General Business.

COMMON SOAP
WILL CAUSE
ROUGH SKIN
On Face and Hands.

We have just imported a large lot of

Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap

direct from the factory which we can sell for the next **TWO WEEKS**

—AT—

3 Cakes for 10 cents.

It is made from Pure Olive Oil and the Juice of Cucumbers. We can recommend it.

Mackenzie's Medical Hall.

DR. SHOOP'S REMEDIES.

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 represented.

Any of the other remedies which might not be in stock will be procured for anybody wanting them.

ONLY AT

HICKEY'S DRUG STORE.

Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital (all paid up) $12,000,000
Reserved Fund 8,000,000
(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 them.

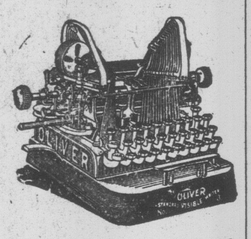
COLLECTIONS
made at all points in Canada and the United States at most favorable rates.

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 business from 9.30 a. m. on Saturdays. Other days as usual from 10 a. m. until 3 p. m.

R. B. CROMBIE,
Manager Chatham Branch.



Only high grade machine made in Canrda.

Long or short carrirge interchangeable.

In use by both great Canadian railways.

Visible writing wins.

Every machine guaranteed perfect.

Regarding the price, we save you $25 which you don't have to pay in DUTY.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
183a St. James St., - Montreal.

Our New Catalogue For 1904-5 is just out.

It gives our Terms, Courses of Study and general information regarding the college. Send name and address today for free copy.

THE ST. JOHN Business COLLEGE — S. Kerr & Son, ODDFELLOWS' HALL.

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.

$25.00 REWARD.

I will pay the above reward for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who broke into my store on Sunday night last. The information will be treated as confidential.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE,
Chatham, N. B., June 13th, 1904.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - SEPTEMBER 1, 1904.

The Sun and Northumberland Politics.

The St. John Sun pretends to be offended over the ADVANCE'S intimation of last week that Mr. Robinson, M. P. for Northumberland would, for reasons which we stated, return to the Liberal party. As usual "it calls names" to and "makes faces" at this humble weekly representative of Northumberland's political sentiment, and denies that Mr. Robinson ever supported the Liberal party. All this is quite in line with the Sun's ideas of what is the right thing in dealing with those who differ from it, but it is not at all convincing to those of the public who are interested in and acquainted with Northumberland politics.

The Sun will not, with all its hardihood, deny that Mr. Robinson was accepted as a candidate in the last Dominion election by many leading Liberals of Northumberland on the recommendation of Hon. Mr. Blair, late Minister of Railways.

It was understood that Mr. Robinson, although he had not appeared as a Liberal in the House of Commons, had not voted against that party on some important questions, and it was also known that he had given loyal assistance to Mr. Blair on several occasions when the issues involved were colorably party ones. More than that, it was no secret that Mr. Robinson was, on other occasions, restrained from voting with the Liberals from 1896 until 1900 only because he had run his election nominally under Conservative auspices, but with sufficient Liberal support to secure success at the polls.

In the election of 1900, Mr. Robinson, as we have said, was the candidate of Mr. Blair's friends. He was understood to be an independent up to within a few days of the election, when a few ultra conservatives met him in Chatham and made him believe that unless he declared himself a conservative he would lose the vote of that party. A card was prepared, then and there, and he consented and affixed his signature to it at a late hour on Saturday night immediately preceding nomination day. The card was printed in the office patronised by the other candidate's Chatham friends and posted about Chatham by Sunday morning. The Liberals who had already signed Mr. Robinson's nomination, believing that he was running as an independent, were much disappointed over what had been done, but they were committed to vote for him and did so with few exceptions, many of them accepting the explanation that the exigencies of the campaign in the county justified the issuance of the card.

Since that time, there has remained the old belief that the doubt as to the government taking over the Canada Eastern Railway being removed by the purchase of that line, Mr. Robinson would rejoin the Liberals and work loyally with them as he did from 1878 until up to the election of 1891; for the Sun will remember that in the three federal elections during that period he was prominent as a supporter of the Liberal candidates in this county. Notwithstanding this fact, the Sun, with grotesque gravity and borrowed dignity, says the ADVANCE makes an "offensive intimation" in saying that Mr. Robinson is expected "to return to his old party allegiance," etc. After calling the ADVANCE names, the Sun proceeds to show, in its own way, that Mr. Robinson is a dyed-in-the wool conservative and adds: "So far as we know he has never belonged to any other party." The trouble with the Sun is that in this, as in many other matters, it don't know. It imagines, however, that it does and it makes unfounded assertions accordingly, assuming that they will be believed.

In order that the Sun may be better informed it should refer to the nominations of Federal candidates in this county from 1878 until say 1891 and it will find Mr. Robinson's name on those of the Liberal candidates in 1878, 1882 and 1887. In 1891, for reasons well understood, but which had no connection with Federal party politics, he supported the late Hon. Michael Adams, that being the first time he was on record on the Conservative side. It is thus established that Mr. Robinson, for about one half of his active political life was a Liberal and, for the other half, a Conservative. The Sun will, therefore, see that it makes itself ridiculous in taking offence in Mr. Robinson's behalf, over the intimation that he was once a Liberal; and it will also perceive that it will not involve an excruiatingly violent wrench, in that gentleman's political anatomy should he, as expected—shall we say, as promised—"return to his old political allegiance."

The ADVANCE is not, of course, in a position to know what Mr. Robinson's mind in the matter is, but he must during the time he has been associated with the Conservative party as represented in Parliament, have learned how inimical its policy is to this province and especially to Northumberland, and have resolved not to disappoint his friends here by failing to return to his old party.

The conditions in Northumberland in the last federal election do not now exist and the people of the county realise it. Conservatives and Liberals alike have taken note of the attitude of the two parties towards the province of New Brunswick and those who imagined that reasonable consideration for our interests might be expected from the Conservatives are no longer laboring under that delusion. There has been an almost constant harping from the Conservative side in Parliament upon what the Intercolonial Railway has cost the country and it is the practice of such men as Mr. Haggart, Mr. Kemp and other Ontario representatives to speak as if the people of the Maritime provinces were dependents upon the bounty of the Federal government. They take a complacent view of the annual Canal deficit of about $800,000. They conveniently forget that the Intercolonial deficit is caused entirely by the abnormally low rates at which through traffic is carried for the developement of the trade of the upper and western provinces. Maritime men however always recognise the value of the Canals as a part of the great transportation system of the country and they take the same view of the Intercolonial. Mr. Haggart, who was once minister of railways and would be again were there a change of government, speaks for the Conservatives in transportation matters and an idea of the spirit in which that party would treat us may be gathered from his utterances in reference to Mr. Emmerson's proposition for the purchase of the Intercolonial's new feeder—the Canada Eastern. Amongst them are the following:

"I say it would be better that this $800,000 were pitched into the sea, or made a present to the provinces down there and let them keep the road, than that we should enter into any such bargain as this." * * *

"I wish to make my protest against the acquisition of this railway." * *

*"It is a perfectly useless undertaking."

Mr. Haggart also misrepresented the gradients and curvatures of the road and proclaimed generally that it was time to call a halt in the matter of extending the Intercolonial. He said:—

"With all this enormous expenditure on capital account of the Intercolonial which we are passing this year, an expenditure of over $6,000,000, with an expenditure on repairs of $6,400,000, with a loss on this undertaking last year of $2,700,000, I think it is time to call a halt."

Mr. E. D. Smith, another prominent Conservative, who vies with Mr. Haggart in endeavors to show that it is he who should be Minister of Railways if the Conservative again get in power, demonstrated the feeling of that party in the matter by saying of the Canada Eastern:

"The truth is that this line will be an everlasting burden upon the people of this country. If its purchase would be beneficial to the people along the road, or to the people of any part of this Dominion, I would not hesitate to approve of its purchase by the government, even though it should be a loss, but its purchase benefits no one except the private idividual who has it to sell." * * * "I do not believe we are justified in buying this railway at any price. Even if it were cheap we don't want it."

Then came Mr. Kemp. He is a wrestler with railway problems on the Conservative side. He said:

"This railway is a white elephant on the hands of its present owners and the Government has no valid excuse for paying this exerbitant sum of money for it. I enter my protest against the whole transaction."

The Conservative leader, Mr. R. L. Borden, was a little less positive than his chief supporters in denouncing the Intercolonial, and also the Canada Eastern purchase, for he learned that certain of his New Brunswick supporters dare not vote against Mr. Emmerson's proposition and there was almost a suggestion of hedging when he said:—

"I do not quite appreciate the reasons, which have induced the government to enter into this enterprise. I am sure that the minister himself would have been the first to concede that there are many other roads in the Maritime Provinces which some within every possible reason which he has suggested to the committee as justification for the government taking over this road."

If any representative of New Brunswick—especially from the St. John river and North Shore counties—can approve of the policy of Mr. Borden as expressed by himself and his railway lieutenant, Mr. Haggart in reference to the Intercolonial and its interests and the acquisition by the Government of the Canada Eastern Railway, he must have peculiar ideas of his position as a public man. In this region, at all events, no candidate of theirs for the House of Commons can hope to succeed.

A recent article on "A Divided Christianity", which appeared in a certain North Shore paper, indicates that Marie Corelli has assumed the editorial chair of that publication.

Illustration of a house divided against itself is furnished in the following paragraph from "Events."

"The Newcastle Advocate is booming James Robinson, M. P., for the vacant senatorship. What a waste of energy."

Why are the Advocate and Events at variance in this matter?

A St. John's, Newfoundland, despatch says that bitter feeling has been aroused there over the action of Canada in deciding to establish a custom house in Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, which Newfoundland claims as her territory, by reason of her occupation of it for the past one hundred years, though Canada, in recent years, has advanced a claim to the region. The Government is being urged to prevent the erection of the station, and it will protest strongly to the British Government against the alleged encroachment.

Ayer's

You know the medicine that makes pure, rich blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Your mother, grandmother, all your folks, used it. They trusted

Sarsaparilla

it. Their doctors trusted it. Your doctor trusts it. Then trust it yourself. There is health and strength in it.

"I suffered terribly from indigestion and thin blood. I found no relief until I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Four bottles permanently cured me."
MRS. F. R. HART, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Rich Blood

Ayer's Pills are gently laxative. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

The Fredericton Gleaner says. The St. John Sun adheres to the notion that Mr. Robinson of Northumberland will continue to give his support to the Conservative party. Any other opinion, according to our contemporary, is based on misinformation. The Sun has been greatly misguided in the past. Our contemporary does not appear to be able to recognize the fact when "things are not really going its way." Is is a fault of The Sun that "it can't see or won,t see how things are going."

An Ottawa depatch of last Thursday says:—"Complete trade returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, have just been completed. They show that Canadian trade last year was $472,733,000, against 467,064,000 the previous year and $239,025,000 in 1896."

The Game Season—A Warning.

The season for feathered and other small game generally, opens today, with the following exception:

Partridge—which it is not lawful to kill in any manner before the fifteenth day of September 1905.

The season for moose, caribou and deer does not open until the 15th instant.

The penalty for breaking the law regarding partridge is $10 per bird taken, or for the detection of any person hunting same.

The penalty for hunting any game whatever on Sunday is double that for killing game on any week-day in the close season.

The game wardens and some other officers have the names of certain persons who have heretofore been known to do some Sunday hunting, and the ADVANCE is requested to say that these and all others who may be detected in violating the Sunday law, as well as other requirements of the game law, will have only themselves to blame when they are prosecuted, as it is determined they shall be.

Attorney General Pugsley to be Banqueted.

Tuesday's St. John Telegraph says:—

David Russell yesterday tendered to Hon. William Pugsley a complimentary banquet at the Grand Hotel, Caledonia Springs, on Oct. 6th. The occasion will be non-political. The following are Mr. Russell's telegram of invitation and Mr. Pugsley's reply:

"Boston, August 29th, 1904.

"To Hon. William Pugsley, St. John, N. B.

"We close Grand Hotel, Caledonia Springs, for the season, October first. I tender you a complimentary, non political dinner on October sixth. Five hundred invitations will be sent out. Special train to convey guests from Montreal to Springs. Tickets will be provided for our Ottawa and New Brunswick friends. Will you accept? Wire reply Hotel Touraine.

"DAVID RUSSELL."

"St. John, Aug. 29th 1904

"To David Russell,
"Hotel Touraine,
"Boston:

Your telegram received, I esteem it a very great honor, and will be much pleased to accept.

WILLIAM PUGSLEY."

It is General Hutton Now.

Minister of Defence Dawson, a member of ex-Premier Watson's Laber Cabinet of Australia, answering General Hutton, charges the General with gross insolence when interviewing a Minister on official questions. According to Mr. Dawson, General Hutton refused to take his word concerning the authorship of official minutes, endeavored to spend three times the Parliamentary amount sanctioned, and retained in barracks documents required by the Minister's office.

The Glasgow Herald hopes the scandal of an open rupture after the Dundonald fashion between General Hutton and the Australian Government will be averted by the General's self restraint and a partial reversal of the too economical military policy which the Laborists forced upon the Deakin Ministry. He will surely help Australia more by continuing to speak his mind until the end of his term of office than by appealing to Britain against the Commonwealth. Whatever the case in Canada, it is obvious that Australia needs for years to come a strong Commander-in-Chief, with unquestioned authority over the State's forces, as free as possible from political control.

Peculiar Subject of Rejoicing.

The St. John Sun received with much satisfaction the news that the lumber cut in the province this season will not be more than half the cut of last year. We assume that it will also be quite delighted that men's wages will not be as high this year as last. It is certainly pleased with the prospect that the Provincial treasury will not get as large a revenue from stumpage next year. And it concludes its paragraph with a little fling at Premier Tweedie, "and this year the deficit will be a little worse than usual." We would remind our contemporary that the curtailment of the operations this fall will not affect the revenue of this fiscal year which ends on the 31st of October. It may, and no doubt will, affect the revenue next year. But why should it glory in the prospect? The fault is not with any of its political opponents; it certainly does not lie with the lumbermen of whom The Sun has said they are friends of the Government. It cannot get any political advantage out of the situation. Is it that its extreme partizanship will drive it to any length? The conditions are the immediate result of the slump in prices in the British market and the prospect that the low prices will prevail for some time to come.—Gleaner.

The War.

A St. Petersburg despatch of Tuesday afternoon says:—

The operations around Liao Yang have undergone a complete change. Owing to the delay in the concentration of General Kuropatkin's army as a result of the terrible condition of the roads the Japanese seized the opportunity to attack the slow moving corps and severe fighting occurred August 27-28 in which the Russians lost another thousand men and now probably will have to accept a general engagement.

Gen. Kuropatkin himself describes the latest phase of the hostilities in a long despatch to the emperor from a point on the railroad a few miles south of Liao Yang, where practically the whole army was assembled and awaited battle.

General Kuropatkin since yesterday morning has been drawing in all his forces from his eastern and southern fronts towards Liao Yang. Anping, Tsegow, Liandiansian and Anshanshan, constituting the main positions of the outer defence line of Liao Lang, have been abandoned.

The heaviest fighting occurred on the left, where the Japanese advanced to the assault again and again with bayonets. The positions at Tsegow and Anping were held by the tenth European corps. The attacks were delivered with fanantical bravery.

The Russians lost a large proportion of officers, ten guns and from 1,500 to 2,000 men, but had been generally successful in beating off the assaults along the line, and declare that the order to retire came as a surprise, just when they were expecting orders for a general advance. This is considered to be proof that General Kuropatkin, finding his main position menaced on the flank and anticipating difficulties in withdrawing, owing to the condition of the roads which have suddenly been transformed into mud bogs by the rain, considered that a retreat was imperative. The retirement from the east front was entirely impeded by the conversion of the Liao River into a mountain torrent, and this probably also accounted for the failure of the Japanese to follow up the retiring Russians.

The Russian losses in the fighting of Aug. 25 and 26 east and south of Liao Yang were 3,000 killed or wounded. The great majority of the casualties were sustained at Anping.

The Japanese colnmn moving up the Liao River and threatening General Kuropatkin from the west is regarded as being extremely dangerous, and Gen. Kuroki's right seems also to be working around General Herschelmann's position at Anping and to be moving toward Mukden.

The strength of the enveloping Japanese armies may be judged from the fact that General Oku alone, who is coming up from the south is officially reported to have 75,000 men.

A Tokio despatch of Tuesday says

"The Japanese lost 2,000 men killed or wounded at the battle of Anping. The Russian losses have not been estimated, but it is believed that they were heavy. Japanese captured 8 guns at Anping and 8 at Anshanshan.

A Liao Yang despatch of Tuesday indicates that the great battle of the war is in progress, the Japanese having apparently determined to take that stronghold and thus deal a crushing blow to General Kuropatkin, who has selected this place as the great battle ground of the war. A telegram from General Kuropatkin gives the details of the Russian retreat—or "falling back" on Liao Yang, which was, as usual accomplished "in good order" and "for strategic reasons." For the same reasons, the general gives no particulars of the disposition of his forces for this supreme contest nor does he refer to the reported loss of 3,000 men and 16 guns.

The Liverpool Wood Market.

In its Liverpool notes, the London Timber Trades Journal of 20th ult says:

"The timber trade in almost all its branches is in a dull and almost lifeless condition. We have written for weeks past that business was on the down grade and it still continues so. We fear we are by no means at the bottom yet, and that we shall see still further depression all round. This is a self-evident fact when we see public sales of pitch pine timber and deals, spruce and pine deals offered for sale by public auction. When times were good we were not disturbed by this method of disposal, and it is a clear indication of the badness of the present condition when the brokers have to resort to auction cargoes of both these goods.

"With regard to spruce deals from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, sales on c. i. f. terms are made with difficulty, even at lower prices than we have known for some time past. For instance, we know of a cargo from Shediac, N. B. sold last week at £5 15s. c. i. f. This is the lowest mark touched so far.

"The sale held yesterday (Friday) by A. F. & D. Mackay, will indicate the present position of spruce deals. The cargo they offered ex "Regent," is from Hopewell Cape, N. B., which is usually a good class of spruce, and should furnish a sound basis for prices for shipments from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. We shall give particulars of this sale in our next issue."

Canadian Pulp Industry.

The figures published by the Dominion Statistican as to the extent of the pulp industry in Canada show a remarkable development in a comparatively new field. The industry during the calendar year 1903 was carried on by 39 mills, which had an output of 275,619 tons of wood pulp. Of this quantity 187,871 tons were mechanical pulp, 84,808 sulphite, and 2 940 soda. The corresponding quantities for 1902 were: Mechanical, 155,210 tons; sulphite, 76,735 tons, and soda. 9 044 tons. This shows an increase of 34,630 tons in 1903. The increase in sulphite was 8,073 and in mechanical 32.661 tons, soda showing a decrease of 6 104 tons. The total value of the output of 1903 was $5,219 892. This would have been considerably greater but for the collapse of the Sault industries, of which pulp-making was one of the most important.

There are several large mills in course of construction, or which, being finished, did not operate during the year 1903. Two or three firms have gone out of business, or manufacture only paper where before they made pulp. Nine of the thirty-nine mills manufacture sulphite pulp and three soda pulp. Twenty seven manufacture mechanical pulp, and five make both chemical and mechanical. Taking the returns of thirty-nine mills, the average time the mills ran during the year was nearly nine months. The value of the production was $5 219,892, the amount exported $3,013,441, leaving $2,206,451 for home use. These figures show that we export about 57 per cent. of our production. Of the $3,031 441 worth exported by Canada in 1903, Great Britain took $865,826, the United States $1,890,448, and other countries $248,107. With excellent waterpower and abundance of raw material Canada should take the lead in the pulp-making industry.—Toronto Globe.

KENDRICK'S is King over all pain—Lameness—Rheumatism—Neuralgia—Sore Throat and Lungs.

Noxious Weeds of Eastern Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Commissioner's Branch,
Ottawa, Aug. 25, 1904.

TO PREVENT DISTRIBUTION. TO DESTROY COMMON VARIETIES.

Weeds not only cause a great deal of unnecessary work and annoyance during the harvesting, threshing and cleaning of grain but they sap the very vitality from the plants or crops grown. Impure seed, particularly of grasses and clovers, is largely responsible for the alarming spread of noxious weeds consequently it is always advisable to sow the best seed available.

Early maturing crops, such as clover hay, can be put before the weed seeds mature, thus preventing the distribution of weeds. Summer cultivation of the stubble land, followed next season by a hoed crop properly cared for, will destroy all the weed seeds sufficiently near the surface to germinate.

To eradicate weeds it is important to know something of their nature and growth.

Some excellent advice regarding the commouer varieties is given by Mr. Simpson Rennie, owner of the gold medal farm of Ontario.

THE CANADA THISTLE AND PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE.

These can be entirely killed in a single season by a properly worked corn or root crop. The main thing is to keep them from showing above ground. As soon as the thistle is allowed to grow up and develop leaves it commences to store away plant food in its underground stem and roots, so that by the time it is in full bloom it will have stored sufficient food to live through another season, no matter what cultivation is given the land. Where a summer fallow is resorted to there is no trouble in clearing the land of perennial thistles, either by shallow plowing or by using a cultivator with wide points on the teeth, going over the land at least once every three weeks until August.

BIND WEED.

This is a perennial and one of the most difficult weeds to eradicate. On account of its twining nature and deep roots it can scarcely be killed in a single season, even where the land is in a hoed crop. The only way to kill it thoroughly is with a summer fallow, worked every eight or ten days, with a broad-shared cultivator.

COUCH GRASS.

To eradicate this troublesome perennial it is advisable to plow immediately after harvest, but not more than four or five inches deep, as the rootlets are near the surface. When the weather is dry, the roots can be gathered into rows by means of the harrow and sulky horse-rake. The spring-tooth cultivator is also very effective in drawing the roots to the surface where they are not so numerous as to block it up entirely. The roots collected should be allowed to dry and then burned. A well-worked corn or root crop the next year will help materially in subduing the weed.

OX-EYE DAISY.

The daisy is most troublesome in pasture and sod land, but is not much seen in well-cultivated fields. It may be got rid of by seeding only to clover, cutting this before the daisy seeds ripen, and plowing up the sod after the first crop.

FALSE FLAX, PIGEON WEED AND CHESS.

All these weeds start to grow in the fall and produce seed the next season. If fall wheat be left out of the rotation, they may be readily eradicated by summer cultivation after harvest, thus germinating and destroying the seed.

RAG WEED.

By growing early maturing crops and plowing up the land immediately after the crops are off, the seed of the Rag Weed will be prevented from maturing, and in a few years this weed will be destroyed.

WILD OATS.

This is an annual which is very troublesome in some sections. It is best to work the land as soon as the crop is taken off, thus encouraging the seeds to germinate. The next season a hoed crop should be put in. The second spring the land should be sown with some grain without plowing and seeded down to grass. If the land is left in sod for three or four years most of the seed will have lost its germinating power.

WILD MUSTARD.

Although only an annual, this weed is very troublesome on account of the vitality of its seeds. They may lie in the ground for years and yet, when brought to the surface, will germinate. Thorough surface cultivation from harvest to time of freezing up, followed by a hoed crop the next spring will largely eradicate mustard. It may also be destroyed in grain crops by spraying with a two per cent. solution of copper sulphate at the rate of fifty gallons to the acre. If the mustard plants are in bloom a stronger solution will be necessary, say three to four per cent.

Although only a few of the noxious weeds are here mentioned, if the above methods are carried out they will destroy at the same time scores of others of less importance.

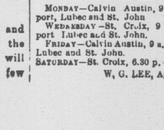
Russia's Purpose.

According to reports, says a Russian correspondent of The Times, the attitude of the St. Petersburg Government towards British far east shipping interests is mainly the outgrowth of the determination of Russia to do her utmost to injure Japanese foreign trade. It is well known in Russia that Great Britain takes an enormous percentage of Japan's imports and exports, and it is reasoned that a severe economic blow can be dealt at Japan, through intimidating British shippers into the abandonment of their Japanese trade. Russia, it is said, would regard it as of comparative slight importance to break up the shipment of absolute contraband to her enemy. Her endeavor is to bring about great economic distress in the country whose armies, so far she has been unable to overcome It is the general trade of Japan, and not merely the trade in ordinaro war materials, which is the object of Russia's attack. By taking this course she hopes to discredit both in Great Britain and Japan the alliance between the two countries, showing the British that it is not worth their while to jeopardize their friendly relations with Russia for the sake of their Japanese ally, and at the same time showing the Japanese that Great Britain is too timid to maintain her own rights, to say nothing of helping the Japanese.

To Cure Fever Chills

And such complaints as "Shivers" and ague we recommend Nerviline very highly. Twenty drops of Nerviline taken in hot water with a little sugar three times daily not only stops the chills but knocks out the disease completely. Nerviline has a direct action on fever chills and removes the conditions causing them. In stomach and bowel troubles Nerviline never fails. It's pleasant to the taste, quick to relieve and always cures permanently. Get a 25c. bottle today.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CO.



International Division.

Time Table in Effect August 8, 1904.

STEAMERS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

MONDAY—St. Croix, 8 a. m., Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston.
WEDNESDAY—Calvin Austin, 8 a m., Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston.
FRIDAY—St. Croix, 8 a. m., Eastport, Lubec, direct to Boston.
SATURDAY—Calvin Austin, 6.30 p. m., Boston direct.

STEAMERS LEAVE BOSTON.

MONDAY—Calvin Austin, 9 a. m., Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John
WEDNESDAY—St. Croix, 9 a. m., Portland, Eastport Lubec and St. John.
FRIDAY—Calvin Austin, 9 a. m, direct to Eastport, Lubec and St. John.
SATURDAY—St. Croix, 6.30 p. m., direct to St. John.

W. G. LEE, Agent, St John, N. B.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Do You Want to Fit Yourself out with

A Nobby Wagon, or
A Set of Harness

or other Seasonable Article ?

IF SO GO TO

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

TORONTO EXHIBITION.

TRAVEL IN COMFORT BY THE CAN. PAC. SHORT LINE.

RATES FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.:
$20.55 Going August 30th to September 8th, 1904.
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