

General Business. COMMON SOAP. WILL CAUSE ROUGH SKIN. We have just imported a large lot of Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap. 3 Cakes for 10 cents.

Mackenzie's Medical Hall. Yacht for Sale. The Stoop "Wingana" 6.50 tons register, 36 feet overall, ten feet 2 inches (10-2) beam, draft 2 feet 6 inches, without hand, over two tons outside ballast.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. ALL RAIL TO BOSTON. SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL. IMPERIAL LIMITED TO PACIFIC COAST. PACIFIC EXPRESS FOR CANADIAN NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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—9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., 7:30 p.m. to 9 p.m. Saturday—9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., 7:30 p.m. to 9 p.m.

COONEY'S HISTORY OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND GASPE. Printed by Joseph Howland in 1832 and reprinted by D. G. Smith in 1896, handsomely bound in blue and gold.

Bank of Montreal. ESTABLISHED 1817. Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000. Reserve Fund \$8,000,000. (TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS).

THE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT of this Branch, interest is allowed AT CURRENT RATES on sums of \$4.00 and upwards.

Marlin. 32 Cal. High-Pressure Smokeless IN MODEL 1893. WE are prepared to furnish you full line of Model '93 rifles, solid and take-down.

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B., MARCH 19, 1903. Ottawa. The Dominion Parliament—the third session of the ninth House—was opened by the Governor-General, Lord Minto, last Thursday.

Some of the costumes of ladies of the Maritime Provinces who were privileged guests at the opening of parliament at Ottawa last Thursday are thus described:— Mrs. Fielding wore a handsome black satin gown embroidered in gold.

The drawing room held by Lord and Lady Minto Saturday night was largely attended. The gowns worn were in many cases superb. A number of maritime province people were present.

Referring to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Montreal Witness correspondent says:— There are many men in parliament whose personality is stamped on their faces, but the figure that first catches the eye of every stranger is that of the Prime Minister.

The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1904, have been presented by the minister of finance, O. consolidated fund, the main estimate required for the year is \$50,680,224, compared with \$51,194,234 for the current year—a decrease of \$514,010.

For harbors and rivers in New Brunswick are the following, including revenues of Great Salmon River, gray and blackwater combined, \$4,300; Lord's Cove (Dover Island), completion of wharf, \$500; Mispog harbor, repairs to breakwater on west side, \$500; Partridge Island, repairs to eastern pier, \$500; Quaco, repairs to piers, etc., \$450; Richibucto, to complete protection and extension of north pier, etc., \$2,500; river St. John, including tributaries, \$16,000; wharf at Ormondo, \$5,000; Negro Point breakwater, \$20,000; repairs and extension of protection work at base of Fort Dufferin, \$3,500; Shipigan harbor, repairs to protection work, etc., and wharf at Lunenburg, \$3,000; Upper Salmon River, Alma pier, \$4,000; Anderson's Hollow, improvements at wharf, \$1,800; Bay du Vin, to complete reconstruction of wharf, \$500; Campbellton, wharf extensions and repairs, \$18,000; Campobello, Wilson's Beach, to complete reconstruction of breakwater, \$15,000; Carleton, wharf, \$55,000; Chocomaik River, improvements of outlets, \$2,000; Clifton, Stonehaven, repairs to breakwater, \$2,300.

In addition to the votes for the Inter-colonial Railway, the following new items have been asked: To equip passenger cars with vestibules, \$10,000; dwelling for agent at Est River, \$1,800; increased accommodation at Amqui, \$5,000; increased accommodation at Ste. Flavie, \$35,000; towards improving ferry service at Strait of Canso, \$11,000; improvements at Nicolet, \$2,000; improvements at Clifton, \$75,000; improvements at Little Metis Station and diverting public road, \$4,000; to purchase power saw for sawing rails, etc., \$1,150; to increase water supply, \$4,000.

Unfair to Chatham. Chatham appears to be getting a pretty hard name from some of our clergymen. One of them is reported to have said at a "Temperance" meeting one evening last week that "he had never seen in a place where he saw so much drunkenness and unblushing violation of the law."

Ordinary observers in Chatham will not agree that the conditions are as bad as the reverend gentlemen's words would make them appear. It is, unfortunately, true that the Scott Act is a failure in suppressing the traffic in Chatham, as it is in all other urban centres—such as Moncton, Fredericton, St. Stephen and other towns in this province; as it is in the towns of Nova Scotia, and as the Maine prohibitory law is in Portland, Augusta, Bangor and other cities and the larger towns of that state, but it is not true that Chatham is as bad as the words quoted represent it to be, or that it furnishes even as much evidence of the results of the traffic and of law-violation as some of the places named.

The assertion made by the clergyman referred to in reference to Chatham is one that is often made by other clergymen in every place where such laws as the Scott Act are in operation, but in which there is never successful enforcement.

It is true that we have just passed through a period of about a fortnight during which there were greater manifestations than usual on the streets of the effects of intoxicating liquors, but it was not due to the so-called open bar-rooms. Liquors were brought into Chatham and other places in Northumberland, as well as all over the province, and furnished gratis by the bottle or flask to the class of men who are always making demands for such "favors" at election times.

He, probably, has heard that one swallow does not make a summer, but he will also have to learn that even half a dozen swallows of election whiskey are not evidence on which such assertions as he made against Chatham can be sustained. Practical people, whose observations in Chatham, have covered a much longer period of time than those of the deservedly esteemed gentleman referred to, will not be able to agree with him. They know that Chatham is not in the condition of demoralization which his unguarded words are calculated to make outsiders believe it is.

There is of course another view of the matter. How does Mr. Tweedie's political career compare with that of his defamer? Has the premier ever advocated the annexation of this country to the United States? Has he ever sunk in his text because all the political plums did not come his way, or stabbed his political associates in the back while pretending friendship?

It is from such people as the editor of the Globe that warfare against the benefactors is often waged. Fortunately, however, in the case of Senator Ellis, Mr. Blair and Mr. Tweedie the traitors and traitress are equally well known to the public, who judge for themselves. The editor of the Globe, with all his personal good fortune, is a disappointed man. Others of greater ability and broader mind have easily attained to positions which he hoped to secure, and he is so shallow as to make his envy manifest through the paper he controls. Hence, his opposition to Mr. Blair and Mr. Tweedie is an arguement of their continued success.

The local government held meetings in Fredericton last Thursday. Amongst the matters considered were the following:— R. A. Leavelle, Esq., K. C., of Chatham is heard on behalf of the Messrs. Harnsworth proprietors of the London Daily Mail and other British publications. He submitted a proposition in reference to the acquiring of crown timber lands in Gloucester county for supply of pulp and paper mills which Messrs. Harnsworth intend to establish there.

Some other cases of a similar character have since been disclosed, in which offers tempting opposition men from their allegiance were made in behalf of the government, one of the tempted members accepting money on account, and having, by secret arrangement, two Conservative friends concealed in the basement of his house and listening through a register to the terms talked over between the government emissaries and himself.

Another conservative member stated that he had been offered the speakership if he would change his allegiance from the opposition to the government. Premier Ross at once challenged Mr. Gagey to formulate his charges, and moved that they be referred to a commission of three Supreme Court Judges for investigation, and that, meantime, the legislature adjourn pending the commission's report.

Mr. Waitney, leader of the opposition, however, wanted the matter referred to the committee on privileges and elections. At least account, the legislature was deb't to the question of reference. The whole business is a disgusting one and demonstrates that Ontario, although the largest province in Canada, is honey-combed with political chicanery and corruption. There is, doubtless, an earnest desire all over the Dominion that the charges referred to shall be thoroughly investigated and that punishment shall fall with full force upon those who so brazenly, through the country as the Pacific Scandal disclosed, did nearly thirty years ago, when clearly men of all parties joined in condemnation of those who brought it to disgrace on Canada.

The St. John Globe is making it quite ridiculous in its attacks upon Premier Tweedie, who was greatest offense against it is that he has never paid any heed to its bids for favorable attention from him, or worried over the abuse he has bestowed upon him. It represented him, the other day, as making commendatory speeches against Mr. Blair in the legislature during the term 1882-1883, when he was not a member of that body at all. It might have truthfully stated, however, that he was a member during the 1886-90 term, and opposed Mr. Blair because of his government's high stampage policy at the instigation of the Globe's editor and others of that section of the province.

It will be remembered that it was in the general election following the dissolution of that House that Mr. Tweedie defied the extent of his opposition at New-ascot on nomination day. He said he had opposed certain expenditures which had been proposed by the government at New-ascot—particularly that for the new departmental building—when Mr. Blair had declared that the revenue committee of the Province were so pressing that the lumbermen's just request for a reduction of stamp duty could not be complied with. He also claimed that Northumberland was entitled to one of the government portfolios. He said that if Mr. Blair would give a Northumberland representative a government portfolio and reduce the stampage, he and his colleagues would withdraw their opposition.

Immediately after that election—in which Messrs. Tweedie, Burchill, O'Brien and Robinson were returned—Mr. Blair accepted the terms laid down in his nomination speech by Mr. Tweedie. The latter then entered the government as surveyor-general and, with the aid and support of his colleagues, succeeded in having the stampage reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.00.

The editor of the Globe was, at that time, making a pretence of supporting Mr. Blair, but was more pleased than otherwise to have the general election ticket in St. John defeated. When Northumberland's four members elected accepted the olive-branch proffered by Mr. Blair, and thus made up for the results of Mr. Ellis' treachery, the latter started out against Mr. Tweedie. There is now no malicious statement against Mr. Tweedie which the Globe will not publish, nor any act of treachery which it will not practice against Mr. Blair. Doing with this phase of editor Ellis' policy, the Fredericton Herald, very appropriately, says:—

"There is of course another view of the matter. How does Mr. Tweedie's political career compare with that of his defamer? Has the premier ever advocated the annexation of this country to the United States? Has he ever sunk in his text because all the political plums did not come his way, or stabbed his political associates in the back while pretending friendship?"

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B. N. A. act, which provides that there should be no reduction in the representation of a province unless the proportion of its population to the aggregate population of Canada, since the last redistribution was made, has diminished by one twentieth or upwards. If, as it is contended, the paragraph has reference to the four original provinces of Canada, there should be no reduction in the representation of New Brunswick, because instead of its population having diminished it has relatively increased.

Editorial Note. In the Quebec Assembly on the 9th inst., in reply to Mr. Pelletier, who asked: "What are the names of the persons or companies who have offered to the government \$1.50 an acre for twenty-five millions of acres of land in the north-west part of the province?" Mr. Parent said the offer was made to him by Mr. Roberts, but, convinced that it was not in the public interest to accept such an offer, he had refused on the spot to consider it, and there was no correspondence on the subject.

The Nova Scotia government is following New Brunswick's example in securing legislation authorizing the appointment of stenographers in the courts. A London, England, dispatch says that the immigration figures for February show that during that month 3,928 emigrants left Great Britain for Canada, to reside in that country, viz.—1,614 persons of English birth, 151 of Scotch, 119 of Irish and 2,044 of foreign. The total emigration to Australia for the same period was 869, to Cape Colony 4,551, and to the United States 9,985.

The St. John Globe is now commending the Montreal Gazette—the leading conservative daily of Canada. Enjoying the most friendly political relations with the St. John Sun, editorially praising and commending the Montreal Gazette, nudging at and knifing Mr. Blair, the liberal leader of the Province and, at the same time, suggesting the verbiage of gibes, but, at the same time, remove any suspicion of the Globe's politics being guided by principle.

It is interesting to read the discussions in the opposition papers over such themes as filling up of the vacant place in the government, the speakership of the new House, the disposition of Mr. Tweedie from the premiership, etc. The St. John Globe says Premier Tweedie must go; it hints that Mr. McKewen should be his successor, it nominates several speakers and is so glib and over the top as to suggest that the period of chattering and self-praise is not yet ended. Its young evening collaborator in the conservative interest in St. John does not agree with it. The Star asks why Mr. Tweedie should give up the premiership? It points out that the election was run with him as premier and that the people of the province have sustained the government with Mr. Tweedie at its head. It further says: "The people have nothing more to expect from Dr. Pugsley or Mr. McKewen than from Mr. Tweedie. And since the former went to the country with Mr. Tweedie as premier, it would be a very strange proceeding to try now to throw him down. He is just as good a premier to-day as he was prior to Feb. 28th. Whatever else happens Mr. Tweedie will be found to have a pretty solid grip on the premiership during the life of this government."

Meantime, we have not observed that the questions of the premiership, the filling of the vacant seat in the government and of the Speaker's chair, are causing those who will have the say about them much uneasiness. Heretofore the government and its supporters have fully shared each other's counsels and confidences, and it does not appear that any departure from those conditions is contemplated. Any arrangements which the Globe, Star or Sun may make in behalf of the government will, of course, have all the weight and consideration to which the enemy's advice is ever entitled. The little attempts of those papers to reconstruct the government and represent Messrs. Pugsley and McKewen as jostling each other for the premiership must be amusing to the gentlemen most nearly concerned. Their readers would almost imagine that they are dazed over the non-fulfillment of their prophesies that Mr. Hazen was to be the next premier, and do not yet realize that the people were not in the least influenced by the advice they gave them to that end.

At its Usual Work. Chatham is attracting a not very desirable attention elsewhere in the province by reason of its maintaining what is recognized as the most unsavory and "ill-conditioned" paper published in Canada. One of the Fredericton papers—the Herald—quotes the following as a sample of the World's idea of political discussion:—"If Mr. Tweedie doesn't want to abide by the restrictions of the constitution, it is to ask Mr. Pugsley to put a bill through for the purpose of unseating the people's representatives and seating Mr. Tweedie. Either of them will observe the constitution, and their obedient followers, with palms itching to hand out some of that \$2,000,000, would vote for the bill to a man. It is an unscrupulous, unprincipled government, with an unscrupulous and unprincipled following in the Legislature."—World.

Forests of New Brunswick. The fourth annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association took place at Ottawa on 5th and 6th inst. Amongst the papers read was one by Lieutenant Governor Steward on the Forests of New Brunswick, which is of more than local interest. His Honor's treatment of the subject was as follows:— The subject given me to deal with in Forestry in New Brunswick. In Forestry proper there is nothing whatever being done in the Province beyond the work of a few Wood Rangers, whose duties it is during two or three summer months to prevent the forest from fires, or rather to prevent settlers from burning their newly cleared land in these the most dangerous months for fires.

Such fires on several occasions have been very destructive. The Sixty G. Co. (known as such) which occurred in October, 1899, swept across the Province from South-west to North-east, and blew down a section of well timbered forest on the tributaries of the South-west Miramichi River, forty or fifty miles long by fifteen miles wide. The following year fire got into it, and the whole district was burned over. For some reason this district has been unfortunate, as it has again been burned over since 1870 and the fire attributed to carelessness of settlers. Spots were missed by both the blowdown and subsequent fires, these spots being mostly hardwood ridges. The lumber blown down and burned consisted largely of rough pine, and was all on Crown Lands. The loss to the Province and district of this large section; over seven hundred square miles, is not less than a

quarter of a million dollars annually, and the loss must continue unless some system of reforesting and better protection is adopted. All woods natural to our soil are manufactured and utilized for export. There is very little hardwood square timber exported from this Province. This wood is mostly sawn into deals, furniture squares or spool-wood squares and shipped in cut-out sizes. The cedar is manufactured into shingles, and exported largely to the United States. There is very little pulp wood shipped. It is manufactured within the province and shipped as pulp. The export value of the above commodities, including spruce and pine deals is estimated to amount to ten million dollars per annum.

There are different computations by various authorities on the area of the Province of New Brunswick, but it may be stated as 28,200 square miles; or a little over 18,000,000 acres. About two-thirds of this or 12,000,000 acres is forest land. Of this forest area about 60% is estimated as spruce land; 10% pine; 5% hemlock; 5% cedar and 20% hardwood, which latter consist principally of birch, beech, ash and maple.

For comparison I would repeat:— Acres of forest lands: Sq. Miles. New Brunswick has 12,000,000 18,733 Norway and Sw. deas, 55,000,000 80,625 Russia in Europe, 327,427,000 524,104 The forest area of Europe is under forest: 42% of Russia in Europe is under forest. 24 " Prussia " " " 22 " Norway " " " 22 " France " " " 16 " Prussia " " " Every country of Europe has a large area of forest lands excepting Great Britain, that has less than 4%. All these countries are seeking more or less legislation looking to the protection of their forests and the replanting of their denuded areas. Germany has taken the lead in wise forestry administration, and most of the other European countries have established Forestry Academies and now conservation of wood lands occupies prominent and studious attention.

The area of New Brunswick inland waters, including rivers and lakes is about four hundred square miles, and the salmon, trout, and other fishing on these waters is said to be equal to the best in the world. The forest lands of the province also cover one of the best game regions of North America, considered from the sportsman's standpoint of accessibility from the Bay of Fundy. Trappers also find New Brunswick forests rich in fur-bearing animals.

Pious decisions of settling on the Crown Lands of the Province, whether they are immigrants or residents may acquire grants thereof, either under the Labor Act, or by cash purchase. Under the Labor Act one hundred acres may be obtained for the performance of thirty days' worth of work on the road, or the payment of \$20 cash in lieu thereof, and cultivation of ten acres of land the building of a habitable house 16 feet by 20 feet, and the continuous residing therein for three years. The words "continuing residing" are liberally construed, and under the law the settler may be absent from his holding for certain months in the year, to enable him to engage in wage-earning occupations.

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Why not also get something in these lines for a friend just at this Season? The above Table is based on Atlantic standard time.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY. IN EFFECT OCT. 13, 1902. Table with columns for destinations (Fredericton, Moncton, St. John, etc.), departure times, and fares.

CONNECTIONS. The above Table is based on Atlantic standard time. The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following stations:—

THOS. HOEHN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager. Eastern Steamship Co. International Division. WINTER REDUCED RATES. In effect Nov. 1st, 1902 to May 1st, 1903.

SHOULD HAVE CHANGED to think about it. Students in attendance always have first claim on us. Prospective students next. And we have been rushed with work.

CHRONIC BILIOUSNESS In its Trail Follows Horrible Dreams, Despondency, Melancholia and General Weakness. The proper elements needed to promote good digestion, regularity of the bowels, correct action of the kidneys and liver, must be supplied when a bilious condition of the system is once established.