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CHATHAM, N B.

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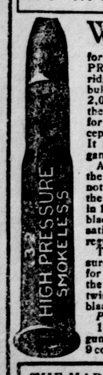

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - JANUARY 29, 1903.

Salmon Protection.

An Ottawa despatch says:—

"Last year the Department of Marine and Fisheries placed a steamer at the estuary of the Restigouche river to protect the salmon ascending the river to spawn, from net poachers. This year the same protection will be given them, and another boat will be on duty at the entrance of the Miramichi river."

That's right. But what about the action of the Department last year in re-authorising salmon nets to be set above the Nepisiguit highway bridge to intercept the ascending salmon, after the said nets had been disallowed for many years because they were endaning the fishery of that river? Is the fatal mistake to be repeated the coming season? In the interest of the salmon fishermen of the coast, who must realise that if the practice is continued many of the spawning fish will not reach the ova beds, we hope a more intelligent policy will prevail.

Another Board of Trade Blunder.

Chatham Board of Trade, which once passed a resolution opposed to the government acquiring the Canada Eastern Railway and afterwards repented of its hasty action, has been again misled into voting against the government extending the Intercolonial to the Pacific. Great is the influence of underground wire-pullers, and great the blindness of our wise men who do not know when the wool is being pulled over their eyes by the paid emissaries of big corporations!

The Miramichi Railway Bridges.

The New York Railroad Gazette of 23rd instant contains an illustrated article of two and a half pages on the subject of the Railway bridges over the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers, written by Mr. H. D. Bush, Mem. Am. Soc. C. E. and Can. Soc. C. E. The article deals with the erection of these bridges nearly thirty years ago and the work of replacing the old spans of the Northwest bridge last fall with the new and heavier ones, and it is quite interesting and well written, containg a good deal of information on the subject treated.

A Traitor gets his Deserts.

Col. Arthur Lynch, M. P, was found guilty of high treason last week and was sentenced to death.

Sir Edward Carson, on behalf of the prosecution, maintained that Lynch had committed a most cowardly and serious act of treason, and his naturalization as a Boer was only a flimsy pretext

Col. Lynch is an Australian, who after a literary career in his native land and at London, removed to Paris, where he acted as a press correspondent. On the outbreak of the war in South Africa, he went to that country and fought on the side of the Boers against the British forces. During his absence on this service he was elected to the House of Commons for Galway, Ireland, and on his way to London to take his seat in Parliament some months ago, was arrested charged with high treason. The trial was held before Lord Alverstone and two other judges, the prisoner pleading not guilty to the charge of "aiding and abetting the King's and the late Queen's enemies during the war in South Africa."

Lynch's sentence is commuted to penal servitude for life, and it is probable that it will be further modified.

Provincial Premiers at Ottawa.

Premier Tweedie went to Montreal by Saturday night's Maritime express, en route for Ottawa. A telegram of Monday to the Globe says:

"Premier Parent arrived in the city this morning en route to Ottawa, where the resolutions drawn up at the recent conference of the provincial premiers will be presented to the federal government on Tuesday. Mr. Parent states that the premiers of the various provinces will be present. Messrs. Roblin and Ross have sent word they will be there, while Col. Prior, of British Columbia is already in the east. Maritime Province premiers are expected to arrive in time. Hon. W. Pugsley, Attorney General of New Brunswick, arrived yesterday, and will also be in the capital. 'I fully expect,' said Mr. Parent, 'that they will be all on hand to meet the Premier and his colleagues. The occasion will be considerably more than a formality, as we intend not only to present the resolutions, but have a heart-to-heart talk with the members of the Dominion government. We have no intention to be satisfied with a promise to give the matter serious consideration.'

"While the resolutions drawn up at the conference of the premiers have not yet been made public, their substance is pretty well known, and the text of the resolutions will be published immediately after the conference to-morrow.

"Messrs. Tweedie and Pugsley and Premier Peters, of P. E. Island, went to Ottawa this morning in company with Premier Laurier. Messrs. Murray and Longley, of Nova Scotia, are still in Montreal and will proceed to Ottawa tonight."

Hon. John Costigan and his daughter, Mrs. Walter Armstrong, have returned to Ottawa from Calgary, where they attended the obsequies of Hon. Mr. Costigan's son.

The Liberals of North Ontario in convention at Beaverton, on Thursday, nominated Geo. E. Grant, barrister, to oppose Hon. Geo. E. Foster in the approaching by-election for the Dominion House.

A bill is before the Maine Legislature asking for the incorporation of the East Branch Improvement Company, the purpose of which is to divert the waters of Chamberlain Lake, in Northern Maine, from the Allegash river, which drains it and which empties into the St. John, and cause the water of the lake to flow into the east branch of the Penobscot. The result, it is said, will be to injure lumbermen operating on the Allegash and St. John, by diminishing the flow of water during the driving season, and otherwise.

Among the names figuring on the Durbar Honor List is that of Rear-Admiral Charles Carter Drury, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian Squadron. He has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Star of India. Admiral Drury is a native of New Brunswick—the son of LeBaron Drury, by his wife, Miss Poyntz, who is of U. E. Loyalist descent. His birthplace was Fredericton, and he was educated there until he joined the Britannia, the training ship for cadets of the Royal Navy. He entered the navy in December, 1859.

In reply to the statement made that the largest salmon on record had been captured in Norway, weighing fifty-two pounds, the commissioner of fisheries for Canada, Professor Prince, states that he, himself saw the capture of a specimen in British Columbia weighing eighty-four pounds. The largest spring salmon ever caught, however, was on the Skeena in British Columbia. It weighed a hundred and four pounds. The commissioner says that even in the eastern provinces of Canada, where the salmon do not reach to these gigantic proportions, fish have been caught as large as that which earned the Norway fisheries their recent attention in the press.

North American Fish and Game Protective Association.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—The third annual meeting of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association came to a close yesterday afternoon at six o'clock so far as the business matters were concerned, and the meeting was characterized by all as the most successful in the history of the association. Portland, Me., has been chosen as the meeting place for next year. In the afternoon the following officers were elected on recommendation of the nominating committee:—

President—Mr. L. J. Carlton, Augusta, Me.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. E. T. D Chambers, Quebec.

Vice Presidents—Messrs. H. O. Stanley, Dixfield, Me.; John Fottler, jr., Boston, Mass.; R. E. Plumb, Detroit, Mich.; A. T. Dunn, St. John, N. B; Nat. Wentworth, Hudson Centre, N. H.; C. H. Wilson, Glen's Falls, N. Y.; C. A. McCallum, London, Ont.; J. T. Finnie, Montreal; F. G. Butterfield, Derby Line, Vt.; C. S. Harrington, Halifax, N. S; S. A. McGrath, Franklin, Pa.

Executive Committee:—Messrs. Charles E. Oak, Augusta, Me.; F. S. Hodges, Boston, Mass.; Henry Russell, Detroit, Mich.; D. G. Smith, Chatham, N. B.; Nat. Wentworth, Hudson Centre, N. H.; J. H. Seymour, New York; S. T. Bastado, Toronto; C. E E. Ussher, Montreal; F. L. Fish, Virgennes, Vt.; H. M. Wallace, Halifax, N. S.

Membership Committee — Messrs. L. Z. Joncas, Quebec; Dr. W. H. Drummond, Montreal, and Gen'l W. W. Henry, Quebec

Auditing Committee — Messrs. W. J. Cleghorn and L. O. Armstrong, Montreal.

The entertainment features of the meet concluded to-night with a banquet at the Russell House, at which the Governor-General was present. It was one of the grandest functions of the kind ever held in Ottawa. The decorations were superb, all exemplifying sport and game, while the menu was one of the most elaborate ever gotten up at the Russell, the cost being eight dollars a plate.

The speakers were the Governor General, Colonel Turner, Chas. Marcil, M. P., Lt. Col. Irwin, Hon. F. L. Fisk, Montague Smith, Dr. Bramard, D. G. Smith, N. E. Cormier, Mayor Cook of Ottawa, Hon. Jas. Sutherland, D. Murphy, M. P. P., Lt. Col. Gourdeau, General Butterfield, R.E Plumb, General Henry and Hon. F. R. Latchford. Dr. Drummond recited several of his Habitant poems and Prof. Cox of McGill gave a liquid air exhibition.

In reporting on behalf of New Brunswick at the Thursday morning session of the Association, Fishery Commissioner Smith said:

I beg to say, as the only representative of New Brunswick present, that owing to unavoidable circumstances, Surveyor General Dunn, one of our vice presidents, found it impossible to be with us on this occasion, and I am sure my regret over the circumstance is shared by all who know and have been associated with him at every other meeting since our first organization in Montreal. The regret will, I feel, be the greater because it is I and not he who have to report on this occasion in behalf of New Brunswick. We miss also Chief Game Commissioner Knight, the light of whose practical experience has also been helpful heretofore in our discussions.

We have no really vexed questions in our Province in regard to any failure of cooperation between ourselves and our neighbors of the State of Maine, Nova Scotia and Quebec in carrying out the laws which have been enacted for the protection of our fish and game. Whether our Maine neighbors have copied from us, or we from them, we think that, taking the conditions peculiar to our territory into consideration, we each have about the best code of game laws extant, and the efficiency with which they are enforced is equal to that anywhere in North America. An improvement could be made in the means of carrying them out with us as well as in Maine and the Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia if it were possible, in the pursuit of offenders, to make the processes of the magistrates' courts cooperative on both sides of the border lines. It could, at all events, be done as regards the three provinces.

We know that our game fish are holding their own, while there is an undoubted increase of big game animals—particularly of moose and caribou. The sportsmen of both the United States and Great Britain are finding their way into our Province each succeeding season in larger numbers, and it is a rare thing for any hunter to fail in securing the coveted heads. If he does, it is, in nine cases out of ten, not the fault of his guide or the game he fails to bring down.

I heard Commissioner Thomas say yesterday that Vermont cannot compete with Maine for visiting sportsmen. Neither Vermont nor New Brunswick can hope to compete with that State in the accounts which go forth each season of the doings in its forests and on its plains and along its rivers. Sometimes we think that there are also efforts in the way of mental exercise peculiar to fishermen in which that fine old State beats us all. I may say this, however, that there is so much game in New Brunswick that there is no mortality among guides and sportsmen because of the failure of either class to distinguish between the pursuer and pursued as targets, and there is no country in which it is safer to hunt in that regard.

New Brunswick charges a license fee of $30 to non-residents for the privilege of hunting moose and caribou. It is the highest license fee charged in any of the provinces or States of North America excepting, I think, Wyoming and the colony of Newfoundland.

I am quite in accord with the view expressed yesterday by Mr. Tinsley of Ontario, that the animals of the forest are a part of the public assets equally with the lumber, and the few who wish to appropriate to themselves either should pay therefor for the benefit of the many who equally own the property. The resident of New Brunswick pays only two dollars for a big game license. He should pay more. We think guides should be debarred from having licenses to kill big game. Our best guides are in accord with this view, for those of the other class, by having licenses, have an inducement to reserve for their own rifles the best heads, to be taken after the non-resident sportsmen have gone away. One case is within my knowledge in which four men who guided and cooked for two sportsmen, each of which latter got four heads—moose and caribou—went over the same ground and killed eight afterwards. Guides have special privileges in locating game because they are well paid for doing so, as an incident in their calling. They should be satisfied to use these only for the advantage of their employers who pay high license and of the state or province which licenses them as guides, without charge.

We have not the tag and coupon system in New Brunswick, but neither big game carcases nor any part thereof can be transported on any railway or other common carrier's route without being accompanied by the owner thereof and be open to view and labelled with the owner's name.

No license fee is charged in New Brunswick for hunting any animals save moose and caribou.

Some of the best salmon and trout streams in five counties out of the fifteen which comprise the province are leased for either five or ten years. All other rivers and lakes are open free to everybody. I speak of crown lands, of course.

When grants of crown lands are issued the fisheries, like the mines, are reserved to the public.

The big game license receipts of the Province were $2,000 greater last season than they were in 1901 and the receipts of 1901 were relatively larger than those of 1900.

Although some streams formerly leased were reserved at the annual general sale of New Brunswick's salmon and trout waters last spring, the amount realised was equal to that of the preceding period, showing that those best acquainted with the matter had, by their experience, learned to appreciate our angling privileges.

I beg to express my pleasure in being privileged to participate in the deliberations of this Association which is, I believe, doing a most beneficial work in the interest of Fish and Game protection in North America and in increasing the appreciation of each other of the two peoples represented. For the hospitalities which have been extended to us we are more than appreciative. I am sure we shall remember Ottawa as having, if possible, outdone everything in our former experiences in this respect, and wonder whether the people of any other city hereafter can devise anything better in the way of enjoyable entertainment for the strangers within its gates.

Those Terrible Pains from Rheumatism and Neuralgia Promptly Relieved by Kendrick's Liniment.

There is nothing that will relieve pain, lameness and swellings like Kendrick's Liniment, useful in a hundred ways in the household and stable.

Municipal Council.

Newcastle, Jan. 20, 1903.

The County Council met this morning at 10 30 and was called to order by Warden Campbell. The following answered to their names at roll call:

Ludlow—John S. Pond, Wm. A Campbell.

Blissfield—Fr. D. Swim, Ronald Hurley.

Blackville—Fenton A. Brophy, George Hayes.

Northesk—Mich'l Ryan, John McColm.

Southesk—George Hubbard.

Derby—Chris. Crocker, E. J. Parker.

Nelson—Thos. D. Dolan.

Newcastle—A. A. Davidson, L. Doyle, D. Morrison.

Chatham—J F. Connors, George Watt.

Glenelg—Wm. V. Ullock, James Cameron.

Hardwicke—Dan'l Lewis, Jos. Williston.

Alnwick—Wm. Anderson, James W. Robertson.

ABSENT.

Southesk—Thos. Johnston.

Nelson—T. W. Flett.

Chatham (town)—Robt. Murray, R. A. Murdoch.

Rogersville—P. J. Barriault, Placide Chaisson.

On motion of Coun. Watt, J. L. Stewart and H. B. Anslow were appointed joint reporters.

Wm. Irving and John Cassidy were appointed constables.

The following were appointed a committee to nominate standing committees: Pond, Watt, Anderson, McColm, Dolan.

Coun. Pond reported the following committees:

County Accounts—Connors, Swim, Pond, Parker, Davidson.

Almshouse — Doyle, Dolan, Cameron, Murdoch.

Petitions—Anderson, Murray, Crocker, McColm.

Contingencies—Watt, Hubbard, Lewis.

Parish Accounts—Ryan, Robertson, Williston, Cameron, Dolan, Doyle, Chaisson, Pond, Hurley, Hayes, Crocker, Connors. Hubbard.

Jail—Flett, Davidson, Connors, Ryan.

Almshouse — Watt, Flett, Robertson, Brophy.

Printing—Morrison, Murdoch, Parker.

By-laws—Murray, Crocker, Hayes.

Adopted.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.

Councillors Murray and Murdoch took their seats.

Sec. Treas. Thomson read a letter from the secretary of the Quebec Board of Trade, submitting resolutions passed in favor of the Trans-Canada Railway to the Pacific, and asking that the Council adopt resolutions recommending that the Government of Canada aid this railway. He read the resolutions which set forth at length the national advantages of this road over the projected Grand Trunk Pacific Railway with its eastern terminus at Portland, Me.

Coun. Murray moved that it lay on the table, to be taken up at 2 tomorrow. Carried.

Coun. Ryan moved adjournment till 4 o'clock for committee work. Carried.

When the Warden took the chair at 4 o'clock, Coun. Watt read the report of the County Board of Health, and said the bills would be presented next day. The report strongly condemns the negligence of physicians in not reporting cases of infectious diseases, and deals at considerable length with the smallpox outbreak at Rogersville. Some bills had been honored that had been incurred without the knowledge of the Board, but none would be recognized in future unless the Board authorized the services to be performed. There had been twelve cases of diphtheria, six of them fatal, and four cases of scarlet fever. Chicken pox had been prevalent. The Board's smallpox management had been the subject of much unfavorable criticism, which had been quietly ignored, the rules and regulations being adhered to without regard to such criticism. Dr. McDonald had been sent to Rogersville to investigate, and had reported smallpox there. The Board of Health had promptly ordered a general vaccination there, and had quarantined all suspected persons and houses and placed guards over them. Smallpox had broken out in nearly every one of the quarantined houses. The church and schools had been closed, the mails fumigated, all the avenues of trade guarded, and no person allowed to leave without a permit. Messrs. Buckley had been authorized to furnish the needed supplies to quarantined persons, and the greatest economy had been exercised in doing this, their bill being only $336 although there were 143 cases of smallpox and 50 houses in quarantine, some of them holding families of ten or more. There was a disposition in the place to believe that it was not smallpox, and, consequently, considerable dissatisfaction with the restrictions. The Board was justified in quarantining Dr. Brunette and the Poirier hotel, because Brunette had made no report of a smallpox case he had attended. If he had done so the disease might have been confined to LaBlanc's house. Brunette had evidently waited for results before reporting. The disease had broken out in 22 houses, and all but one of them had been previously quarantined. The patients were from three months to 84 years of age. No new cases had been recently reported, and the Board hoped to release all from quarantine by the middle of February. The bills incurred to date amounted to $2305 37 and $800 more was wanted. The Government would pay half of the expense incurred.

On motion of Coun. Morrison the report was laid over till tomorrow, when the bills are to be presented.

On motion of Coun. Murray, sec. 16 of the rules of order was rescinded and the following adopted in lieu thereof: 'Any question decided by the Council shall be open for reconsideration, but the mover and seconder must have voted in the majority, and there shall be only one reconsideration during any semi-annual or annual sitting.

Coun. Watt moved that Mr. Tweedie be permitted to address the Council. Carried.

Mr. Tweedie thanked the Council for the opportunity to say a word or two in regard to the smallpox epidemic in the county. It was a serious outbreak. It had been preceeded by a less serious one, and though the Government had paid half the smallpox bills incurred by other municipalities, no bill had been passented by Northumberland for the amount to which it was entitled. The county has a claim for that, and also for half of the present expenditure, and the Government would pay it. The Board of Health deserved credit for the active and stringent measures; that had been taken. Some persons did not recognize the necessity for such measures, but suppose the Board had not gone to the expense of quarantining the houses, and men had carried the disease to the lumber camps. The lumber industry would have been disastrously affected on the North Shore. The Board deserved every consideration. He would like to see the bills passed and the additional amount that had been asked for granted. The Government would pay half as in other counties.

Coun. Murray though the Board deserved great credit for having confined the disease to the corner of the country in which it broke out. It might have spread over the whole county. The amount of the bills was small in comparison with what they would have been if the disease had spread.

Coun. Watt moved a vote of thanks to Premier Tweedie for his generous conduct in smallpox matters. Carried.

The Warden tendered the vote of thanks to Mr. Tweedie.

Mr. Tweedie said he had only done his duty in a matter that had come before him as Provincial Secretary. He desired to bring the question of hospitals to the consideration of the Council. Fredericton, Woodstock, St. Stephen and Moncton have established hospitals, and the towns and counties in which they are situated make grants to them. The Government does so also, and makes a similar grant to the Hotel Dieu of Chatham, $700, which is the limit of any grant for that purpose outside of St. John. Should not this county give a grant to a hospital that Chief Justice Tuck had described as one of the best he had visited in his tour of the hospitals of the continent? Would it not be advisable to do so? They could readily understand that a great majority of the patients were unable to pay. It was run in a most creditable manner, everything was in first-class order, and it was a pleasure to visit it. He would suggest the advisability of giving it a small grant.

Coun. Morrison asked how matters stood in respect to Scott Act funds.

Mr. Tweedie said he was of the opinion that the amendment to the act that was passed in 1900 changed the law so as to make all fines payable to the Receiver General, and he had so decided in the St. Stephen case; but an order in council would be passed to return them to the municipalities. He was aware that some lawyers did not agree with his view of the effect of the 1900 amendment. They might go on enforcing the act as strictly as in the past, and would continue to get the fines for the payment of expenses.

On motion of Coun. Murray the Council adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY.

Warden Campbell called Council to order at 10 o'clock.

Coun. Ryan moved adjournment until 12 o'clock for committee work. Carried

On coming to order at 12 o'clock Coun. Connors said that there had been received from the Almshouse Commissioners a communication in reference to the establishment of an old ladies' home. He moved that it be referred to Committee on Petitions. Carried.

Adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON.

Council reassembled at 2 o'clock.

On motion of Coun. Robertson the following Alnwick returns passed:

Wm. T. Barry, D. V. Allain, and August Muzeral, com'rs highways; Henry Legere, John Bowie, Barney Poirier, and John Stymiest, collectors of rates. Returns of Robert Loggie, commissioner of highways, district No. 2, and James Stymiest, district No. 4, were laid over until the July meeting of committee, as no vouchers were returned.

On motion of Coun. Pond the following Ludlow returns passed: W. R. McCloskey, Miles Hovey, and James L. O'Donnell, com'rs highways; Geo. Neagles, col. rates.

On motion of Coun. Hurley the following Blissfield returns were passed: Enoch A. Bamford, col. of rates; Samuel Holmes, John Kerwin, Thos. Moran, and Charles W. Mitchell, com'rs of highways.

Coun. Hubbard read a letter from T W Lawlor, of Redbank, re taxes assessed on him while he was serving in South Africa and asking that these be refunded.

On motion of Coun. Hubbard the prayer of the petition was granted.

On motion of Coun. Crocker the following Derby returns passed: Levi Gerrish, John Russell and David Bryenton, com'rs of highways.

On motion of Coun. Lewis, Joseph B. Williston, com'r highways, district No 2, Hardwicke, was ordered to make return for next meeting of council, and the following passed. Pat'k Carroll, Wm. Manuel and Hugh McLean, com'rs of highways; John McLean and Pat'k Carroll, cols. of rates.

Coun. Murray said that the communication from the Quebec Board of Trade had been laid over from yesterday. Coun. Morrison and he had prepared a resolution and hoped it would meet with the approval of the Council. This was a resolution that he would like to speak hours on, but at this time would refrain from doing so. He thought it would be to the interest of Canada if the Govecument would construct this new road from Atlantic to Pacific. The Grand Trunk has before the Government a proposal to build a transcontinental line, but he did not think that this project should receive government aid, as it was probable that if this road handled the trade of our great west it would find a winter outlet at either Portland, Boston or New York, and that would be detrimental to eastern Canada. Every councillor should express his opinion on the matter and this resolution be adopted as many public bodies throughout Canada were passing such resolutions. It would be advisable, in his estimation, for the Federal Government to build this road—that is to say, the Government should extend the I. C. R. to the Pacific, instead of subsidizing other companies with land and money.

Coun. Morrison, in seconding the resolution, said that he was fully in accord with the remarks of Coun. Murray. As had been already stated the Grand Trunk terminus is in the United States, and the route proposed by this company would make the distance to American ports shorter, and it would be only natural for them to wish to reach the sea by the shortest route. Another route, that of the Trans-Canada Railway, is also projected, and that company is asking the Government for subsidies of money or lands or both. Now he did not think it right to give away to such a company the right and inheritance of the people. When the C. P. R. was built they had given large land grants. See what that land is worth now. He thought that if Canada needed another continental railway, the Federal Goverment should build it. There was some adverse criticism to Government railways, but in this case it would be to the interest of the whole Dominion.

Coun Watt said there was not a division of opinion in the Council on this matter, and he thought the Government ought to control such a road if constructed. Of course we now hear much of deficits in the running of the Government road at present, but if a deficit is made what does it differ, as the benefit accures to the people. In subsidizing the C. P. R. he thought the Conservative Government did right as this line has opened up a country of vast area which was hardly known before the advent of the C. P R. But now the conditions are different, as that country is wonderfully developed, and a new road is needed not so much to open up unknown land as to give facilities for the carrying of grain to the markets. The present Government should not grant a charter, much less a subsidy to any company unless Canadian ports are made the termini.

The following is a copy of the resolution, which was adopted unanimously by the Council:

Whereas this Council shares with Canada at large the pride which is felt at the wonderful crops which have been raised in western Canada, and has the fullest confidence in the future of that magnificent country; and the conviction that immediate measures are necessary to give additional transportation facilities to that part of Canada to enable its crops and products to be moved to markets in the east and beyond the sea, and

Whereas, different propositions are at this time being discussed as to the most advisable methods to be adopted to provide such transportation facilities to the seaboard:

Therefore resolved: 1st—That the location selected for any new line from ocean to ocean and the conditions to be imposed by Parliament should be such as to compel the shipment of the goods exported seaward by such railway to be through and by Canadian ports both summer and winter.

2nd—That in the opinion of this Council the new line proposed to be built by the Grand Trunk does not meet any of the necessary requirements.

3rd—That we are of the opinion that any charter granted by Parliament should prevent the construction of lines in a south-easterly direction towards the United States seaports.

4th—And whereas all railways are inevitable monopolies and therefore should be controlled by the people, and whereas the best minds of the civilized world are in accord with the idea of extending the functions of governments to industry and in opposition to the principle of granting or subsidizing private corporations with public moneys or lands;

Therefore further resolved, That in the opinion of this Council it is advisable that any additional trans-continental railway built in Canada should be undertaken by the Federal Government as a Government work rather than by a corporation subsidized by the Government either in money or lands.

Further resolved—That the Secretary-Treasurer be directed to forward copies of these resolutions to the Premier, to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and to the representative of this county at the Federal Parliament.

Coun. Doyle asked the Sec. Treas. if the county derived any revenue from the old building to the rear of the jail. Some years ago the county had expended three or four hundred dollars to repair this building. If the county was not deriving any revenue from it he would suggest that it be donated to the Natural History Society of Chatham. (Laughter.)

Sec.-Treas. in reply said there was now no revenue from the building. For some time it had been occupied by a Mr. Carrol, who paid a small rent for it, but he had died and the family moved away.

[Continued on 3rd page]

THE ILLS OF WOMEN.

A Reliable and Safe Cure for Womanly Ills is Found in Ferrozone. A Remedy that Always Gives Satisfaction and Never Disapoints.

If troubled with painful irregularities, dizziness, faintness, excitability, nervousness, remember there is a remedy that if regularly and persistently used, will cure all these ills. Its name is Ferrozone.

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By taking Ferrozone regularly you can keep free from those dreadful backaches, and monthly sickness will pass off regularly and without pain or distress. Being prepared in tablet form, Ferrozone is both convenient and simple to use, and no uncertainty as to the proper quantity or dose can ever arise.

A Montreal hospital nurse who has used Ferrozone herself, and has seen also the benefit that other suffering women have derived from it, writes: "I have nursed and treated all form of female disorders, and from my personal experience, must say that Ferrozone is a remedy about which all womankind should know. It is reliable and sure, and will give prompt and satisfactory results. As a builder of muscle and tissue, I know nothing to equal Ferrozone. I have found it good to build up a weak appetite, and consider it a splendid medicine for the blood and nerves. I have no hesitancy in endorsing Ferrozone."

Don't continue to exist in a state of misery and weakness any longer. Ferrozone will make you strong and well just as it has done for thousands before you. All druggists recommend and sell Ferrozone, at 50c. a box, or three boxes for $1.25. Get a box to-day from your druggist or N. C. Polson, Kingston, Ont. Sold by C. P. Hickey, Chatham, N. B.

Horses Wanted.

A Pair of Horses about 1150 lbs. young and sound.

JOHN A. MORRISON.
Oak Point, Dec 17th, 1902.

DON'T WAIT

till the days get shorter and the weather colder,

BUT SIT FOR YOUR

CHRISTMAS PHOTOS

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Enlarging, Framing, Etc, as usual.

J. Y. Mersereau.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CO.

International Division.

WINTER REDUCED RATES

In effect Nov. 1st, 1902 to May 1st, 1903.

Commencing Dec. 18, 1902, and continuing, Steamers of this Company will leave St. John at 8 o'clock, a.m. (Standard Time) THURSDAYS for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston

Returning, leave Boston Mondays, at 8.15 a. m. coming via Portland, Lubec and Eastport.

Through tickets on sale at principal railway stations and baggage checked to destination.

A. H. HANSCOM, G. P. & T. A. W. G. LEE, Agent, St. John, N. B.

CALVI AUSTIN, V. P. and General Manager. Foster's Wharf, Boston, Mass.

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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	Boleskin	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
3 45				
4 05	9 45	Nelson	7 40	7 50
4 40	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,	10.35 p. m	1.00 p.m.
Nelson	10.55 a m	1 20 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	11.15 "	1 40 "
Lv. " "	11.35 "	2.05 "
Nelson	11 55 "	2.25 "
Ar. Chatham,	12 15 "	2 45 "

GOING SOUTH.

	MARITIME EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS
Chatham,	7 00 a. m.	10.20 a. m
Nelson	7.20 "	10.40 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	7.40 "	11.00 "
Lv. " "	8.25 "	11.50 "
Nelson	8.45 "	12.10 "
Ar. Chatham	9.05 "	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. HOBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

Public Notice!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has deposited in the offices of the Honorable, the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, the plan and a description of the site of a wharf proposed to be built by him on the southerly side of the Miramichi River, and in the Town of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, N. B.