General Business.

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

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January 5th, 1903.

THE ST. JOHN Business COLLEGE

Is the date for beginning our new term.

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NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - FEBRUARY 19, 1903.

MEETING OF ELECTORS.

A Meeting of Electors favorable to the Local Government will be held in Masonic hall, Chatham, on Monday evening next 23rd, at half-past seven o'clock. Ladies are invited.

The Issues of the Campaign.

With this issue of the ADVANCE we enclose a supplement containing Premier Tweedie's manifesto to the electors of New Brunswick, which, we feel assured, will be read with interest and find a ready response in the breasts of all our thoughtful and loyal people.

The greatest meeting of the campaign was held on Monday night in York Theatre, St. John. The auditorium and stage were filled to their utmost capacity and hundreds were unable to get in, as the crowd overflowed through the doors. We regret that our available space does not afford room for the magnificent speech delivered by Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways, but a part of it will enable our readers to form an idea of its effectiveness. After referring at some length to Dominion issues he said:—

"I am not going to say a word as to the merits of the local government, or the attacks which have been made upon them. They are well able to defend their acts and to take care of themselves. I am here from another point of view.

AN IMPORTANT ISSUE.

"I am here because I believe it is in the interests of the Canadian people, as it is in the interests of the people of St. John and this province, that they should not at this juncture, at the height of our glorious prosperity and with promising results in view, strike a blow at or do an injury to the Government which obtains at Ottawa at the present time. (Cheers.)

"I frankly acknowledge that I am speaking to you chiefly from that point of view. And why? Because there cannot be a question in anybody's mind that, should such a calamity occur as the defeat of the local government, the cry would be sent out over Canada that the people who had given a majority of 1,000 to the minister of railways a little over two years ago had found cause to change their minds and had withdrawn in a measure their confidence from him and from the Liberal party. (Hear, hear.)

"You could not strike down the minister from New Brunswick without weakening the Liberal party. The battle has taken that line.

LIBERAL VS. CONSERVATIVE.

"We have the evidence on every hand, and our own common sense tells us, that the people who are opposed to the local government are the Conservatives. There may be some who claim to be Liberals, some of them lifelong Liberals, who are giving confidence and encouragement to our opponents; but it is the Conservative party all the same. (Cheers.) What do they say?

MR. TWEEDIE'S POSITION.

They say that Mr. Tweedie is not a good enough Liberal for them. They say he was a Conservative. I do not consider that because a man identifies himself with a political party, and that political party happens to be Conservative, anybody is to hold out no hope of redemption for him in the future. (Laughter.) I do not think it is in the interest of any government or party to shut the door and deny to anybody a chance to return or come to the true fold. Where would the Liberal party have been if they had attempted to live up to such a doctrine? In dust and ashes, as they were for 17 years.

* * * *

"Mr. Tweedie is a good enough Liberal for the distinguished chieftain of the Liberal party. (Cheers.)

"He is good enough for me, and why? Because he has had the manliness to say, and say it unequivocally, that he was not satisfied with the conduct of the Conservative party, that he felt there was no place in their ranks for him.

"He has left them; but some of these people may say that he did not do so until after the last election. Now, what did he do in the last election in the county of Northumberland? I know that what he did was the result of a conference with me on the subject. He did exactly as we had agreed he should do in that contest, and I am satisfied with his conduct. (Cheers.)

WITH MR. TWEEDIE IN THE FIGHT.

"I am not going into particulars, because I do not want to hurt anybody's feelings. There were conditions and circumstances which had to be regarded, and he took the course which I would have taken in the same riding. He helped the Liberal party materially in the counties along the North Shore. Therefore I say that for me the premier of New Brunswick is a good enough Liberal to merit my fullest confidence. (Cheers.)

WHAT MR. TWEEDIE IS.

"I will tell you what he is, and I am glad he is not here, because it enables me to speak more plainly. I was his colleague. He was a little bit cranky at times (Laughter.) I am speaking my mind to you. But he is a manly man. (Cheers.) He could not do a dishonorable thing. He is not large in stature, but he is as big a man as many who are twice his size. He is a noble, straightforward and plucky little fellow; he loves a fight and is going to win. (Cheers.) I must say, moreover, that I am going to be cheek by jowl with him.

"Why should you not support the local government under such circumstances? Every man among them is a Liberal. I cannot see why anybody professing to be a Liberal and desiring to see a consolidation of the Liberal party would wish to throw a firebrand into the ranks or to try and weaken the party at Ottawa. If you are to carry on the government of this Dominion successfully by the Liberal party you must recognize the principle that dominion politics must dominate the politics of the provinces.

"It is my business to see that in New Brunswick nothing occurs to weaken the Liberal party. (Cheers.) I am calling your attention to that situation tonight, and in doing so I am simply discharging a plain duty. I believe the true Liberals of this constituency will approve my actions in that regard. (Cheers.)

Does anybody think the Liberal party can stand weakly by and allow this fight to go by default; while the enemy are levelling their shafts and organizing their forces in order to destroy the government at Ottawa?

* * * *

OPPOSITION CANDIDATES ARE WORKING FOR CONSERVATIVE SUCCESS AND LIBERAL DOWNFALL AT OTTAWA.

"I do not care what Mr. Hazen may say as to this not being a fight upon dominion lines. He need not if he wins boast of it as a Liberal defeat and a Conservative triumph. But what will be the course taken by the Conservative press throughout the country? They will say that Toryism has triumphed in New Brunswick, and you could not blame them for doing so. Mr. Hazen does not control either the press or the mouths of his supporters, and every Tory newspaper in the dominion would declare that the minister of railways had been defeated in his own constituency and in his own province. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Blair showed up the hypocrisy of the Hazen candidates disavowing their position as workers for the success of the Conservatives by quoting from an interview of Mr. W. H. Thorne, who is practically the Tory leader in St. John and chief of the Sun Company, in the Montreal Gazette, in which Mr. Thorne said:—

"If the Tweedie government be defeated Mr Blair's right arm will be gone!"

"What does that mean?" asked Mr. Blair. A man's right arm is a most valuable adjunct when engaged in a fight. It is recognized that the present local government are friendly to the Dominion government. Knock them out, and of course Mr. Blair's right arm will be gone, because whatever influence they possess as a government would be taken away.

"I put it seriously and gravely to you who are within the sound of my voice, and I ask you if any cause has been assigned why you should be conspirators in conjunction with Mr. Thorne to knock off the right arm of the minister of railways or to deal a blow which might involve the death of the Liberal party? (No, no.)

"If there is, then in all confidence go and do what you believe to be your duty. Do it manfully and in the light of day. Do it by going outside of our ranks and leaving us to fight the battle by ourselves. Do it like men. (Cheers.) There are some who are doing it in this way, and I respect them for it. We know how to meet the attacks they are making. One thing, at all events, we will do, because politics is politics in this country.

"We have got to stand together as a party. We must make a stand which the Liberal party will understand from one end of this province to the other What we say is that no reason has yet been given why the people of this constituency, my own riding, or the people of other constituencies, should withdraw even in the slightest degree the confidence which they have heretofore reposed in the Liberal party. (Cheers.)

Canada Under a Wise Fiscal Policy.

In the introduction by Mr. Parmelee, deputy minister of trade and commerce, of the report of that department, says the Montreal Witness, he shows that the aggregate trade for the year ended June 30, 1902, exceeded that of the previous year by over $37,000,000, while the increase over the year 1895 was $189,500,000. The most interesting point brought out is that while all countries publishing trade statistics can point to increases during the past six years, none can show such gratifying figures as Canada.

Canada "leads the procession" with 96.05 percent increase in six years; Japan, 89.06 percent; Australia, 62.21 percent; United States, 48.08 percent; Netherland, 43.80 percent; Italy, 39.01 percent; Germany, 32.45 percent; Belgium, 32 08 percent; Argentine Republic, 30.91 percent; United Kingdom, 24.77 percent; France, 18.16 percent; Spain, 3.65 percent, and Cape Colony, 2 62 percent.

Another set of calculations shows Canada's trade during 1902 per capita of population amounted to over $77; that of the United States to between $30 and $31; Great Britain, $102; France between $53 and $54, and Germany about $41.

Our imports from Great Britain increased some six million dollars compared with 1901; from the United States over ten million dollars, and Germany over four million dollars. The increase from Germany was, however, mainly for sugar, and the imports of sugar from Belgium fell off about as much as Germany's gain.

As for exports, the increase to Great Britain last year was the notable one of twelve million dollars; British Africa, about two and three-quarter millions; Australia, over one-half million; Germany, about the same, with various smaller amounts to various countries, and a falling off to the United States of a little over a million dollars. Canada's dependence for prosperity upon agricultural products is shown by the fact that exports under that head account for twelve and one-half millions of the increase; animals and their products show an increase of about three and three-fourth millions; the fisheries about the same; manufactures, nearly two and one-half millions, and forests two millions. The product of the mines, on the other hand, shows a falling off of about five millions.

Unrevised statements published since the close of the fiscal year covered by this report show continued advances and increased prosperity, and these figures will, no doubt, be quoted to advantage by ministers when the high protectionists seek to abolish the preference to Great Britain and raise the tariff wall in other directions. There is no justification whatever for any further increases of the duties, which the farmers should remember have to be paid by themselves without any corresponding advantage. The farmers should also remember that every embargo on imports greatly lessens the value of our exports at the place of production.

Election Campaign Notes.

The Sun and all the smaller fowl in the opposition coop have been setting up a chorus of cackles over a little fiasco in Charlotte county caused by some trickery which does not seem to have brought either glory or credit to a number of gentlemen of whom better things might have been reasonably expected. Heretofore both federal parties have contributed Assembly members supporting the Government at Fredericton, It seems that on Saturday evening, 7th inst., certain conservatives held a caucus in St. Stephen and promoted the idea of each party being represented on a ticket for the Assembly which both should support in the pending election. They approached leading Liberals who entertained the proposition and, at a joint meeting on Monday, 9th, at the Windsor Hotel, it was ratified. There was no hint that the arrangement was a compromise between government and opposition supporters until the "Courier" came out with a statement to that effect on Thursday of last week. This caused indignation amongst the rank and fyle of the Liberals of Charlotte, who are the stronger party there, and they were bound to oppose the combination to which quite a number of that party were, unfortunately, committed. There could be no misunderstanding of the terms of the resolution and of its not justifying the construction put upon it by the "Courier" for it was as follows:—

"Whereas, an election of members to the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick has been ordered for the 28th of February inst., and in the interest of all parties in Charlotte county it is considered best that if possible a contest should be avoided.

"Therefore, be it resolved in order to prevent a contest that a ticket composed of two Liberals and two Conservatives shall be chosen by their respective parties who when so chosen and confirmed by convention or otherwise shall compose a ticket, to be submitted to the electors for their acceptance at the nomination to be held on the 21st instant.

"Further resolved, that the ticket so chosen as aforesaid shall be considered the choice of the Liberal and Conservative parties of this county and the subscribers hereto pledge themselves to do all in their power to secure the election of such ticket and to defeat at the polls if necessary any and all opposition that shall arise or be presented against the same for any section or portion of Charlotte county."

The arrangement above set forth had to be endorsed by conventions of the two parties. At the Liberal Convention on Thursday last there were 102 delegates. Hon. Geo. F. Hill spoke on the issues of the campaign and predicted a sweeping majority for the government, which, even conceding every doubtful constituency to the opposition, would leave the majority of two to one of the former. After some other speeches the coalition resolutions were put, but they were defeated and the convention adjourned until Friday.

The Conservative convention also met, and it confirmed the resolutions, nominating W. C. H. Grimmer, K. C., and Geo. J. Clarke, editor of the Courier.

The adjourned Liberal convention met on Friday afternoon. Mr. R. E. Armstrong, editor of the St. Andrew's Beacon, who had been asked to run with Hon. Geo. F. Hill in the Liberal interest and had accepted, made an explanation and said he had since notified Mr. Hill that he would retire from the candidacy as one of the coalition ticket as he had been accused of betraying his party. His explanation was accepted by the party. Premier Tweedie, who visited the convention, accompanied by Hon. Mr. McKeown, was enthusiastically received. He addressed the meeting on the prospects of success in other counties of the province and predicted a large majority, as conditions were more favorable than in 1899. He was very sorry that such a difficulty existed in Charlotte and they should make every possible effort to solve it amicably, and particularly to remember that in the event of the arrangement of Mr. Hill and another accepting a position on a coalition ticket, contrary to the wishes of the convention, he would be compelled reluctantly to ask for the resignation of Hon. Mr. Hill, as a member of the government, but he trusted some way would be found whereby the difficulty would be solved.

As leader of the government he was compelled to uphold and support the action of all conventions of the party in everything honorable and just, so that he would strongly advise moderation and conciliation. Hon. Mr. McKeown spoke in the same vein.

A vote of thanks was extended to and accepted by the Premier and Hon. Mr. McKeown for their presence and advice.

The following candidates were placed in nomination: N. Mackay Mills, St. Stephen; H. V. Dewar, St. George; George Byron, Campbello; M. N. Cockburn, St. Andrews. The convention then adjourned.

Subsequently, Mr. Cockburn, who is Judge of Probates, and was not present at the meeting, wrote to say that he had never been an aspirant for political honors, and must therefore decline to be a candidate. Mr. C. N. Vroom takes his place.

As a natural outcome of his mistake in Charlotte County in connection with being a party to the coalition with the governments' opponents, Hon. Geo. F. Hill has tendered his resignation as a member of the government, the return, of which, by a two to one majority, he predicts.

Referring to a speech of Mr. McAlpine at the government nomination meeting in Sunbury County last week, the Gleaner says:—"The Sun's daily abuse of Premier Tweedie was taken up and explained. Mr. McAlpine has been personally acquainted with the Premier for many years, and regards him as a bright, able, resourceful, tactful, energetic man of affairs. He has reached the premiership solely by his own ability, and he is a credit to the county of Northumberland. He must have ability above the ordinary to reach the position he has."

Premier Tweedie's address to the electors is one of unusual force, and his treatment of every one of the issues now before that province is masterly. It is the word of a strong man with a good cause, and heard after the windy and wandering arguments of the Opposition, it is doubly admirable.

It is a foregone conclusion that Mr. Hazen stands to lose his seat in Sunbury. As a representative of that county, he is looked upon by many influential men who supported him in the election four years ago as having made the interests of the constituency a secondary consideration, while using his position in the Assembly for the promotion of federal party politics. They realise that he offered a merely factious opposition to the government; never proposing anything different from or in lieu of its measures, but almost invariably consenting to Premier Tweedie's proposals and they wonder why he now asks them to return him again to pursue the same tactics, when they might have men there whose first care would be to promote Sunbury's interests. The defeat of Mr. Hazen, therefore, seems to be very probable. A glance at the voting in Sunbury at the last election shows how precarious the position of both Messrs. Hazen and Glassier is. Mr Glassier was highest on the poll, but he beat government candidate, Mr. Morrow, who was lowest by only 27 votes. Mr. Hazen won from Mr. Harrison by only seven votes. He is not a resident or even a voter in the county, where he went as the representative of Mr. Foster from the Moncton Convention four years ago. Sunbury's electors will not be so foolish as to repeat their mistake of that occasion.

John Culligan, Esq.,—"the main John Culligan of Restigouche—is supporting the government candidates in that county, although his son started out as a "running mate" with Mr. Mott, who quarrelled with the Government because it wouldn't reinstate a scaler who was dismissed for endeavoring to render it unnecessary for a prominent supporter of Mr. Mott's to have 5,000,000 s.f. logs scaled. Mr. Mott seemed to think that the $5,000 involved would be better in the operator's pocket than in the provincial treasury where it belonged. Young Mr. Culligan having had time to consider the situation has repented and, it is said, will not run with Mr. Mott.

Hon. Surveyor-General Dunn and Dr. Ruddock are to practically have a "walk over" in St. John County.

In the last house of Assembly there was one opposition member from the city of St. John in the person of Mr. Shaw. He had many strong friends on the government side, and deserved them. These and many outside will regret, on personal grounds, that the election of Messrs. McKeown, Purdy, Robertson and Lantalum will leave no room at Fredericton for the genial stewart oppositionist of our chief commercial city.

Mr. Hazen is to be congratulated on his success in getting a good many candidates in the field, even if most of them are merely of the "straw" class.

Electors are asking why Mr. Hazen should be thought of as premier in comparison with Mr. Tweedie? He has not, in the legislature, raised any objection to government measures which, without naming them, some of his followers vaguely condemn. In fact, he voted for the whole of them. His opposition associates on the Public Accounts committee joined last spring with the government supporters on it in commending Mr. Tweedie's administration of the finances. Mr. Hazen voted with the others for the adoption of the report. Mr. Hazen sat in parliament at Ottawa for five years as a representative of St. John. That was the end of his Ottawa career. He lacked the industry—the application and attention to parliamentary duty—which wins success. As the Fredericton Gleaner, which knows Mr. Hazen well, says

"It is well known that if a young member of Parliament desires to occupy a leading position as a legislator he must make himself fit for preferment by hard work. He must familiarize himself with the business of Parliament, with its rules and with the legislation of the country. Mr. Hazen did not adopt this plan of making himself fit to take a leading position in public life. Of course, a man has a right to spend his time as he pleases so long as he does not interfere with the rights of his neighbors, but he has no right to offer himself as a leader of the government unless he has qualified himself for that position by the acquisition of the necessary knowledge. Mr. Hazen is not qualified to be Premier of New Brunswick, and if the electors were unwise enough to place him in that position his lack of knowledge and experience would certainly prove injurious to the country. Of course there is no danger of any such contingency. The opposition will be not stronger in the next House than it was in the last, and Mr. Hazen so far from being elevated to the position of Premier will be very fortunate if he can save his own seat."

The "death knell of the Tweedie Pugsley rule in New Brunswick" is what the Sun terms the little election difficulty in Charlotte county. The Sun applied almost the same designation to the Moncton Convention's malediction on the Emmerson-Tweedie government about four years ago. The result of the polling which followed was the return of forty-one government supporters and only five oppositionists—and the leader of the latter was amongst the defeated candidates.

Candidate Watt, speaking at his nomination meeting in Masonic Hall, Chatham, on Thursday afternoon said he hoped there would be no personalities in the campaign, and, as an illustration of his sincerity, proceeded to refer to "that bag of wind, the editor of the ADVANCE." If the editor aforesaid had been present, he might have reminded Mr. Watt that wind is not so objectionable as smoke or even fire, although that gentleman's experience with high priced pumps might divest the latter element of its terrors.

Messrs. Burns, Porrier and Young appear to be very successful in their campaign in Gloucester. They are making a tour of the lower part of the county and notwithstanding the storms have been in many centres in that direction, where their reception has been deservedly cordial and encouraging. In some important places, the electors are practically for them en masse. Caraquet, which was reported as likely to be against them gave them a splendid reception. They had two good meetings in Pokemouche and were holding one in Tracadie on Monday. It seems that it will be only a question of majority for them and they are to be congratulated on the good work they are doing.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

NEWS AND NOTES.

It has been decided to state a case to the supreme court to determine whether the federal or provincial government has the right to grant leases of water lots on the Ottawa river. The province claims that the river bed belongs to them under the judicial committee's decision.

Russian newpapers claim that a man in the hospital at Tomsk is two hundred years old. They say this statement is supported by documents. The man has been a widower for 123 years. He had a son, who died in 1824, aged 90 years. He remembers seeing Peter the Great. He is bedridden, but mentally sound.

We have heard so much of the sad state of Indian women that it is refreshing to get something on the other side of the question. Speaking at a reception given by the Woman's Press Club of New York the other day, Mr. Edmond Russel, lately from India, had something to say about the women of that country that caused mild excitement among the 400 present. He said: Don't pity the women of India. They don't need your pity, your money, your old clothes, or your civilization. They are better educated than you are, and probably happier.

There are no women's clubs in India, because the women are so highly civilized. They have no need for such kindergarten training.

Baba Bharati corroborated Mr. Russel by saying that the women of his native land were the best wives and mothers in the world, and that they were not at all anxious to be "new women." Are we to have India missions for the elevation and emancipation of western women?

You Can Depend Upon it.

When you get Kendrick's Liniment you get something you can depend upon it is always the same and always reliable. Kendrick's Liniment is a home remedy and will be found useful in many ways in the household, be sure to get Kendrick's. Kendrick's is King.

Chatham Town Council

A special meeting of Chatham Town Council was held on Monday evening.

Ald. Murray was appointed chairman. He said the object of the meeting was to have the accounts for 1902 submitted for such consideration as was necessary before having them published in pamphlet form, and also some amendments to the Towns Incorporation Act which it was intended to propose at the coming session of the legislature.

Ald. Nicol, chairman of the finance comittee, said it had been proposed to have Mr. Seely examine the accounts before submitting them to Council, but he had not yet performed that service. Longer delay in publishing them could not be had. There was nothing against having Mr. Seely go over the accounts at a future time and make any suggestions for improvement in the method of keeping them that might occur to him. Ald. Nicol proceeded to refer to the accounts for the year, all of which he said had already been before the Council. He commented on them as he read the totals and said they were to be published in detail. He first referred to the electric light accounts, and then to those for water and sewer construction. The total of the latter was $147,440.45, which included amounts due to Mr. Miller on his pump contract and to Messrs. Hanscom on their sewer-laying contract. There were credits of $1,173.13 to be deducted from this amount, so that the net cost of the water and sewerage system was $146.267.32.

The Bond account was next dealt with, and maintenance account next.

Ald. Nicol got as far as a balance of profit and loss in this account, of $914 82, for water and sewerage maintenance, which was properly shown as a credit.

Mr. Stewart, of the World, interjected the contradiction that it was a debit, not a credit balance and an alderman agreed with him, whereupon ald. Nicol—to save time which would have been wasted by the objectors through ignorance of the subject with which he was dealing—moved, seconded by ald. Maher, that the accounts be referred to the Finance Committee, with power to have them published in the annual statement. Carried.

Ald. Maher referred to the extra work done by auditor Salter in connection with the water and sewerage and electric light accounts and moved that he be voted $15 therefor.

This was deferred on the ground that it was not a part of the business for which the special meeting was called.

The Town Superintendent's report was partially read by ald. Murray, as chairman of the Light and Water and Sewerage Committee, when it was, on motion of ald. Nicol, referred to the Finance Committee for the purpose of having it gone over and its essential portions printed in town accounts pamphlet.

Ald. Maher, from the Bye-Law Committee, submitted a number of proposed changes in the Towns Incorporation Act and acted on amendment thereof which was considered section by section.

Ald. Nicol pointed out that, heretofore, ratepayers of the town who taxes were not paid up to the day of polling for Mayor and aldermen were permitted to vote on payment of the taxes on polling-day. The Attorney General had given an opinion that ratepayers must pay their taxes on or before the Friday preceding the election, in order to be entitled to vote. It was sought by the amendment proposed to have the legislature remove the ambiguity from the act.

The second section, ald Nicol said, was to enable the Council to appoint the assessors earlier in the year than now. It is sought to obtain authority to appoint these officers before the first meeting of the new Council in April, in order that they may be enabled to do their work more thoroughly.

Ald. Nicol explained the third section as having the object of facilitating the collection of town taxes by repealing the 1st section of the Act relating to Chatham passed in 1901, by which ratepayers are entitled to a rebate of five per cent. if paid before July 15 and of two and a half per cent. if paid before August 31. That Act also makes it the duty of the Town Treasurer to issue executions for all unpaid taxes on or before 30th September. He said the law as it now stood worked badly for the collection of taxes. Before it was passed, the provision of the 87th section of the Towns Incorporation Act applied, which allowed a discount of five per cent. on taxes paid within ten days after the bills therefor were rendered, and provided for the issue of executions thirty days after rendering. Now, the many who were so disposed deferred the payment of their taxes as long as possible, while a number of ratepayers left in the fall and their taxes were lost to the town. It was sought new to go back to the original provisions of the Towns Incorporation Act, with exception of giving two and a half per cent. off of taxes if they were paid within ten days of July 15th.

Ald. Murdoch wanted a law to provide that there be three discounts: five off for payment by July 1st; three off if paid by August 1st and two and a half off if paid within ten days after the latter date.

Ald. Murray said it was necessary to give the officials all the time possible, beginning early in the summer, to collect the rates.

The fourth section seeks to have ambiguity removed from the Towns Incorporation Act in reference to the assessing of mortgaged property. In some cases mortgagors claim to have the amounts they owe on mortgages deducted from their assessments on personal property and the different sections of the Towns Incorporation Act are claimed to be not clear on the subject.

All the sections of the report were adopted.

Adjourned.

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ROBERT MURRAY,
Chairman Electric Light Com.
Chatham, N. B., Feby 7th, 1903.

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IN EFFECT OCT. 13, 1902.

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Between Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down)			FOR FREDERICTON (read up)		
Freight	Express			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 w'k / 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 / 9 25 lv		Chatham Jct / Chatham	8 25 lv / 8 00 ar	8 50 / 8 10
3 45	9 45	..	.... Nelson	7 40	7 50
4 05	10 05	..	Chatham....	7 20	7 30
4 40	10 20	..	Loggieville ..	7 00 a m	7 05 a m
5 00 ar					

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. "	11.35 "	2.05 "
Nelson	11.55 "	2.25 "
Ar. Chatham,	12 15 "	2 45 "

GOING SOUTH.

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
Chatham,	7.00 a.m.	10.30 a. m
Nelson	7.20 "	10.40 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	7.40 "	11.00 "
Lv. "	8.25 "	11.50 "
Nelson	8.45 "	12.10 "
Ar. Chatham	9.05 "	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, Blissfield Carr's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearview, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Fennian.

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.

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