General Business.

HOT WATER BOTTLES —AND— FOUNTAIN SYRINGES IN VARIETY AT HICKEY'S DRUG STORE

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.

EXQUISITE STYLE IN DRESS

belongs to the man who has his clothing made to measure by an artist tailor who knows the value of perfect fit, beautiful finish and fine workmanship, and who selects his fabrics with an eye to please the taste of the well bred gentleman. "The tailor makes the man" is an old saying and we can supply all defects of form, and give you both style and satisfaction in suits and overcoats. Ladies suits, coats and skirts at reasonable rates. Gents fur lined overcoats a specialty.

W. L. T. WELDON

MERCHANT TAILOR.

CHATHAM, N. B.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Pending repairs to the machinery, the Miscou Fog Alarm will not be sounded for ten days from this 10th instant.

June 10, 1902

F. J. HARDING,
Agent, Dept. Marine & Fisheries,
St. John, N. B.

6-26-02

DR. C. B. MCMANUS.

DENTIST.

Rooms over J. D. Creaghan's store, Newcastle.
Is prepared to do all work in a most satisfactory manner by latest methods. All work guaranteed.

It Pays To Get the Best.

I am not acquainted with, nor do I know by reputation (excepting two veteran Gurney writers,) a single rapid and accurate writer who is not a Pitmanic follower. —FRANK D. CURTIS, Official Stenographer, U. S. Circuit Court, New York.

No Vacation.
Students can enter at any time.
Send for Catalogue.

THE ST. JOHN Business COLLEGE

S. KERR & SON.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - JULY 3, 1902.

THE KING is reported out of danger.

Ministerial Bad Faith in Fishery Matters.

There is much reason for the feeling that those in charge of Dominion fishery administration care little for the maintenance of the salmon and trout fisheries of New Brunswick, at least, although they must be fully sensible of the fact that the greatest firmness is necessary in refusing to open up new opportunities for bringing about the gradual extinction of these valuable natural assets of the country, as has practically been done along the Atlantic coast of the northern United States.

The regular diminution of the numbers of salmon and trout frequenting Canadian rivers flowing through partially settled areas led, years ago, to the adoption of a restrictive policy in regard to net-fishing. The netting of trout was everywhere prohibited about fourteen years ago, and a most inconsiderate measure, the netting of salmon all over Canada in non-tidal waters, was ordered by act of the Dominion Parliament about the same time.

The fact seemed to be borne in upon the Minister of Fisheries of that period that the business of netting salmon and trout was overdone to such an extent as to endanger the existence of those fish. Neither the minister, however, nor anyone to whom he could readily look for advice, appeared to think it necessary to go to the trouble of judiciously applying a restrictive policy. They seem to have found it easier not to inform themselves on the subject. Their location and its environment at Ottawa was far away from the habitat of the salmon and sea-trout and they thought it sufficient to neither know nor care enough about the matter to obtain such information as would enable them to act intelligently in the premises. They simply caused a prohibitive act to be passed, regarding salmon, which applied to non-tidal waters of all lengths and widths, while they refrained altogether from making any attempt to remedy, even by restriction, the excessive net-fishing for salmon which was being done in comparatively limited semi-tidal waters.

Afterwards, the inequality and injustice of their policy became manifest and they were induced to lessen a few of the semi-tidal nets, which had been licensed in defiance of the Fisheries law, and it became the well understood policy of the two ministers of fisheries immediately preceding the present one that no new salmon net stand, in New Brunswick at least, should be licensed. This was the position of the matter when Sir Louis Davies resigned the office of minister of fisheries to accept a Dominion Supreme Court judgeship, and was succeeded by Hon. James Sutherland.

Meantime, the question as to whether the provincial Government should assume the administration of all the inshore fisheries—as they have the right to do under the latest decision of the law officers of the Imperial Privy council—came up between the local and federal authorities, and the New Brunswick government consented that the Fisheries department at Ottawa, for the present, at least, should continue to administer all the fisheries, save those of the inland waters still ungranted by the Crown.

The New Brunswick government, it is to be assumed, did not suppose, when they consented to this arrangement, that the Fisheries department at Ottawa would behave in bad faith and depart from its former declared policy to the injury of the provincial interests. But that is precisely what Minister Sutherland has done. He has, whether wittingly or not we cannot say, started out on a policy of licensing salmon nets in waters where they were not allowed by former ministers for many years because they were so near tide-heads as to capture the fish after they had escaped the coast and harbor nets and had practically entered upon the ascent of the fluvial portions of the rivers.

This may seem to Minister Sutherland a matter of small moment, but it is an important one to the people of New Brunswick, at least. He might as well proclaim the doctrine that it does not make any difference whether the salmon have a reasonable chance to ascend the rivers or not. Short-sighted tidal-net fishermen, who act as if it were right to intercept and capture every salmon that comes on the coast, do not seem to realise that if they had their way no parent fish would leave their eggs on the bars scores of miles above tide water, no fry would be produced and the salmon fishery would become extinct in a very short time. Former ministers learned that if the fish were not afforded a chance to get past the tidal net—if they were prevented from getting above tide-heads—our salmon fishery would be like that of the coast of Maine, which was destroyed by the practical blocking of the rivers by nets—non-tidal and semi tidal. Minister Sutherland appears to be one of the school of netters, and we regret to realise it.

Respecting the netting of trout, which continues to be almost unrestricted in many places on the North Shore, although the law forbids it, it seems that the Department's officers, including Inspector Chapman, are not free from blame in the matter. The Inspector appears to be impressed with the idea that Professor Prince is not in favor of preventing the netting of trout or their destruction, generally, on the ground that trout eat salmon-eggs. The writer has heard the Inspector and also a prominent Miramichi fishery overseer enunciate these views on the alleged authority of Professor Prince, and we make the matter thus publicly known in order that the provincial authorities and the people who own these fisheries, may know the attitude of the Ottawa Fisheries department towards them. Every person who realises the value of our salmon and trout fisheries, and would have them preserved as an asset of the Province which is being lessened in value every year by the administrative indifference and bad faith to which we have referred, ought to join in protesting until a better state of things is brought about.

A Find Involving Historical Suggestions.

Mr. John B. Forrest, of Rock Heads, was in one of his fields the other day in connection with his farming operations, and, having some time on his hands from his usual employment as a mason and stone-cutter, he decided to "sink" a moderately-sized bowlder which had long interferred with his ploughing at that particular spot.

His brother-in-law—Mr. D. Williston—was doing the ploughing, and was present at the overturning of the bowlder into the hole they had made for it. The removal, under these ordinary circumstances, of the stone, however, was quite an episode, for, at the bottom of the earthen "bowl" vacated by it were a number of coins, some of which Mr. Forrest has shown us. These coins are of silver and copper. One—an old silver disc with a copper ha'penny partially imbedded in it—is British of 1811. Others include a penny of the 2nd decade of the last century, and several copper ha'pence of about even date.

The burial of the coins under the bowlder on Mr. Forrest's property may possibly be accounted for in this way:—Having been recovered from his burned habitation by former owner, or some looting person after the great Miramichi fire of 1825, when they had cooled after being partially fused, they were buried under the rock, as a location which could be afterwards easily identified. The fact that they remained there for more than seventy-five years—unrecovered, suggests that their "funeral director" either failed to find the place of their sepulture, if he looked for it, or wandered away or died without recovering his deposit in mother earth.

Mr. Forrest is to be congratulated on his unique experience and good luck in connection with his interment of the bowlder, which evidently covered objects, the history of whose possessors and their experiences before and after the interment under the bowlder, would form an important and interesting chapter of Miramichi history.

Canadian Coronation Honors.

To be Knights Commanders of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George—The Honorable Daniel Hunter McMillan, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; The Honorable Frederick William Borden, Minister of Militia and Defence; The Hon. William Mulock, K. C., Postmaster-General.

To be Knights Bachelors—The Hon. Henri Elzear Taschereau, puisine judge of the Supreme Court of Canada; The Hon. Robert Boak, president of the legislative council of Nova Scotia.

To be Companion of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George—Lieut. Col. Frederick White, comptroller of the Northwest Mounted Police.

Lieut. Colonel Percy Sherwood, commissioner of Dominion Police.

Robert Harris, Esq., president Royal Canadian Academy.

Substitutes for Spruce.

[New York Commercial.]

Back in the spring of 1898 a Maine manufacturer of paper predicted that, at the rate at which the spruce forest lands of the United States were then being denuded, there wouldn't be "a stick of spruce timber as big as a beanpole in five years."

"Well, four years of that five are up already, and the pulp people tell us that it will probably be many years yet before we exhaust all our resources of spruce for the making of wood pulp. Still, an area as large as Rhode Island is stripped of its spruce every year to supply the mills that make newspaper alone; and many of the manufacturers think it is none too early to begin experimenting with other material for paper-making to supplement the spruce supplies, and even to take their place if we cannot grow crops of spruce fast enough to meet the demand.

Some good use is found every year for plants that were supposed to be useless. In the museum at the botanical garden are specimens of rugs and other articles made of a variety of sedge that is found widely in our northern states.

This grass was supposed to be worthless a few years ago, but somebody discovered that it supplies a good, strong fibre, and to-day it is being turned into binder twine, rugs and other things that are worth having.

Two materials new to paper making are now attracting attention. One is bagasse, the refuse of the sugar mills, which hitherto has been pure waste, except a small part of it used as fuel.

A paper mill in Texas is now using bagasse to make paper, and the product is said to be excellent. It is predicted that the day is soon coming when all the bagasse from our southern sugar cane fields will be used to make paper; thus bagasse will be another of the waste materials diverted from the waste heap and turned into a source of wealth.

Another kind of paper material is rice straw, very little of which is now used except to provide bedding for cattle. It has been known for a long time that good paper could be made of this material, but for some reason it has not been utilized to any extent. There are great possibilities before Louisiana and Texas in the manufacture of paper from these two new materials.

All the same it would be folly to permit our spruce forests to become exhausted. The timber that is sent to the mills for pulp wood should be replaced by another planting, as with any other crop. It is getting rather late for any woodsman to remove a crop of timber without the slightest idea that a later generation will take another crop from the same ground.

Canada is the great preserve of the whole world for future supplies of pulp wood. Her spruce resources have scarcely been touched, though her southern forests have been badly depleted. The country has a magnificent belt of spruce extending from the southeast in Quebec far northwest to the Mackenzie river. Not a bit of this spruce has yet been utilized and will not be till railroads are extended to it; but the railroad projects now under way will before very long tap this greatest of all sources of pulp supply.

NEWS AND NOTES.

St. John county is now supplying the United States navy with small spars. Friday a shipment of 300 spruce poles, to be used for small spars of the navy passed through this city from St. Martins, bound to the United States navy yard at Portsmouth, Virginia. Each pole is 35 feet long and of such dimensions that very little dressing will be necessary to convert it into a capital spar. They were shipped by Robert Carson.—Globe.

Betty Botter bought some butter;
"But," she said "this butter's bitter:
If I put it in my batter,
It will make the batter bitter;
But a bit of better butter
Will make my batter better."
So she bought a bit o' butter,
Better than the bitter butter,
And made her bitter batter better,
So 'twas better Betty Botter
Bought a bit of better butter.—Am. Agriculturist.

A small pox scare has set the fashionable people of the twenty-first ward, Pittsburg, Pa., to moving to summer resorts earlier than they anticipated. Negroes living in a shanty on the border of the ward caught small pox and the police quarantined the place. A big Manx cat was captive in the shanty, but one night escaped from quarantine. The police shot at it, but their pistol practice was bad. The cat made a bee line for the shrubbery surrounding a millionaire's house and is still missing, although diligent search has been made. Orders were issued Monday to kill all the cats that were out that night with the Manx.

The Montreal Star's London correspondent says:—

The military tattoo grandiloquently announced to take place at Alexandra Palace on Saturday night as London's welcome to the colonial troops proved a miserable fiasco. The Canadian troops, including the Strathcona Horse, made an excellent personal show, as did the Indians and Australians, but the palace authorities so mismanaged the whole affair in failing entirely to provide for the regulation of crowds that the military dare not hold the tattoo. The colonials are very angry. One Canadian premier, who was buffeted about by the crowd with his wife, said this morning: "I can understand now all that has happened in South Africa. It is disgraceful." In conclusion he quoted a few sharp Canadian protests which he thinks likely to serve to wake up the war office.

Canadian ministers and provincial premiers are suffering from Londoners' extortionate demands. Some are paying as high as thirty guineas per carriage to take them to Westminster Abbey on Thursday.

Hints to Apple Growers.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, JUNE 24, '02.

In the older parts of Ontario, such as the counties of Middlesex, Perth, Oxford and Brant, as well as a portion of Huron, where the best apples grew in times gone by, to-day there is a great neglect of young tree planting as well as of pruning, and the natural result is a diminution in the quantity of apples grown and a decline in the quality of the fruit produced. Now in Grey, in the northeastern part of Durham, and in the county of Northumberland, the young orchards are just about equal to the older ones in number, showing that planting is there going on vigorously.

In the former cases there is no doubt the trees were planted from some twenty-five to forty years ago, when there was no exact knowledge of, and, perhaps, but little experience, in varieties—when early apples were in demand, when the soil was new, when insect pests and fungous diseases were rare, and when the only skill required was simply to take the fruit. Under these circumstances the business of apple growing was exceedingly profitable; but there soon came a glut of the earlier varieties. They were not suitable for the export trade, so that as soon as the home market was supplied there was no further call for them. The soil lost something of its virgin freshness; the trees would not grow so well; and with the increased number of trees there came a quadrupled increase in fungous diseases and insect pests. Not only was there a falling off in the demand for the particular variety they were growing, but there was an increased difficulty in growing any variety; hence farmers got the idea that there was no money to be got out of apples, and they let their orchards run wild, they allowed noxious insects to multiply and fungous diseases to run their course, with the inevitable result that the orchards were almost ruined.

In the Georgian Bay district, however, it is not difficult to persuade farmers that orchards can be made to pay; but everyone should understand that to be a successful apple grower he must choose suitable varieties, adopt clean cultivation, pursue systematic pruning, spray at the proper time in the proper manner with the proper solutions, and direct careful attention to cover crops. "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise" is not in the science of horticulture. This the Dominion Department of Agriculture is trying to instil into the minds of fruit growers by means of lectures and object lessons. Mr. A. McNeill, acting chief fruit inspector, is engaged in this work, and this is how he teaches the young idea how to grow fruit successfully, profitably, and ready for sale. He arranges a meeting in a central locality and spends from half an hour to an hour in-doors lecturing and answering all sorts of questions put to him by growers and others. Then he proceeds with his audience to a near-by orchard, where he commences an expedition in search of noxious insects and fungi. Having discovered a pest (aided perhaps by a magnifying glass) he next proceeds to prepare his Bordeaux mixture, and then sprays the infested parts with the force pump, taking care to demonstrate as well as to explain the difference between showering, or sprinkling, and actual spraying; for while spraying with poisons is salvation to a plant, tree, or shrub, showering or sprinkling means very often destruction. All insecticides and fungicides should fall on vegetation in the most delicate spray, otherwise the trees may be injured.

Mr. McNeill found in his recent tour through the counties already named a general belief that there were no insects this year doing any damage. His magnifier soon discovered hosts of insects. The oyster-shell bark louse is very prevalent; the cigar case bearer in some districts was quite numerous; the tent caterpillar was in evidence but not seriously; and the canker worm in some localities was very plentiful; but for multitude the bud moth simply swarmed. The result of finding these pests where they were supposed to be conspicuous by their absence, so struck the farmers that Mr. McNeill could have sold a gross of magnifiers on the spot. It was an object lesson that will never be forgotten; it was nature study in its most tangible form; it was that practical experimenting which leads to the conversion of the desert into a fruitful field, and clothes the dismal prairie with a world's grain yield.

It does not always fall to the lot of a Government to witness the good results of missionary zeal; but here in Canada we are constantly reaping where we have sown, and Mr. McNeill reports that the result of the forward policy of the Minister of Agriculture has already in the fruit section led farmers in the older portions of Ontario to abandon their former slovenliness and to go in for clean civilization; while in the newer districts the fruit growers themselves so appreciate what has been done to help them that they have become living exponents of the same policy.

To secure and maintain profitable apple cultivation after following out the work necessary, everything depends upon the variety cultivated. The grower must produce what the market requires; the market will no longer be content to adapt itself to the whims of the grower. No matter how healthy or prolific a tree may be, if the fruit be not of the right variety it is valueless.

Undoubtedly winter varieties are those that are paying best.

The four varieties of apples that are receiving the most attention now are Baldwins, Ben Davis, Greenings and Spies. As these varieties cover only the fall and winter months it is certainly not wise to overlook entirely the early sorts; because there must spring up a market for the earlier sorts as soon as the others have got the market securely.

Top grafting has received a great deal of attention this spring. The average farmer thinks there is some mystery about grafting, so it is very gratifying this year to find him amenable to culture on the point. It is gratifying to discover how many farmers are taking up grafting, for where it has been put into practice it has been eminently successful. One Ontario farmer who had never grafted a tree in his life, after hearing Mr. McNeill's lecture some time ago, top grafted a large number in his orchard, and his losses were under three per cent. of the number grafted.

Grafting should be made a part of every boy's education. Notwithstanding all the care the nurseryman can give to his stock, serious mistakes will be made in the varieties, and if for no other reason than that every lad should know how to perform so simple an operation as grafting.

Trees have individualism just as animals have, and for reasons that we cannot explain one tree with apparently no better chance than another growing by its side, of the same variety, will be prolific while the other is comparatively barren.

The best orchards of the future will be those that are planted with some hardy vigorous stock like our Tallman Sweet, or Macmahon's White; and when these have formed a stock ahead at two or three years old they may be top grafted from selected trees.

As the nurseryman practices propagation he exercises no discrimination, because his cuttings are from productive and non-productive trees alike, and more often than not they are taken from trees that have not come into bearing at all, consequently he must perpetuate a good many poor specimens.

The man who top grafts has an opportunity to examine a thousand trees, and, selecting the best, can top graft his whole orchard with the confident expectation of having nearly all his trees approach very near in merit than one in the thousand that he selected for his grafting.

One reason why top grafting cannot be recommended to the average farmer indiscriminately is that he cannot be always induced to do the work at the proper time or in the proper time. He cannot always be trusted in the matter of selection, and he is too apt to be careless and indifferent, leaving the greater number of his trees ungrafted to the serious detriment of the symmetry of the orchard.

An Interesting Episode Connected With the St. Pierre Calamity.

[St John Globe.]

Letters from Martinique, published in New York papers recently gave an account not entirely accurate of the finding of some valuable articles in the ruins of St. Pierre cathedral by Capt. Henry de Bury, of the British army, who is stationed at St. Lucia. Capt. de Bury, in a letter to his father, Count de Bury, describes exactly what occurred:

On May 13th I was in St. Pierre and went all over the ruins, making notes and taking photographs. The town was still smoldering and almost red hot and nobody had been right in the centre of the town where the cathedral was. I was the first to penetrate into the interior and went into the cathedral to take a photo. When there I noticed something shining under some debris and on picking it up found it to be a gold chalice or ciborium. It was all crushed and broken, the lid was off it, and as I picked it up the host dropped out. The host was quite intact, but burned black. I did not care to touch the host, so I left it there. Lying beside the chalice was a round silver box and on the ground beside it a heap of wafers. These were quite intact and not even burnt. I decided to take the chalice and silver box and to restore them to the priests in Fort de France. I knew that if I left these things there they would soon be found by some of the people who were hovering about for the express purpose of looting, and would be stolen for the sake of the gold and silver. Well, I returned to Fort de France late that night, and early next morning I found an American man-o'-war, the Cincinnati, about to leave for St. Lucia. The captain offered me a passage across, which I accepted, as my leave expired that day and there was no other way of getting back except by hiring a boat and sailing across. So I had no opportunity in Fort de France of restoring the chalice. However, immediately on arriving at St. Lucia I reported the fact of having the chalice, etc., in my possession to the officer commanding the troops, who is also the administrator, who advised me to hand them over to the French consul. This I did. The reason the good people of Fort de France are so angry with me over this matter is because they feel sore that an English officer should have been the means of restoring the things to the church and that none of them had enough grit to go and get the sacred vessels out of the cathedral themselves.

Cardinal Vaughan's Letter to Roman Catholics.

London, June 27.—Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, has issued the following letter to the Roman Catholic clergy:

"The Finger of God has appeared in the midst of the national rejoicing and on the eve of what promised to be one of the most splendid pageants in English history. This is in order to call the thoughts of all men to Himself. The King's life is in danger; the danger being imminent. Let us have immediate recourse to divine mercy and by public prayer seek His Majesty's recovery. For this purpose let the rosary be recited publicly in every church in the diocese immediately upon receipt of this circular.

"I have learned from the papal envoy how earnestly the Holy Father desires the preservation of the King's life, and how cordially he would wish the prayers of the faithful to be offered for their sovereign's recovery.

Customs Frauds.

A Dawson, Yukon, special dated June 21, says: D. W. Davis, collector of customs, has been suspended owing to grave irregularities in the Customs Department. After suspension Davis handed in his resignation. Alex. A. Cook of the same department has also resigned. It is understood that Davis received a large sum of money from the Alaska Exploration Company and in return the Government was defrauded of a large amount of revenue due from the company. It is possible that criminal proceedings will be taken against officers of the company. Inspector McMichael discovered the frauds shortly after his arrival. E. S. Busby, formerly at Skaguay, has been temporarily appointed to fill the vacancy. The claim against the company with penalties, will reach $50,000 or more. The evidence secured by McMichael is said to be very clear and other charges may be made. Davis was formerly a Conservative member of Parliament for Alberta.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

A Disease Very Common to the American People but Now Quickly Remedied.

A SURE CURE.

In a case of Nervous Dyspepsia a doctor sees two things, first, that the digestion is deranged, and second, that the nerves are in a starved, irritable condition.

If abreast of the times, and in touch with the latest discoveries the doctor is sure to advise Ferrozone, which is now universally prescribed in cases of acute Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Ferrozone is prepared specially for diseases of the stomach and bowels, and as a sure cure for Nervous Dyspepsia, has proved itself a thousand times to be superior to all others.

Where Ferrozone is taken after each meal, it is impossible for Dyspepsia or Indigestion to exist. It digests the food before it has had time to ferment in the stomach, and by its regular use one is enabled to eat and drink anything at any time, without fear of bad results.

Ferrozone relieves that distressing headache and burning feeling in the stomach peculiar to dyspepsia. It regulates the action of the bowels, kidneys and liver; strengthens the nerves and makes the sad looking dejected dyspeptic feel like a new man in twenty-four hours.

The general manager of a Toronto Manufacturing Company who used Ferrozone with very marked results, says: "The strain of conducting a large business brought on a seige of Nervous Digestion about a year ago, which I endeavored in vain to shake off. Doctors told me only a complete rest would cure me, but not being able to spare the time, I used Ferrozone instead. It perfectly restored my good health in a short time. I have confidence in the merits of Ferrozone, and am pleased to recommend it."

What Ferrozone can do for you can be best proven by giving it a trial. Every reliable druggist recommends and sells it, price 50c. 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.

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.

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.

FIRE WOOD.

For sale a quantity of slab, edgings and spar wood all in three to four feet lengths, and fairly dry. Apply at office.

J. B SNOWBALL CO., LTD.

DERAVIN & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ST. KITTS, W. I.

Cable Address: Deravin

LEON DERAVIN, Consular Agent for France.

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.

Dunard Street, Chatham.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

AUCTION.

I will offer for sale at

Public Auction,

—ON—

Saturday, 5th July next,

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

in front of the Fairman Foundry, Newcastle,

ONE ENGINE AND BOILER, SHAFTING, BELTS, BLOWER, PLATFORM SCALES, ETC., ETC.

Terms made known at sale.

GEO. STABLES,
Auctioneer.

PICNIC!

The R. C. Congregation

AT REDBANK,

intend holding their annual picnic

—on—

TUESDAY, 8th OF JULY,

The Sports Committee have a fine programme, embracing all the usual attractive features in the way of Land and Aquatic Races, including,

"KILL THE COON,"
"AUNT SALLY," ETC.

MUSIC FOR DANCING

ARE YOU WITH US? — SURE!

COMMITTEE.

CITATION.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland or any Constable within the said County, Greeting:

Whereas, Nicholas Power, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Julia Murphy, late of the Parish of Nelson in said County, widow, deceased, hath by his petition represented to me that the said deceased left no personal property for the payment of debts against her Estate, and hath prayed that license may be granted to him to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased for the payment of the debts due by said deceased and that the accounts against the said Estate may be passed and allowed.

You are therefore required to cite Edward Murphy of Chicago, Rose Smith, wife of Jos. Smith and Dennis Murphy, both of Chicago, Mary McNaughton of Virginia, family country of Williamstown in said County of Northumberland, and Ellen Donovan of Virginia, the heirs, next of kin of the said deceased, the creditors and all others interested in her said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office, Newcastle, within and for the said County of Northumberland on Friday the Eighteenth day of July next, at the hour of half past two o'clock in the afternoon to attend the passing of the account of administration of said Estate and to shew cause (if any they have) why license to sell the Real Estate of said deceased should not be granted as prayed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this Second day of June, 1902.

(L.S.)

(sgd) G. S. FRASER, Registrar of Probate for said County.

(sgd) SAM THOMSON, Judge of Probate, Northumberland.

7-17-02.

Administrators' Notice.

All persons having any just claim against the estate of Joseph M. Ruddock, late of the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, proprietor of the Miramichi Foundry, are hereby requested to file the same with the undersigned administrators within three months from this date duly attested, and any person indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment forthwith to the undersigned.

(Sgd.) MARGARET J. RUDDOCK,
CHARLES D. RUDDOCK,

Marlin

.32 Cal. High-Pressure Smokeless

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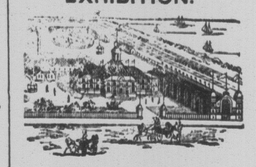

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