

General Business.

COMMON SOAP

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.

Mackenzie's Medical Hall.

Yacht for Sale.

The "Wingon" 6.5 tons register, 35 feet overall, ten feet 2 inches (10-2) beam, draft 3 feet 6 inches, without board, over two tons outside ballast, (some inside) iron, plank with pine, oak timbers, built 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 "Cascades".

Apply to EDGAR H. FAIRWEATHER, 17 Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

ALL RAIL TO BOSTON. Two fast trains daily, except Sunday, from St. John to Montreal and Boston.

SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL. Through Fast Express leaving Halifax at 8.45 a.m. and St. John at 6.05 p.m.

IMPERIAL LIMITED PACIFIC COAST. The Fast Train leaving Montreal every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning, runs to Vancouver in 97 hours.

PACIFIC EXPRESS. Leaves Montreal daily, carrying First and Second Class Passengers, and Tourist Sleeper to Vancouver and British Columbia.

Write for descriptive matter, rates, etc., to C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

COONEY'S HISTORY

NEW BRUNSWICK AND GASPE. Printed by Joseph Howden in 1882 and reprinted by D. G. Smith in 1896, handsomely bound in blue and gold.

GREAT MIRAMICHI FIRE

also the history of the early struggles of the French and English for the possession of the country; the history of the Indians; the French village founded at Bay des Veux, Cain's River, etc.

Price \$1.00 post paid to any address in Canada or elsewhere. For sale at the ADVANCE OFFICE, Chatham, N. B.

D. G. SMITH.

Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1817. Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000. Reserve Fund 8,000,000.

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 weekly or monthly on deposits made on the Saturday closing hours to 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, commencing on October 4th next.

Useful notice, for convenience of customers, this bank will be open for business on the Saturday closing hours to 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, on Saturday, (Other days as usual from 10 a.m. until 3 p.m.)

R. B. CROMBIE, Manager Chatham Branch.

Marlin

32 Cal. High-Pressure Smokeless IN MODEL 1893

WE are prepared to furnish the new 32 caliber HIGH-PRESSURE SMOKLESS cartridge. This size is a 16-grain bullet and has a velocity of over 2,000 feet per second, making it the most powerful cartridge made for an American arm.

Another great advantage is that the barrel is bored and rifled (not chambered) directly the same as the regular .22-40 Marlin, one size 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 best high-pressure for a caliber larger than .30, and the first to use a clean enough bullet and have a velocity of over 2,000 feet per second, making it the most powerful cartridge made for an American arm.

120-grain long leg rifle, chambered for 32 Cal. High-Pressure Smokeless, loaded for accuracy.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. JUNE 11, 1903.

Forest Fires.

The continued dry weather of the latter half of May and last week was the cause of many destructive forest fires, particularly in St. John and Charlotte counties. A number of them were the result of criminal carelessness on the part of men who, notwithstanding the dangerous conditions existing for such work, attempted to burn refuse wood and brush on their farms and other clearings.

We are glad to observe that Premier Tweedie is calling the attention of the Railway people to the absence of spark arrears on locomotives. These engines are as fruitful a source of forest fires as the country has and the provisions of the law respecting them in their relationship to fires should be strictly enforced.

They are With us.

The angling and big game attractions of New Brunswick bring quite a number of distinguished men to the Province each season, as well as those less publicly known. The members of the Restigouche Salmon Club are nearly all prominent in railway, banking, literary and artistic circles, besides being millionaires, and some of them, multi-millionaires; the Tobique Salmon Club members are partly of the same class, as well as noted men in political life and as masters of the larger industries of America.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. W. M. Jarvis, President of the St. John Board of Trade, George Robertson, M. P., and D. J. McLaughlin interviewed the local government relative to entertainment of the Chamber of Commerce of the Empire visitors who will be in St. John in September. Mayor Palmer, of Fredericton, was present representing the Fredericton Board of Trade. The government appointed Attorney General Pughley and Surveyor General Dunn a committee on the matter.

This will be the fifth congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, and will meet in Montreal on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of August. After the Congress, eight visiting parties will be organized. There will be three to visit New Brunswick, and in one of these will be Lord Strathcona. They will all visit Fredericton first, arriving respectively on the 4th, 11th, and 25th of September, and will then go to St. John.

The action of the Chief Justice of New Zealand in criticizing, from his seat (et banc) as president of the Court of Appeal, a recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, is an incident that can hardly be disregarded. The Chief Justice, in beginning his remarks, explained that while the decision of which he complained did not affect himself personally it affected the court over which he had the honor to preside. It may be mentioned that the case in question, in which the Judicial Committee reversed a decision of the New Zealand Appeals Court, was that of Wallis and others v. the Solicitor General of New Zealand. Sir Robert Stout took exception to the tone in which the Judicial Committee had alluded to the judgment of the New Zealand Appeals Court, charging the august judges of the Privy Council with ignoring New Zealand statutes, Royal charters and instructions. He was sure that if the Privy Council had been cognizant of those documents it could not have made the comments and reflections complained of. In fact the main portion of the Privy Council's criticisms was based on its want of acquaintance with New Zealand's laws. Nor was this the only occasion on which that high Imperial tribunal has thus erred. He mentioned other instances in which, to his own knowledge, the committee had gone astray through ignorance. The ideal of such a court as that which the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was intended, and supposed to be, was a noble one. But, if the great tribunal to which the uttermost parts of the British Empire looked for justice was ignorant of the laws that it administered, it tended to impair the even-handed distribution of justice. In closing, Sir Robert Stout said that New Zealand was in an unfortunate position, as far as its relations with the Judicial Committee were concerned, inasmuch as it was evident from the judgments to which he had made reference that their lordships "knew neither the statutes, nor the conveying terms, nor the history of the colony."

Two Navies Contrasted.

London, June 5.—The Times says Captain Mahan contributes to the current issue of The National Review a very thoughtful and suggestive article on "The principles of naval administration." The article deals broadly with principle and not with details. It is full of wise and modern instances, though in style and treatment is not perhaps marked by the rare combination of lucidity and insight with which Captain Mahan made us all so familiar in his early writings. It is more abstract, more circumlocutory and indirect. Some of the passages are even involved. This, no doubt, is due to a large measure to the nature of the subject matter. But the substance of the article is eminently instructive. It brings into sharply relief that eternal opposition between the civil and military factors which is inherent in all forms of administration having for their essential purpose the preparation of a fighting weapon for war.

Capt. Mahan traces very instructively the historical evolution of the two systems of naval administration in Britain and the United States, and expresses a preference though not a very marked one, for the American system, while he thinks that the British system is better adapted to the needs of the present. He points out the many ways in which the British system is better adapted to the needs of the present. He points out the many ways in which the British system is better adapted to the needs of the present.

The experience of our people with these summer visitors is almost invariably satisfactory. In the main, they mind their own business, are courteous, law-respecting and generous in their dealings with those whose services they engage. They give considerable employment along our rivers to a class of people to whom their patronage is important, and, altogether, their visits are in every way beneficial. The aim of all who come in touch with them should be to so treat them as to leave upon their minds favorable impressions of the province and its people, so that they may anticipate repeated visits with pleasure and be the means of causing others who have, perhaps, never heard of New Brunswick, to come and learn for themselves that it is an ideal resort for the angler and sportsman as well as many other classes of summer tourists.

Mr. A. M. Belding, editor of the Star severed his connection with that paper on Monday last. He is to be editor of the new St. John evening daily. On Saturday evening the writing staff of the Star made Mr. Belding the recipient of a valuable smoker's set. Mr. Belding replied in an appreciative vein. Mr. Chas. F. Crandall succeeds Mr. Belding on the Star.

The St. John Globe says: "It looks now as if they would rival the coal prices of last winter, viewing the matter, as the interested ones are, from the standpoint of drought and stunted growth. The luxuriant grass of a month ago is now little but er that stable, and it appears as if the crop has been shorted to a very sad extent. Highland hay, the Globe was told today, is almost beyond recovery owing to the lack of rain, but the marsh article, will be all right. The only thing likely to keep prices from going in the air this summer and fall will be the over-stock of last season."

Advices from Maine show that the lumbermen there are no better off than those on the St. John. It is said that nearly 26,000,000 of logs are left in the woods by reason of the sudden melting of the snow, and that the total haul up will run from 50,000,000 to 70,000,000, the lack of rain having made stream driving as difficult as it has lately been in this province. The New Brunswick hang-up of logs will be about 40,000,000, so that these two great lumber countries between them will be considerably over 100,000,000 short. Heavy rains may yet come and bring out some of the logs, but the conditions are by no means hopeful. As tie-up of so many logs will be a serious matter for the lumbermen, and it may influence the lumber markets of America and Europe.

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"I question the entire soundness of a scheme which induces to place the executive action in the hands of a consultative body. For individual responsibility at the head of most depends upon the personality of the First Lord of the Admiralty, and too little upon his position." The United States system does not appear to avoid this difficulty.

GAMEY'S STORY FALSE.

Royal Commission Reports That Charges are Disproved.

Toronto, June 4.—The report of the royal commission appointed on the charges made by R. R. Gamey, the member for Mantoulin, against Mr. Stratton, the provincial secretary, and other members of the provincial government was laid upon the table of the house this afternoon.

The document contains 35,000 words. The finding of the commission is expressed in the following words: "Mr. Gamey had no personal intercourse with any member of the ministry except the provincial secretary. With two or three of the others he had some official correspondence, but with the rest not even that." "With regard to the alleged charge of conspiracy, the commissioners are of the opinion that as a matter of law there is no evidence whatever to sustain it, as against the members of the government and the other persons charged. And according to the methods of an ordinary trial they would be discharged from the said accusations by the presiding judicial officer."

"This being so, the matter of the original charge is now, and as to the provincial secretary there is the testimony which has been commented upon." "In our opinion the corrupt charges stand disproved by a great body of evidence which appears to be more accurate and credible than that adduced in support thereof." "The judges review all the inconsistencies between the statement made by Mr. Gamey in the house and in his evidence, as well as the differences between his evidence and the other testimony on important points. They note especially his inability to fix the exact day, either Sept. 10 or 11, on which the money was paid. They find themselves unable to trace the money, and add: "This much more may be said about where the money came from, that Mr. Gamey declined to make any statement under oath to the commissioners, about the deposit slips and other things, ostensibly on the ground that criminal action was being contemplated in that regard, but he said further that he cannot understand how it is relevant to his case."

"It is very reasonable to believe that if the missing pages of the Crossin book could be seen they would disclose or give a clue whereby it could be discovered the genesis of the \$900 and of the \$1,500 bond given to Mr. Gamey worth \$1,500 on one of the same notes." "The explanation of the particular source is not worthy of confidence as if the books had been left unexamined." "It is difficult to frame any consistent account of Mr. Gamey's career as a member, for it was throughout inconsistent, as he played a double part, but this much appears in the evidence; his politics was Mantoulin, with Gamey as member on the side of any government in power, to the end that he might serve his constituency, and also share in various deals supposed possible by not over-conscientious men."

Another portion of the report quotes Mr. Gamey's statements to numerous people that he had received no money and the judges appeared particularly impressed by Gamey's letter to Ross, known as the Aylesworth letter, which they take to have been an honest declaration of intent on. The commissioners go in detail into Mr. Gamey's course after his election.

First he formed the Jones-Gamey combination, then the Gamey-Sullivan combination and also wished to stand in with both parties.

Finally the report says: "Yet the member is growing in disfavor with both parties and is getting to be regarded as a double-minded man, with all that suggests. He surveys the situation. The glowing prospects pictured by Frank Sullivan have failed to become facts. The prestige of directing government patronage appears to be meagre and illusive. He learns that the government, anticipating his resignation, are planning to put Mr. McMillan, the Socialist candidate, in the field, and then it may be deemed the patriotic plan of deliverance by letting it leak out that money was at the bottom of his apparent delinquency. The temptation appears chiefly to be the expectation if he could get corroboration of history that he would become minister of mines in a new administration."

No importance is attached to the differences between Stratton and Hammond, the Globe reporter. The \$2,000 impounded by the judges is deposited in the high court and it is noted that Gamey failed to obey their order to produce the \$1,200 he borrowed from Frank Sullivan. Considerable tolerance is made to the fact that \$1,500 alleged to have been received in September was used in his business.

Mr. Whitney, opposition leader, in an interview said: "The report is the clearest part of the whole affair. Mr. Johnston's argument is not in it with the report."

Growing Forage Crops.

FEDERS OF LIVE STOCK SHOULD PREPARE FOR THE SUMMER DROUGHTS. Nearly every story of mid-summer droughts and consequent scanty pastures. Many of our best farmers have learned to guard against loss by having a supply of succulent feed to fall back upon in case the pasture fails. A small silo, filled especially for summer use, will go a long way to meet the difficulty and a partial system of siloing has also found favor among progressive stockmen. The Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. F. W. Hodson, has frequently drawn attention to the advisability of growing some green crops for summer feeding, and has recommended a number of such crops as suitable for general growth, but only personal experi-

ence will enable a farmer to select the varieties of fodder plants best suited to his requirements. It will be necessary to consider the most suitable crops to grow and the periods during which they will be available. Rye, clover, rape, peas and oats, vetches, millet, sorghum and corn will afford a satisfactory supply of green feed all through the summer if sowings are made at suitable intervals.

Rye sown in the fall will furnish the earliest feed in the spring, but as grass is usually abundant at that time, this crop is not likely to be needed unless a complete system of siloing be practiced. The clovers when they grow well come next on the list and will provide an abundance of good feed during the latter half of June. Where it is possible to grow lucerne or alfalfa, it will be found the best of all siloing crops. It can be cut in the spring almost as early as rye, and yields at least three crops per season of rich feed. It is readily eaten by all kinds of live stock, but like other clovers it is apt to cause bloating if carelessly pastured. In southern Ontario it usually stands the winter well and lasts for years without ruseeding. It should be sown in the spring, either alone or with a light nurse crop of barley, wheat or oats, and at least twenty pounds of fresh good seeds per acre. It is a little slow to gain a foothold and should not be pastured the first year, but after that it is very tenacious of life, and withstands droughts particularly well.

Rape may be sown about the first of May for early feeding, and additional sowings may be made at intervals as desired. It is advisable to sow rape in drills about two feet apart on rich, well prepared land, and to cultivate as for turnips. If drilled in, one to two pounds of seed should be sown to the acre; if sown broadcast, double the amount. Dwarf Essex is the best variety. Rape produces large quantities of green feed, and it is one of the best fodders for keeping pigs, sheep and calves in good condition. It is not satisfactory for milch cows, owing to its tendency to injure the flavor of the milk.

Oats and peas make one of the very best crops for general growth, particularly for feeding dairy cows. They should be sown as early as possible in the spring and at intervals thereafter, at the rate of about three bushels per acre, (equal parts, or two bushels out to one of peas).

Vetches or tares are now grown in Canada to a considerable extent, particularly by dairymen. They are likely to prove of value in nearly all the provinces. The common spring vetch has been most generally grown, but recent experiments have shown that the hairy vetch will yield a much larger amount of green fodder per acre in Ontario. The latter is very desirable for siloing especially in dry districts, and appears to be relished by all classes of farm stock. Owing to the high price of the seed, it will probably be found best to sow vetches along with peas at the rate of one bushel vetches, one bushel peas, and two bushels of oats per acre. This mixture will produce an excellent crop for July and August feeding, and if cut early will afford good pasture afterwards.

Mel is another plant that particularly excels as a catch crop. It can sometimes be sown after a forage crop of peas and oats has been taken off the ground, and if there is moisture enough to start it, will yield a fair crop. If sown early in June, at the rate of about thirty pounds per acre, it will furnish a large crop of good fodder by the middle of August. The Japanese Barnyard and Japanese Panic are the best varieties, the former preferring a moist soil.

Corn is, in most localities, the great staple for fall feeding. Another very valuable fall fodder plant for the southern parts of Canada is sorghum. The Early Amber is the variety best suited to our latitude. It should not be sown until the weather has become settled and warm on land that has been prepared in the same way as for corn. If sown in drills, three pecks of seed will be ample for an acre, but if broadcasted, more will be required. It is slow in starting, but after it has attained a height of a few inches growth is very rapid and the crop heavy. It is greedily eaten by stock, but like corn it is carbonaceous in its nature, and some additional feed such as clover or oilseed should be added to balance the ration.

Soja or soy beans are also likely to prove valuable in the southern districts. They produce a large amount of forage of excellent character if sown on land prepared as for corn at the rate of two to four pecks per acre. The Yellow Soja is the best variety for Canada and is worthy of trial.

A Great Silk Dyer.

The New York Tribune has a very appreciative article on Mr. Jacob Weidmann, of Paterson, N. J., and his famous silk-dyeing works—the largest in the world. A local interest is felt in Mr. Weidmann, as he is the lessee of the Seawall waters and the Quigley and Indian Reserve fishing privileges at the Bay of Hule, on the No. West Miramichi, where he now is, having three other gentlemen and four ladies as his guests, his camp at the Square Forks being one of the best on our North Shore salmon rivers. The Tribune says, in part: "Mr. Jacob Weidmann—for 'Jacob Weidmann' is the 'Widmann' Silk Dyeing Company' and that fruit of a lifetime of thought, of research of labour and of a splendid natural gift for organization, the famous works that bear his name, are synonymous with a dyehouse, which though it was a by-dyehouse for those days, employing 100 workmen, was also the family residence. So, besides coming into the world equipped, mentally and physically, with peculiar gifts, descending from sire to son, had dependents, strengthened and broadened with each succeeding generation, he mind received its earliest impressions, he senses their earliest training in an environment that would necessarily confirm their natural bent."

Upon the foundation here laid, Mr. Weidmann, through earnest study, and keen practical investigation of the processes and methods employed by the craft, travelling for years in his quest, and visiting all the centres of the industry, laboriously built up the knowledge which has given form and substance to the works that have proven of such incalculable value to this country in general, and to Paterson in particular. This exhaustive and practical study has resulted—viewed from the standpoint of the mechanic chemist and the artist—in the exciting and comprehensive process in the dyeing of textiles, the boards being in the piece and fifty feet in length. Like the "stick", the cypress wears smooth and hard, instead of roughening, or swelling, under the action of heat and moisture. Certain of the centrifugal machines have

Nature's Remedy for Diarrhea and all Summer Complaints in Children and Adults. FULLER'S BLACKBERRY CORDIAL. Price, 25 cents. THE BAIRD COY, Limited, WOODSTOCK, N.B.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. ABSOLUTELY PURE. Makes the food more delicious and wholesome.

Do You Want to Fit Yourself out with A Buggy, an Open Wagon, A Set of Harness or other Seasonable Article? IF SO GO TO George Hildebrand, Cunard St. Chatham, N. B.

Why not also get something in these lines for a friend just at this Season? The works—said to be the largest of their kind in the world—are located at Riverside, about three miles to the northwest of Patterson's business centre. They cover an area of nine and one-half acres, and are divided, for some 800 feet, by the tracks of the Erie Railroad, beside which lie their own private "sidings." Here are employed nearly 1,400 men, who handle some nine thousand to ten thousand pounds of silk daily—for these works dye for the whole country, even as far away as San Francisco.

The officers and directors of the Weidmann Silk Dyeing Company are: Jacob Weidmann, president and treasurer; A. Henscher, Ph. D., vice-president, and James Rogers, Secretary. The scope of this article will not permit a detailed description of this mammoth plant nor of the processes and methods there employed. When Mr. Schwarzenbach, of Zurich, Switzerland, the largest silk manufacturer in the world, visited these works he expressed the liveliest surprise both at the speed with which the work was done and the excellence of the product; and on his return home, cabled that he would be glad to have Mr. Weidmann establish a branch there on the American plan, but the latter could not be tempted, for aside from the fact that his immense interests here absorb his entire time and attention, he has a good reason for declining upon the fact that he has the old establishment in Zurich, which employs 1,000 hands, and is the second largest dyeing establishment in Europe, and he could not be induced to enter into competition with him. The brothers are constantly in touch and are thus enabled to keep informed of everything which makes for progress in the dyeing industry in both hemispheres. In consequence they dye a large part of the world's dyeing.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY. IN EFFECT OCT. 13, 1902.

Until further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Table with columns: FOR CHATHAM (read down), FOR FREDERICTON (read up), and GOING NORTH. Lists train numbers, departure times, and destinations.

The above Table is made up on Atlantic standard time. The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following stations: Derby Siding, Upper Nelson, Chatham, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Bluestad, Carleton Place, and at Cross Creek with Stage for St. John.

Maritime Express Trains on Monday morning go north, but Sunday morning Maritime Express from Montreal runs locally, 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 and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St. John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houston, Grand Falls Edmundston and Fredericton, and at Cross Creek with Stage for St. John.

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

perforated metal sides, and the silk before being placed in these is wrapped in cloths. In others, the sides are lined with rubber, for in them the silks are on the "sticks."

In fact, throughout the dyeing processes one remarks the utter absence of sharp edges, acute angles or rough surfaces. The pipes that convey the water to the vats are of copper, for no rust must be introduced into the coloring matter—throughout all the departments, suspended like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth, there is a perfect forest of these steam and water pipes. These are fitted and repaired in the great workshop, where general repairing is also done, and where the vats and new machines are made.

It has been said that the silk will stand almost anything if well handled. Here's the evidence: In the processes required for a blue-black, the silk is first dyed yellow, then blue, then green, then black, and subjected to some powerful chemical action—the dark shadings, especially here to be dyed in copper tanks, as nothing else will stand the dye.

GREAT AUXILIARY WORKS.

Besides a laboratory, presided over by a chemist, who had held important positions in the universities abroad, there are works in which are made all the chemicals used except the acids; in the former are analyzed for manufacturers the colors of the fabrics it is desired to imitate, in order that they may be reproduced; and it is hardly necessary to say that, as this laboratory is one of the component parts of this up-to-date plant, it keeps abreast the times.

In the soap factory, which is equipped with all the latest devices, not only for making soap—and while it makes low grade soap for certain purposes, it turns out a better grade of castile than can be purchased in any market, this castile being used for the fine grades and light colors, in its manufacture is employed only the highest grade of olive oil—but for reducing and saving the soap lye to again make soap.

ENOUGH WATER FOR A CITY.

The soft water required is obtained from three sources—from artesian wells within the grounds, from the Passaic River and from a two-acre reservoir that lies beyond the river and is connected with the works by a 30-inch main. The filtering plant, which is the complement of this soft water supply, has a capacity of six million gallons a day—it is not only necessary that the works have an ample supply of soft water, but that water must also be absolutely free

of foreign matter. All this vast volume of water is utilized through a pumping station having a capacity of ten million gallons daily.

[The remainder of this article deals with the fuel supply and gives other particulars connected with these gigantic works, whose employees number more men than are engaged in the industries of and whose families would alone compose a town as big as Chatham.]

MANY CHILDREN SUFFER from Worms through loss of appetite, fits, sleeplessness and pain. Give McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup, the original and genuine. Always Safe, Pleasant and Effective; many years in use—always satisfactory. Get the genuine McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

TENDERS.

Sealed tenders addressed to Warren C. Winslow, President Cathedral Committee, Chatham, N. B. will be received up to Saturday 13th inst. for the building of the basement of the cathedral to be erected on the south side of Howard Street extension in the Town of Chatham. Plans and specifications may be inspected at the Bishop's residence, Chatham. Separate tenders will be received for the necessary excavation, stone or construction work. Committee not bound to accept lowest or any tender. JAMES F. MAHER, Secretary. Chatham, N. B. June 9, 1903.

HICKEY'S BEEF

Flesh Producer.

WINE

Stimulant.

IRON Tonic.

Will build up the System and give you renewed health strength and vigor.

AT HICKEY'S DRUG STORE

WANTED.

1,500 TO 2,000 CORDS SPRUCE AND FIR BOX WOOD delivered on cars on C. E. R. and I. C. R. or at my mill, South Nelson. Highest Prices paid. THOS. W. FLETT.

DENTISTRY!

Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S.

Office Hours—9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesdays—2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays—9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., 7.30 p.m. to 9 p.m. GAS ADMINISTERED. PAINTLESS DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY. OFFICE—OVER MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL, CHATHAM, N. B.