General Business.

COMMON SOAP

WILL CAUSE

ROUGH SKIN On Face and Hands.

We have just imported a large lot of and Cucumber Olive Oil 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 of Gucumbers. We can recommend it. Mackenzie's Medical Hall.

HICKEY'S Drug Store.



PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH Keep warm and enjoy the cold days by wearing a perfect-fitting, tailor-made Frost King or Frost Queen Chamois Vest Made of chamois, reinforced with fiannel—light, soft and com-Like everything else in store, these vests are guaranteed Price, \$2.00 FOR SALE BY

C. P. HICKEY, DRUGGIST, CHATHAM, N. B.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until N oon, on Friday the 26th February, 1904—for the convey-ance of His Majesty's Mails, en a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between CHATHAM and TRACADIE from the 1st March

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of lender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Chatham, Tracadie and others on route and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at St.

G. C. ANDERSON, Post Office Department, Mail Contract Branch Ottawa, 11th January, 1904.

Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

\$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.

Notice of Sale.

To Eliphlet P. Allen of the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, Farmer, and Janet Allen, his wife:—and all others whom it may in Alleh, his wife:—and all others whom it may in anywise concern:

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-seventh day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two and made between the said Rliphlet P. Allen and Janet Allen his wife of the first part: and me the undersigned Harbert R first part; and me, the undersigned Herbert B. McDonald of the Town of Chatham in the County McDonald of the Town of Chatham in the County aforesaid. Accountant, of the second part; and registered in Northumberland County Records on the fifth day of December A.D. 1902 in volume 79 of said Records, pages 518, 519, 520 and 521, and is numbered 307 in said Volume; there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Irdenture, default having been made in the payment thereof contrary to the provisions of the said Indenture; be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Post Office in the said Town of Chatham on Thursday the Fifth day of May next at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises described in the said Fifth day of May next at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as fellows: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises on which the said Eliphlet P. Allen now at present resides, situate in the Parish of Glenelg aforesaid and known as Lot Number Two, containing one hundred acres more or less, and which said Lot is abutted and bounded as follows, to wit: On the east by lands owned and occupied by Alexander McKenzie; on the west by lands owned and occupied by Mary Anderson; on the south by the Little Branch of the Black River; and on the north by lands owned by the Heirs of the late Roderick Robinson: the same being the lands and premises that were sold and being the lands and premises that were soid and conveyed to the said Eliphlet P. Adam by Marv Anderson, by deed bearing date the twenty-sixth day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two as by reference thereto and the registration thereof with more fully and at length appear, which said Deed is duly recorded in the County Records for the County of Northumberland in Volume 79 of said Records, pages 513 and 514 and is numbered 304 in said

Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon; and the privileges and ap-purtenances to the said premises belonging or in at vwise appertaining. Dated this 27th Day of January A.D. 1964. HERBERT B. McDONALD,

REMOVAL.

Dr John S Benson has removed his office to the residence, lately occupied by Mrs Alexander Robinson on St. John Street, where he may be found at all hours. Chatham, July 7 1903.

NOTICE RE TIMBER LIMITS.

Notice is hereby given that Martin Fox has been appointed guardian of the limits formerly held by The Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co. (timited), and that trespassers on same will be prosecuted. R. B. CROMBIE, Manager Bank of Montreal. THOMAS FRANCIS, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, AND FAVOR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF CHATHAM:

To the Clergy, Religious Orders and Laity of the Diocese, Health and Benediction in the Lord :-

DEARLY BELOVED,-

The first divine commandment obliges us to worship God in Prayer, public and private, especially by the thoughts of our mind and the affections of our heart. The second forbids us to profane his sacred name by our words, and not his mere name alone but all that appertains to the majesty of the Most High-"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain."a Notwithstanding this clear precept so strictly imposed by Almighty God on all His creatures from the very beginning and so often repeated in holy writ, there is nevertheless no evil at the present day more common among men-young and oldthan the detestable habit of profaning the name of God by swearing and blaspheming. We witness it among all classes of the people, the rich as well as the poor, the learned as well as the illiterate. The professional man as well as the laboring man hesitates not by his profane language to draw down upon him-self and his work the displeasure and malediction of Heaven. How can such people expect their works to prosper and to bring them profit? "And he loved cursing" says the Psalmist "and it shall come unto him: and he would not have blessing and it shall be far from him."b

On our streets, in our work-shops and factories, in our lumber camps and mills, in our harvest fields and on our riverboats,-yea even among our school children the name of our Great God is continually profaned in the most shocking manner. Would that this monstrous evil were confined to the advanced in years! But, alas, such is not the case, for a great number of our young men and boys seem incapable of uttering a single sentence without interposing the solemn pledge of an oath. And what is still more appalling is the dreadful truth that the young are often taught this horrible vice by the constant example of thoughtless and ungodly parents and masters.

It is the duty of every creature and especially of every christian man to honor and respect the name of his Creator—to love and glorify the name of his merciful Savior. He is not only obliged to do this himself but he is bound to see that those under his charge or dependent on him do not dishonor the Divine Name. Are we not all taught to pray thus "Our Father, Who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name?" How guilty then is the conduct of parents, masters and employers, who instead of correcting and showing good example to their children and subordinates, teach them on the contrary by their abominable expressions and irreligious discourses to outrage that august name "which is above all names, and at the sound whereof every knee shall bow of things in Heaven, of things on earth, and of things under the earth."c

It is our duty, Dearly Beloved, to admonish you of the grievousness of the sin of swearing and blaspheming, and to remind you of the dreadful consequences which follow from such sinful conduct. The Old Testament tells us in many places and in the clearest terms of the severe punishment inflicted on those who profaned the name of God among the chosen people of Israel. In the Book of Leviticus we read that the blasphemer was to be led outside the precincts of the camp and there stoned to death by all the people "And when he had blasphemed the Name and cursed it he was brought to Moses. And they put him into prison till they might know what the Lord would command. And the Lord spoke to Moses saying: "Bring forth the blasphemer without the camp, and let them that heard him put their hands upon his head: and let all the people stone him. And thou shalt speak to the children of Israel: The man that curseth his God shall bear his sin. And he that blasphemeth the name of the Lord, dying let him die: All the multitude shall stone him whether he be a native or a stranger. He that blasphemeth the name of God, dying let dim die."d Can we think for a moment that God is not as jealous of the honor due to his name now as he was in the time of the Jews? Or does not the Christian name of God, our Merciful Redeemer, deserve as much respect as that of Jehovah? If the blasphemer, Dearly Beloved, is not now stoned to death for his blasphemy as the Jew was, it is not that his sin is less, but the mercy of God, in view of the incarnation and sufferings of his Divine Son for man's redemption, is greater.

In this regard, however, we should not presume too much on the divine clemency for our Divine Savior assures us that there is a kind of blasphemy that will not be forgiven "And I say to you that all sins shall be forgiven to the sons of men and the blasphemies wherewith they shall blaspheme; but he that shall blaspheme against the Holy Ghost shall never have forgiveness, but shall be guilty of an everlasting sin." Can the Christian man who is a slave to the diabolical habit of cursing and swearing read these words of Divine Wisdom without trembling for his salvation? Our Most Merciful Lord who is always ready to receive and pardon the greatest criminal, who assures the penitent that "if his crimes be as scarlet they shall be made white as snow, and if they be red as crimson they shall be white as wool" still solemnly affirms that there are certain blasphemies which he will not forgive and whose guilt remains forever. Is it that his merciful arm is shortened and that there is a limit to his bounty and compassion when there is question of this particular sin? No, but as St. Augustine says the blasphemer is so obstinate in his sin that he refuses to be converted and therefore lives and dies in final impenitence and is lost through his own perverseness.

St. Bernardine says that blasphemy is a sin peculiar to devils and reprobates, for as the Holy Ghost speaks by the mouth of the good so the devils speak through the mouth of the blasphemer. St. Thomas declares that blasphemy is always a grievous sin unless it is committed in a hasty moment and without reflection. All other sins are slight, says St. Jerome, in comparison with this, for other sins offend God indirectly while blasphemy is a direct insult offered to his Most High Majesty. St. Ephrem addressing the blasphemer exclaims "Oughtest thou not to fear that fire may fall from Heaven upon thee and consume thee, if thou dost venture to asperse the name of the Almighty? Will not the earth open and swallow thee up? Deceive not thyself, O man, thou canst not escape the hand of an omnipotent God." When the aged Bishop of Smyrna, St. Polycarp, who was a disciple of St. John, the Evangelist, and animated with the same spirit of love for his master was about to be burnt at the stake, the pro-consul addressing him from his tribunal exhorted him to respect his great age and save his life: "Swear by the genius of Caesar and I discharge you; blaspheme Christ." The undaunted Bishop refused: "I have served him these fourscore and six years and he never did me any harm, but much good: how can I blaspheme my King and my Savior?"

Blasphemy is often punished by the secular authority.—St. Louis of France ordered the blasphemer to be seared on the lips with a red hot iron. This was done to a wealthy citizen of Paris, with the result that in a short time no blasphemous expression was heard in the kingdom. According to the military laws of Spain swearing was forbidden in the army and the blasphemers were expelled forthwith. In England "Blasphemy or contumelious reproaches of the Savior Christ are punishable at common law by fines and imprisonment or other infamous corporal punishment." By the same authority we are informed that "somewhat allied to blasphemy though in an inferior degree is the offense of profane and common swearing and cursing. According to later English statutes every laborer, sailor or soldier profanely cursing or swearing shall forfeit one shilling; every other person under the degree of a gentleman, two shillings, and every person of superior rank, five shillings to the poor of the parish; for every second conviction, double, and every subsequent offence, treble the sum first forfeited." The statutory laws of the Dominion of Canada and of our own province of New Brunswick are sufficiently explicit and quite severe on the same subject. It is a great pity, however, that those in authority seem so ignorant of their existence or so derelict in their duty to enforce them. Were a little more vigilance exercised and christian zeal displayed for the reverence due the Lord's name, and these laws more strictly applied by our civil magistrates a great blessing would be conferred on the community, the Savior's name be less profaned in our midst and the shocking language we are so often obliged to hear on our public thoroughfares would soon be in a great measure diminished. Praiseworthy indeed is the zeal manifested for the due observance of the Lord's day by enforced abstention from servile works, very often harmless and indifferent in themselves; many precantions are justly taken for the suppression of intemperance and due punishment is meted out for other violations of the law; how is it then that such flagrant profanation of the Lord's name, always in itself an intrinsic evil, can be passed over in silence? St. Jerome once rebuked an ungodly man for his impious words. When asked why he presumed to do so he said "A dog may bark in his master's defence, and am I to stand by silent when God's Holy Name is blasphemed? I would sooner die than forbear to speak."-"The blasphemer" says St. John Chrysostom "whets the sword to pierce his own heart." As the man who throws stones at the clouds cannot injure any of the heavenly bodies, but may,

should the stones fall back upon him, do bodily harm to himself,

so the impious words of man cannot injure the Deity but may

with vengence return upon the head of him who utters them. The most notorious blasphemer may say that he has no intention of outraging the name of God, but merely swears through habit or anger. It is hard to admit that such excuses can very much diminish his guilt. His want of intention or deliberation may in some instances lessen his fault, but if your neighbor calls you opprobrious names day after day will you excuse him because he avers that he has no intention of offending you? Habit is no excuse for cursing or swearing. A man sins by acquiring a bad habit and the longer he continues in it the more guilty he becomes. If a person is in the habit of stealing your property you will not forgive him because of his bad habit but will have him brought before the civil court in order to recover your property and have him severely punished. God's honor is his property and the man who deprives him of it will have to render an account before his dread tribunal where the plea of bad habit shall be of no avail. "If one man shall sin against another, God may be appeased in his behalf: but if a man shall sin against the Lord who shall pray for him." Nor can anger or impatience be alleged to mitigate the offence. Anger is an inordinate movement of the soul and unless justified by good cause, such as prompted the Savior to drive the money dealers from the temple, is always sinful and consequently only increases the guilt of the offending party. "Anger and fury are both of them abominable, and the sinful man shall be subject to them. "He that is impatient exalteth his folly."

It may be asked if blasphemy, cursing or swearing is ever allowed.—Blasphemy, generally defined as a word or speech injurious to God or to persons or things in as much as they appertain immediately to God, is never lawful but always sinful. This sin may be committed also in thought, as the Psalmist teaches: "The fool hath said in his heart: There is no God;"k or sometimes even by an external sign as when the Apostate Julian, according to history, in contempt for God, shot the arrow towards heaven.—Cursing is to wish evil to others and can never be sanctioned as the result of passion or for the purpose of revenge; but in very rare cases and for grave reasons it is sometimes permitted by the authority of the Church as in the case of St. Peter with Ananias and Saphira who had agreed to tell a falsehood to the Apostles "because they lied not to man but to God;" and St. Paul who delivered the incestuous Corinthian "to Satan for the destruction of the flesh that the spirit may be saved in the day of our Lord Jesus Christ;"m or again by divine inspiration as when the prophet Eliseus cursed the little boys who came out of the city and through contempt for the man of God and his religion mocked him on his way to Bethel." This curse was followed by a visible judgment of God on these little boys as a punishment upon the inhabitants of Bethel who trained up their children in prejudice against the true religion and its ministers.— Swearing, that is, calling God to witness the truth of what we say or promise is also lawful and permitted when, as the Catechism expresses it, "God's, honor; our own, or our neighbor's good requires it." But these oaths should be taken as rarely as possible and always with the three necessary conditions of truth, judgment and justice: "Thou shalt swear: As the Lord liveth: in truth, judgment and justice." Should one of these conditions be wanting an oath ought not to be taken.

The first condition of an oath is truth, that is, we must believe what we swear to be true and our conviction of its truth must be founded not upon rash grounds or conjecture, but upon undoubted motives of credibility. If this condition is wanting the heinous crime of perjury is committed. The second condition is judgment: an oath is not to be taken rashly but after due deliberation and calm reflection. It is a criminal thing for buyers or sellers to raise or lower the value of their goods with the flippant use of an oath. The third and last condition of an oath is justice: if this condition is absent the oath does not oblige. It is sinful to take it and still more sinful to keep it. Herod swore that he would grant the request of Herodias as a reward for the pleasure she afforded him by dancing. She demanded the head of St. John, the Baptist, and Herod criminally kept the unlawful oath which he had sworn!

Accompanied and safeguarded by the foregoing conditions an oath is lawful and becomes a solemn religious act as shown from different passages of Scripture. 'Thou shalt fear the Lord, thy God," says Moses, "and shall serve him only, and thou shalt swear by his name." St. John in the Apocalypse assures us that the angels sometimes make use of this solemn form to attest the truth-"And the angel whom I saw standing upon the sea and upon the earth lifted up his hand to heaven and he swore by him that liveth forever and ever." In his epistle to the Hebrews St. Paul says: "That God himself making promise to Abraham, because he had no one greater by whom he might swear, swore by himself"; and the Psalmist declares: "The Lord hath sworn and he will not repent; thou art a priest forever

according to Melchisedech."t Although oaths are thus lawful and have been used by our Lord and the saints we should not have recourse to them frequently and for trifling reasons. As it is unwise to employ medicine unless when it is necessary and as its frequent use is nearly always injurious, so with regard to oaths, we should seldom recur to them and only for just and grave reasons; otherwise instead of being useful they become highly prejudicial to us. The erroneous opinion existed among the Jews that truth alone without judgment or justice justified the use of oaths, and hence they did not hesitate to make use of them on the most trivial occasions and to exact them in a similar manner from others. Our Redeemer, in St. Matthew, reproves and condemns this perverse opinion of the Jews and teaches that an oath is never to be taken unless very grave interests necessitate so solemn a pledge-"You have heard that it was said to them of old. Thou shalt not forswear thyself: but thou shalt perform thy oaths to the Lord. But I say to you not to swear at all, neither by heaven, for it is the throne of God; nor by the earth for it is his footstool.....but let your speech be yea, yea, no, no; and that

which is over and above these is of evil."" Evidently then while in certain cases and with due precaution swearing is not prohibited when exacted in civil or ecclesiastical courts, nevertheless it is clear that it should not be indulged in or used in familiar conversation; and the Catechism of the Council of Trent strictly enjoins on pastors the duty of frequently explaining to the faithful what is commanded and what is forbidden by the second commandment, and of impressing upon them that the common propensity at the present day to swear in ordinary and trivial affairs is the fruitful source of countless evils and equally condemned by divine and human law -"Let not thy mouth be accustomed to swearing for in it there are many falls; and let not the naming of God be usual in thy mouth, and meddle not with the names of the saints: for thou shalt not escape free from them. A man that sweareth much shall be filled with iniquity; and a scourge shall not depart from his house."v

We would gladly see the "Holy Name Society" established in our missions especially in towns and populous districts where our young people are more exposed to contract the evil habit of cursing. These societies have done much good in other places and We are confident they would be productive of the most salutary results here.

Let the people be taught to pronounce the name of God with the greatest reverence; let the sweet name of the Redeemer be frequently invoked; let it be the first word the pious mother will teach her child to utter. "To each of us it ought to be dear, by each of us ought it to be cherished and lovingly pronounced. Speak it in trouble and it shall bring you comfort; speak it in temptation and it shall bring you victory; speak it in times of relaxing fervor and it shall throw fire into your hearts; speak it in devotion and it shall perfect you. There is no time, no place, where it is out of season, if to the lips at least to the thought; there is no action so blessed which it will not improve; there is no forgetfulness so deep from which it will not arouse you.'w Let the Holy Name be often called down upon us all, upon our families and upon our works. It will be a guiding star to us during our earthly pilgrimage; it will be a cloud of fire in doubt and darkness; it will be our comfort in death and our joy in eternity.

By virtue of faculties received from the Holy See We grant the same dispensations in the Lenten Fast and Abstinence as last year: the Rules therefore will be the same.

This Pastoral shall be read in every Church of the Diocese on the first Sunday after its reception that the priest shall officiate therein.

> + THOS, F. BARRY, BISHOP OF CHATHAM.

Chatham, N. B. February 11th, 1904, Feast of the Apparition of our Lady of Lourdes.

LOUIS O'LEARY, Secretary.

a Exodus 20: 7. b Ps. 108: 18. c Philip. 2: 10. d Levitic. 24: 11, 16. e St. Mark 3: 28, 29. f Isaias 1: 18. g Blackstone, book 4, p. 59. h 1 King 2: 25. i Ecci. 27: 33. j Prov. 14: 29. k Ps. 13: 1. l Acts 5: 4. m 1 Cor. 5: 5. n 4 Kings 2: 23. o Jer. 4: 2. p Matt. 14: 7. q Deut. 6: 13. r Ap. 10: 5, 6. s Heb. 6: 13. t Ps. 109: 4. u St. Matt. 5: 33, 37. v Ecci. 23: 9, 12. w Card.

Auers

Feed your hair; nourish it; give it something to live on. Then it will stop falling, and will grow long and heavy. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only

hair food you can buy. For 60 years it has been doing just what we claim it will do. It will not disappoint you.

"My hair used to be very short. But after using Ayer's Hair Vigor a short time it began to grow, and now it is fourteen inches long. This seems a splendid result to me after being almost without any hair."

MRS. J. H. FIFER, Colorado Springs, Colo. gl.00 a bottle.

All druggists.

for

Lowell. Mass. Short Hair

Miramichi Advance.

OHATHAM. N. B., - FEBRUARY 18, 1904.

A Timely Pastoral.

We reprint-by permission-a pastoral letter issued by His Lordship Bishop Barry, chiefly on a subject which must be in the minds of many citizens who have occasion to be much about the streets, especially those of the TINtil further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows towns. The public blasphemy and profanation of the Holy Name, especially by young men and boys, is too often heard. It is a sin generally indulged in and is confined to no particular religious class. If the clergy of all 6 40 am 4 00 pm. Fredericton,.. 2 20 our churches would tollow the lead of Bishop Barry in this matter we have no doubt that a great reform might be effected. The practice of blasphemy is degrading to those who indulge in it, apart altogether from its sinfulness, and every Christian ought to rebuke it.

The St John Election.

The result of the bye-election in St. John on Tuesday, for a successor to Hon. A. G. Blair, who was appointed to the chairmanship of the Dominion Railway commission, was, no doubt, a surprise to the country generally, notwithstanding the fact that recent events affecting public opinion in that constituency have been so well calculated to alienate from the Government the support of its voters.

St. John never was very much wedded to party polities. It has gone conservative and liberal in turn ever since | 307. confederation. It went conservative in 1867 and 1872 by majorities of 792 and 540 respectively, but in 1874 it gave a liberal majority of 1181. In 1878 it went conservative by 9 major ity and in 1882 by 137. In the next | day. election-1887-it reverted to the 997. In Tuesday's election it again as before. shifted its party allegiance to the conservative side-not because of any advantage it had to hope for from that Liberal Government, but on account of undertaking.

opposition in St. John, as well as in -such as the St. John Globe-which circles. at first opposed it afterwards approved, but that was clearly for party reasons. Hon. Mr. Blair's attitude in opposition to, and his powerful arraignment of it in the House of Commons had great effect in arraying St. John against it and it was difficult to convince St. John citizens that it was not an undertaking in which their port was to be sidetracked. When the Grand Trunk Company failed to carry out its obligation to put up the \$5,000,000 it was to furnish as security in the matter, and that default caused the expected general election to be put off and a meeting of parliament called to make changes in the Grand Trunk Pacific Act, it intensified the distrust of the whole scheme and furnished the St. John opposition managers with effective ammunition for the bye-election cam-

A noticeable feature of the conditions affecting the contest in St. John was the attitude of the city press. The Government had only one of the daily papers loyally on its side. It is true that the Globe gave a qualified support to the Liberal candidate, but the fact that it had at first aided the opponents of the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme and had been, for years, a co-worker with the conservative papers, in seeking to damage the prestige of Liberal leaders and friends of the Laurier Government in the Province, rendered its changed and half hearted attitude for the purposes of Tuesday's election a source of weakness rather than strength to the Liberal candidate. There is more than a suspicion that the Liberals of St. John owe their defeat largely to the Globe wing of their party, whose defection on this occasion is an experia guide for the future.

Another contributory cause of this

Do You Want to Fit Yourself out with

A Set of Harness

or other Seasonable Article?

IF SO GO TO

George Hildebrand, Cunard St. Chatham, N. B.

Why not also get something in these lines for a friend just at this Christmas Season?

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY

IN EFFECT OCT. 12, 1903.

Between Fredericton, Chatham and Connecting with I. C. R. Loggieville. GOING NORTH. FOR CHATHAM FOR FREDERICTON MARITIME EXPRESS, DAY EXPRESS 10.35 p. m 12.40 p.m. 10.55 " 12.55 " Express Freight Nelson 11.15 a m 5 23Gibson.... 2 17 .. Marysville,... 2 05 11.50 2 .. Cross Creek, .. 12 40 p m 2 50 12 :0 " 6 25 .. Boiestown,.. 11 25 7 10 ar \ 7 25 lv \ .. Doaktown, .. 10 30 GOING SOUTH. MARITIME EXPRESS. DAY EXPRESS ...Blackville,... 9 25 7.20 " 10.40 " 7.40 " 1I.00 " 9 20 ar) Chatham Jet { 8 25 lv 8 00 ar Ar. Chatham Junction, 7.40 "Lv. " 8.30 " Nelson 7 40 Chatham 7 20 .. Loggieville .. 7 00 a m 7 05 a m Ar. Chatham 8. 0 " 4 00 ar 10 20

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

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

would have voted for him had they not believed that his election was The Baird Company's assured, remaining at home, while Dr. Daniel polled well up to the full conservative strength. His majority was

Elections on Tuesday.

Besides the St. John bye-election on Tuesday there were seven others for seats in the House of Commons on that

liberals by 213 and, in 1891, became James Division, Montreal, Hochelaga, A Tonic to the Vocal Chords. conservative again by 586. In 1896 | Montmagny, West Queens P. E. I., it changed to the liberal side by a and St. Hyacinthe and the conservamajority of 722 and in the last general tives in East Bruce and East Lambton. election-1900-it gave the liberal The Liberals therefore lost St. John. leader of the Province a majority of In the other constituencies they stand

The Russo-Japanese War.

The press telegrams of the past week party, or that it had any fault to find on the subject of the war in the far east with the general administration of the between Japan and Russia, although voluminous, contain conflicting statethe Grand Trunk Pacific Railway ments of victory and defeat from both sides. It is evident that little of a There is no doubt, whatever, that material character has been done since the Government's policy in regard to the sudden and successful attack of the consisting of Henry Hilyard, president; that enterprise has weakened the Japanese on the Russian ships at Port Senator King, Kilgour Shives, John E. allegiance of its friends, particularly in Arthur and Chemulpo, reported last New Brunswick. When the scheme week, in which the Russians were dealt creased stumpage on fir and ceder was was first proposed it met with strenuous a staggering blow. Japanese troops are evidently in possession of Corea, other parts of the province, from the and the indications point to decided age on spruce and pine, it should not be press as well as from leading public Japanese gains, although different con- increased to more than a proportionate men. It is true that some of the papers ditions are represented in Russian

to have been desirous of impressing the Liberal convention at St. John with his ideas of the language proper to be used in a political fight. In justice to the liberals of Northumberland it is right to say that the doughty political warrior of Newcastle acquired his out any hope of a reduction in stumpage, peculiar ideas of the terms to be applied except as to fir and cedar, regarding to his opponents at the time when he was which the government would carefully fighting against the Liberal party in consider. No intimation was given of Northumberland. When he changed | what would be the decision regarding an his politics it was hoped he would also abandon the employment of some of his peculiar phraseology. To do him justice, we believe he has succeeded in doing so to some extent and if he continues on the Liberal side he may finally realise that it isn't good form to "call names."

as his name appears in some of the St. John papers among t those of the delegates from Kent county who were in Sa John a tending the Liberal convention or Thursday las'. The relationships between ex M. P. for Kent county have been very intimate both politically and otherwise, and who knows that as the former has returned to the old fold it may not be precursor of the distinguished and ranks of those who in former times joined him in his exposures of alleged conservative misdoings?

Spruce Deals.

Farnworth & Jardine, of Liverpool say:-Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals during | morning af er the meeting : the past month, chiefly by the liners, have pated success. This led to many who Freights have ruled exceptionally low, good numbers, filled Berryman's hall-

Wine of Tar

The liberal candidates won in St. A Lubricant to the Throat.

The Baird Co., Ltd. Gentlemen,-Your TAR, HONEY AND WILD CHERRY s one of the best cough remedies we sell. Our customers are all satisfied E. HARMER. Norton Sta., N. B.

and buyers of consignment parcels to some extent have reaped the benefit.

The Stumpage Question

At last week's meeting of the local gove nment the committee of the Lumbermen & Limit Holders' Association. Moore and Arthur H. H.lyard was beard. greater than it should be, and urged that as it has been only one half of the stump a wount. They also objected to the increased mileage, and recommended that licensees be allawed to cut down to Our Mr. Morrissy M. P. P. appears six een by eight inches, instead of the limit being eigh een feet by ten inches as now. They also urged that there should be a renewal of the twenty-five year licenses, or leases given in perpetuity as in Quebec.

Consideration was promised but the premier stated that he could not hold extension of the leases.

A Great Party Gathering.

The largest and most effective meeting ever held of Liberals from all parts of the Province to k place last week in S'. John. It was convened on the call of Hon. Senator G. G. King, president, and Mr. J. C. Milligan, See etary of the Provincial We observe that Mr. Richard O'Leary, Association, at the suggestion of Hon. of R chibucto, has evidently returned to Henry R. Emme son, the successor of his old political love—the Liber I party— Hon. A. G. Bi is in the Dominion Cabinet. Mr. Emmerson having attained to the position of the leader of New . Brunswick Liberals, it was natural that there should be a desire on his part to meet its representative members, who, on Mr. O'Leary and Mr. Geo. V. McInerney their part, were of course, desirous of giving him formal recognition. There was no doubt, when it had been fully ascertained that Mr. Blair had retired from the leadership, as to Mr. Emmerson being the party's unautmons choice as eloquent Geo. V. again falling in o the that gentleman's successor, but such a gathering as that of last week seemed eminently fitting as giving assurance of the fealty of liberals generally throughout New Brunswick to the new leader.

The Daily Telegraph, which is now In their circular of Feby. 1st Messrs. classed as an opposition newspaper, characterised the meet ng as an unquali-The arrivals of New Branswick and fied success. It said on Friday-the

"The Liberals are elated over their been large, also much in excess of corres- provincial convention held here yesterday. ence which ought to have good effect as ponding period last year, viz., 6.030 In point of numbers it was a great success, standards, against 3,230 standards in being regarded as the largest and most 1903; the deliveries have been disap- representative convention by either of the pointing, and stocks, both in Liverpool two great parties. Some 300 delagates. Liberal reverse was the over-confidence and Manchester, atthough 1 ghter than came in from all the countries, and with of the party in Mr. McKeown's antici- same month last season, are adequate. | the St. John Liberals, who attended in