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.

DON'T WAIT
till the days get
shorter and the
weather colder,
BUT SIT FOR YOUR
PHOTOS
Now.

Enlarging, Framing, Etc, as usual.

J. Y. Mersereau.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CO.

International Division.

Popular
FALL EXCURSIONS
—TO—
BOSTON

SEPT. 14 TO OCT. 13, 1903.

Note the Round Trip Fare

$6 ST. JOHN TO BOSTON $6

TICKETS GOOD TO RETURN THIRTY DAYS FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

Leave St. John Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 a.m. via Eastport, Lubec and Portland.
Direct Service until Sept. 26.
The new and painted steamer CALVIN AUSTIN built especially for this route leave, St. John Tuesday and Saturday at 6.30 p.m. for Boston direct.

A. H. HANSCOM, G. P. & T. A.
W. G. LEE, Agent, St. John, N. B.
CALVIN AUSTIN, V. P. and General Manager.

WANTED.

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES" in the town of Chatham and surrounding country, and take orders for

OUR HARDY SPECIALTIES

in Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Seed Potatoes, &c.

Stock true to name and free from San Jose Scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

Stone & Wellington
FONTHILL NURSERIES
over 800 Acres
TORONTO - - ONTARIO
12.31.03.

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.

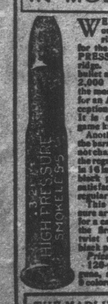
SPECIAL NOTICE

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 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.

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



WE are prepared to furnish our full line of Model '93 rifles, solid and take-down, for the new .32 Caliber HIGH PRESSURE SMOKELESS cartridge. This also 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 also 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.

128-page illus. log of rifles, shotguns, ammunition, etc., cover in 3 colors, mailed for three stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, - CONNECTICUT

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - DECEMBER 17, 1903.

"Reversible Politicians."

Mr. Borden, leader of the Conservative party has the reputation of being quite an able man, as well as a courteous one. There is, however, a defect in his equipment as a party leader in the matter of prudence, and, as a consequence, he placed himself on very thin ice in St. John last week. He was delivering his much bepraised address (see the Sun and Star) and made reference to a feature of St. John's scenery, as depicted in its tourist guide book—the Reversible Falls, and he proceeded to say that St. John had more curious attractions than that in its "reversible politicians."

Many who were present thought this entirely uncalled for, and discourteous to at least three very prominent members of Mr. Borden's own party who were, we believe, on the platform at the time, viz.—Dr. A. A. Stockton, Dr. Silas Alward and Geo. V. McInerney, Esq., K. C., who are remembered as having, not so many years ago, gone about New Brunswick as platform champions of the Liberal party. Mr. Borden, however, is exonerated from any intentional reflection on the political record of those gentlemen inasmuch it is said to be only a few years since he, himself, was a Liberal of the Liberals and doing, on Nova Scotia platforms, what Messrs. Stockton, Alward and McInerney were doing on those of New Brunswick, viz. —proclaiming the virtues of the Liberal party and scathingly condemning the Conservatives, whose leader he now is.

Political.

The vindictiveness of the Globe against Hon. A. G. Blair seems to be as intense as it ever was. In its leading editorial of Saturday last that paper undertook to read the able New Brunswick leader out of the Liberal party, the cause of its last outbreak of Blairphobia being, no doubt, the expression in certain friendly quarters of the hope that the ex-Minister of Railways might possibly re-enter the Dominion cabinet and seek re-election in St. John. If the Globe were not so ready with its chronic irritability whenever a suggestion of Mr. Blair's, real or fancied ascendency is made, and would consider the matter of his again going into the cabinet more calmly, it would realise that what it so dreads in that direction is hardly amongst the political probabilities.

It may be inferred that before Mr. Blair tendered his resignation to Premier Laurier, he fully considered what he was doing, and is not disposed to recede from the position he then took. A public man of Mr. Blair's standing does not take so important a step as the resignation of one of the highest ministerial positions in the country because of consistent adherence to his sense of duty, only to go back, as if he were a hasty and disappointed schoolboy, and do "the baby act" by asking to be reinstated.

When Mr. Blair delivered his speech in the House of Commons, explanatory of his resignation, he made it absolutely clear that his difference with Sir Wilfrid was on the Premier's Grand Trunk Pacific policy, and that alone. He declared his continued confidence in and loyalty to Premier Laurier and the Liberal party. Sir Wiltrid appears to have been satisfied with Mr. Blair's declaration and has treated him as a supporter ever since. The Premier, after Mr. Blair's resignation from the cabinet, availed himself of that gentleman's assistance in carrying several important government and party measures through parliament and has, all along, shown that Mr. Blair is a good enough Liberal for him.

The Globe, however, has grown dissatisfied over this state of affairs. Its course, from being an untriendly critic of the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, when it thought Mr. Blair favored it, was changed to that of an unquestioning supporter the moment it learned that Mr. Blair opposed it and made the sacrifice of his life rather than become responsible for what he considered to be the injudicious and premature undertaking of the most gigantic public expenditure in the country's history.

Those familiar with matters political in New Brunswick have in mind the fact that the editor of the Globe once imagined he was in the class of public men from which Dominion ministers are chosen, and was greatly disappointed when he found he was not, but that Sir Wilfrid selected Mr. Blair when he wanted a cabinet colleague from New Brunswick. The attitude of the Globe towards Mr. Blair ever since that time is well known all over the Province, at least, and there is more than a suspicion that the desire of the editor of the Globe to supplant Mr. Blair and "feed fat the ancient grudge he bare him," rather than a conviction that the Grand Trunk Pacific undertaking was a judicious one, was at the bottom of that paper's change of front.

The other day, the Globe made a very laudatory reference to the claims of its managing director on the Liberal party's nomination for the House of Commons, and the comment was made by a portion of the press that the Globe ought not to be permitted to do itself the injustice, from a business point of view, of sending both its editor and managing director to Parliament, and it was, of course, not forgotten, also, that the personal demands on the party of the one of them who is now in the Senate were about as great a strain on the Premier as he ought to be asked to stand from one St. John newspaper office. It may, therefore, be inferred that the suggestion of Mr. Blair's possible candidature in St. John is the cause of the Globe's demand of last Saturday that he be considered anathema maranatha as the Liberal candidate for that city.

The impression made upon the minds of the Liberals by the Globe's movement in antagonism to Mr. Blair, just at this time, is that it is very inopportune for the Liberal interests. That paper ought to have realised that it was not only inopportune, but unnecessary, even from the standpoint of the member of its staff who is its parliamentary candidate. Its intrusion of its own interests, which have already been very generously considered at Ottawa as well as in St. John, indicates that it is not prepared to stand by the party unless it shall be permitted to dictate its action in the coming election in the matter of St. John's City's candidate. The Globe's article of Saturday—read between the lines—seems to say: "Mr. Blair must no longer stand in the way of this paper's candidate, and if the party will not accept our dictation in the matter we shall, as usual, read all who differ from us out of the party and sit disgruntled in the seat of the growlers." It is fortunate that this course of the Globe, while it may make some difference in the majority by which the government candidate will carry St. John, cannot affect it very materially, any more than that paper's similar attitude has done in past elections, both federal and provincial.

The St. John Sun, which often aided the Globe in its attempts to undermine the political influence of Mr. Blair, appears to have parted company with it in its present crusade against that gentleman. The Sun quotes from the Globe's article, and adds:

"This means that if Mr. Blair should present himself in St. John as a candidate, even though he comes as a liberal, the government must above all other things secure his defeat.

* * *

"It is generally supposed that if Mr. Blair had introduced the Grand Trunk Pacific bill Senator Ellis and the Globe would have condemned the measure, as they did at the beginning before Mr. Blair's position was made known. But in that case it would have been necessary for the government to fight the Globe and Senator Ellis in this constituency."

The Sun has, apparently, not been the associate and co-worker of the Globe against Mr. Blair when his position as the Liberal leader of New Brunswick was unquestioned, without learning exactly the sincerity and true value of that paper's allegiance to the Liberal party. The Globe has been that party's supporter for value received or arranged for. When the Liberals came into power in 1874 the editor of the Globe demanded and was given the appointment of postmaster at St. John. When the party returned to power in 1896 the same gentleman demanded and was given a Senatorship. Having that position for life, he now demands from the party that it send his partner to the House of Commons. Other examples of his making use of his paper's support of the Liberals in order to secure offices and emoluments for relatives and personal friends can be cited, but it is not necessary to do so. The absurdity of a paper of the Globe's "liberal" record attempting to read Mr. Blair out of the party is so impudent that it cannot but increase the impossibility of its particular staff candidate being even considered as a Liberal candidate in the coming election.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley was in Montreal the other day, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier was also there. Both were at the Windsor Hotel and, as was quite natural, they had an interview in Sir Wilfrid's room. The correspondent of the opposition papers telegraphed the fact together with some fiction to the maritime organs of that party. These veracious journals contributed additional imaginings with their usual confidence in their capacity for misleading their readers, whom they assured that Dr. Pugsley was endeavoring to induce Sir Wilfrid to give him the position of Minister of Railways and Canals, instead of bestowing it on Mr. Emmerson; that he was to run for St. John; that Hon. Mr. Blair was not any longer a Liberal; that Dr. Pugsley had turned his back on him and caused their relationships to be strained, etc.

Meantime, the Montreal Herald, knowing that Dr. Pugsley was a well informed authority on public matters, had an interview with him, through a member of its staff, and reported the same quite fully. Judging from what our popular Attorney General said, it would appear that the opposition telegrapher at Montreal and the editors of the Halifax Herald, Moncton Times and St. John Sun are not even very good guessers.

Amongst other things Dr. Pugsley said that the Government would, in the coming election, carry eleven of New Brunswick's thirteen constituencies and that if Mr. Blair ran again in St. John, it would be on the Government ticket.

Dr. Pugsley further said:

"The talk about Mr. Blair being in sympathy with the Conservatives is without foundation. He is in thorough accord with the Government on every question but the trans-continental railway project, and he will throw all his strength to the support of the Government party."

Mr. Pugsley then went over the province in detail, speaking of the government prospects in each county. As to the situation in St. John, Mr. Blair's constituency, he said:

"It is not yet known if Mr. Blair will be a candidate. He occupies a strong position in that constituency, and if he should offer himself he would be returned by a large majority.

"The resignation of his portfolio did not affect his strength, for while there are many Liberals in St. John whose judgment does not go with the ex-minister in his views on the transcontinental railway, yet they consider that he was sincere in his belief.

"This, with his personal popularity and the great work he has done for St. John while in the House, will give him such prestige that even those Liberals who differ from him would give him their support.

"If Mr. Blair does not run, Mr. H. A. McKeown, Solicitor General for New Brunswick, is mentioned as a candidate. In St. John County Col. Tucker has announced that he will run again if he gets the nomination, but he may not get it.

"Under the redistribution, which unites Kings and Albert Counties in one constituency, it is difficult to form an estimate. Undoubtedly, the Liberal party has the majority of both counties, and prospects are good for recovering the constituency.

"Three prominent men are named as prospective government candidates—Hon. A. R. McClelan, ex-Governor of New Brunswick; Mr. G. G. Scovil, M. P. P. for Kings county, and Hon. A. S. White, ex-attorney general of New Brunswick. Any of them could probably carry the county.

"In Carleton county the Conservative party has sustained a severe loss in the removal to British Columbia of Mr. F. H. Hale, the present member. Mr. Frank B. Carvell will probably be the Liberal candidate, and should carry."

Mr. Pugsley predicted victory for the Liberal candidates in Restigouche, Gloucester, Kent, Westmorland, Victoria and Madawaska, Queens and Sunbury and York, conceding that the opposition would retain Charlotte and Northumberland.

He also said that Hon. H. R. Emmerson, M. P. for Westmorland, would be the next Minister of Railways, and carry his county with a bigger majority than ever.

Mr. R. B. Bennett, a native of Albert County, N. B., formerly an alderman of the town of Chatham, and now a member of the Manitoba legislature, has been nominated by the Conservatives of the new district of Calgary as their candidate for the House of Commons. As Mr. Bennett is well and favorably known to many people on the Miramichi, his being a candidate in Calgary will create an additional interest here in the result of the election in that progressive western centre.

It is quite evident that the St. John Star believes that we are to have a Dominion election in the near future, for it has already reproduced that threadbare, frayed and baggy-kneed old "commercial traveller" chestnut. In its issue of last Friday the Star said:

"Canada is three quarters conservative and will vote that way at the coming election if the party will only get out and work" said a well known commercial traveller to-day, who as a representative of one of the greatest houses in Canada, is brought into contact with prevailing sentiment over a great part of the country.

That paragraph, with slight modifications, has done duty in election times for the last twenty-five years. It is older than either the Star or Sun—yes, nearly as ancient and quite as musty as the Moncton Times.

The Montreal Star announces that it has inside information from authoritative sources in Montreal, Ottawa and Winnipeg that the general elections will be held February 15th. It adds: "This date is an open secret among those who have 'inside' knowledge. Already the Liberal candidates all over Canada have been advised by private circular that the struggle will end on the date named."

It is possible that a date as late as the 15th February has been determined on by the Government, but the Star goes rather far when it tells us that the private circular referred to has been issued. That is an absurdity and suggests the idea that the big conservative organ is only guessing.

Cyprien Martin, the local government candidate in Madawaska, was returned by acclamation on Tuesday. A public meeting was held at two o'clock, when addresses were delivered by the newly elected member, John Costigan, M. P., and Hon. C. H. Labillois.

The offensive personal references of the Chatham World to Mr. James Reid, M. P., of Restigouche, are the subject of a letter from a Campbellton correspondent of the ADVANCE, who retorts, in kind. We do not publish the letter for the reason that it would have a tendency to place Mr. Reid on almost as low a plane as his Chatham assailant. Mr. Reid would, no doubt, feel humiliated if he thought any notice of the matter were considered necessary in his behalf by any appreciable number of his friends in his county. The World ought to know that its vulgar style of personal attack on reputable public men, simply because they are on a certain side of politics, is not creditable to itself or the community in which it is published, and that it is on dangerous ground when it seeks to cast reflections on people who may own or even reside in country stores—small or big.

The Ontario government held a land sale at Toronto on the 9th inst., when 876 miles were offered. The prices realised were in excess of the record. The highest price was for a lot in the township of Macklem, which sold for $10,250 per mile. The highest price realized in 1901 was $4,700. The total amount realised was $3,500,000.

The Ottawa Valley lumbermen were the largest buyers. Their purchases amounted to about $1,000,000. The most of the timber land sold was in the vicinity of the Temiscaming Railway.

The death of Stephen B. Appleby, K. C., a member of the House of Commons from 1873 to 1878 and subsequently of the Provincial House of Assembly for two years, took place suddenly at his home in Woodstock, Carleton county, on Thursday last, at the age of 67. He had gone to the post office for his mail that morning, and returning home, laid down on a sofa. His son Charles went in the room and thought he was asleep, but later became alarmed and hurried for a doctor. It was in vain, however, as Mr. Appleby had died very quietly. He was a man of sterling character and excellent standing in his profession, and had he lived would, no doubt, in a few days, have been appointed to succeed ex-County Judge Stevens, who was retired from the bench last month.

There was something in St. John Globe's Washington letter last Saturday which requires explanation from "E. R." its correspondent in the United States Capital, as well as from its editor, who permitted it to appear. Referring to Judge White of the Supreme Court, "E. R.", who was describing a visit made to that institution said:

As I watched him I said to myself, "You would certainly have been a priest if fate had not ordained otherwise." And on making this remark to someone afterwards I was told that some of his ancestors had been priests of the Church of Rome. Surely heredity leaves its impress every time!

What do the brethren of the "New Freeman" and "Monitor" think of the Globe's correspondent, who was thus easily imposed upon by some Washington wag, and also of the Globe's editor who permitted the joke to appear in its columns. The *faux pas* is, no doubt, blamable to the severe strain of political distractions which are telling heavily on the usually alert editorial minds of the Globe staff.

Improved Train Service Required.

The people between Campbellton in this Province and St. Flavie, Quebec, ought to be given better train accommodation than they have yet been able to secure from the Intercolonial Railway. That section of the country comprises a territory about one hundred miles long that is quite well settled, but its development is retarded in a considerable measure because the I. C. R. management has practically neglected its requirements in the matter of train service. The man who lives along that part of the railway and desires to do business in Campbellton cannot get a train by which he will reach that town before a late hour in the afternoon, winter or summer. He arrives at Campbellton at 5 and 8.20 o'clock p.m. in summer and 5 and 8.45 p.m. in winter. It is true that he may get up in the middle of the night and take the Maritime Express which passes St. Flavie at between midnight and one o'clock and get to Campbellton between three and four in the morning, but that would involve his remaining in Campbellton until the following morning, for all the trains going west leave early in the morning—one even before the early hour at which he arrives in the town and the other two at 5.15 and 6.30 a.m. in summer and at practically the same hours in winter. It is true that there is a little local train which leaves Campbellton at 9 o'clock p.m.; eastern and standard, and runs some eighteen miles up the line to St. Alexis, and returns to Campbellton immediately, but persons who are obliged to take passage on it for St. Alexis and intervening points do so at the risk of being subjected to the most rude experiences, as the drunkenness and blasphemy of some of its passengers at times—and the recurrence of it is not infrequent—causes travel to be avoided on it, especially by ladies. That train ought to be cancelled and a day accommodation train, run between Campbellton and St. Flavie, on such a time schedule as will serve the business interests which the railway is expected to promote.

[St. John Globe.]

New Brunswick's Agent-General.

Mr. C. A. Duff-Miller, agent general for New Brunswick, accompanied the British M. P.'s to Paris recently, and was one of the speakers after a luncheon given by their French friends at Versailles. Mr. Duff-Miller spoke in French, and his remarks were warmly received. In the course of his speech, after expressing the thanks of his colonist colleagues and himself for the kind welcome accorded them he said: "If the English know you well, living as they do in a neighboring country, we Canadians know the Frenchmen still better, living as we do together in one common country, in the most perfect harmony, cordiality and equality. In regard to the latter, if there is any difference, it is that we who are in the majority willingly give the preference to our French compatriots. As an example of this, I may tell you that in the great province of Quebec, larger in area than the whole of France, we live under laws based on the ancient laws of France under La Coutumme de Paris, and if further proof of this is required, I have only to point to the fact that we have chosen as premier that Frenchman of Frenchmen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as talented as he is charming, and who leads us so well. As France and England are jointly the parents of Canada, it is natural that we, above all others, should welcome the approachment between the two countries, and our most earnest desire is to see this friendship strengthened and cemented. In conclusion, allow me to thank you from our hearts for your charming welcome and most gracious and enthusiastic reception, the souvenir of which we shall all carry back to our distant countries."

The Moncton Times and Certain Facts.

The Hon. A. G. Blair always had a peculiar idea of what is required of a public man. Some years ago, when at the head of the New Brunswick government, he was defeated at the polls on his stumpage policy. Any other man would have resigned at once, but Mr. Blair abandoned the policy he said was right, took up enough of that policy which he said was wrong to secure the support of a number of opposition members, and continued to govern, or misgovern the province.—Moncton Times.

The Times knows, doubtless, that Mr. Blair was not defeated at the polls on the occasion to which it refers. It also knows that it attempts to mislead the uninformed when it states that the election was run on the stumpage policy. The question of the stumpage was a prominent factor in the campaign in one or, at most, two counties, while, in other counties, the party for which the Times speaks made it a religious issue. They fired the political prairie because a gentleman of a certain religious faith was appointed police magistrate in St. John, the leader of the opposition having previously resigned his seat in the legislature and run a bye election on it.

Even with the religious cry, which Mr. Stockton had raised in St. John, York, Sunbury, Queens, etc., Mr. Blair was not defeated, but had a majority of three or four.

The situation at the time in regard to the stumpage question was this: Mr. Blair, who had constantly admitted to the North Shore lumbermen in the conferences of their committees with the government that they had a good case, frankly told them that as his St. John, St. John river, Charlotte county and other southern supporters would not consent to the modification of the stumpage policy sought by those from the Northern counties, he could not meet their views.

When the elections came on Mr. Tweedie stated on nomination day at Newcastle that he and his colleagues were running as an opposition ticket against the stumpage policy of the government and because Northumberland's claims to a seat in the government had been ignored and he said "but if Mr. Blair will concede a reduction of stumpage and do justice to this county by giving one of its representatives a seat in the government, we shall support him."

When Mr. Blair, who had resisted our stumpage claims on account of the pressure against them from St. John and other southern constituencies, found that those counties had turned their backs upon and almost defeated him on the religious question raised over the St. John police magistracy, he repaid their bad faith by conceding what Mr. Tweedie had claimed in his nomination speech.

The Times and other papers of its political stripe—the forces which are today pursuing Mr. Blair and those who follow his leadership—are desirous of confusing the public mind as to the issues and circumstances of that election of 1890. They incorrectly assert a government defeat on the stumpage question and a surrender by Mr. Blair to save his government. The government had a majority even against both the religious issue, which the opposition made its main one, and also the secondary issue of the stumpage. What Mr. Blair did was to punish the fanatics whom he had lost, by conceding the claims of the lumbermen, which he had always admitted were just, but were opposed by the element which forsook him on the other question. The statement of the Times that in the course Mr. Blair took in that crisis of provincial politics, he "displayed peculiar ideas of what is required of a public man" is only on a par with its own ideas of that time when its own staff emissary came to Northumberland with the historic "yellow valise" to instruct our representatives as to what the country required of them.

Big Game in New Brunswick.

We observe that one of the Maine Game Commission, referring to the fact that there are comparatively few caribou in that state, asserts that similar conditions exist in New Brunswick. The statement is as far as possible from the truth, for New Brunswick—especially its northern section—is one of the finest of all the caribou countries. The Maine officer's assertion would almost suggest that they are endeavoring to give consolation to the people of that State for the well known decline of its sporting attractions, by making them think that similar conditions exist in New Brunswick. A recently published statement of New Brunswick's position in the matter of big game shows that both moose and caribou are very plentiful in this province. The St. John Globe says that from all over sportsmen in quest of record antlers, or perfect deer or caribou heads, have made New Brunswick the centre of attraction, and the reputation which this province is rapidly gaining as the home of big game has acted as a veritable magnet to enthusiastic sportsmen. Provincialists have not at all been backward in taking advantage of the possibilities of their native fastnesses, as has been shown by the number of fine heads which have been shot by residents in various parts of the province. From the United States the exodus of sportsmen to New Brunswick is this season without a parallel and persons of other nationalities, especially from the old country, have entered the home of the moose and enthusiastically followed the tracks until at last by a well directed rifle shot the monarch of the forest is laid low and the fortunate one is in ecstacies, especially if the antlers prove to be of a record size.

This season has been a banner one in the history of the big game since the law restricting their slaughter has been passed. The numbers who have come from outside places to hunt have been the largest yet, and the receipts from the licenses issued throughout the province are ever one-half as large again as those of last year. Despite the fact that more have been killed this year than any previous year, it is a happy thing to say that the game is by no means on the decline and in fact has a strong tendency in the opposite direction. This is owing to the wise measures taken and now enacted by the government for the protection of its big game, and this being the case the game is as plentiful as ever.

From a statement of Chief Game Commissioner Kaight we learn that the number of licenses issued the past season were as follows:—

County.	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Guides.	Camp Help.
Restigouche	211	8	5	6
Gloucester	86	26	20	20
Northumberl'd	366	82	34	28
Kent	49	—	2	—
Westmorland	73	—	1	—
Albert	4	—	—	—
St. John	102	34	3	3
Charlotte	65	5	4	—
Kings	70	—	—	—
Queens	113	15	12	1
Sunbury	17	—	—	—
York	276	59	30	16
Carleton	170	11	1	1
Victoria	230	86	45	22
Madawaska	26	11	9	5
Total	1,858	338	166	102

The receipts for the past season amount to $16,929.48 from the licenses issued. This is a record in itself, and when compared with the amount received during the first season after the passing of the game law sounds almost fabulous. The first year the receipts amounted to about $140. Since that time, however, it has steadily increased, each year showing an advance on its predecessor, and for the next season it is predicted that the receipts will be still larger. The following list shows the amounts received from the various sources:

Amount from 31st Oct. '02 to 30th Nov. '03, fiscal year ending 31st Oct., 1902 (this amount received after accounts were closed	$ 2,805.48
Amount for 1,858 resident licenses at $2, sold for fiscal year ending 31st Oct., 1903	3,716.00
Amount for 338 non-resident licenses at $30, sold for fiscal year ending 31st Oct, 1903	10,140.00
Amount for 166 guides' licenses at $1, sold for fiscal year ending 31st Oct., 1903	166.00
Amount for 102 camp help licenses at $1, sold for fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1903	102.00
Total	$16,929.48

The Globe says:—

"The local taxidermists have had their hands full supplying orders, mounting game heads. J. H. Carnall & Son told the Globe that this season was easily a record one, and that they were literally swamped with orders. A noticeable thing this year was the excellence of the heads. The average moose head spread was from 45 to about 50 inches, but several measuring 60, and one just 64 inches spread, were received. The deer heads were very numerous and some had as many as 19 points. As for the caribou heads, Mr. Carnall added that he had never seen the like for symmetry and general appearances.

"The record spread of caribou antlers is about 48 inches, and Mr. Carnall affirms that he received one this season measuring 46 inches. Mr. Carnall says that he received 90 moose heads, about 70 deer, and 36 caribou heads to mount, and stated that the gross amount would about double that of last year.

"Mr. Peter Campbell also reports a busy season in this line, and confirms the statement that the number of heads this year about doubles that of last. He averaged about 35 moose, 50 deer and 3 caribou. Very few poor ones came in, and the moose heads were the largest he has yet handled. The deer heads last year, said he, were remarkably small, but this year are just the opposite, and he added that he had never seen the equal of them. The caribou were much the same as usual.

The foregoing refers only to the heads sent to St. John taxidermists. Messrs. Emack Bros. of Fredericton and other provincial taxidermists have received quite as many for mounting as those in the business in St. John, while hundreds of both moose and caribou heads have gone to the United States to be mounted there.

The Baird Company's
Wine of Tar Honey and Wild Cherry
A Lubricant to the Throat.
A Tonic to the Vocal Chords.

The Baird Co., Ltd. Gentlemen,—We can always depend upon your WINE OF TAR, HONEY AND WILD CHERRY. It is always the same. E. S. DIBBLE.
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 Sleigh, or
A Set of Harness
or other Seasonable Article?

IF SO GO TO
George Hildebrand, Cunard St. Chatham, N. B.

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

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.
IN EFFECT OCT. 12, 1903.

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
6 40 a m	4 00 p m	Fredericton	2 20	5 23
6 50	4 05	Gibson	2 17	5 20
7 20	4 15	Marysville	2 05	5 05
8 40	5 27	Cross Creek	12 40 p m	2 50
10 15	6 25	Boiestown	11 25	1 20
11 30 a m	7 10 ar / 7 25 lv	Doaktown	10 30	12 05 pm
1 20	8 20	Blackville	9 25	10 20
2 30	9 20 ar	Chatham Jct	8 25 lv	8 50
3 00	9 25 lv		8 00 ar	8 10
3 20	9 45	Nelson	7 40	7 50
3 40	10 05	Chatham	7 20	7 30
4 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 55 p. m	12.40 p.m.
Nelson	10.55 "	12.55 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	11.15 a m	1.10 "
Lv. " "	11.50 "	1.30 "
Nelson	11.50 "	1.50 "
Ar. Chatham,	12.10 "	2.10 "

GOING SOUTH.

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
Chatham,	7 00 a. m.	10.20 a. m.
Nelson	7.20 "	10.40 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	7.40 "	11.00 "
Lv. " "	8.20 "	11.50 "
Nelson	8.0 "	12.10 p. m.
Ar. Chatham	9.10 "	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, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Bilefield Carroll's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manser'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

DENTISTRY!
Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S.
Office Hours:—9.30 a.m to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 6 p.m
Wednesdays—2 p. m. to 6 p. m.
Saturday—9 30 a.m. to 1 p. m. 7.30 p. m. to 9 p. m.
GAS ADMINISTERED.
PAINLESS DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.
OFFICE—OVER MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL,
CHATHAM, N. B.

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.

WANTED.
1,500 TO 2,000 CORDS
SPRUCE AND FIR
BOX WOOD
delivered on cars on C. E. R. and I. C. R., or at my mill, South Nelson.
Highest Prices paid.
THOS. W. FLETT.

Always Satisfactory.
KENDRICKS LINIMENT gives the best satisfaction of any Liniment we sell.
T. A. HURLEY.
Bliss field, N. B.

BUILDING STONE.
The subscriber is prepared to furnish stone for building and other purposes.
Apply to
L. J TWEEDIE,
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Publications.
"The New Highway to the Orient."
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"Houseboating on the Kootenay."
"Across Canada to Australia."
"Banff and the Lakes in the Clouds."
"The Yoho Valley and Greater Glacier"
"The Challenge of the Rockies."
"Western Canada."
"British Columbia."
"Tourist Cars."
"Worlds Fair, St. Louis, Apl. 30th to Dec. 1st, 1904."
Write for descriptive matter, rates, etc., to
C. B. FOSTER,
D P. A., C. P. R., St John, N. B.

NOTICE.

In The Supreme Court.

In the matter of the Winding Up Act, being Chapter 129 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and Amending Acts,

—AND—

IN THE MATTER OF THE MARITIME SULPHITE FIBRE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Pursuant to the winding up order made in this matter the creditors of the above named Company and all others having claims against the said Company entitled to rank upon the estate of the said Company, are on or before the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF DECEMBER next, required to send by post prepaid to the Liquidators of the Company at THE OFFICE OF THE HONORABLE LEMUEL J. TWEEDIE AT CHATHAM, IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, or AT THE OFFICE OF AUGUSTUS H. HANINGTON AT THE CITY OF ST. JOHN, in the City and County of St. John and Province of New Brunswick full particulars of the several claims certified by oath and the nature and amount of the securities, if any, held by them, and the specified value of the said securities, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said winding up order.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this notice be published in a newspaper printed in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province aforesaid and one paper in the City of St. John in said Province for one month previous to the date above metinoned; and that a printed notice be also sent by post to all creditors mentioned in the list of liabilities on file in this Honorable Court who have not already filed their claims in this matter, which shall be sufficient service and notice to all creditors of the said Company.

Dated this Sixteenth Day of November A.D. 1903.

E. McLEOD, J. S. C.