General Business.

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GREAT MIRAMICHI FIRE;

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> R. B. CROMBIE. Manager Chatham Branch.



Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B.,

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, not withstanding the dangerous conditions existing for such work, attempted to burn refuse wood and brush on their farms and other clearings. The law on this subject appears to be ignored to an extent which hardly seems credible, and it does not appear that anything short of drastic proceedings against offenders will teach the fire-starting class of country people that their neighbors and the general public must be protected.

We are glad to observe that Premier Tweedie is calling the attention of the Railway people to the absence of spark arresters on locomotives. These engines are as fruitful a source of forest fires as the country has and the provisions of

They are With us.

The angling and big game attractions of New Brunswick bring quite 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, bank ing, literary and artistic circles, besides being millionaires, and, some of them, multi-millionaires; the Tobique Salmon of Trade, George Robertson, M. P. P., Club members are partly of class, as well as noted men in life and as masters of industries of America. There are smaller clubs in large numbers, nearly every member of which has accomplished some great work in finance, railroading, art, literature, the church, law, commerce, politics or manufactures, and there are individual riparian owners or lessees of fishing privileges of the same rank. These men methodically apportion their time between devotion to the more serious side of their life work and the enjoyment of the recreations which they find are necessary to maintain them in the best possible condition body and mind. They are believers in athletics and other physical exercises they realise the necessity of change in environment. They know the wasting effect on their bodies of the exactions of their business and professional life and that they have need of the periodica) abandonment of such pursuits in order that they may undergo the processes of rebuilding and recuperation. They, therefore, literally "take to the woods," practically leaving their everyday cares and occupations behind them. voluntarily forsake their modern comfort and luxury is at hand-servantgirl problem excepted-and the train or steamer conveys them and members of their families, or friends to the country town hotel, where they have, perhaps, to carry their own baggage to their rooms, while the proprietor, if he is on hand, or the clerk, if there is one, looks complecently on, wondering how

in the matter. They get away from the little town as quickly as possible and up river by canoe or over the road to their camping-places. Some go to comfortable permanent "lodges in the wilderness;" some into canvas tents. but all are well provided according \$12,000,000 demands of increasing appetites proruns, poling the canoe, fighting the persistent mosquito, the sanguine black fly or the insidious and pepperv bite-em-no-see-um, breathing the elixir of balsam-laden air, blown over the surface of the silent pool, the musical rapid and the tumbling waterfall and filtered through the trees for lung-inhalation, or even being forced to involuntary tears by the smoke of the smudge .all these increase demands on the stores department and, in a few days, the man or the party feel fit for any demand that can be made in reason Other days as usual from 10 a. m. until upon their strength. They realise that they can both think and act more quickly and effectively, and the first "fly in the ointment" notwithstanding the many they have been called upon to fight out of it, comes with the approach of the time when they must old clothes they have found so comfort-

those city fellows do it, and complacent-

able in camp, resume their city togs and retrace their way homeward to again pursue their regular avocations. 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 Captain Mahan appears to think that this bility of growing some green crops for

F. Crandall succeeds Mr. Belding on the not appear to avoid this difficulty.

The St. John Globe says:- 'It looks now as if hay 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 bet er than stubble, and it appears as if the crop has been shortened to a very sad extent. Highland hay, the Globe was told to-day, 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 se ison.

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 hang up will run from 50,000,000 to 70,000,000, the the law respecting them in their lack of rain having made stream driving relationship to fires should be strictly 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. The 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.

> On Saturday afternoon, Mr. W. M. Jarvis, President of the St. John Board nd 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 Frederict in, was present representing the Frederic on Board of Trate. The govern ment appointed Attorney General Pugsley and Surveyor General Dunn a committee |

Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, and will meet in Montreal on the 17th 18th, 19th, and 20th of August. After the Congress, sight seeing parties will be organized. There will be three to visit New Brunswick, and in one of them 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.

Tae action of the Chief Justice of New Zealand in criticizing, from his seat (en banco) as president of the Court 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 Commithomes, where everything that can bring tee reversed a decision of the New Zealand Appeals Court, was that of Wallis and others vs. the Solicitor General of New Zealand. Sir Robert Stout took exception to the tone in which the Judicial Committee had animalverted on 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 ly unmindful of their own exasperating have made the comments and reflections ignorance and neglect of their duties complained of. In fact the main portion of the Privy Council's criticisms was based on its want of acquaintance with New Zeeland'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 duced by their changed surroundings intended, and supposed to be, was and methods of life. Jolting through noble one. But, if the great tribunal to the forest on the portage-waggon, which the uttermost parts of the British tramping the trails to favorite pools or | Empire looked for justice was ignorant of the laws that it administered, it tended to imperil 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 conveyancing terms, nor the history of the colony"

Two Navies Contrasted.

London. June 5 -The Times says Captain Mahan contabutes to the current number of The National Review a very thoughtful and suggestive article on "The principles of naval administration." The article deals avowedly with principles and not with details. It is full of wise saws and modern instance, though in style and treatment is not perhaps marked by the rare combination of lucidity and insight lay aside their outing garments or the with which Captain Mahan made us all so familiar in his early writings. It more abstract, more circumlocutory and indirect. Some of the passages are even involved. This, no doubt, is due in a large measure to the nature of the subject matter. But the substance of the ar icle is eminently instructive. It brings into sharp relief that eternal opposition between the civil and military factors which is inherent in all forms of administration having for their essential purpose the FEEDERS OF LIVE STOCK SHOULD PREPARE preparation of a fighting weapon for war. Capt. Mahan traces very instructively the historical evolution of the two systems same old story of midsummer droughts United States, and expresses a preference of our best farmers have learned to guard though not a very marked one, for the | against loss by having a supply of succu-American system, while he thinks that lent feed to fall back upon in case the both display defects. The independe ce pasture fails. A small silo, filled especially in responsibility which belongs to the for summer use, will go a long way to Secretary of the United States Navy is meet the difficulty and a part al system of not, he says; excessive in itself, but re- soiling has also found favor among sults in "too little co-ordination". That progressive stockmen, The Live Stock

Mr. A. M. Belding, editor of the Star | says: "I question the entire soundness of | ence will enable a farmer to select the severed his connection with that paper on a scheme which inclines to place the varieties of fodder plants best suited to Monday last. He is to be editor of the executive action in the hands of a consul- his requirements. It will be necessary to new St. John evening daily. On Satur. tative body. For individual responsiday evening the writing staff of the Star bility at the head too much depends upon and the periods during which they will be made Mr. Belding the recipient of a the personality of the First Lord of the available. Rye, clover, rape, peas and valuable smoker's set. Mr. Belding re- Admirality, and too little upon his plied in an appreciative vein. Mr. Chas. position." The United States system does

CAMEY'S STORY FALSE.

Commission Reports That Charges are Disproved.

Toronto. June 4.-The report of th royal commission appointed on the charges made by R. R. Gamey, member for Manitoulin, against Mr Stratton, the provincial secretary, and other members of the provincial government was laid upon the table of the house reseeding. It should be sown in

The document contains 35,000 words

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

"This being so, the mat'er of the original charge slone remains, and as to the provincial secretary there is the testimor that has been commented upon.

"In our opinion the corrupt on charges stand disproved by a great body in September. Mayor Palmer, of evidence which appears to be more accur ate and credible than that adduced The judges review all the inconsis

tencies between the statement made by Mr. Gamey in the house and This w li be the fifth congress of the his evidence, as well as the differences between his evidence and the other testimony on important points. The note especially his inability to fix th 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 s bout where the money came from. that Mr. Gamey declined to make any state ment 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 sad further that he canno understand how it is relevant to his case

"It is very reasonable to believe that the missing pages of the Crossin book could be seen they would disclose or give a clue whereby would be di-covered the genesis of the \$900 and of the \$1,500 both coming as Mr. Gamey swore from one or the same source. "His explanation of the particular

ource is not so worthy of credence as the books had been left unmuti'ated. "It is difficult to frame any consister account of Mr. Gamey's career as member, for it was throughout inconsistent as he played a double part, but this much pears in the evidence; his politics was Manitoulin, with Gamey as member or the side of any government in power, to the end that he might serve his constitu ency, and also share in various deals

supposed possible by not over-scrupulous Another portion of the report quotes Mr. Gamey's statements to numerous peop'e that he had received no money and the judges appeared particularly mpressed by Gamey's letter to Ross. known as the Aylesworth letr, which they take to have been an honest declaration of intention. The commissioners go in detail into Mr. Gamey's course after

combination, then the Gamey-Sullivan combination and also wished to stand in with both pa ties.

Finally the report says: "Yet the member is growing in distavor 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. antic pating his resignation, are planning to put Mr. McMillan, the Socialist candidate, in the field, and then it may be. comes the patriotic plan of deliverance by letting it leak out that money was at the bottom of his apparent disloyalty. The temptation appears chiefly to be the expectation if he could get corroboration of his story that he would become minister

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. Considable reference 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

of mines in a new administration."

"The report is the cleverest part of the whole affair. Mr. Johnston's argument

is not in it with the report.' Growing Forage Orops.

Nearly every summer we hear the of naval administration in Britain and the and consequently scanty pastures. Many is a very grave defect, and appears to be Commissioner, Mr. F. W. Hodson, has inherent in the system. Nevertheless, frequently drawn attention to the advisafor themselves that it is an ideal resort particular defect is less serious than the summer feeding, and has recommended a

consider the most suitable crops to grow 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 soiling be practised. 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 soiling 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. southern Ontario it usually stands the winter well and lasts for years without 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. 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

pigs, sheep and calves in good condition. It is not satisfactory for milch cows, owing to its tendency to injure the flivor 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,

produces large quantities of green feed,

and it is one of the best foods for keeping

or two bushels oat to one of peas). Vetches or tares are now grown in Carada 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 s very desirable for soiling especially in dry districts, and appears to be relished by all classes of farm stock. Owing to be found best to sow vetches along with dyeing. 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 Angust feed. ing, and if cut early will afford good

pastu e afterwards. Millet 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 Panicle a: e the best varieties, the former prefering a moist soil.

Corn is, in most localities, the great standby 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 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 oilcake 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 laud prepared as for corn at the rate of two to four pecks per acre. The Yellow Soy the best variety for Canada and is worthy

A Great Silk Dyer.

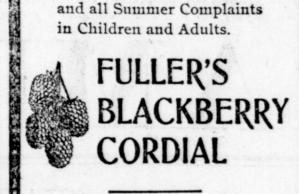
The New York Tribune has a ver appreciative article on Mr. J cob Weid mann, of Paterson, N. J., and his famous silk-dying works-the largest in the world. A local interest is felt in Mi Weidmann, as he is the lessee of the Sevegle waters and the Quigley and Indian Reserve fishing privileges at the Bg Hole, on the Northwest Miramichi, where he now is, having three other gen lemen and four ladies as his guests, his camp at the Square Forks being one of the best on our North Shore salmon ivers. The Tribune says, in part :-Mr. Jacob Weidmann-for "Jacob Wind

Company" and that fruit of a lifetime thought, of research of labour and of splendid natural gift for organization, the famous works that bear his name, are synonymous-was born in a dyehouse, which though it was a big 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 that, descending from sire to son, had deepened, strengthened and broadened with each succeeding generation, his mind received its earliest impressions, his senses their earliest training in an environment that would necessarily confirm

mann." the "Weidmann Silk Dving

Upon the foundation here laid, Mr. Weidpractical investigation of the processes and methods employed by the craft, travelling for years in his quest, and visiting all the substance to the works that have proven of general, and to Patterson in particular. resulted-viewed from the standpoint of the many other classes of summer tourists, in the Br.t sh system. Captain Mahan general growth, but only personal experi- and would still be sold in home markets only Certain of the centrifugal machines have but that water must also be absolutely free

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(A) 1000 (A)

through the subterfuge of foreign labels -whereas there is now very little of the foreign imported because at least two-thirds of our goods, the regular lines are superior to those manufactured abroad. His example has spurred the kindred trades and thus. the "throwing" of silk is better done here than abroad, and its machinery is acknowledgedly superior, and is being exported as are American looms.

HIS FIELD OF LABOR. 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 Dying Company are. Jacob Weidmann, president and treasurer; A. Hunziker, Ph. D. vice-president, and James Rogers, Secretary. The scope of this article will not permit detailed discription of this mammoth plans

nor of the processes and methods there ployed. When Mr. Schwarzenbach. Zurich, Switzerland, the largest silk manu facturer 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 brauch there on the American plan, but the latter could not be tempted, for saide from the fact that his immense interests here absorb his entire time and attention, he has a good reason for declining-his eldest brother runs 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 consethe high price of the seed, it will probably quence they do a large part of the world's THE AMERICAN WAY.

bach meant by the American plan," M Weidmann answered: "We use more machinery and have better facilities; we don't waste so much, and we work more quickly; besides, we make 'men' of our workmen throw more responsibility upon them. give them greater opportunity, arouse their ambition, and hold out to them the prospect of earning more than a bare living, and eventually becoming masters themselves. To explain. Where in Europe the colorist would have charge of one box, here capable and promising man may be given ten; so, instead of a mere machine he becomes a thinking man-instead of working like a mere automaton he begins to try and see how he can 'cut his cloth to advantage and accomplish the best results." Despite the opportunities offered, however, so well are Mr. Weidmann's men satisfied with his paternal care and treatment numbers them remain with him as long as they are able to work at all-one workman, seventyfive years old, has followed the fortunes of weather has become settled and warm on the Weidmann family since first entering

When asked, "What Mr. Schwarzen-

the trade in h is childhood. "BIRD'S-EYE VIEW" OF MAMMOTH PLANS A description that would in any way do justice to the plant, its machinery, appliances, tools, utensils and auxiliary plants, and the delicate and complex proces es employed there, would occupy many columns of The Tribune, so it must content itself with giving the reader textually a "bird's-eye view", trusting to these few few glimpses to hit off its scope and well as the intricacies of its workings. Of the many buildings which comprise the

plant there are only five which are two stories in height, the "office and stock receiving" building-this is fireproof-the 'machine shop," the "tank house," "finishing building" and the "stables." owing to the vast quantity of water used, the floors-there is enough flagstone used in these mammoth buildings to furnish sidewalks for a town of considerable size-are always wet, and the water or dyestuff would speedily leak through upon anything stored or handled beneath. Besides, sufficient light could not be had, and a flood of it is required, the roof of all the buildings being largely taken up by skylights, and their interiors kept as dazzlingly white as constantly renewed coats of whitewash can make them. It is hard to imagine anything brighter danitier or more pleasing to the eve than these vast dyeing rooms, with their chaste white walls, their prism-covered roofs, their glistening copper vats, their shining machinery, the variegated color of the dyes and the many-hued silks, the latter whirling n the ingenious and costly machines that extract surplus moisture, or suspended from wooden arms to be shaken out and dressed.

or iridescent under jets of water undergoing the cleansing spray to which they are subjected after each operation. A PARADOXICAL TEXTILE. The machinery and paraphernalia of plant are gathered from far and wide. they must possess peculiar properties serve in an industry which handles what is,

at the same time, the most fragile and the hardiest of textiles-silk ; it will withstand the attacks of acids that simply eat metals. will pass through washings and boilings which would seemingly wear out anything else, but it will not stand the slightest abrasion. For example, the wooden "sticks" upon which the silk is suspended in the vats are the product of a peculiar thorn found in the Swiss and French mountains. bark has been stripped from these, but the knife has never touched their inner surface. centres of the industry, laboriously built which remains smooth and hard as ivory. has its own "sticks," and these are never such incalculable value to this country in | used for any other; and two hundred thousand are consumed annually. The wooden This exhaustive and practical study has lining of these vats, in which acids are used, is of the enduring cypress from the excelling and comprehensive process of these piece and fifty feet in length. Like the which is the complement of this soft water great works; and but for his thought and "sticks," the cypress wears smooth and supply, has a capacity of six million gallons labor, American silks would most probably hard, instead of roughening, or swelling, a day-it is not only necessary that the for the angler and sportsman as well as one he regards as incidental if not inherent, number of such crops as suitable for still be quoted as "inferior to the European" under the action of heat and moisture. works have an ample supply of soft water,



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IN EFFECT OCT. 13. 1902. TNtil further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Between Fredericton, Chatham and Connecting with I. C. R. Loggieville. GOING NORTH. FOR CHATHAM FOR FREDERICTON MARITIME EXPRESS. DAY EXPRESS 10.55 a m Freight Ar. Chatham Junc., 11.35 ** .Gibson ... Marysville ... Ar. Chatham, 12 15 " .. Cross Creek, .. 12 40 p m 2 50 .Boiestown, .. { 11 25 lv 11 20 ar GOING SOUTH Doaktown, .. 10 30 MARITIME EXPRESS. DAY EXPRES

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, Blissteld Carrol's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Ziouville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

Maritime Express Trains on I. C. R. going north run through to destinations on Sunday. Maritime

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 Edmundstor and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley,

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

perforated metal sides, and the silk before 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 perfect forest of these steam and water pipes. These are fitted and repaired in the great workshop, where general repairing is also

.Blackville,... 9 25

Chatham Jet & 8 25 lv

.... Nelson 7

Chatham

8 00 ar

7 40

7 20

. 7 00 a

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 finally a blue-black; at each stage it is submitted to some powerful chemical action -the dark shades, especially have to tude, and the beautiful ingenuity as dyed in copper tanks, as nothing else will

done, and where the vats and new machines

GREAT AUXILIARY WORKS. Besides a laboratory, presided over by 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 neces sary to say that, as this laboratory is one o 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 soaps for certain purposes, it turns out 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 fats to again make soap. Every edge cuts in this factory ! Thus, when the silk is required to b

weighed, the surplus is caught, precipitated by lime, put through a baking process and then smelted, and a large part saved. The weighing material is mainly tin, which comes from India in blocks : in its molten state it is thrown into cold water, which Strength and vigor. opens it up into a feathery mass, that is more easily acted upon by the acid. This tin is placed in vats with the acid, and with the addition of chlorates, the mixture stirred and blended by compressed air, produces. under the chemist's supervision, a perfect weighing medium, and of the strength desired. The fames which arise from this chemical process are carried off through hugh wooden draughtways. Here fifty barrels of nitrate of iron are made, to be used as the first mordant of the black ore at an operation. The fumes of the nitrate are conveyed into earthenware "receivera"thus saving the acid and the workman's lungs. The liquor is run off to the dyerooms through hard rubber tubes-it would des-

ENOUGH WATER FOR A CITY, The soft water required is obtained from

of foreign matter. All this vast volume of being placed in these is wrapped in cloths. I water is utilized through a pumping station having a capacity of ten million gallons

> 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, sleepessness and pains. Give McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup, the original and genuine. Always Safe, Pleasant and Effectual; many years in use always satisfactory, Get the genuine McLeans 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 Plans and specifications may be inspected Bishop's residence, Chatham. Separate tenders will be received for sary excavation, stone or construction work.

Chatham, N. B. June 2 1903.

HICKEY'S Flesh Producer.

Will build up the System and give you renewed health

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 Nelsen.

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 saturday-9 30 a.m. to 1 p. m. 7.30 p. m. to 9 p. m.

GAS ADMINISTERED. PAINLESS DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.

CHATHAM, N. B.