.

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 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.

Marlin

.32 Cal. High-Pressure Smokeless

IN MODEL 1893

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 barrel is 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., NOVEMBER 13, 1902.

The Dominion Government.

Hon. James Sutherland has been appointed Minister of Public Works in the Dominion government, succeeding Hon. J. Israel Tarte. The portfolio of Marine and Fisheries, formerly held by Mr. Sutherland, goes to Hon. Mr. Prefontaine of Montreal. Mr. Sutherland will, no doubt, be an efficient head in his new department, while the well known administrative record of Mr. Prefontaine as Mayor of Quebec and in other responsible positions is a guarantee that the Marine and Fisheries interests are in good hands.

The Ottawa Interviewer and Attorney General Pugsley.

The Ottawa press telegrapher must be very much interested at times over the avidity with which most of the newspapers accept and publish his productions, no matter how absurd they may be. His interest must be the greater, of course, when he sends forth an inspired invention, in observing its reception and treatment by the different classes of papers, and it is, doubtless, a source of amusement to him when he finds many editors, of whom greater wisdom might be expected, seriously receiving whatever he chooses to give them, accepting it for publication with thanks and without analysis, and paying for the imposition practiced upon them.

If there is any Ottawa telegraphic matter which newspaper men should receive with particular caution, it is that which may have a bearing on elections actually or supposedly pending, and especially when it takes the interview form; for, as a rule, it merely gives the mind or wish of the interviewer or those in whose pay he is at the time, rather than the words of the person supposed to have been interviewed; and many a public man has gone to bed feeling that he has not in any way compromised himself, only to awake to the fact next day that some "interviewer," who he has, perhaps, only seen, has succeeded in making people believe he has done so, through the "interview" process.

Such must have been the discovery of Hon. Attorney General Pugsley the other day on reading the following, which appeared in a good many of the provincial papers:—

OTTAWA, Nov. 6.—Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Attorney General of New Brunswick, who was here to-day on his way home from Toronto, was asked by your correspondent if the general election in his province was to take place shortly. "Well," replied Mr. Pugsley, "one thing is certain, it the information which comes to us from all over the province be correct, when the government does appeal to the people, it will be returned by a very handsome majority."

"What about party lines?"

"In some localities the opposition will get a few Liberal votes and in other places the government will get Conservative votes but the contest will be fought out largely between the Liberals on one side and the Conservatives on the other. In other words it will be a fight between the two parties. The government and their supporters are Liberals. That being the case it will be an issue between the two parties."

Everybody who knows Dr. Pugsley will understand at once that he has been designedly misrepresented in the foregoing. No man in Canada more thoroughly understands constitutional principles, or is better acquainted with the facts in relation to the last three paragraphs of the alleged interview, than Dr. Pugsley. Knowing that it is not and never has been the policy of the present provincial government to make any local legislative election "a fight between the two parties,"—not only so, but that it has always affirmed and acted to the contrary—it goes without saying that Dr. Pugsley, with his well known caution in such matters, would never say what is attributed to him by the interviewer.

A certain class of "Liberals"—and we have a few of them in Northumberland—would like to have it so, as would also quite a number of Conservatives here and elsewhere, of the "Moncton Convention" stripe, but neither Dr. Pugsley, nor any other member of the government, or any appreciable number of their supporters are of that mind.

It is the good fortune of the government—deserved because it is the outcome of its excellent management of the affairs of the Province—that the best men of both federal parties have always supported it, and are continuing to do so. It has always seemed to us that the present premier, at all events, has looked upon the trust of managing provincial administration as a matter to be considered above all others in politics by those having the responsibility of it. Men whose discharge of political duties is in relation to federal affairs, do right to say that they will recognise and be guided by federal party discipline and leadership. But to require that provincial legislators and ministers shall be subject to the control or discipline of either of the Dominion parties, would be to practically destroy their independence in their own sphere, curtail their freedom of action and make the different Houses of Assembly subsidiary and accountable to the parliament and government at Ottawa. This, in fact, has been the declared stand taken and the policy of Premiers Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson and Tweedie, and we have heard of nothing which leads to the supposition that there is any change in it.

What Attorney General Pugsley, probably, said at Ottawa, was that, in some counties of the province, federal party affiliations would affect the local elections, but no man so well informed as he is on the subject would presume to say that any member of the government would behave in such bad faith with its supporters of both federal parties as the words put in Dr. Pugsley's mouth by the Ottawa interviewer imply.

Mr. Hazen, the leader of the opposition and one of the principal promoters of the Moncton convention, has squarely abandoned the platform of that organization in this regard, and already appealed from different platforms in the Province for support from Liberals, although it is noticeable that the candidates brought out to support him are all Conservatives with exception of a Mr. Anderson in St. John, who although he worked for the Conservative nominee in Kings county in the last election there, still poses as a Liberal. With the government, however, it is different, for there are representatives of both federal parties in it and amongst its supporters.

When the alleged Ottawa interview with Dr. Pugsley, therefore, is enquired into, it will be found that it is an invention of one of those Ottawa two-dollars-a-column writers who eke out an existence between sessions by padding their press despatches with imaginary talks with public men whose misfortune it is to be compelled, through courtesy, to submit to their importunities when they visit the federal capital.

It is observed that one of the gentlemen who came to Chatham with Mr. Hazen a month or two ago, and who was shut out from "saying his piece" by the effect upon the audience of the incoherencies of the member and guide of the party who was announced by Mr. Hazen as the "best wine," is amongst the pretended believers in the Ottawa interview with Dr. Pugsley. He is, amongst other things, the editor of the Sun, which, on Monday last, had for a leader what read very much like the speech Mr. Scott was said to have had ready for delivery after opposition leader Hazen had made his appeal to the Chatham Liberals to stand by him in the election which he thought to be then immediately pending.

It was understood that Mr. Scott, who had been one of the Ottawa interviewer class for several sessions and was recognised as a stalwart Conservative (being employed and paid for that purpose) would be a good sort of person to impress the soft-hearted liberals here with the honor they would achieve by joining Mr. Hazen and himself in the old crusade of their Ottawa leaders against the local government. Mr. Scott seemed to have convinced Mr. Hazen that Mr. McInerney and Mr. McDade were not the men to commend the opposition cause to the North Shore Liberals, because of their vacillating party record, and his speech was to be reassuring on the point that the Foster-Hazen party had really abandoned the policy of the Moncton Convention and were now ready to bless, where they had formerly cursed all Liberals.

Well, for the reason stated, Mr. Scott was ignominiously shut out from being one of the orators of the occasion, but the Sun of Monday last proved that he was determined that the oration he had prepared for that evening should not go into the waste basket, which, but for his being editor of that paper, it would doubtless have done. Like the Globe's editor, Mr. Scott pretends to believe in the genuineness of the Pugsley interview, and makes of that pretence the occasion for printing his undelivered Chatham campaign speech, in which he was so freely to declare the abandonment by his employers of the Moncton Convention policy and their willingness to now sail in the same boat with the Liberals. When the Sun's Conservative coterie were stronger than the Liberals, neither the Sun nor Mr. Scott were disposed to do this, but they cannot endure the chill of their opposition corner and, hence, their willingness to turn their backs on their former ostracism of their federal opponents in local politics. If, however, they could succeed in overthrowing the Tweedie government, with the help of the latter, how long would it take for them to return to the Moncton Convention platform?

The Moncton Transcript, in connection with the crazy notion that the alleged Pugsley interview was not a "fake," accuses the ADVANCE—together with other papers—of "persistent abuse of the attitude taken by Liberal journals like the St. John Globe and the Moncton Transcript," and the "creation of the belief among many Liberals that there was no hope for such a dividing line" [of running local politics on dominion party issues] "being adopted, and that it mattered little whether the Local Government supporter was a Conservative or a Liberal."

Our nervous friend at railway headquarters is quite mistaken, as far as its charge of abuse against the ADVANCE is concerned. Abuse is not one of the ADVANCE'S weapons. The ADVANCE realises that no good cause was ever promoted by either abuse or resort to misrepresentation, which latter seems to be much in favor with the Transcript in dealing with those who differ from its views. The ADVANCE stated, on several occasions in the past, that the Globe and Transcript, while pretending friendship for the Local Government, were really at heart, in sympathy with its enemies. Both proved this by doing their best to promote the policy formulated at the Moncton Convention, although the then premier of the Province—Hon. Mr. Emmerson—publicly condemned it, and made its condemnation one of the issues of the General Assembly election then pending. After the people of the Province had endorsed the local government's stand in the matter, the Transcript persisted in opposing it, thereby setting itself up against the views of both the people and the government. Why? Can any logical mind escape the conviction that it was because it still wished to strengthen the hands of the opposition? This line of argument on the part of the ADVANCE is what the Transcript calls "abuse." The fact is that the Transcript is so enamoured of its own views that it persists in reiterating them against their unanimous condemnation by its own party leaders in the Province, backed by that of the electors. Its editor imagines that he was sent to New Brunswick on a mission to enlighten the people of this benighted end of the Dominion and teach them lessons from his Ontario political primer. And it is an indication of his persistent opacity that he is yet oblivious to the fact that we are not accustomed, down here by the sea, to take our political instructions from persons who have never displayed any great aptitude for dealing satisfactorily with political questions, or achieved success in their appeals to popular judgment. With all due respect for the Transcript and Globe, the ADVANCE still holds to the view that it is a proof of the excellence of the local government's administration of provincial affairs that it retains the support of Liberals and Conservatives alike, while it is strong enough to resist the attempts upon its freedom and independence of action for the benefit of all the people, of those who, like the Transcript and Globe, would make of it a mere appendage of the Ottawa administration for the time being.

Important Scientific Work.

The work of stripping and securing the vivified ova of the salmon in the receiving pond at St. John closed last week and the results are exceedingly satisfactory. It is stated that 920 salmon in good condition passed through the hands of the operators, and the quantity of spawn taken is estimated at five millions of eggs. Mr. Alex. Mowat, the chief officer is enthusiastically pleased at the result.

Next Summer's I. C. R. Fast Train.

According to Mr. John M. Lyons, general passenger agent of the I. C. R., it is probable that the Intercolonial next season will put on an additional fast train daily between Montreal and Halifax. The train will probably leave Montreal in the evening and reach Halifax in twenty-two hours. At the last session of parliament the members from the Maritime Provinces strongly urged upon Mr. Blair that such a service was necessary and he promised to do something if the traffic was found to warrant it.—Montreal Star.

It is all Right.

Some of the papers have been intimating that the St. John Suspension Bridge is not safe and that the government is to blame for it in some way. It was recently examined by engineer Wetmore, of the Board of Works department, who pronounced it all right. It is evident that it is not very weak, as we observe the following indirect evidence on the subject in last Saturday's Gazette:

"The big ten ton safe was successfully lowered from the window of the C. P. R. General Offices this morning by Mr. Dunlop and his crew and was loaded on a truck and taken to the West Side offices via the Suspension bridge as it was too heavy to cross on the ferry."

As the Telegraph would say "The bridge is, no doubt, strong enough to admit of the whole 'main body' crossing, when it arrives.

Liverpool Spruce Market.

The Timber Trades Journal of 24th ult., says:—

"Spruce continues its steady trend upwards. The market still maintains a firm attitude, with few arrivals, and high prices being made on the other side of the water. With Baltic and Quebec goods, and pitch pine remaining at high prices, there is no reason why spruce, with the season practically at an end, should prove an exception in this respect. Indeed, on the other hand we are justified in repeating our prediction that material further advancement may be anticipated before supplies can come in by next open water. Nor is it at all probable that the present prices will be greatly reduced in the spring. In the meantime business is very fair, and the arrivals about the normal for the near approach of the closure, the principal vessels to hand being sailers.

Canada's Great Financial Showing.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—The financial condition of the Dominion for the four months of the current year ended with October shows a net improvement over the same period last year of more than $4,000,000. This is taking both ordinary and capital expenditure into account. For the four months the balance of revenue over the ordinary expenditure is $9,500 000, or taking the capital outlay into account, $6 500 000.

For October alone the showing is also most favorable. The revenue keeps on growing, but the outlay is comparatively less than a couple of years ago. The completion of the canal improvements is responsible for this to some extent. Other large works the government undertook are completed so that if the receipts continue to grow there will doubtless be this year the largest net surplus on record.

In October alone the revenue was $5,757,365, an increase of $799 395 over the corresponding month of 1901. The expenditure was $3 477,868, a decrease of $74 617. The capital expenditure was $1,413,237, an increase of $302 925.

The details of the four months are:

Revenue.	1901.	1902.
Customs	$10,690,761	$12,306,807
Excise	3,699,261	3 947 357
Post office	1,045,000	1,190,000
Public works and railways	2 310,215	2,561 590
Miscellaneous	761,251	938,978
Total	18,506 488	20,944,752
Expenditure	11,635 373	11,454,857

Post Office Department.

A SURPLUS OF REVENUE SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME ON RECORD.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—For the first time in the history of the Canadian Post-office that important branch of the public service has shown a surplus of revenue. In 1896 the deficit was $781.152; in 1897, it was $586,539; in 1898 it was $47,602; in 1899, it was $398.917; in 1900, it was $461,661; in 1901, it was $416,183, and last year, in spite of the reduced rates we are enjoying on domestic letters, and on matter for the United Kingdom, and most of her colonies, there was a surplus of $5,109. There was an increase in revenue last year of $507,685, and in expenditure of $45,640. There are 9,958 post-offices in operation in the Dominion, and it is estimated that the following matter was carried through the mails in the last fiscal year: 213,628,000 letters, 26 343 000 post cards, 4,973,000 registered letters and 7,410,000 free letters. This is exclusive of third and fourth class matter. There was an increase of eleven and a half per cent. in the number of letters carried.

The increase of postal matter in the last thirty years is shown by a statement which gives the number of letters carried in 1876 as forty-one millions; in 1886 seventy-one millions, and in 1896 as one hundred and sixteen millions. Of the letters posted this year 105,605,000 were in Ontario and 46 200,000 in Quebec.

There was a growth of seven and seven-tenths per cent. in the sales of postage stamps. The postal note business developed in the twelve months to the extent of $243 454, and the money order business by $5,593,144, the greatest gain in the history of the department. The reduction of the money order rate between Canada and the United States has resulted in a large increase.

New Brunswick's Fishery Claims.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley, Attorney General, was in Ottawa a week or so ago for the purpose of talking over the subject of the New Brunswick fisheries with Hon. Mr. Blair, and Hon. Mr. Sutherland, preparatory to the meeting of the adjourned conference which is soon to take place at Quebec between the premiers of the Maritime Provinces. Dr. Pugsley contended on behalf of New Brunswick, that the result of the decision of the judicial committee of the privy council in 1898 was to give the provinces the right of property in the fisheries as well as the ownership of the foreshores, with the exception of public harbors. The dominion has the power to make regulations, but the ownership is vested in the provincial government.

While the government of New Brunswick and the governments of the maritime provinces contend that the question has been settled by the judicial committee, yet they are willing that the dominion government should prepare a case for the supreme court, with a view of finally settling the whole question. When it is settled then will arise the question of administration of the inshore fisheries, which was discussed at the recent conference and the whole question of handing over to the provinces the amount of the Halifax award which the government of New Brunswick claims was misappropriated by the dominion government under the authority of a resolution of parliament and without the consent of the provinces.

In conversation, Dr. Pugsley expressed the opinion that it was impossible for any one who studied the question in view of the judicial committee's decision referred to, to avoid coming to any other conclusion than that the award which was paid over by the imperial government to the government of the dominion and which belonged to the provinces should have been paid to them.

He said that this conclusion was made irresistable by the recent decision of the House of Lords' ruling on the question of the Queen vs. Keyn, in which a majority of the judges in England had decided that the courts of England had no jurisdiction over waters surrounding Great Britain, a distance of three miles from the coast. That decision probably influenced Sir John Macdonald in his opinion in taking the course he did in respect to the appropriation of the award, but Dr. Pugsley pointed out that the House of Lords in July last had reversed that decision, and further that the imperial parliament, two years after the question against Keyn came up, decided to pass an act declaring that decision was not and never had been the law of England.

The effect of the act of parliament and the recent decisions of the House of Lords was to make it clear beyond any possibility of doubt that the land covered by water within three miles of the coast and waters thereof were as much a part of the territory of the provinces as any other portion of the country, and the fisheries within that distance of the shore were as much the property of the province as the remainder of the crown lands.

The Attorney General said that the government of New Brunswick was so satisfied with its position that it would welcome a reference to the question to the supreme court, and would be as well satisfied to have this course taken as to have the matter settled without any reference. If the law had been settled in 1878 as it is now by reason of the English decisions, Sir John Macdonald would never have advised parliament to have appropriated the money as it did, but would have handed it over to the provinces. Mr. Pugsley said that the amount of money involved, so far as New Brunswick was concerned, was about $2,000,000.

A Proposition for Further Improving Northumberland's Alms House System.

The Alms House Commissioners met on Tuesday. There were present Lt.-Col. R R. Call, Chairman, of Newcastle, and Commissioners Hennessy, Newcastle; Burchill, Nelson; Tweedie, Northesk; Underhill, Blackville; Flanagan and MacLachlan, Chatham; Vinneau, Rogersville; and Anderson, Alnwick.

The usual routine business was transacted.

Mrs. John W. Miller, of Millerton, sent through Chairman Call of the Commissioners, two boxes of books for the use of the inmates of the Alms House. The Board passed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Miller for the gift.

During the Commissioners' session they suspended business to receive a committee of ladies representing the different churches of Chatham who requested a hearing on a subject which is, no doubt, one of interest not only in this but also in other parts of Northumberland. The committee was a thoroughly representative one, and was composed as follows:—

Mrs. Wm. Anderson, St. John's Church, (Presby.)
Mrs. W. C. Matthews, St. Luke's Church, (Meth.)
Mrs. W. C. Winslow, St. Michael's Church, (R. C.)
Mrs. G. B. Fraser, St. Andrew's Church, (Presby.)
Mrs. Jas. W. Miller, S. Mary's Church, (C. of E.)

The object of the committee was to ascertain whether some arrangement could not be arrived at, or some scheme devised by which, under proper guards and restrictions, the better class of the pauper poor might be provided, within the institution, with a certain degree of privacy, such, for instance, as accommodation other than in the general living rooms and dormitories occupied by the male and female inmates respectively.

In a number of instances, persons—particularly old ladies—who have, during most of their lives, occupied good social positions have, by misfortune, become paupers. The humiliation which even the poorest experience when penniless old age compels them to become public charges, evokes general sympathy, but in the cases of those of more or less culture and former social position, it is repugnant to their nature to be obliged to live in the general dormitories, where they are forced into the company of persons of all sorts and conditions, a considerable per centage of whom are brought to the institution through natural depravity rather than unavoidable misfortune, and to whom it is almost a pleasure to witness the humiliation of the more refined involuntary members of their little community.

It was stated to the commissioners by Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Fraser and others of the committee that it was thought possible, in cases where either the inmates of the better class, or their friends, were prepared to pay something as compensation for private quarters, either single or with unobjectionable room-mates, such quarters might be made available by building an annex to the present poor house, should there be no other solution of the matter. It was not sought to change the status of this class of inmates as pauper poor, or to have them provided with food or clothing different from that of others in the institution, the principal thing aimed at being to secure the privilege (to be paid for) of a personal bed and shelter and the privacy of a door that could be closed.

We understand that the committee was most courteously received by the chairman, Col. Call, and others of the Commissioners, who listened attentively and sympathetically to the presentation of their views.

It was conceded that in the absence of such an establishment as a home for old ladies in the county, some such arrangement as that proposed might be made.

It was pointed out, however, that under the present regulations, and without the authority of the County Council, the proposals made could not be carried out by the Commissioners, but the ladies were encouraged by assurances that these gentlemen fully recognised the desirability of meeting their views if it were found at all practicable.

We think the people of the County generally will thank the ladies of the committee for bringing this requirement of an unfortunate but deserving class of persons to their notice. "Where there is a will there is a way" is an old and true saying. What the committee and its friends should do is to think out a plan for the practical and businesslike carrying out of what is proposed, so that it may be placed before the County Council at its annual meeting in January, through the Alms House Commissioners, preferably, in their report to that body. It may be that legislation will be required should the Council take a favorable view of what is proposed. If so, it will be a part of the work of the committee and those who will assist it to ascertain the fact and in every other way present the matter in the form of a well considered and practical scheme. We are quite sure that the people of the County will be in sympathy with the proposition and desirous of seeing it carried out with all possible safeguards against abuses and difficulties which may seem to be involved in it. Northumberland has long enjoyed the distinction and credit of having one of the best county alms houses in Canada. It was the pioneer in supplying a model for New Brunswick in this regard. Let it maintain its front rank position by adding this new feature which is sought to be established.

LOTASINE

GALL CURE

A quick and positive cure for Harness and Saddle Galls, Scratches, Sores, Cuts, and all Skin Diseases of Horses, Cattle and Dogs.

YOU MAY WORK THE HORSE

25 Cents All dealers

THE BAIRD COMPANY, Limited,
Proprietors, Woodstock, N.B.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Sunday was the sixty-first anniversary of the birth of His Majesty King Edward VII.

The Pennsylvania anthracite strike commission, appointed by President Rosevelt, ended its tour of observation of the coal fields in the Panther Creek Valley on Wednesday of last week. They will meet again at Scranton, to-morrow, Nov. 14 to take the testimony of miners.

The latest quotation of green turtles is $80 per dozen. At Laconia, N. H., the price of trout is $109.14 per half dozen. At any rate that was what some sportsmen paid for the six which they took in the lake there recently. The price was fixed by Judge Everett, who is considered to be an expert in market values of that kind. Most people would prefer turtle even at the same price, but there is no accounting for tastes.—Ex.

Manley Powell went into a residence at Glen Road, Toronto, on Wednesday, saying he came for the purpose of reading a meter for the Electric Light Company. After he had gone, Miss Bertha Riddell, who was living in the house, missed a chatelaine bag containing two dollars. The man was arrested by P. C. McKinney, who found the two dollar bill in the top of one of Powell's boots, and the chatelaine bag was found in the yard.

The headless horseman of Ichabod Crane has abandoned Sleepy Hollow, also his horse, and now disports himself on the pleasant streets of Calais and Milltown. A Calais youth returning from a visit to his only Katrina, in Milltown, the other evening on Union Bridge met the headless footman, who of course was speechless and kept at his elbow until he reached the door of his own home when he melted into thin air. Katrina must be very fair and have more than one admirer—just like the heroine of the Hudson.—St. John Gazette.

Electrical experiments on the Zossen-Berlin military railway, which have been in progress for several weeks, have resulted in demonstrating that a speed of 75 miles an hour can be maintained without destructive wear on motors or roadbed. The experiments of 1901, while reaching a speed of 100 miles an hour, proved that running above the rate of 60 miles an hour caused damage to the roadbed too great for practical purposes. The motors were modified, preparatory to the tests just held, and the trials have been suspended in order to further change the machinery and the roadbed.

A plan for the solution of the servant girl problem has been adopted at a meeting of the Chicago Housewives' Association. According to the plan servant maids may hereafter be obliged to hold diplomas issued by the association in order to secure positions in the home of members of the organization. Formal testimonials may be granted to a maid only after she has been in one family for a year and has performed her duties with a certain degree of proficiency. Real parchment will be used and the holders will be described as "satisfactory," "good", or "remarkably efficient."

The Pall Mall Gazette, in a column article criticising the exposure of Promoter Hooley's Sapphire Corundum Company, points out that there are one of two names in the prospectus the owners of which may be glad of an opportunity of explaining how they got there.

Some of the names are J. R. Stratton, Provincial Secretary of Ontario, Canada; Mr. Brodeur, Speaker of the House, Ottawa; Mr. Cook, Mayor of Ottawa; Mr. Warren, the president of the Traders' Bank of Canada, and Solicitor General Garrow, of Ontario. The paper says it has reason to believe that when the real position was explained to Mr. Stratton he declared his intention of severing his connection with the concern.

Mr. G. R. Mackenzie, a well known capitalist of Glasgow, Scotland, who is a frequent visitor in Montreal and much interested in the development of Canada, said the other day, in an interview with the Montreal Star:

"When I left Glasgow, the Clyde Trust Commissioners had decided not only to deepen the river to 35 feet, but also to straighten out the bends of Fairfield and Whiteinch, in order, primarily to float out the two big Cunarders, which are to be built there, but, also, to make the river in every way up to date and navigable for the largest vessels which may be built in the next ten years or so. The Vicars Beardmore Company expect several big contracts from the British government for battleships, and it was rumored in authentic circles that they were likely to build next year three or four vessels for the Canadian Pacific for both Pacific and Atlantic commission.

Can a woman give to another woman the unswerving loyalty which an ideal friendship should exact? Will a woman be faithful to her friend not merely while she is her friend, but after? If for any reason, jealousy or envy or the poison of suspicion part the two, will each be loyal to the past, keep its secrets and respect its obligations? If ever two men who have once been friends wear out their friendship and perhaps exchange in for open enmity, they still respect the tie that has been broken. For the future they will strike as hard as they are able, but in doing so they will not violate their old friendship nor use the opportunities it gives them for inflicting pain—but is this the case with woman? Does honor mean the same to a man as to a woman? These are some of the questions which Rifford Pyke asks in the article he contributes to the November Cosmopolitan on "What Women Like in Women."

You can Always Believe a Sportsman; They all say Kendrick's Liniment is the best. It therefore must be true. Try a bottle, anyway, and see for yourself.

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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 / 9 25 lv	Chatham Jct	8 25 lv / 8 00 ar	8 50 / 8 10
4 05	9 45	Nelson	7 40	7 50
4 10	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,	10.55 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	8.0 "	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, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carroll's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

Maritime Express Trains on I. C. R. going north run through to destinations on Sunday. Maritime Express from Montreal runs Monday mornings but not Sunday mornings.

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

THOS. HORN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

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

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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 4th 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.