General Business.

### **COMMON SOAP**

WILL CAUSE ROUGH SKIN On Face and Hands.

We have just imported a large lot of and Cucumber

Soap direct from the factory which next TWO WEEKS

-AT-3 Cakes for 10 cents.

It is made from Pure Olive Oil and the Juice Mackenzie's Medical

### Yacht for Sale.

The Sloop "Winogene" 6. 83 tons register, 36 'feet overall, ten feet 2 inches (10-2) beam, draft 3 feet 6 inches, without board, over two tons outside inches, without board, over two tons outside ballast, (none inside) iron, planked with pine, oak timbers, berths for four people, a comfortable cruiser. She is the fastest boat of her size in the beating the larger boats such as the beating the larger boats such as the da." She has won and now owns the "Willis also holds the "McLellan Cup." winning these Cups from the racer "Wahbewawa," She has a full outfit of sails. She could not be built for hn. The owner sells for no fault, but has no time to use her. Any officer or member of the club could inform ary intending purchaser as to her condition and abilities. She can outpoint, and work quicker than any boat in the R. K. Y. C. eet, and is one of the stiffest boats here. Any further information will be furnished by wner, or any officer of the R. K. Y. Club. Apply to

EDGAR H. FAIRWEATHER, 67 Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.

### CANADIAN . PACIFIC KY.

Two fast trains daily, TO BOSTON Parlor and Sleeping Cars between st John and Boston

SHORT LINE Through Fast Express leaving Halifax at 8.45 a.m., St. John 6.05 p.m. Daily except Sunday. First and Second Class MONTREAL Craches and Sleepers Haufax

The Fast Train leaving Mon IMPERIAL LIMITED treal every Sunday, Wednesrun to Vancouver in 97 hrs. Carries Palace and Tourist PACIFIC COAST

Leaves Montreal daily, carrying First and Second Class PACIFIC EXPRESS For Coaches, Palace Sleepers, CANADIAN NORTHWEST and on Thursday carries Tourist Sleepers Reaches all points in Canadian North-

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

## COONEY'S HISTORY

**NEW BRUNSWICK** -AND-

GASPE. Printed by Joseph Howe in 1832 and reprinted by D. G. Smith in 1896, handsomely bound in blue and

green and gold—including, 97 pages of the history of the County of Northumberland and a vivid description of the GREAT MIRAMICHI FIRE;

also the history of the early struggles of the French and English for the possession of the country; the hostility of the Indians; the French villages founded at Bay des Vents, Cain's River etc.; the ships sunk in the Miramichi and Restigouche; the work of the Davidsons, Hendersons, Peabody, Frasers, Cunard, Simonds, Rankin, Street and others, and an account of the settlement of Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche as well as the St John River, etc., etc. Price \$1.50 post paid to any address in Canada or elsewhere. For sale at the ADVANCE OFFICE, Chatham, N. B. D. G SMITH.

### Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital (a Reserved Fund (all paid up) \$12,000,000 (TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS!) IN THE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT of this Branch, interest is allowed

AT CURRENT RATES on sums of \$4.00 and upwards and paid or compounded twice a year, on 30th of June and 31st December. This is the most convenient form for depositors, but deposit receipts will be issued to those who prefer

COLLECTIONS made at all points in Canada and the United States at most favorable rates.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Chartered Banks in Chatham, N. B. and Newcastle N. B. have decided to change the Saturday closing hour to 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, commencing on October 4th next. Until futher notice, for convenience of customers, this Bank will be open for busibusiness from 9.30 a. m. on Saturdays. Other days as usual from 10 a. m. until

R. B. CROMBIE. Manager Chatham Branch.



ridge. This size uses a 165-grain bullet and has a velocity of over 2,000 feet per second, making it the most powerful cartridge made for an American arm, with the exception of the .30-40 U. S. Army. It is sufficiently deadly for any game known in North America.

Another great advantage is that game known in North America.

Another great advantage is that the barre's are bored and rifled (but not chambered) exactly the same as the regular .32-40 Marlin, one turn in 16 inches. This makes the use of black powder and lead bullets as satisfactory and convenient as in a regular black powder rifle.

This size is the first high-pressure arm developed in this country for a calibar larger than .30, and the first to use a slow enough twist to give best results with black powder ammunition.

Prices same as .30-30 MARLIN. lack powder ammunition.

Prices same as 30-30 MARLIN.

120-page car log of rides, shotgens, emmunicion, etc., cover in 9 colors, mailed forthree stemps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN. . CONNECTICUT

### Miramichi Advance.

APRIL 23, 1903.

IT IS SENATOR DOMVILLE NOW:-James Domville, Esq., ex-M. P., been appointed to the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of late Senator Gilmor, of Charlotte. ADVANCE congratulates Mr. Domville on the well earned distinction.

#### The Harmsworths and their Pulp and Paper Enterprise.

A friend of the ADVANCE who was in London early in the present month. and who was amongst some of the timber merchants and paper makers and users, writes us in reference to number of subjects. He says that the Lenten and approaching Easter season caused the usual quiet tone to pervade the timber business. He does not think that prices of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia deals are going to be any higher than for last year, if, indeed, they will be maintained. The outlook in Liverpool and the leading Irish ports is better than in London

The most interesting part of our correspondent's letter relates to the Harmworths and the prospects their establishing pulp and paper works in New Brunswick. He says that the New Brunswick Agent General, Mr. Chas. Duff-Miller, who first directed that company's attention to this province, is still of the opinion that they will do a great business here, unless vexatious obstacles are placed in

Our correspondent had a talk with Mr. Harold Harmsworth, who een much impressed with Newfoundland at first as a favorable location for pulp and paper mills, inasmuch as its wood was reported to be suitable, and it was so much nearer to Great Britain than New Brunswick or Quebec. appears, however, that although a definite offer was made to them from Quebec and Newfoundland's advantages were attractive, they prefer New Brunswick, and while the outlook for their locating at Chatham is not encouraging it is different in regard to Gloucester County, where the natural advantages of the Nepisiguit as a water power and supply for other purposes are found to be a great inducement in favor of that locality. The amount of pulp (or of manufac-

tured paper) they contemplate making would be about one thousand tons a week, and included in their scheme is the running of a steamer monthly between London and the North Shore, carrying part cargoes of whatever else besides their own output might offer. This, of itself, would be an advantage, inasmuch as it would give direct freight facilities for our North Shore importers during open navigation, and also furnish additional accommodation for export

One of the chief things which deters the proposed location of the Harmsworths on the Nepisguit appears to be riparian rights. It is essential that they should control these before they can build their works, but they are prepared to re-sell the fishing rights, giving the preference to the present owners, and our correspondent seems to be convinced that the establishment of the proposed mills will in no way affect the fishing, as anything they will put in the river is claimed to be

entirely innocuous to the fish, i.e. sulphur. Of course, the establishment of works of such magnitude as those contemplated by Messrs. Harmsworth, means the practical creation of a new town in New Brunswick, where no town now exists, and the furnishing of employment to some thousands of hands in a part of the country where some thing of the kind is needed to keep the the British people have 23 per cent. surplus population, under present conditions, from leaving home. Every reasonable effort consistent with the conservation of existing rights should, therefore, be made to meet their views, and we hope all concerned will realise the importance

### Dominion Finances.

The Budget speech delivered at Ottawa on Thursday last by Hon. W. S. Fielding, Dominion Finance Minister, is the most satisfactory of any made since Confederation, and calculated to inspire the confidence of the people of Canada in the administration of their affairs by Premier Laurier and his associates in the Cabinet.

The statement which Mr. Fielding presented, showed a revenue for the year closing with 30th June of \$65,000. 000, an increase of \$7,000,000. Mr. King street dry goods firm man, "I think Fielding anticipates an expenditure chargeable to income for 1902-3 of \$51,650,000, on increase of \$890,000. The estimated surplus for 1902-3 is

the country's history. will be \$5,060,000, after providing for gloves will be the other lines of goods

all expenditures.

\$13,350,000, which is the largest in

The average increase of debt per year during the seven years of the present government's administration is \$1.097 378. The average increase per year in eighteen years of that of their predecessors was \$6,560,000.

On the operations of the last four better goods at cheaper prices. years all expenditures have been paid and not one cent added to the public

The public debt per head in 1891 was \$49.20. In 1896, \$50.00. It is estimated for the current year at \$48.31

There is to be no general tariff he said

Mr. Fielding says that it may be desirable at an early date to make tariff changes farther than some now proposed, but the character of these

changes will depend on the attitude of In view of the duty on breadstuffs

ing that if Great Britain recognized the principle. Canada would concede further preference, without, however jeopardizing the position of the Canadian manufacturers. Such a concession if granted, must be as between the British and the foreign manufacturer.

The government is not prepared at the present moment to say what may be the answer of the British Government to the view the Dominion Ministers had placed before them Sufficient time must be allowed the British Government to consider the matter. Then if the British people, Government and Parliament should not show any appreciation of the value the preference, they could not complain if Canada saw fit to modify or change

There was no great anxiety on the part of Canada for reciprocity with the United States, but a strong feeling had been manifested in the latter country for closer trade relations.

Mr. Fielding read Senator Fairbanks' letter to the Prime Minister, suggesting the reassembling of the Joint High Commission and Sir Wiltrid's reply that a meeting could not be arranged before the end of the summer.

Britain and the United States there was enough to cause the Government to postpone any revision until the outcome was known. The minister was hopeful of extending trade with France. As to Germain discrimination against Canada, the Government had done their best during the past five years to bring about a better understanding with Germany, but in vain. The Government proposed to copy the example of Germany, and, as respects dutiable goods would enact a clause to the effect that when any foreign country treats the imports from Canada on less favorable terms than the imports from other countries, there shall be imposed upon the goods of such foreign country a surtax over and above the duties expressed in Schedule A of the general tariff, such surtax to be one-third the duty so expressed in Schedule A of the general tariff. This duty would go into effect immediately, but would not apply to goods purchased in Germany before April 16th for immediate transportation to Canada.

It was also proposed that the Government should be given power by order in Council to impose a duty of \$7 ton on steel rails, whenever it can be shown that the mills in Canada are in a position to manufacture steel rails in sufficient quantity to supply the ordinary requirements of the market and of the highest quality.

The canals of the country will made free for two years. This action, the minister said, was taken at the request of a large and representative deputation of marine men.

Referring to the seven per cent. sur-tax on German manufactured goods imported into Canada under the new tariff, which is now in operation the St. John Globe says Under the new order of things the tariff on all clases of dry goods is as

British goods-23 p. c., 20 p. c., 17 c., 13 p. c. American and others-35 p. c., 30 p. c.,

25 p. c., 20 p. c.

German (new duties)-46 p. c., 40 p. c., 23 p. c., 30 p. c. An idea is conveyed by these figures how sharp a blow has been struck at German competition, when it is consider-

ed that the Germans stood on an equal footing with the American and other manufacturers before the late change. As it is now, the Americans have an advantage over the Kaiser's kingdom

11 per cent in the Canadian market, and German goods will be entirely shut

advance of only three cents on the shilling. They would even continue to deal in the cheaper grades of coats and mantles.

Their goods have a distinctly artistic evidences of much attention to detail. Thousands of dollars' worth of them are handled in St. John every season. Canadians are attempting to imitate the German coats by utilizing German

labor, but unsuccessfully. A ten dollar German coat will hereafter cost \$11.50 or thereabouts.

'Quality for quality." said another the English goods are as good as the German; but the latter excel in style. Even if the new tariff does shut out the German goods, I think England and America can supply the deficiency to everybody's liking.'

Cashmeres, dress goods, some cloths, a The reduction in the public debt few woollens, hosiery and ladies' fabric affected by the new tariff measure. Prices will be somewhat advanced. Some dress trimmings, buttons, etc., are also on the

will probably be excluded entirely from the country, and England, it is thought, will hustle to supply the market with the

### Electric Light and Water Plants Amongst Mr. W. C. Winslow's gigantic

efforts to make his influence felt in the town election of Tuesday was a letter on the electric light service which he published in the World on Saturday, in which

"It is foolish to show it as a source of profit. Let us know in plain figures what evenue the town receives from its castomers who use electric light and what it costs to maintain the service, and subtract one from the other, and we shall see what it costs to light the town. As the matter stands we show a profit to the town of \$133 03 by charging the town for its light certain other countries towards Canada. | and taking out of Bond account what should be taken out of the revenue, between two friends can stand that kind of thing Brunswick's claim for interest could be this money was obtained. His recent zeal and three thousand dollars, and crediting those whom he chooses to oppose can offset by the cost of maintaining the for the fishermen was an afterthought, for imposed by the Imperial authorities, current revenues and amount so charged to afford to let him and them derive what. Curlew and other protective service according to his manifesto the money was to the Canadian Government have pressed and a few strokes of the pen creating a lord to let film and them derive what counts and other protective service according to his manifesto the land a few strokes of the pen creating a lord to let film and them derive what counts and other protective service according to his manifesto the land a few strokes of the pen creating a lord to let film and them derive what counts and other protective service according to his manifesto the land a few strokes of the pen creating a lord to let film and them derive what counts are conding to his manifesto the land a few strokes of the pen creating a lord to let film and them derive what counts are conding to his manifesto the land a few strokes of the pen creating a lord to let film and them derive what counts are conding to his manifesto the land a few strokes of the pen creating a lord to let film and them derive what counts are conding to his manifesto the land a few strokes of the pen creating a lord to let film and them derive what counts are conding to his manifesto the land a few strokes of the pen creating a lord to let film and them derive what conding to land a few strokes of the pen creating a lord to let film and them derive what conding to land a few strokes of the pen creating a lord to let film and them derive what conding to land a few strokes of the pen creating a lord to let film and them derive what conding to land a few strokes of the pen creating a lord to let film and them derive what conding to land a few strokes of the pen creating a lord to let film and them derive what conding to land a few strokes of the pen creating a lord to let film and them derive what conding to land a few strokes of the pen creating a lord to let film and them derive what conding to land a few strokes of the lord to let film and them derive what conding to land to let film a few strokes of the lord to let film and them derive what conding to land to let film a few strokes of the lord to let film and them derive what conding to let film for a reciprocity in preference, intimat- revenue where none in reality exists, and by it,

we can then complacently view the gratifying result, -revenue for the year of \$6477.21 and a clear profit of \$133.06.

It is understood that Mr. Winslow has a supreme contempt for the adminis rative ability of every Mayor the town has had. save one; and it is also well known that if every citizen were as ready as that one is to write in the papers, or inspire such writing by others, about acts of "foolishness" of which he was the leader and, at times, the sole performer while occupying the office of Mayor, he might be made sensible of the fact that he isn't the great "IT," of Chatham in everybody's estima-

It is a decided'y new business proposi tion that it is not perfectly correct count-keeping to credit the cost of the lighting done for the town to electric light account. If the town did not own the plant, would it be furnished with light for nothing? Did it pay nothing for light before it took over the plant? And, then, Mr. Winslow has discovered

that improvements and increases in th

plant are not properly chargeable to current revenue! He, of course knows better, but he had a purpose to serve by publishing his letter. He seems imagine that a number of people in Chatham always wait in almost adoring anxiet when an election-civic, provincial or federal is pending or a ratepayers' meeting to be held-to learn and be guided by In both of these questions affecting his superior views. There were as many as two such persons at the meeting of ratepayers which considered the question of the town taking over the electric light plant; there were nearly the same number at that which decided to bonus the proposed furniture factory. His objections fell flat on the hundreds of others present, although he sprung them on the meetings with an air of one who imagined he was Jove and his sophistries, thunderbolts.

Perhaps, he will now turn his a tention to a relation of the facts as to why his particular friend in the civic election Luesday, in his capacity as acting chairnan of the Public Works Committee in 1901, misrepresented engineer Coffin's advice in regard to the choice of water works pumps in April of that year, and, also, as to why, when-largely through such in scepie entation the poorer pump was contracted for at the higher price-the duty blanks in the contract which should have been filled with 90,000 000 duty had the initials "W. C. W." only placed in them and the figures left out?

Mr. W. C. Winslow will find that the electric light plant-although not in very expert hand, so far as its management goes-is all right as it appears in the accounts. The ratepayers, however, are much more interested, financially, in having a businesslike settlement with the Worthington & McDougall people in the matter of the "W. C. W." duty pump, so that it may not appear in capital account at a price much higher than the much better pump was offered at.

Another little scheme of Mr. Winslow's, designed to injure the late Mayor in his aldermanic caudi lacy was his publishing the foil wing in the World :-

HOWARD ST. EXTENSION: - The letter rom Mr. W. C. Winslow that was read in the Town Council, Tuesday evening, and acted on, had been sent to the Mayor last Council. It is as follows:

December. This was its first appearance in CHATHAM N. B., Dec. 27th, 1902.

To His Worship the Mayor and Town Council, Chatham, N. B DEAR SIRS: -B. shop Barry has requested ne to present to you a proposition to extend Howard street to St. John street, the owners of the property through which the proposed street would run having signified o him a willingness to convey to the town the necessary land for the purpose. Lordship states that he has in view the selection of a site for the erection of a which the street would pass or lead to. I enclose herewith a plan showing the roposed street extension. Your obedient servant.

WARREN C. WINSLOW.

It seemed to a number of people wh are interested in the acquiring of th land in question and the building of th proposed Cathedral, that the World might have promoted the interests of the ex Mayor's opponents without dragging that undertaking, or anything connected with It was not the general opinion that it into the canvass, so when this view of out the foregoing item was presented to the editor of that paper, he bluntly confessed A leading coat and mantle dealing firm | that the item was handed to him for pubon King street said they would continue lication by Mr. W. C. Winslow. That to import Germain goods for practically gentleman, being chairman of the Cathethe same selling prices. It would be an dral building committee, and his item being suggestive of the idea that His Lordship, the Bishop, was not pleased with the delay in Mr. Winslow's com-No country has yet been able to turn | munication in reference to the transfer of out women's coats, etc., like the Germans. the south and of Cunard St. not being presented to council or acted on before, style, are beautifully made, giving the editor of the World, no doubt, thought it anthoritative and excellent campaign matter in his usual small way. Hence ts publication.

The ADVANCE deemed it of sufficient interest and importance to make enquiry as to the facts, and ex-Mayor Snowball, while expressing surprise that Mr. Winslow would go to such lengths of practical misrepresentation said he had on receipt of Mr. Winslow's letter or 27th December last, at once replied to as follows :-

Снатнам. N. B., 27th Dec. 1903. Warren C. Winslow, Esq., Chatham, N. B.

In reply to your letter of this date: have considered same in committee of the whole council, and I am instructed to reply that the Council would be willing to accept a free deed of a street being an extension of Howard Street to St. John Street, provided same is 66 (sixty-six) feet wide from Henderson to Cupard Street, and from Cupard to The cheaper grades of German goods St. John Street 66 (sixty-six) feet wide; if

With reference to the blind end of Cunard Street: The Council would be willing to deed this to His Lordship Bishop Barry, if the site at the head of Cunard Street is decided on for the Cathedral in exchange for the piece of land necessary to continue Howard from Cunard to St. John Street. | bounty ; he said "it was shown in 1880 This they would do, when the necessary legislation is procured. Yours very truly,

(sgd.) W. B. SNOWBALL, Mayor. nection with the tactics he has pursued developing the fisheries. As New Bounsin taking advantage of his connection wick is not entitled to interest the amount with His Lordship's application for the of the Award if paid over would be from purpose of creating capital in his small \$750,000 to \$1,000,000, which at 4 ter beer politics. He seems to have peculiar | cent. would yield from \$30,000 to \$40,000 ideas as to how far a man may go in per year. He ignored the fact that the such matters without attracting undesir- duty of regulating the fisheries is imposed able attention towards himself and his upon the federal government by the methods, However, if his political B. N. A. Act and argued that New

Ontario legislature who proclaimed that of the Award without interest would make being investigated when he cleared out.

Sir Oliver Mowat, the veteran Ontario statesman, and Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, died on Sunday.

The enquiry being held by Stipendiary Fielding of Halifax into the cause of the Intercolonial Railway wreck at Windson Junction, which was reported in last week's ADVANCE, is adjourned for a week in order that a statement may be had from Driver Copeland who is at the

The general belief is that the engine was all right, but that the accident was caused by Copeland falling asleep two or three minutes before Windsor Innction was reached. He might have been awake before that. The fireman was hard at work with his furnace and the brakeman on the engine was not concerned about lookout. It was shown that Copeland had played some games in the Rest House at Richmond, and the presumption is that he did not sleep in the time he was off duty between the previous night and that of the night of the accident, till he dropped asleep at the throttle.

Under the heading of "Baby Journal. ism" the St. John Freeman pays its respects to the Chatham World and its editor. It quotes one of the World's ill. conditioned references to the Freeman and one of its editors as a sample of know I'm licked-but-I-still-can-call younames Journalism" and adds : "Editor Stewart is getting peeviously petulant in his old age."-Yes, but after the old fellow calls names in his petulant wrath. he seems to enjoy the privilege of crawling around for forgiveness and saying it was only an indu'gence in the "rhetorical

electors have been obtained in Cape Breton Co. for a vote on the repeal of the Scott Act. The petition for the repeal of the act contains 4,900 signatures, nearly 600 more than are required. Those interested say the Scott Act is unworkable, and they want the county brought under the Nova Scotia Liquor L cense

A strange accident occurred to Mrs. George Esenhauer, of Bridgewater, N. S. a few evenings a o. She was up and about the house, in apparently good health, when suddenly her hip bones collapsed, breaking like shells. cutch at something to prevent herself from falling and as she fell her arm broke

Mr. Archibald Blue, chief census commissioner, Ottawa, in a bulletin upon

for farms and lots in the province a total for land and buildings of \$38,708 938, for implements and machinery, \$3,662,731. for live stock \$8,966,642, and for the crops and a simal products for the census year \$12,894,076. For farms alone the value of land and buildings is \$38,594,517. of implements and machinery \$3 621,497, of live stock \$8,290 004, and of crops and animal products \$12,621,575.

The total value of farm property is \$50,506 018, and of this sum land represents 44.08 per cent., buildings, 32 33 per cent., Implements and machinery, Cathedral on or adjacent to land through 7.17 per cent., and live stock, 16.42 per

Reduced to a farm of the average size (126.64 acres, whereof 40.10 acres improved, and 86.54 unimproved), the value of the property is \$1,440.93, made up of \$1,101.10 for land and buildings, \$103.32 for implements and machinery, and \$236.51 for live stock. The total gross value of farm products

for the census year is \$8,110,918 for crops (62.26 per cent.), and \$4 510,657 for animal products (35.74 per cent.) This in obtaining a favorable decision. Every makes the aggregate of \$12,621,575, or member should feel that it is in the interests \$360.09 in the year for an average farm, which is 24.99 per cent. of the investment. Frost Bites. Chilblains, Corns, Bunions

### Sore and Tender Feet

Promptly cured by using Kendrick's

Liniment. Bathe the teet weil in warm

water, dry and use Kendrick's Liniment

There is nothing like it for Sore Lungs,

Sore Turoat and Inflamation of the Stomach. House of Assembly. In the House on Wednesday-Mr. Morrison pres nted the petition

of St. Jame,' Church, Newcastle, in favor of bili to change the time of their holding their annual meeting; also petition in favor of a bill relating to the town o Newcastle.

Mr. Osman gave notice of motion with reference to the unhealthy condition Fredericton in consequence of its lack of sewerage and the prevalence of typhoid ever, and to the necessity which might exist for the removal of the Normal School to a more healthy town. Hon. Mr. McKeown introduced a bill

to incorporte the Dalhousie Lumber Com-

Hon. Mr. Tweedie announced to the House that the Chief Justice of Canada had set down Monday next for the argument of the redistribution case. THE FISHERIES AWARD DEBATE. The order of the day being ca led.

MR. CLARKE

n.m.

continued his remarks on the fishery award resolutions. He said a distinction could not be drawn between the inshore and deep sea fisheries, that any fisherman of the province might benefit by the when the matter was under discussion in parliament that if the amounts of the

Gamey, the Manitoulin member of the to make it appear that even the payment he sold himself to the Ontario Liberal it necessary for New Brunswick to take Government after being elected as a over the whole work of enforcing the Conservative, has run away to the United Dominion regulations and to increase the States and it is said he will not reture. cost of protection. The premier had His statement that he was purchased was stated that the payment of the award to the province could furnish means to assist in the development of various public service'. He, Clarke, protested against any such disposition of this money. It was awarded by the Halifax Commission in compensation for benefits taken away from our fishermen and should be devoted exclusively to the fishery interests of the Province. He moved an amendment by which the desirability of leaving the Award in the hands of the Dominion Government and of having that government look after the fishery was affirmed

> Mr. Burns said this was a matter great importance to the county of Gloucester whose fishing is an important industry. Half of the a nount paid in bounty to the fishermen of the Province goes to those who reside in the county of Gloucester, and if he thought the payment over of New Brunswick's share of the Award would result in the payment of those bounties being discontinued, he would do what he could to defeat the resolution. But he had no fear of this result, neither had the fishermen of Gloucester, as was evidenced by the sub stantial majority received by the government candidates in the last election There is no question but that the amount paid under the Halifax award belongs to the Maritime Provinces. Since 1882 Nova Scotia has received in bounties upwards of \$2,000,000, while there had been paid to New Brunswick about \$300,000, which to his mind was not a fair distribution. There was no danger of the fishermen suffering in the least degree in the event of New Brunswick receiving its share of the Award, which it was entitled to, and he therefore thought it his duty to support the resolution. MR. LOGGIE.

Mr. Loggie said he was not opposed to The necessary number of signatures of the object of the motion but until the Province was ready to assume the burden of maintaining and encouraging the fisheries it would not be wise to insist on the payment over of New Brunswick's share of the

PREMIER TWEEDIE. Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that the Opposition did not appear to be fully aware of the position of matters. The question as to taking over the fisheries does not arise at all, the point merely being, is New Brunswick entitled to its share of the Halifax Award. The Government would be recreant io its duty if, after the decision of the Privy Council, it did not endeavor to ascertain the rights of the Province and have the amount The disposed of according to law. This is a unfortunate lady put out her hand to question of law, and why should we debate as to what should be done hereafter. The member for Charlotte assumes that the Province would be bound to take over the

maintenance and protection of the fisheries. The terms under which British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba entered the agriculture of New Brunswick, Confederation stated among other conditions that the protection and encouragement of Agricultural values have been taken for the tisheries devolved upon the Dominion the first time in this census. They show Government, and the same duty was thrown on them at Confederation, and they assumed Therefore the question of protection does not enter into the consideration of the

If the Halifax Award had never beer made the same encouragement would have been given to the fisheries. All the Province is asking is that a decision be had and doubts set at rest. The division of the Award can be discussed afterwards. If the Province is successful in obtaining

this Award and the Dominion as a result refuses to continue its policy of paying bounties to our fishermen, the New Brunswick Government will give the fishermen the same encouragement that they receive He was satisfied that no Federal Govern-

ment, Liberal or Conservative, would dare to discontinue a policy of encouraging the deep sea fishing. It has been the policy for years, and the Bounty Act applies to the whole Dominion. The Opposition are not doing themselves justice. The matter of Better Terms and the Fishery Award are not party questions, and it should be the desire of every member of the House to assist the Government in every possible way of this Province to have our rights asserted.

Mr. Hazen said there would be no advantage in getting this money if its only result would be to impose upon us greater burthens. Every man would be delighted to see the Prevince get a large sum of money if it involved nothing further. The position of New Brunswick on this question is weakened by the attitude of Nova Scotia. The Maritime Provinces are not a unit in pressing this claim, and neither this Government at Ottawa nor any other will pay the money unless it is obliged to do so. This question was brought up in the House of Commons in 1880 and Sir John A. Macdonald argued that that the money obtained from the Halifax Award belonged to the Dominion and not to the Provinces and i was so voted. For that reason the Dominion Government has refused to submit this case to the Supreme Court in the form presented by the three Provinces. It is evident that before the Dominion Government will pay over this money they will try ro have a case framed that will be fair to them. But if it is decided that the money belongs to the Provinces how will the division be made? He concurred with the member for North umberland who had spoken that it would not be equitable for us to get the interest on this sum. If the division was made between the Provinces on the basis of the value of the inshore fisheries it would probably be found that New Brunswick's share of the Award would be much less than the

Attorney General anticipated. MR. MORRISON, Mr. Morrison agreed that this matter. should not be approached from a party standpoint. He argued that if we claim this Award we cannot expect the Dominion Government to protect the fisheries which are not theirs but ours. After the decision which gave the fish in non-tidal waters to the Provinces the Dominion Government ceased to protect them, so that it was neces-Award were to be paid over at any time sary for the Provincial Government to Mr. Winslow may very well be left to to the Provinces they would also have to appoint officers for that purpose. Now if the judgment of honorable men in con- assume the burden of protecting and | we receive this money and have to pay the whole of it out for fishery protection our position will not be improved. The Dominion Government will say, we give you back selves. He had every reason to believe that the Dominion Government would consider that ownership and protection went together. The Fremier's Provincial manifesto did not contain a word in regard to the Province giving bounties to the fishermen if the fishermen. In short, he endeavored [Continued on 3rd page]



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The above Table is made up on Atlantic standard time. The above Table is made up of Living will also stop when signalled at the following flag ations- Deroy Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmstord, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Bliset Carrol's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Ziouville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

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CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY or 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

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Loggieville

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till the days get shorter and the weather colder,

**BUT SIT FOR YOUR PHOTOS** Now.

Enlarging, Framing, Etc, as usual.

J. Y. Mersereau.

## Assessors' Notice. Parish of Chatham.

The preliminary list are now on view at the store of D. P MucLachlan. Statements in writing will be received up to April 10th. The As sessors Thursday afternoons, Ap il 2nd, 9 h, and 16 h, from 2 to 5 o'clock, to hear objections to said valuation.
D. P. MacLACHLAN,
SAMUEL WADDLETON,
Assessors.

W. M. DAMERV.

Chatham, March 28th, 1903.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the pending session of the New Brunswick mown as The Alexander Gibson Company, with power to acquire all the property and franchises of The Alexander Gibson Radway and Manufacturing HARRIS, HENRY & CAHAN.

Agents Wanted

time. Are you satisfied with your income? Is your time ully occupied? If not, write us. We can give you aployment by the month on good terms of tract to pay you well for such business as you secure for us at odd times. We employ both male and female representatives. The next three months

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Commencing Dec. 18, 1902, and continuing. Steam. ers of this Company will leave St. John at 8 o'clock, a.m. (Standard Time) THURSDAYS for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston Returning, leave Bo ton Mondays, at 8.15 a. m. oming via Portland, Lubec and Eastport. Through tickets on sale at principal railway stations and baggage checked to destination. W. G. LEE, Agent, St. John, N. B. G. P & T. A. CALVIN AUSTIN.

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### SHOULD HAVE CHANGED our ad. sooner, but couldn't get time

to think about it. Students in attendance always have first claim on us. Prospective students next. And we have been rushed with work. But our students are beginning to graduate now, and we will get a chance to give our attention to prospective students. Catalogue to any address.



# DENTISTRY!

Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S. office Hours: -9.30 a,m to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesdays -2 p. m. to 6 p. m. saturday -9 30 a.m. to 1 p. m. 7.30 p. m. to 9 p. m;

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