General Business.

COMMON SOAP WILL CAUSE

ROUGH SKIN

and Cucumber Soap

direct from the factory which next TWO WEEKS

3 Cakes for 10 cents. It is made from Pure Olive Oil and the Juice Cucumbers. We can recommend it. Mackenzie's Medical Hall.

DR. SHOOP'S Restorative, Restorative Pills. Rheumatic Cure, Cough Cure, Preventics,

always in stock and sold under Dr. Shoop's guarantee to refund money if they fail to do as repre-

might not be in stock will be standpoint, that Chatham passengers procured for anybody wanting by this magnificient train should learn

ONLY AT

DRUG STORE.

Bank of Montreal

ESTABLISHED 1817.

\$12,000,000 (TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS!) 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 English soldiers in 1758. It is and 31st December. This is the most con venient form for depositors, but deposit receipts will be issued to those who prefer COLLECTIONS

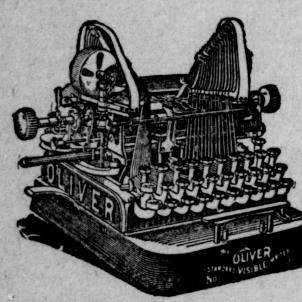
made at all points in Canada and the United States at most favorable rates.

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 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.

YOU ARE NOW PAYING FOR **NOT HAVING** AN OLIVER TYPEWRITER.



If you haven't got any ferior work than if you had a machine.

it will pay you to get one which will produce the best results, and save the difference.

WHY DO THE GREAT RAIL- The soldiers went back to the ship and WAYS BUY THE OLIVER?

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

IN MODEL 1893 W E are prepared to furnish our full line of Model '93 rifles, solid and take-down, for the new .32 Caliber HIGH PRESSURE SMOKELESS cartains. prices of the control Another great advantage is that he harrels are bored and rifled (but he barrely are bored and rifled (but set chambered) exactly the same as he regular .22-40 Marlin, one turn in 16 inshes. This makes the use of black powder and lead bullets as natis factory and recoverablest as in a regular black powder sife.

This size is the first high-pressure arm developed in this country for a calibre incur than .26, and the first to up a slow except twist to give host results with black powder agreements.

ack powder amount MARLIN

complete conquest of Canada by the THE MARKIN FIRE ARMS CO. British. MEW HAVEN, & COMMECTICUT

Miramichi Advance.

A Creditable Railway Service.

The Intercolonial's new through train-"The Ocean Limited"-is an embodiment of the most modern ideas of rapid passeger transit. It runs from Halifax to Montreal in twenty four hours, carries no mail or express, stops only at principal stations, is composed of engine, and baggage, first class, and pullman sleeping cars and has not vet-save on one occasion through accident to another train-failed to run on its schedule time to the minute.

Chatham with the Intercolonial, and has, for years, made close connection with all passanger trains on the Government road, has not at present the rolling stock and power to put on a fast train to promptly meet the two new flyers going South and North respectively, although the latter stop at Chatham Junction.

-It was expected that the steamer 'Miramichi" would, by leaving Newcastle for Chatham at 12.30, enable Chatham passengers from the North by the "Ocean", who reach Newcastle station at 12.15, to come promptly to their destination, but as the steamer's management fail to do that, such passengers must either remain in Newcastle until 3.15 or proceed to Chatham junction and after waiting there awhile come in on the train connecting with the day express from Moncton, which brings them to Chatham station at about three o'clock. It is not the inhabitants fled; and then executing his this. It was different in the case of the best arrangement that could be made in Chatham's interest, se far as the steamer people are concerned, but they, perhaps knew their own business best. Any of the other remedies which | seems abourd, however, from a business that the steamer which might bring them here leaves her Newcastle wharf for Chatham at the moment they are stepping from the cars at Newcastie station, when they might come at once to Chatham by her if her time for leaving Newcastle were made a quarter of an hour later han it is.

History-Making.

The "New Freeman" of St. John publishes the following:

A valued reader of the New Freeman writes the following interesting account of a talk with an Indian chief at Bornt Church, Northumberland Co. The chief related in his own style the tale of the wholesale slaughter of his tribe by a description of Tracadie and of the Lazarette there. Of the first part of his trip he writes:

Our party arrived in Chatham on the evening train and we were met at the station by Mr. Fitzpatrick, who drove to River View Hotel. The genial proprietor, Mr. Archer, made us feel completely at home. We awake next morning after a sound and refreshing sleep. took a good breakfast, bade farewell to Mr. Archer and started with one of Mr. Fitzpatrick's teams on the way Tracadie. After a pleasant drive of eight miles we arrived at Bartibogue, the home of Rev. Father Morriscy, who has more than a provincial reputation as a medical man. We neticed some very eld tombstones in the grave-yard bearing dates of the eighteenth century, and such names as Davidson, Merrison and Murdoch inscribed on them, showing that early settlers were of Scottish descent. We next arrived at the old historical village of Burnt Church en an Indian reserve; we found the Indians intelligent, fairly well educated and generally well to do. Making inquiry for the chief, a young Indian pointed him out to us. We told him we came to see the place, and he took much pleasure in showing us old relics. He first took us to the church, and told us it was the third church that was built on the same site.

The first church built there was burnt by English soldiers in 1758. The chief gave a graphic description of that incident. He told us that the Indians were net aware that war was declared between France and Eugland, and on a fine morntypewriter, you are paying for ing in August several large ships came it by doing less work and in- from the south, and one smallar than the rest came near the shere and eight boats were lowered and filled with soldiers, who rowed ashore. They all had long kuives If you have an inferior machine, (swords] concealed in their clothing, and at once began to kill men, wemen and children. The massacre was terrible. When done killing they set fire to the church and danced while it was burning.

then all the ships started and sailed After listening to the chief's story we drove a few miles to Allen's hetel at 156-8 St. Antoine St., - Montreal. Neguac, and remained till noon next day, then left for Tracadie, where we arrived at six in the evening. Next day we visited the Lazaretto, where the unfortunate lepers are tenderly cared for by the Sisters of Notre Dame Order.

at Burnt Church were found by the correspondent to be "intelligent, fairly

those over whom he rules. the Indians of the Miramichi, who had for some years prior to 1759 acted with the French against the English, were fully cognizant of the state of war between France and England. The Freeman writer should have told the chief at Burnt Church that instead of having occu: red before the Indians knew that the French and English were at war, it happened in 1759 at i death of Wolfe, only one year before the capitulation of Montreal and up by the increased travel, was shown, by no other reason than that they voted for

most unfortunate one, and while it was not altegether justified, it grew out of the atrocious and treacherous murder of me English sailors who had come up the Miramichi for water with which to replenish the stock of their ship. The facts are given, substantially, by Cooney in his history of New Brunswick, pp

35-37. as tollows: "After the conquest of Quebec, by the British, a vessel that had been sent to England with the official despatches, and the remains of General Wolfe, was, owing to stress of weather, or some other adverse circumstance, driven inte Miramichi. "The Captain, conceiving this to be a favourable opportunity for replenishing his stock of water, ordered a boat to be

manned for that pu pose. Six men were accordingly desparched on that duty: they proceeded up the river; landed at Henderson's cove, where Mesers, Gilmour The Canada Eastern, which connects & Rankin now have their Saw Mills; and after having leaded their boat, carelessly rambled within the edge of the forest. While indulging their innocent curiosity, they were surprised by a party of armed Indians, who had been secretly watching them. The poor fellows were dragged into the woods, and there inhumanly murdered, by the infliction of all those refined and excruciating tortures peculiar to savage executions. - For the honor of humanity we hope it is untrue, but it is nevertheless confidently asserted, that two or three French Suldiers, station-

ed at French Fort Cove, were present at,

and assisted in the performance of this

cruel and unprovoked butchery. "The Captain, growing alarmed at the prolonged absence of his men, put such enquiries to the Pilot as the nature of his fears suggested. These elicited replies that at once confirmed his apprehensions, and determined his retaliation. He proceeded with his vessel up the river; silenced the battery at French Fort Cove, and coming abreast of the settlement at Canadian Point, razed it to the ground and killed almost every one of the half famished creatures in it. Having taken the water on board, he proceeded to sea, but on his way out, again wreaked his vengeance on a small Chapel at Neguaak. At his approach the few flames, from whence the settlement has ever since been distinguished by the name

While the Freeman writer was libe ty to exercise his privilege of publishing the chief's story, it seem that as the incident related was of historic importance, that paper should, itself, have referred to the butchery by deprived of their franchise. indians which led to the burning of the church. It must be borne in mind that the Burnt Church Indians of those times were not the "intelligent and fairly well educated" persons found few weeks ago by the Freeman's corespondent, and the method of treating them adopted by those whose comrades head." were butchered by their tribesmen in through the lex talionis.

C. P. R. G. T. P. and Canada Eastern. A gentlemen of capital, well known Boston circles visited Fredericton this week "te look ever the ground" wit the view of investing in a commodiou nodern hotel such as would attract the business of summer tourists and such a hotel as the American visitor would gladly patronize. He has decided to make the investment if the C. P. R. conclude to divert their main line from St. John to Montreal through Fredericton and make the change within a few years. His plans are for an hotel of nearly one hundred rooms, forty eight baths and other modern conveniences. He says that the Grand Trunk Pacific will undoubteldy come down the St. John Valley and continue east via Fredericton. The Intercolonial will equip the Canada Eastern with all the facilities for rapid and comfortable travelling as understood in these days. and this will not only increase the tourist business in midsummer, but will bring hundreds fishermen in season who do not new come this way, and hundreds of game hunters in the fall months when the teurist trade has passed and when hotel business in other places is comparatively dull, "With the C. P. R. diverted, the Guysboro election at some length, Mr. G. T. P. in operatoin through Fredericton and the Canada Eastern operated as a part of the I. C. R. system, your town has

a great future, and I want to be in it," twenty-one public officials in this contest. To CURE sore throat bathe in warm water.

The Ending of Mr. MacLean's Pet Project.

corns apply night and merning,

Leun's little pet project for the establisvariations according to earnings, was just the kind of ending that might have been

no advantages whatever in the way of cheap travelling that they do not already possess, and it would have been excursion and other privileges in the matter of holiday travel that are highly

The fate of the bill was a foregone conclusion when the attempt to show that ravel on the American railways was cheaper than on the Canadian broke

No sub tautial reason could be advancfor interference when it was It appears that although the Indians shown that although the earnings on the large American systems are, as a rule,

although passenger rates, generally speak-Almost everybody knows that all ing, remain as they were some years ago. except in Western Canada, where sweeping reductions have been made, the cost feetly proper practice to pu sue. Their of operating passenger trains has been greatly increased. Wages have advanced 12 per cent, in the last five years; coal than when lighter trains were run, and

> The theory that less of revenue that reference to rate wars, to be unsound.

For these and other reasons Mr. down til 1896 no liberals were appointed. insubordinate and crackbrained. MacLean's legislative bantling was doom- The discussion extended to appoint- There are two sets of extremists in Canada

Bald? Scalp shiny and thin? Then it's probably too late. You neglected dandruff. If you had only taken our advice, you would have cured

the dandruff, saved your hair. and added much to it. I not entirely bald, now is your opportunity. Improve it.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over 40 years. I am now 91 years old and have a heavy growth of rich brown hair. due, I think, entirely to Ayer's Hair Vigor."

MRS. M. A. KEITH, Belleville, Ill. for Lowell, Mass. Good Hair

and the abrupt termination of its career has evoked ne expressions of regret-

Ottawa.

In dealing with the railway estimates on Wednesday afternoon in the House o Commons the subject of political partizanship was quite fully discussed. Hon. Mr. Emmerson said in answer

Mr. Ingram that it would certainly be ar impreper act for any Intercolonial rail way employe to do more than vote in an election. Every man on the Intercolonial had the right to vote freely and as he pleased. He said that every man knew onservative administration. No attemp was ever made by the liberals to influence the voting of the employes by intimid ation or to make use of their services in elections. The conservative managers of the road had seen to it that in 1896 the employes who were expected to cas liberal votes were sent away from th places where they had their vote and so

Mr. Emmerson held it as an e-sential principle of railway management that the head should be supported by leyal men. He held that on the Intercolonial he should have no man who did not give loyal support to the operation of the road. "If I find such a man I shall not lose : single minute in striking off his official

Mr. Ingram said he doubted that any the way related was proferably Intercolonial employe ever let his political feelings interfere with his service

unduly and make them late so that the that no conservative should apply. management of the road might be discredited. He had known of a man to do Charles Tupper in 1882, saying that this and boast about it. Such a condition young man named Ryan, in the office of affairs had existed on the road within

Mr. Ingram agreed that such a man should be instantly dismissed. Mr. Emmerson said he would attend to this, though no man need fear the

consequence unless he were guilty. Mr. Ingram intimated the chief reason for the Intercolonial deficit was found in political management and the placing of political agents in positions on the road where their services were not required. He had no doubt a number of these geutlemen on the Intercolonial who had been so active in Guysboro were of this

Mr. Emmerson denied that there was a man on the Intercolonial who had been appointed for political purposes. Every man was appointed because he was need.

Messrs. Sinclair and Bell discussed the Sinclair presenting proof of conservative corruption. Mr. Bell brought directly to club? Mr. Emmerson's notice the conduct of officers to be in that riding during election campaigns without the knowledge dry and apply Kendrick's Limment-For of the railway heads. He demanded a commission of investigation.

Mr. Emmerson said this matter was new to him officially, a statement that was received with derisive laughter. He The unceremenious rejection by the defended Warden Kirk, of Dorchester, in Railway Committee of the House of particular, as far from being a political Commons yesterday of Mr. W. F. Mac. partisan, and promised as soon as the House prorogned to look into these railways, with modifications permitting against railway men in St. John, who were accused of working for Dr. Daniel. Dr. Daniel retorted that he expected to a proposal that was surround. | nothing about any such cases, but he did ed by features of a highly objectionable | know of the dismissal of two trust-worthy I. O. R., employes on the trumped The bill would have given the public excuse that they were not desirable men

Mr. Puttee, Winnipeg, contended that the railway department should not ds. made the excuse for the withdrawal of charge employes without reasonable notice and should be required to give each man a certificate naming the cause for which he was dismissed.

Mr. Emmerson informed Mr. Haggart that the capital expenditure on the I. C. R. up to the end of May was \$1,057,975 and on the Prince Edward Island Rail- of \$13,000,000. way \$364,924. The revenue on the Prince Edward Island Railway up to the end of April was \$189,894 and the

expanditure \$255,166. Mr. Emmerson, in reply to Mr. Haggart ment to asc, tain the figness of the men and the number requi ed.

Mr. Fielding said that this was a per-

the head of the Intercolonial he never Mr. Fielding replied that the stateduring the conservative regime. Mr. Emmerson sail that after the

the principle of uniformity would be made at the Moneton shops were dismissed for

The War.

A Tokio despatch of Monday 11th says: After three days of severe fighting, characterized by the desperate attacks of the Japanese and the stubborn resistance of the Russians, General Oku's army occupied Kai Ping (Kai Chou) last Friday driving the Russians northward in the direction of Hai Cheng. The Russians had strongly fortified the hill, situated in a semi-circle south of Kai Ping. Their forces consisted of over thirty thousand men. In his report of the engagement, General Oku does not give any details, but shows the difficulties of the struggle.

1,600 Russians from the heights south of Kai Ping, constituting the first line of defence. The Japanese occupied the positions and the Russians retreated northward. On the same day the right wing of the Japanese army southeast of Kai Ping defeated a small force of Russians and the left wing occupied the heights to the southeast.

On Thursday the entire Japanese army forced its way close to Kai Ping, overcoming the stubborn resistance of the Russian infantry cavalry and artillery located in the narrow defiles. The Russians held many strong positions in the mountainous country, but despite their desperate resistance they were forced to abandon them one by one. During the night the Russians were greatly reinforced by the troops brought from the north by train in preparation for a big battle on

The Japanese began the last day's fighting at daylight with an artillery fire from guns placed on the heights previously captured from the Russians. At eight o'clock in the morning they drove the Russians from their positions and forced them into their last line of defences around the town. The Russians evidently saw the town was doomed, as General Oku reports that many troops were withdrawn during the morning. The Russians finally took positions on the tops of the high precipices and again offered a stubborn resistance. About noon they were forced to again withdraw, the Japanese occuping the last line of defences.

from the Russian batteries on the high hill to the north. The Japanese artillery finally occupied new positions and silenced these batteries. In the afternoon the Japanese occupied the town without further resist-

While the particulars of the fighting are not known, it is evident

A London despatch of Monday says: "Special despatches to the Daily Telegraph and the Daily Mail from Tokio assert that the Japan ese captured eight guns during the fighting around Port Arthur July 4. and that they reconnoitred from a war baloon."

arrived here to-day from Port Arthur say that on Tuesday, July 5th Chinese carriers brought into town over 800 Russian dead, two of whom were high officers. They state that a part of the Japanese force advancing to within six miles of the besieged town took another east-

general staff, in an interview to-day said: "The result of the loss of

"General Kuropatkin's position is more difficult than that which confronted Lord Roberts in South Africa. It is as if Lord Roberts received his supplies by rail via Constantinople, Cairo and Africa. It will be a long time before General Kuropatkin will have enough supplies and men to assume the offensive. In the meanwhile he will have to fight rear guard actions, perhaps giving up important positions like New Chwang, which are of vastly more consequence than

the Welland canal, after which Mr. advantage of his position to hold trains doctrine for Mr. Enmerson to lay down

> Mr. Logan read a letter from Si at Moneton, was dismissed because he opposed the government of the day. Mr. Haggart replied that Sir Charles

Tapper promised to restore the man if h (Tupper) had made a mistake. He protested against the government making the announcement that no one was to be appointed to a day's work on a railway unless he was a supporter of the govern-

Discussing the Dundonald incident, which by the way, has about run its course as weapon in the hands of the conservative against the government, some of th questions arising under it are worthy of

Had Mr. Fisher, as acting Minister of Militia or as a member of the Cabinet. right to interfere in the making of appoint ments to the extent of seeing that the Scottish Dragoons-it seems to be fashion to ignore Canadian titles for n regiments-raised in the district he specially represents should not be turned into a Tory

Was Lord Dundonold justified in attack ing Mr. Fisher and the Cabinet at large at a Was he well advised when he sent his

Has he acted prudently since in rushing

These are all considerable questions recommendations to Council before they as it sees fit. But Lord Dundonald seems to have imagined that his particular recommendations were sacrosanct, were not to be criticised by Minister or Cabinet; that, in

usages of Responsible Government. What was his recommendation of 1902 the one upon which he sets so much store complaining that it was mutilated and finally pigeon-holed?

1 He proposed an expenditure on capital account tor drill sheds, equipment, etc.

add about \$1,900,000 a year to the ordinary expenditure on the militia. 3 Capitalised at 3 per cent. this yearly

increase represented an addition of ever \$60,000,000 to the public debt. In all therefore, he sought by a streke of the pen te add \$75,000,000 to the public burdens on military account. His Lordship admits that he recommended reforms and improvements which would have cost a great deal of money, but is of opinion that they would not have cost as much as is here stated. The figures here given, however, are the official estimates of the cost of his various

Sir Frederick Borden suppressed this extraordinary recommendation for simple reason that, had he let it pass, the Government would have appeared to sanction it. On the other hand Lord Dundenald desired that it should be submitted to the House and country as his personal policy, as if he constitued a separate cetate of the realm over which Ministers had no control. What would they say in England if the General Commanding attempted to go over the heads of Ministers and impose a Sir Albert Smith. From that moment reason-what but dismiss him on the spot as

The Burnt Church incid nt was a ed to somewhat igneminious extinction, ments to the bench, to the Senate, and with respect te militia outlays. One helds

that, having regard to the peculiar circumstances in which the country is placed, with a neighbor of eighty millions as our only possible adversary, we might as well follow the example of that gouvernement commode et beau, celebrated in French verse. standing army consisted of a Swiss with his halberd painted on a door. The other set would like to see this industrial community transformed into a military camp, old and young swaggering for war, and leaving such prosaic occupations as farming and manufacturing chiefly to the Mennoaites and these fire-eaters that if we started on a careof militarism the Americans might be goad-

other Quaker bodies. It does not occur te ed into following suit, and the process of putting up dollar for dollar against them, in the form of battallions and forts, would soon land us in bankruptcy. The enemies of the Canadian militia are not so much the faddists who would reduce it to the status of parish constable as those indiscreet friends like Lord Dundonald, who are paving the way for its abolition by counselling expenditures altogether too vast to be borne. The moderate men of the country desire

to see a reasonably efficient militia such as we now possess, the men being well paid and NEW the force being kept as far as possible out of politics. But this sensible class are also resolved that, come what may, the Canadian militia shall not be withdrawn from the control of the Canadiau Ministry and Canadian Parliament at the instance of Lord Dandonald or any other soldier who comes here with Old-World netions of ewa importance and of our inferiority. Ine question was once dealt with in manner in every way worthy of the Canadian people. A fussy Colonial S cretary, the Duke of Newcastle, proposed in 1862, after he defeat of the militia bill in the legislature of the old Province of Causda to impair our Parliamentary control of the funds required for militia purposes. The bill was devised to organise and drill a standing force of 50,000 men and to establish reserve basides. It was defeated because it was too extravagant and the Government of the day went down with it. The Sandfield Macdonald Administration, which succeeded ent a com a quication to the Dake through Lord Monek in which it said: -"Another suggestion empraced in his

al ude to that portion of the despatch in received up to and including which his Grace purposes to remove the control of funds required for militia purposes from the domain of Parliament. certain that any measure liable to this constauction never will be, and ought not to be entertained by a people inheriting the free-dom guaranteed by British institutions. The Imperial Parliament guards with jealous care the means of maintaining the military and naval forces of the Empire. appropriations are annually voted, and not the most powerful minister has dared to propose to the House of Commons the abandonment of its controlling power for a period of five years. If the disturbing action of ordinary politics is a reason for removing the final direction of military preparations from Parliament. it is in every sense as applicable in England as in Canada. What the House of Commons not under any circumstances of danger entertain, is not likely to be entertained by the Legislature of Canada. Whatever evils are incident to representative institutions, the people of a British Province will not forget that they are trivial in comparison with those which are inseparable from arbitrary authority.'

The closing words of this quetation apply with singular fitness to the present case. The control of the militia by the Canadian Ministry and Parliament may not be perfect, but taking it at its worst, is preferable to the administration of the force by some prancing prozonsul who helds himself to be above the law and the makers thereof.

MISS E. F. LYON

CHATHAM, N. B. (CONCERT PIANISTE AND TEACHER OF PIANO. ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

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CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

IN EFFECT JUNE 13, 1904.

U Ntil further notice. Express trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) and Freight trains on Montars. Wednesdays and Fridays only for Chatham, and on Tuesdays, Thurs-Between Fredericton, Chatham and Connecting with I. C. R. Loggieville. GOING NORTH FOR CHATHAM FOR FREDERICTON MARITIME EXPRESS. DAY E. RSS. 11.30 p. m 12.5 p. m. 12 10 a m .Boiestown,.. 10 43 12 45 pm GOING SOUTH. MARITIME EXPRESS. DAY EXPRESS Chatham Jet { 7 35 lv 7 20 ar Chatham 6 40

For Suburban train service between Fredericten and Marysville see Time Table sheet and folders. 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, Bliefield Carrol's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

.. Loggieville .. 6 20 a m 6 25 a 1

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

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St. John and all points West, and at Gibson with Canadian Pacific for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Fredericton with Star Line Steamers for St. John and points

THOS. HOBEN, Supt.

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EXHIBITION BUILDING -FROM-

Tuesday, 19th July, Monday, 25th July

In aid of the CATHREDAL

FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES OF ALL KINDS

will be on sale. GAMES AND AND AMUSEMENTS OF EVERY

A FIRST CLASS TEA will be prepared for the convenience of patrons.

ST. MICHAEL'S C. T. A. SOCIETY'S BAND The Bazaar will open each evening from 5 o'clock and close at 10 o'clock, except the first day, when

Tender for Buildings.

Grace's despatch is well calculated to signed, and marked on the outside "Feader for excite surprise. Your Excellency's advisers Room, Stellarton," or "Fender for Baggage Room, Stellarton," as the case may be, will be

WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF JULY,

STATION and a WOODEN BUILDING for Baggage Room at Stellarton, N. S.

TENDER FOR ENGINE HOUSE AND OFFICE.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and

marked on the outside 'Tender for Englis H USE and OFFICE, Pirate Harbour, N. S.' will be received THURSDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF JULY, 1904, for the construction of an Engine House and Office Pirate Harbour, near Mulgrave, N. S.

ion Master's Office at Mulgrave, NS, and at the of tender may be obtained. Railway Office,

(ASSOCIATE OF THE LONDON (ENG) COLLEGE OF MUSIC, GOLD AND SILVER MEDALIST. DENTISTRY!

Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S. Office Hours :-- 9,30 a,m. to 1 p.m. 2 p,m. to 6 p.m. Saturday-9.30 a.m. to 1 p. m. 7.30 p. m. to 9 p. m.

GAS ADMINISTERED. PAINLESS BENTISTRY A SPECIALTY. OFFICE-OVER MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL

CHATHAM, N. B.

ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager NOTICE

RE TIMBER LIMITS.

Notice is hereby given that Martin Fox has been appointed guardian of the limits formerly held by The Maritime Sulphire Fibre C). (Limited and

R. B. CROMBIE,

EASTERN STEAMSHIP COL



A WEEK MMENCING MONDAY, MAY 2: 1904, ste Fridays at 8.00 a. m. for Lubee, Eastport, Portland

Returning, leave Boston lvia Portland, Eastport and Lubec Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at Freight received daily up to 5.00 p. m. All freight via this line is insured against fire

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We have found it necessary to change our system in connection with our Wood Busie ness, and, in future, all orders for wood must

be accompanied by cash. J. B. SNOWBALL COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION ST. JOHN, N. B. 17th to 24th September 1904.

The Entries already received means the FINEST INDUSTRIAL DISPLAY OVER A number of NEW CLASSES and

to the LIVE STOCK and AGRICUL-TURAL Prize Lists. \$171 00 Offered to the NEW BRUNS-WICK SCHOOL CHILDREN for the BEST COLLECTION OF WEEDS GATHERED. IN THE PROVINCE.

SLOTTERS and ENTRY FORMS bearing full particulars have been sent to the teacher of each school in the Province for distribution among pupils. NO ENTRY FEE REQUIRED. CHILDREN should ASK THEIR FEACHERS ALL ABOUT IT. ENTRIES should be Sent to the

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said that so long as there was party nigher than the Canadian, the average rate per mile is, generally speaking, lower government in Canada the management well educated and generally well to of the government railway would take n Canada than in the United States. do," their chief can hardly be rated. Another contention which the committee | their recommendation from friends of the in the two conditions first named, with could not everlock was the fact that governmen , but it was for the manage-

> predecessors followed this system. Mr. Haggart said that when he was at is higher, and more of it is consumed knew what the politics of the men were. the acceleration of the speed of trains and ment would be taken as a joke along the the burning of the church at that place | the general improvement of the services | line of the I. C. R., where it was well have added to the burdens of the known that no liberals were appointed

The operation began last Wednesday by the Japanese driving

The Japanese pursued the enemy, despite a heavy artillery fire

that the Russians made a determined fight. The losses and the number of troops engaged have not been reported. Further details are awaited.

A Chefou despatch of Sunday says: "Chinese junkmen who

A St. Petersburg despatch of Tuesday says:-Col. Novitsky, of the ai Chou will probably be the evacuation of New Chwang.

passing thought.

defence to Col. Sam Hughes, an Opposition member, with a mere copy to the Minister

to the newspapers for a vindication of his themselves. But the prime issue, the issue on which the controversy really turns, stands out in Lord Dundenald's recently published defence, where he gravely charges the Minister with altering and suppressing bis recommendations. The Minister obliged to submit his own reports and reach Parlyament and the country, and, of course, Council can alter or suppress them

fact, he was a sort of supra-constitutional functionary not bound by the rules and

2 He proposed, ever and above that, to