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.

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 DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.

OFFICE—OVER MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL.

CHATHAM, N. B.

THE BEST STORE TO PATRONISE.

I beg to return thanks to my patrons for their favors of 1901, and as the year has come to a close the most important feature of any business is to make the next year more successful than the last. With that special object in view I have selected my stock from best houses in the Dominion of Canada and United States and bought it at the lowest prices, so as to still enable me to increase my business by selling goods cheaper than I ever did before.

Call and prove my assertions when we show you my new stock at rock bottom prices. Thanking you for past favors, I await your visits.

ROGER FLANAGAN.
Water Street, Chatham.

WANTED!

Our Patrons, New and Old, to sit for their

PHOTOS Now.

NEW BACKGROUNDS
NEW MOUNTS.

Style and Workmanship up-to-date at

MERSEREAU'S STUDIO

BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING.

WANTED THE St. JOHN Business College

Capable and intelligent young men to learn Shorthand. We cannot begin to supply the demand for such writers, and no class of work gives better opportunities for advancement.

Send for pamphlet, "Male Stenographers Wanted," showing the demand, and the openings a stenographic position gives for rising in the world.

Students can enter at any time.

S KERR & SON,
Odd Fellows' Hall.

SUMMER TIME FABRICS
for your choosing.

We have an elegant assortment of Summer Goods, which, when made with that touch of smartness which only the artistic tailor can give to your garments, will give you a greater amount of genuine satisfaction than can possibly be had elsewhere.

Prices are greatly reduced as we have a record season and purpose cleaning out the balance of summer goods at cost. Call early.

W. L. T. WELDON
MERCHANT TAILOR.
CHATHAM, N. B.

Marlin
.32 Cal. High-Pressure Smokeless
IN MODEL 1893

WE are prepared to furnish our fall line of Model '93 rifles, solid and take-down, for the new .32 Caliber HIGH PRESSURE SMOKELESS cartridge. This size uses a 165-grain bullet and has a velocity of over 2,000 feet per second, making it the most powerful cartridge made for an American arm, with the exception of the .30-40 U. S. Army. It is sufficiently deadly for any game known in North America.

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

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

Prices same as .30-30 MARLIN.

120-page cat'log of rifles, shotguns, ammunition, etc., cover in 9 colors, mailed for three stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., OCTOBER 30, 1902.

Solid Progress.

It must be a matter of great satisfaction, especially to the people of the Maritime provinces, that the prospects of having our mineral resources developed are encouraging to a degree which, very properly, creates enthusiasm. The recently disclosed oil wells of Westmorland are a revelation of what reliance on ourselves and our Province, and an intelligent confidence on the part of the New Brunswick government can do to give to our people the benefits of what nature has placed at their command to profit by. In a similar way the coal measures of Queen's county are in process of being made available, in a larger way than heretofore, as a source of solid and profitable industry.

In Nova Scotia there has been a phenomenal development of the coal and iron industry at Sydney and, later—only a week or two ago—new life has come as an inspiration to the people of Colchester and contiguous centres in Nova Scotia, caused by the fact that the Londonderry iron mines and works, which have not been operated for some time, are being rehabilitated, having been purchased by a company of Montreal and Chicago capitalists and practical operators, who are to rebuild the fire-destroyed furnaces, foundries and shops on a larger scale and operate them and the connected mines very much more extensively than ever before.

While commercial and industrial losses and gains are the inevitable attendants of business enterprise, it is reassuring to realise that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are sharing in the gratifying work of maintaining their envied leading position in Canada's record of progress along all lines of development which contribute to national up-building, based, as it must always be, on productive material and industrial values.

The Tarte Episode.

Correspondents of certain party papers in Canada appear to have little regard for accuracy of statement, coupled with an abnormal faculty of imagination, and they find, in the enforced resignation of Hon. J. Israel Tarte, ex-Minister of Public Works, a suitable opportunity for the exercise of their inventive unreliability. They succeeded, the other day, in having the papers state, with seemingly inspired unanimity, that when Sir Wilfrid Laurier landed at Quebec from Europe, he found the resignations of five of his associates in the Government awaiting him, to take effect unless he at once forced Mr. Tarte to resign. It turns out that there was not any foundation whatever for the statement. No resignations were tendered, nor did anybody threaten to resign. Premier Laurier had a free hand in the matter and he took the only constitutional course open to him. He, no doubt, regretted that Mr. Tarte's proclamation of a new fiscal policy for Canada, without any authority from his cabinet associates for making it, had practically forfeited that gentleman's position as a member of the Government, but it is to Sir Wilfrid's credit that he acted promptly, as his position demanded that he should do, in preserving the constitutional precedents and safeguards which were, at once, ignored and threatened by Mr. Tarte's extraordinary course.

Reflecting people cannot but wonder why Mr. Tarte's retirement from the Government is discussed by many papers and public men as if it were an event of serious national import, which must weightily affect the Liberal party, the present administration and the country. The prominence thus given to it, however, seems to be due rather to the absence of any grave political question on which public attention can be fixed, than to the importance of the event itself.

Mr. Tarte is admittedly a very prominent man in Canadian public life. He owes his prominence, however, not so much to the manifestation of qualities of statesmanship as to a well developed capacity for saying and doing things differently from most other men in similar positions. He always impressed people with the idea that he had a great capacity for doing a variety of work, but his efforts were not always judiciously or advantageously directed from a general public standpoint. He seemed to be more concerned about keeping himself before the public in a meteoric kind of way, than in making his work tell quietly through the department over which he presided, in the solid upbuilding of the national interests and the substantial and progressive development of Canada's resources. No one familiar with his career can escape the conviction that he has been the most persistent self-advertiser that ever occupied a ministerial position in Canada and, perhaps, after all, this latter fact may account for the excessive newspaper space devoted to his being relieved of his portfolio.

If Mr. Tarte had been "gathered to his fathers," it is quite certain that not a fraction of the newspaper space that has been given to his demise as a Minister of the Crown would have been devoted to his memory; and it may be that the public expectation that history will repeat itself, and he will be found working to get his political associates of recent years into hot water, has much to do with the prominence now given to him in the journals of the country.

As to the vacancy created by Mr. Tarte's outgoing, there is no doubt that it will be satisfactorily filled in the interests of the country, although the factions may not all be pleased. It will be well if the new minister is not so generous in promises as the late one was. That he will be quite as good in performance may be reasonably expected, for it must not be assumed that Canadian public life has not in it scores of men who are the equals, in all that goes to make up a Minister of Public Works, of any of the distinguished and able gentlemen who have occupied that position in the past.

Mr. Tarte may be fully sensible, ere now, of the mistake he has made. He has, however, paid the penalty, and it may be that he will profit by his recent experiences and give to his party and the country the benefit not only of these, but of those of a long public life which, however erratic at times, has, on the whole, been advantageous to Canada. He has the opportunity to still serve the country in a helpful way, but if, instead of taking advantage of it, he should devote his energies to efforts in resentment of the Premier's performance of his duty in regard to him, his place in the people's regard and in Canadian history will be by no means improved, while his influence will hardly be worth reckoning with.

Dredging Sadly Needed.

It is to be hoped that steps will be taken immediately to induce the Dominion Government to have that long-needed bit of dredging done on the Northwest Miramichi bar below the Whitney boom. Every season, the tug boats engaged in towing logs down that river from the boom to the mills are obliged to wait for the tides, entailing loss of time and making the business of log-getting more expensive, while the steamer "Rustler," which the Provincial Government subsidizes for the promotion and convenience of trade between Chatham and Newcastle, and points up the Northwest as far as Redbank, is, at times, prevented from making her regular trips because there is insufficient water at low tide to admit of her passing the bar. We see announcements of dredging work going on and being arranged for all over the country, and although we are informed that the ex-Minister of Public Works had intimated that he would do justice in this matter of the N. W. Miramichi, there is no sign of the work being done.

It may be that the fault is that of our own people who are most interested. They have, perhaps, not taken the trouble to urge the matter in the right way upon the attention of the government. That however can be remedied and we suggest that a petition be got up, signed by the people of the county along the route and presented at Ottawa by Mr. Robinson who, as the county's representative, will, no doubt, be able to secure the desired grant for the work. The dredging required is only about 6 000 cubic yards which would give a sufficient depth of water to meet present requirements and if the Department has not a dredge available to send here to do the work it is not improbable that the services of that used in doing the dredging recently for the Dominion Bridge Company at the N. W. Miramichi railway bridge, and which is owned in the county could be obtained. An expenditure of seven hundred and fifty dollars would, we believe, cover the expense of the proposed work, the accomplishment of which would be a great benefit to the business of that important section of Northumberland.

The Irish People.

Earl Cadogan, the ex-Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, entertained his tenants and the employees on his estate at Bury St. Edmunds on Friday, Oct. 24. He said he could not forget the generous demonstration on his departure from Ireland, and added: "Those who are supposed to represent Ireland in Parliament do not really typify the feelings and desires of the Irish, who, owing to the prevalence of agitators, appear to all nations far worse and less Christian than they really are."

Somewhat Astray.

The St. Globe says:—

"A large number of rails are being shipped from this city just at present for the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company, that new line being built from Newcastle, Northumberland county, to Chipman, Queens county. The rails are the smaller ones abandoned by the I. C. R. for the larger rails now in use. The N. B. C. and R. Co. is yet quite far from completion."

The Globe might assume that if rails were wanted for a line running from Newcastle, Northumberland county, to any point in Queens county they would be brought to the Miramichi and not to St. John. If the old evening daily will enquire it will learn that the line in question has been under construction for about two years and that it runs from one town in Queen's county to another in the same county, that it is ultimately to be extended to Gibson in York county and that no part of it is in Northumberland county.

Hon. Mr. Blair's Vigorous I. C. R. Administration.

The minister of railways and canals, besides putting vigor into the management of the Intercolonial Railway, has shown a commendable degree of independence in dealing with the great railway corporations. Until he took hold of the system the Intercolonial was not in any sense a rival of the other trunk roads. One end of it was little better than a stub line for the C. P. R. Mr. Blair has proved that the country has a genuine asset in the Intercolonial and that the benefits of government ownership and control of railways may exist in practice as well as theory. His recent speech on this subject at Vancouver has drawn some criticism. It is too progressive to please everyone, even in his own party, but it is in accord with the tendency of the times and with a growing public sentiment in Canada.—Advertiser, London, (Ont.)

Boer Disagreements.

A London despatch of Friday says: Generals Dewet, Botha and Delarey were to have been special guests at a dinner given that night by Lady Cook, but they failed to attend, although up to the last moment they were expected. Quarrels have arisen among the Boer Generals, and it is supposed that on this account they declined to go together to the dinner. It is reported that Gen. Dewet wants the tour of the Generals, including the trip to the United States, abandoned, and that all three are disappointed at the financial results so far obtained. Gen. Botha, however, is said to be anxious to make a further effort to collect funds. A warm discussion on this point is believed to have occurred between Generals Dewet and Botha; General Delarey is said to have remained neutral in the matter. Gen. Dewet's presence is considered necessary for the success of the tour, and if he persists in returning to South Africa it is not unlikely that the tour will be abandoned.

Newfoundland Railway Frauds.

Mr. C. C. Perrin, general agent for the Dominion for the Thiel detective service, has just returned from Newfoundland after completing an investigation into what proved to be a series of frauds that were gigantic in their proportions. It was discovered that the Reid-Newfoundland railway and steamship interests had been robbed of sums aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars. A man has been sent to the penitentiary and many others have escaped criminal proceedings by turning over their bank accounts to the company and accepting instant dismissal. In some cases men who were earning small wages and living high had bank accounts of hundreds of dollars. When it is told that there are 476 stations and steamboat landings where there are no representatives of the company, and that embezzlements have been going on for a long time, it is difficult to make a correct guess at the amount stolen, but the Thiel men's revelations show that it is enormous. Many employees made a clean breast of the stealings when they were finally cornered.

Where do Salmon Feed?

There is no family of fish more interesting than the salmon, and in no other fishery have the benefits of artificial propagation been more clearly demonstrated. The homing instinct of the salmon enabled the propagators of fry to learn at the beginning of their work, that it was worth doing. Salmon hatched in any stream usually return to that stream when they are of spawning age. The propagators reared salmon to the size of fingerlings, marked them and turned them loose. In due time the marked fish returned and were caught in the home stream. It is a curious fact however, that in spite of the homing instinct, salmon are found at the spawning season in the brackish water at the foot of Alaskan glaciers, where it is believed no fish was ever hatched. Another curious fact, learned through marking the artificially propagated fish, is that a fingerling weighing from one to two ounces may grow to weigh from two to ten pounds in six or eight months and in two years a weight of forty pounds has been reached. The growth depends, of course, on the food supply. But where salmon feed and what they feed on have not yet been learned. It is supposed that they find small marine animals so numerous in their deep-sea haunts that they swim about as in a soup. Perhaps the deep sea haunts will some time be discovered.—Success.

They Should be Shot.

German and American traders have armed the followers of the Mad Mullah of Somaliland by smuggling rifles to them in bales of cloth and other innocuous merchandise, and the tribesmen are killing Englishmen by the score with those rifles. The traders knew what the Mullah wanted the rifles for, and were thoroughly aware that they were selling to a horde of barbarous fanatics the power of destroying the lives of civilized men. They knew that the traffic was illegal as well as immoral, and they carried it on by subterfuge and deceit.

The men who commit such crimes of cunning in the name of commerce are the first to demand that soldiers be sent to protect them and to open up avenues of trade in foreign lands. Armies and navies are maintained primarily to protect and extend commerce. Nations go to war when trade is menaced or interfered with, and when war is being waged for the benefit of traders they make it doubly to their advantage by selling weapons and supplies to both sides.

In the code of world commerce, whatever is profitable is right, and a trader may be accessory before the fact to the murder of his own people and his friends if he can make it pay. Commerce needs a new code for the government of foreign trade and a conscience for everyday use. For the traders who arm Boxers, Berbers, Dervishes and Mad Mullahs against civilization an interview with a firing squad is "indicated."—Philadelphia North American.

Stop the Leaks.

In order to pay, farming should be conducted in the same way as other business enterprises. A suitable return should be received, not only for money invested in the land, stock and implements, but also for the labor and cares of management. Every farmer should, by a simple system of book keeping, keep a careful check on his receipts and expenditures, so as to know exactly which of his farming operations are yielding him a profit, which are conducted at a loss, and which are causing him merely to "mark time." A little figuring of this sort may reveal to him a number of little leaks which almost imperceptibly drain away the profits that should reward his labor. In these days of fierce competition it is only by keeping down the cost of production and preventing all waste that farming may be made successful. Some sources of loss are here given which will readily suggest others.

LACK OF SYSTEM.

One of the chief leaks on many farms is the loss of time and energy because the management is not carried out on any definite system. A study of any old and successful business will show that success has been largely due to a methodical and systematic way of doing things. System may be carried too far so as to become merely mechanical, but as a general proposition it may be said that after a well defined plan of action has been determined on it should be rigidly carried out. As more knowledge is gained, or new ideas acquired, it will be necessary to make changes in the routine, but no change should be made without due deliberation. All work should be carefully planned in advance and all tools and implements got ready so that there may be no delay when operations actually begin.

USE OF TIME TABLES.

All men employed on the farm should have well-defined duties to perform so that their time may be used to the best advantage. A good system provides for the feeding of stock at regular hours each day. When stock are fed and watered at regular hours they become accustomed to the regularity of feeding, and thrive much better than if fed at different hours on each succeeding day.

CARE OF IMPLEMENTS.

A very common source of loss is found in the neglect of expensive farm implements and tools. These are left lying in the fields where they have been used, subject to all the inclemencies of the weather, which are more destructive than actual use. Small tools are frequently lost, and larger implements rust or rot. There should be a place on every farm where implements may be kept under cover, and none should be left outside when not in use. A workshop should also be provided in connection with the tool-house, so that during rainy days or other slack periods, implements may be painted and necessary repairs made. Much time is lost by farmers, during busy seasons such as seeding, haying and harvest, because a bolt or some other small part has been lost, and a trip to blacksmith shop or foundry is necessary to replace it. This waste of valuable time might be prevented by a little forethought or examination of the implement before it was required for use. In many cases implements are purchased, which the farmer could well do without.

KEEPING UNNECESSARY STOCK.

This is another frequent cause of loss. If a farmer has more horses than are required to carry on the work of the farm, he should sell those he does not need, if a figure at all reasonable can be obtained. The cow which does not yield enough milk or butter to pay a good profit on her keep should be disposed of, and her place filled by another,—a few weeks' use of the scales and Babcock tester will usually furnish some surprising results in this direction.

IMPROPER FEEDING OF STOCK.

To secure maximum profits it is necessary that stock should be fed intelligently for the object in view. Rations should be carefully compounded in order to secure a proper proportion of albuminoids, and carbohydrates or as it is called, a proper nutritive ration. Animals should be selected for early maturity and fed so as to be ready for market at an early age. The nearer maturity an animal comes, the greater becomes the cost of growth. Again money is lost by failing to provide green crops for feeding during the summer droughts incident to this country. Horses in many cases are given all the hay they care to eat,—a practice not only wasteful, but injurious to the animals as well.

WASTE OF MANURE.

In the older settled portions of Canada the restoration or maintenance of soil fertility is already an important question. How desirable it is then that all the manure made on the farm should be saved, and used in the best possible condition, without loss from leaching, fire-fanging, &c.?

INFERIOR SEED.

In many cases a partial or total failure of a certain crop is due to the purchase of a cheap or inferior grade of seed. Such seed is usually badly mixed with foreign seeds, so that the farm becomes overrun with weeds which not only replace useful crops, but entail a vast amount of labor to get rid of. The division of a farm into small or irregular fields often provides numerous breeding places for weeds in the fence corners, and other uncultivated spots.

NEGLECT OF FENCES AND BUILDINGS.

Another leak which takes money out of the farmer's pocket is neglect in keeping fences and buildings in proper repair. Inferior fences allow his own and his neighbor's stock to injure his crops, and are a source of constant worry and loss of time. The old proverb,—"For the want of a nail the horse was lost," is very appropriate in such a case. A dollar or two spent for lumber or nails will often result in a large saving of feed and increased comfort to the stock during the winter months. Neglect of leaky roofs is often responsible for heavy losses of grain or fodder, and in the timbers of the buildings; many a good frame has been ruined by a leaky roof.

LACK OF KNOWLEDGE.

Nearly all the leaks previously mentioned may be set down to carelessness, but farmers also lose because some of them think that nothing can be learned from others, and that a new idea is necessarily nonsense. No matter how good a farmer a man may be, he can still gain ideas from others that will prove of value to him. The experience of the Experiment Stations and of successful farmers should be carefully scanned for "pointers." How many farmers there are who do not subscribe to a paper devoted to farming; these men are certainly losing money by false economy. In this age of progress it is ideas that count; a single idea gained from a paper, will often, when put into practice, represent a gain of many times the subscription price. The local paper should also always be supported, and each farmer should do all he can to assist the editor of the agricultural paper and the local paper to produce as good a sheet as possible, and to extend the circulation of each.

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

Always the same safe, pleasant and effectual remedy.

John J. Adams' Close Call.

The following New York press despatch of last Thursday gives some new particulars connected with the tragedy in New York, of which the ADVANCE of the same date gave an account:—

"The shocking tragedy which occurred in the law offices of Cantor, Adams & McIntyre in Broad street, a week ago today, when William C. Turner shot and killed his former partner, William J. Mallard, jr., and Albert Hamilton, and then committed suicide by turning the pistol upon himself, calls the attention of New Brunswickers to the fact that one of the province's most favored sons living in the American metropolis narrowly escaped having a more direct and personal concern in the affair than he had merely as a horrified spectator.

"John J. Adams, the second partner of the firm, formerly of the Miramichi, and brother of the late Senator Adams, begged for his life while Turner held the murderous weapon, a heavy magazine revolver containing 12 cartridges, to his head. Turner hesitated and finally lowered the pistol, at the same time motioning Mr. Adams from the room.

"The law firm of which Mr. Adams is a member is one of the most famous in this city. Jacob Cantor, the senior member, is president of the borough of Manhattan. John F. McIntyre is one of the best known criminal lawyers in the country, and was formerly a district attorney general of the county of New York. As such he acted as public prosecutor in a number of the most celebrated murder cases of modern times. Mr. Adams came here from New Brunswick something like 20 years ago. He has represented New York in Congress and was formerly a staunch supporter of Tammany Hall. Later he bolted and has since been recognized as one of the leading gold Democrats of the city. Mr. Adams, familiarly known as "Jack" Adams, enjoys the reputation of being one of the foremost corporation lawyers in the city, and his income from his law practice is said to be enormous.

"The remarkable success achieved by the members of the Adams family, who came here from Miramichi, in the business and financial world, has frequently been the occasion of considerable comment in business circles here. Thomas Adams came here first. He secured employment with H. B. Claflin & Co., the big wholesale dry goods house, and was finally advanced to the position of credit manager at a large salary. Later, he founded the Adams dry goods firm in which his brother, Samuel Adams, was associated with him. Samuel Adams has been practically the head of the firm which is now known as The Adams Dry Goods Company, for several years, and he is said to be a millionaire. Thomas Adams spends a great deal of his time in New Brunswick. Richard Adams, the fourth brother, is connected with the advertising department of the New York Journal."

The writer of the foregoing despatch is quite far astray in reference to the length of time Mr. John J. Adams has been in New York. He was one of the H. B. Claflin & Co. counting-room staff—and one of the brightest young men of the 600 employed by that great concern—in 1866, which is 36 years ago. His eldest brother, William, was in the same office, having preceded the other members of the family in New York by several years. William Adams was recognized all over mercantile New York in those days as the quickest and most accurate averager of accounts in the city. If we recollect rightly, John J. Adams was in New York before his brother, Thos. D., went there. However, the latter joined the Claflin counting-room staff in 1866 and rose rapidly in the service, until he was credit manager—the most responsible position in the concern. The magnitude of Claflins business may be imagined when it is known that its actual sales in the year 1866 were more than $70,000 000, or $12,000,000 more than A. T. Stewart's wholesale and retail businesses combined.

John J. Adams, while regularly engaged in the Claflin counting room, did not—as so many young men going to New York do—waste his spare time. He possessed great industry and application and his daily life was an example of sobriety and correct habits. He devoted much of his spare time to the study of commercial law, and when he left Claflin's it was to take up the profession in the practice of which he has achieved so complete a success. We cannot imagine that John J. Adams begged for his life when Turner had done his murderous work upon others. It is more probable that, with his quick perceptive faculties, he realised what the right thing to do was, and in a very few words made the murderer comprehend that he was not to be included in the vengeance he was wreaking on his late partners and that his presence in the party was merely a professional one. He, no doubt, had a close call, however, and everybody, hereabouts, is glad that his career, of which all are proud, was not ended by the cowardly assassin and suicide whose crime shocked the whole country.

CONSTIPATION.

Causes Headache, Abdominal Pains, Piles and in Severe Cases Insanity and Apoplexy.

It is a common mistake to conclude that Constipation is not a dangerous condition. Although at first it is only accompanied by slight inconvenience and pain, yet if not corrected, it will inevitably lead to very dire results.

Great care should be used in selecting a remedy for constipation, because if a violent purgative is employed, it is sure to set up pain, irritation and congestion, and result finally in piles.

The experience of those who have tested all the cures for constipation, seems to prove that Ferrozone is the most agreeable and satisfactory treatment. It makes the bowels so well ordered that natural and unassisted action is established. Nothing can equal the immediate sense of comfort it produces, and pains in the head, and stomach, and in the intestines, disappear almost at once.

Ferrozone is very mild and certain in its action, and never causes inconvenience or distress. Ferrozone can be taken daily as long as required, and it is no way interferes with business or pleasure, and nothing may be feared from its use however prolonged it may be.

For Constipation, Piles and Sick Headache, Ferrozone stands unrivalled. The driver of the city Express Company, who suffered from piles, says:—"Constant sitting on the wagon seat, produced a rectal irritation, which combined with constipated condition of the bowels brought on a severe attack of piles. I used without benefit, ointments and other remedies; but got quick relief and most satisfactory results from Ferrozone. I can recommend Ferrozone to all who suffer from piles.

Ferrozone always cures, and can be purchased at any reliable drug store for 50 cts. a box or three boxes for $1.25. Sent to your address by mail if price is forwarded to N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Sold by C. P. Hickey, Chatham, N. B.

DERAVIN & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
ST. KITTS, W. I.
Cable Address: Deravin
LEON DERAVIN, Consular Agent for France.

LOTASINE

GALL CURE

A quick and positive cure for Harness and Saddle Galls, Scratches, Sores, Cuts, and all Skin Diseases of Horses, Cattle and Dogs.

YOU MAY WORK THE HORSE

25 Cents All dealers

THE BAIRD COMPANY, Limited,
Proprietors, Woodstock, N.B.

UNPACKING TO-DAY!

ONE CAR LOAD
—OF—
FARMERS' WAGONS, DUMP-CARTS, CART WHEELS AND AXLES

(the latter in all sizes from 1½ to 4-inch tires) with and without bodies.

Call and see this lot at

THE WAREROOMS
—OF—
THE LOUNSBURY Co., Limited.
Cunard Street, Chatham.

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

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

IN EFFECT OCT. 13, 1902.

UNtil further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Between Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) Freight	Express		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) Express	Freight
7 10 a m	4 00 p m	Fredericton	2 20	5 23
7 20	4 03	Gibson	2 17	5 20
8 00	4 15	Marysville	2 05	5 05
9 30	5 27	Cross Creek	12 40 p m	2 50
11 00 ar / 11 20 lv	6 25	Boiestown	11 25 lv / 11 20 ar	1 20 pm
12 20 p m	7 10 ar / 7 25 lv	Doaktown	10 30	12 05
2 00	8 25	Blackville	9 25	10 20
3 15	9 20 ar	Chatham Jct	8 25 lv	8 50
3 45	9 25 lv	Chatham	8 00 ar	8 10
4 05	9 45	Nelson	7 40	7 50
4 40	10 05	Chatham	7 20	7 30
5 00 ar	10 20	Loggieville	7 00 a m	7 05 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
lv Chatham,	10.35 p. m	1.00 p.m.
Nelson	10.55 a m	1 20 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	11.15 "	1.40 "
Lv. "	1.35 "	2.05 "
Nelson	1.55 "	2.25 "
Ar. Chatham,	12 15 "	2.45 "

GOING SOUTH.

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
Chatham,	6.30 a. m.	10.20 a. m
Nelson	6.50 "	10.40 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	7.10 "	11.00 "
Lv. "	7.40 "	11.50 "
Nelson	8.00 "	12.10 "
Ar. Chatham	8.20 "	12.30 "

The above Table is made up on Atlantic standard time.

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations:—Derby, Siding, Upper Nelson, Boom, Chelmsford, Upper Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield, Carroll's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

Maritime Express Trains on I. C. R. going north run through to destinations on Sunday. Maritime Express from Montreal runs Monday mornings but not Sunday mornings.

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

THOS. HOBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

ALL RAIL TO BOSTON — Two fast trains daily, except Sunday, from St John. Parlor and Sleeping Cars between St John and Boston.

SHORT LINE To MONTREAL — Through Fast Express leaving Halifax at 8.45 a.m., St. John 6.05 p.m. Daily except Sunday. First and second Class Coaches and Sleepers Halifax to Montreal.

IMPERIAL LIMITED TO PACIFIC COAST — The Fast Train leaving Montreal every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, making the run to Vancouver in 97 hrs. Carries Palace, Tourist Sleeping Cars.

PACIFIC EXPRESS For CANADIAN NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS — Leaves Montreal daily, carrying First and Second Class Coaches, Palace Sleepers and on Thursday carries Tourist Sleepers. Reaches all points in Canadian Northwest and British Columbia.

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

PULP WOOD!

The DOMINION PULP CO'Y LTD, opposite Chatham, N. B. are now prepared to contract for their supply of Pulp Wood for next season. Also for CORD WOOD, nine feet lengths, delivered ON CARS at Chatham Station or BY SLED TO THEIR MILL during winter.

Particulars on application.

Postal address: CHATHAM, N. B.
P. O. Drawer 3.

THE DOMINION PULP CO. LIMITED

M.S.N.CO.

Time Table.

On and after Monday Sept. 22nd 1902, the

Steamer "Alexandra"

will leave Chatham every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7.10 for Newcastle and leave Newcastle at 7.45 a.m. and Chatham at 9 a.m., connecting on LOGGIEVILLE, BURNT CHURCH and NEPISIGUIT daily, calling at ESCUMINAC, on Mondays and Wednesdays and at Burnt Church on other days of the week. Will call at BAY DU VIN on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays on return trip to Chatham these days but will not call at Bay du Vin on the way down unless to land passengers who are to return same day.

The "ALEXANDRA" is an excellent passenger and freight boat and well equipped for carrying all passengers. Room for promenading and dancing. Cuisine on deck is entirely covered and affords protection from sun and rain.

REFRESHMENTS and MEALS served on board at reasonable rates.

The steamer lands passengers at the New Pier at BURNT CHURCH, NEPISIGUIT and BAY DU VIN.

On and after Wednesday, October 1st 1902 the

Steamer "Miramichi"

Will leave Chatham	Leave Nelson	Leave Newcastle
9 00 a.m.	9 50 a.m.	11 15 a.m.
1 00 "	1 50 "	3 15 p.m.
2 00 p.m.	2 50 p.m.	3 50 "
4 30 "	5 10 "	5 30 "

ALL FREIGHTS MUST BE PREPAID.

J. ARCHD MAVILAND Manager.
Sept 15th, 1902 [Prices 40]

WHEN PRINT BLURS.

When Print Blurs, irritable temper and general discomfort result.

WE CAN CURE THIS CONDITION WITH

OUR GLASSES.

AT

HICKEY'S DRUG STORE

Yacht for Sale.

The Sloop "Winogene" 6.83 tons register, 36 feet overall, 10 feet 2 inches (10-2) beam, draft 3 feet 6 inches, with ballast on board, over two tons outside ballast, (none inside) iron, planked with pine, oak timbers, berths for four people, a comfortable cruiser. She is the fastest boat of her size in the Club, often beating the larger boats such as the "Oriental." She has won and now owns the "Willis Cup" also holds the "McLellan Cup," winning these Cups from the racer "Wahnee." She has a full suit of sails. She could not be built for double the money asked for her, $800 cash, in Saint John. The owner sells for no fault, but has not time to use her. Any officer or member of the club could inform any intending purchaser as to her condition and abilities. She can outpoint, and more quicker than any boat in the R. K. Y. C. fleet, and is one of the safest boats afloat.

Any further information will be furnished by her owner, or any officer of the R. K. Y. Club.

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

Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital (all paid up) $12,000,000
Reserved Fund 8,000,000
(TWELVE 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, that 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 4 th next.

Until further 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.