

General Business.

COMMON SOAP

ROUGH SKIN On Face and Hair. 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

3 Cakes for 10 cents. It is made from Pure Olive Oil and the Juice of Cucumbers. We can guarantee it.

Mackenzie's Medical Hall.

Our New Catalogue For 1904-5 is just out.

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

S. Kerr & Son GODFREY'S HALL.

DENTISTRY!

Henry G. Vaughan, D. O. S. Office Hours—9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. 7.30 p.m. to 9 p.m.

GAS ADMINISTERED.

PHYSICIAN'S SPECIALTY. OFFICE—OVER MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL CHATHAM, N. B.

Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1817. Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000. Reserve Fund \$3,000,000 (TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS)

IN THE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

of this Branch, interest is allowed AT CURRENT RATES on sums of \$5.00 and upwards and paid or compounded twice a year, on 30th of June and 31st December.

COLLECTIONS.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Chatham Branch in Chatham, N. B. and Newcastle N. B. have decided to change the Saturday closing hour to 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, commencing on October 24th next.

REMOVAL.

Mr. John B. Benson has removed his office to the residence, lately occupied by Mr. Alexander Holburn on St. John Street, where he may be found at all hours. Chatham, July 7 1904.

\$25.00 REWARD.

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

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

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., OCTOBER 13, 1904.

Political.

The tricks to which the Government are accused of resorting in these strenuous election times are being exposed on the right and on the left. Section men are working on the Intercolonial as usual keeping the roadbed up to standard.

Contracts under several subsidies for railways in Ontario and the west which were provided for by parliament, are being entered into; that arch political friend lighthouse inspector John Kelly has been on the Miramichi looking into the matter of lighthouse requirements for next season; Dominion funds are being used for the payment of civil service salaries; the dredging done in the summer to improve the Northwest Miramichi channel is being paid for by money that comes from Ottawa; improvements for winter port facilities at St. John and Halifax are going on; Public wharves and breakwaters along the whole Maritime coast line are being built and are likewise to be paid for out of the Dominion Treasury; A hundred or more men are at work improving the railway between Chatham and Fredericton; the employees of that line have had their pay raised to the I. C. R. schedule; in short, whatever seems necessary for the maintenance of the public service and the development of the country all over Canada is being done, as has been the case for several years under the Laurier administration.

This continued attention to business seems to worry our Conservative friends and they are weaving over it as manifesting a design to unduly influence the electors in favor of the Laurier government.

It is true that the country's requirements never had such great attention paid to them under any former administration, and it is also true that there never was such a large and uniformly buoyant and ever increasing revenue in Canada's history—never such a constant annual increase of trade in the country as there has been since the present Government came into power—and it is, therefore, interesting to observe that their opponents are obliged to appeal to the electors against them on the ground that they are spending money. It will seem to most people that governments exist very largely for that purpose. That's what the revenue is collected for. What a country we would have if the government failed to not only spend money every year, but to spend more and more each succeeding year! Canada is still a young country, so far as its development is concerned. It is not quite finished yet. Its people will not want to change an administration because it spends money on railways, breakwaters, the improvement of navigation, the equipment of ports and the many other works and services of public utility which have been and are still constantly being provided for under Liberal rule. Let the government continue in its work of the up-building of the Dominion in these material things and not cease their efforts therein as their opponents seem to think they should because an election is pending. The cry of extravagance is always raised by the outs against the ins, but the difference between the conditions of the present time and those before 1896 is that while we are making much bigger expenditures we are also having a surplus each year to keep the public debt from increasing. The Conservatives were very good in their day and according to their light, but we are living in better and wiser times and are being governed under more enterprising methods. We are leading the colonial empire and, large as our outlay is, we are doing even better than paying as we go.

The Conservative papers and speakers are telling us about the Liberal seats in the House of Commons which were won by only small majorities in the last Dominion general election. They show that there were thirty-four of these seats won by less than 200 majority. They, however, do not refer to the record of the Conservative seats won under precisely similar conditions to the number of thirty five. They say in regard to the thirty four Liberal seats so won that only a small turn over is needed to make a great change in their favor. But it seems more probable that the changes will be the other way. The thirty-five constituencies which went Conservative by less than 200 majority were

Table with 2 columns: Constituency, Majority. Includes North Bruce, North Lanark, Laval, Que., (bye-election), Prince, West, P. E. I., Sherbrooke, Que., North Wellington, East St. John, West Durham, East B. Bruce, Provenceur (Man.), etc.

It may be noticed that Laval and North Grey seats were won at bye-elections, but these are said to be now safe for the Liberals. In the case of North Bruce a bye-election increased the Conservative majority to 11 and in East Bruce to 171, but this does not take these out of the above column. But to show what the Liberals can do it may be interesting to notice the seats won from the Conservatives since the last general election.

In West Durham a minority of 40 is now a Liberal majority of 12. In Victoria, B. C. Liberals changed a minority of 231 to a majority of 419; in North Ontario, a minority of 518 to a majority of 200, defeating Hon. G. E. Foster; and in West York, a minority of 820 into a Liberal majority of 111. Then Lisgar was changed from the independent column to a Liberal majority of 1016. These are just an earnest of what the Liberals will do at the coming election. It requires only a very small turn over in a few of the above constituencies for Liberals to increase their majority in the next house to 75.

The Tribune, a Conservative paper, of Nelson, British Columbia, is not enthusiastic, to say the least, over the immediate prospects of its party. It says: "The Conservatives have a majority of 18 in the present parliament from Ontario. Although the rearrangement of the boundaries of Dominion ridings and the reduction in the number of seats from Ontario does not help the Conservatives, it will be admitted even by Liberals that the Conservatives are the stronger in Ontario, and that it is not likely their majority of 18 will be reduced at the coming elections. In Quebec the Liberals have a majority of 51 out of a total of 65. While it is admitted that Laurier will hold Quebec, it is not unreasonable to assume that the defection of men like Tarte has weakened the Liberal party in that Province, and that the majority of 51 will be reduced to 40 or 45. The Maritime Provinces gave the Liberals 15 majority at the last election. The number of their representatives has been reduced, and it is safe to assume the present Liberal majority of 15 will be reduced by the number of seats these Provinces have lost through the redistribution of seats, that is, by 5. If this "guess" holds good, the parties will come to Manitoba standing 111 Liberals to 80 Conservatives. If the West went solidly Conservative the Liberals would still have a majority. But the West will not go solidly Conservative. It will split even. In order to win, the Conservatives must hold their own in Ontario and carry 35 seats in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Can they do it?"

The Manitoba Free Press, one of the ablest and most candid Liberal papers in the Dominion in concluding a judicial review of the political prospects in the Dominion as a whole, says: "We come now to the West, which has its representation in Parliament increased by nine members by the new Redistribution Act. In the last general election it will be remembered, the Conservatives confidently predicted that they would carry every seat west of Lake Superior, a prediction which they failed most lamentably to realize. In the present election the contest will be warm and close in Manitoba, but that the Liberals will hold their own there is every ground for believing; in the Territories and British Columbia, whose representation in the late parliament was almost solidly Liberal and whose representation in the new parliament will be seventeen in all, instead of ten, the Liberals will make gains. There are those who think that Manitoba, all things considered, will break even, though we think this is much too pessimistic an estimate; but the result in Manitoba, will, in any event, not affect the total result in the Dominion. Taking Western Canada as a whole, the Government will undoubtedly have a majority.

"Looking back over the four sections into which the Dominion was divided, as above, for the purposes of the present survey, we find that in three the Liberals may count on majorities, and in one a Conservative majority is probable.

The question, then, reduces itself to this: Can the Conservatives elect not merely a majority of the members from Ontario, but a majority large enough to outnumber the Government majorities in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Western Canada? To ask the question is to answer it. The prospect (for the Opposition) is a hopeless one. The best they can look forward to is that they may be able to fight such a good fight that when the new Parliament assembles the Government will find itself with its majority reduced by a few seats; but the outlook is not encouraging even for that."

The ministerial party who visited Chatham on Monday last week went to Amherst direct and participated in a political meeting there the same evening. The Maritime Fair building was crowded to its greatest capacity. Mr. H. J. Logan late member for Cumberland in speaking of the progress of that part of the country said: "In 1896 the firm of Rhodes, Curry & Co. employed 250 men; to-day they employ over 1300. In 1896 they paid in wages \$87,000 last year they paid \$480,000. In 1896 their output was \$415,000, last year it was \$2,800,000. The Robb Engineering Co. in 1896 employed 140 hands; to-day they have on their pay roll nearly 500. The business done in 1896 was \$163,000; last year it was over \$400,000. The wages paid in 1896 was \$37,000; last year it was over \$125,000. These were only samples; other industries could be quoted to show the great growth that has been experienced during the past eight years. Mr. Logan briefly reviewed the policy of the government on the labor problem. He challenged any one to show any act of parliament during the eighteen years of Tory rule that tended to benefit labor. Under the Liberal rule the sweating system had been abolished, a fair wage schedule had been adopted, a labor bureau had been established and a conciliation law had been passed. Hon. W. S. Fielding said that since the Liberal party had come into power, the problem of deficits had come to an end. They now had to deal with surpluses. The surpluses had grown from \$700,000 in 1898 to \$14,250,000 in 1903, and for the year just closed the surplus would be still greater. This had been accomplished not by an increase, but by a reduction in taxation. The public credit of Canada never stood higher than at the present time. If the tariff was to blame for bad times in 1878, the tariff should be given some credit for the prosperity that now prevails. The policy of the Liberal party was to modify the tariff to meet the changing conditions of trade. The tariff is not perfect and the Tariff Commission would endeavor to adjust it to meet the needs of the hour. Mr. Fielding alluded briefly to the great increase of trade during the Liberal rule. In the 18 years of Conservative rule the trade of the country had increased \$66,000,000; in seven years of Liberal rule the trade had increased \$228,000,000. Mr. Fielding alluded to the excellent work done by Sir Wm. Mulock in the Postal Department. He showed how by a reduction of postage and a saving in taxes deficits had been transformed into surpluses. The Finance Minister then came to the great railway question and showed clearly that Mr. Borden's statement that the people of Canada would pay nine-tenths of the cost was an exaggeration. The government had a mortgage on the road which would be foreclosed if the rental and interest were not paid. The business men among the Conservatives were alarmed at Mr. Borden's policy of government ownership. It was a policy that had been denounced by Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper. The opposition did not expect to win in this contest, for no government was ever beaten at the polls with a record like the Liberal party. The next speaker was Charles

Marcel, M. P., for Bonaventure County. He predicted that Quebec would be solid for the Liberal party because in that province, as in other provinces, Laurier was beloved and respected. It was under Laurier's rule that battalions were first sent abroad to fight the battles of the Empire and French blood as well as English had been shed at Paardeberg.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson discussed railway matters in an able speech. He showed that if the policy of the Opposition had been adopted he could have had a surplus instead of deficits. The Opposition wanted higher freight rates, lower wages paid to men and a poor service on the road. It was the policy of the Liberal party to modernize the road, improve the road bed, the rolling stock, the equipment, and to give an adequate service.

The Conservatives are, of course, nominating candidates in every constituency where it is possible to do so, whether they have any hope of winning or not. One of the most self-evident cases of asking a man to sacrifice his time and some party funds is in Restigouche where Mr. Mott, ex M. P. P., who was so badly defeated in the last provincial election, has been induced to again come up against sure defeat.

Sir Wilfred Laurier opened his campaign in Ontario at Hamilton on Monday evening.

The Conservatives have not yet found a candidate to oppose Mr. Oliver LeBlanc in Kent County.

Mr. E. F. Clarke, of Toronto, who came to the Maritime provinces to tell the people how to vote in the pending election, made the discovery that missionaries of his calibre from so long a distance, while civilly received, are not required for the political enlightenment of electors who send to Ottawa an average of the ablest men in parliament.

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The nomination of Alex. Gibson, Jr., as the Liberal party's candidate for York County in the pending election was made in open convention at Fredericton last Saturday. No other candidate was thought of and the choice was entirely unanimous. Mr. Gibson's election is sure.

The Parish of Chatham Liberal Association met on Tuesday for the appointment of delegates to the County Association Convention at Newcastle tomorrow, which is called to nominate a Liberal party candidate in the pending Dominion election for Northumberland. The meeting was held in Temperance Hall, Chatham.

W. S. Loggie, Esq., president of the Parish Association, occupied the chair and Mr. T. Myrr. Gaynor was secretary.

The attendance was a good one and on the announcement that only those who were members of the County Association or subscribers to the constitution and bye-laws of the Parish Association were eligible to take part in the meeting's proceedings, Mr. Thomas Murray went forward and made the qualifying signature.

President Loggie referred to the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Emmerson, made to the meeting of Liberals in the town Hall last week, that delegates to the County Convention might be chosen on the basis of one to every two hundred voters in each parish and an additional one in parishes having over three hundred voters. He said they were to select delegates accordingly.

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It was the sense of the meeting that as only about thirty Gleneglogie voters were on the Loggieville list it would not affect any action the Liberal Association of that parish might take.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Doctors first prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral over 60 years ago. They use it today more than ever. They will tell you how it heals inflamed lungs.

It had a very bad cough for three years. Took 1 bottle Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. My cough disappeared and my lungs healed.

Old Coughs

One Ayer's Pill at bedtime induces a natural action next morning.

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of the C. P. R., which had done so much as a trans-continental line for the development of Canada, and said this proposed new Railway, so much needed for the further opening up of the western country and the transportation of its products to the seaboard, was to be provided at a much smaller cost to the people of the Dominion.

Mayor Murdoch was secured as Chairman of the Chatham parish Conservative Association meeting in Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening, in the absence of the president Mr. J. L. Stewart, and alderman James Maher was in his place as Secretary. The attendance was very limited. The business was to choose nominating delegates to attend the Conservative Convention in Chatham tomorrow evening to select an opposition party candidate for the House of Commons. Those selected—many of whom were not present—were as follows:

Queen's Ward—Wm. Lawlor, Jas. D. Johnston, Chas. Sargeant—substitute, Richard Williams.

King's Ward—F. E. Neale, Geo. Hildebrand, Wm. J. Connors—substitute, J. Ken Breaux.

Wellington Ward—John Coleman, A. S. Ullock, S. U. McCulley—substitute, A. McLennan.

Duke's Ward—Donald Fraser, Thomson Copping, Thos. Murray—substitute, Donald Ullock.

Loggieville—Wm. Damery, J. W. S. Bakkirk, James Kelly.

On motion of Mr. S. U. McCulley a vote of confidence in the policy of Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition was passed.

Mr. Thomas Murray, of Chatham who demonstrated his repentance over his long connection with the Conservatives by signing his name as a member of the parish Liberal Association and who participated in the choice of nominating delegates to the County Liberal Convention was solemnly voted a nominating delegate by the parish Conservative meeting the same evening.

Mr. Murray and a number of other electors were quite indignant yesterday when they learned that his name had been taken by the managers of the meeting over which the Mayor was induced to preside.

The Candidates chosen up to Tuesday afternoon in New Brunswick are as follows—

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE  
Restigouche Jas. Ross W. A. Mott  
Gloucester O. Turgeon  
Northumberland  
Kent O. J. LeBlanc  
Hobart (Ind.)

Westmorland H. R. Emmerson, H. A. Powell  
Aber-Kings A. White, G. W. Fowler  
St. John city R. O'Brien, Dr. J. W. Daniel  
St. John city  
York and county H. A. McKowen, G. W. Ganong  
Charlotte D. Gillmor, R. D. Wilnot  
Queens Suburb Dr. Hay, R. D. Wilnot  
York O. Gibson, Jr.  
Carleton F. B. Carvell, F. H. Hale  
Victoria John Costigan.

Northumberland County nominating delegates are to choose their men tomorrow. The Liberals of the county, as members of a great party, have the way open before them to select a candidate sure of election, and it is to be hoped that they will have the wisdom to put a winning man in nomination, to unite in choosing him and in supporting him through the campaign and at the polls. The import of the action to be taken at tomorrow's convention in Newcastle is, therefore, very great in its bearing upon the party's interests in the county, both present and future. If bygone differences should be revived they will be fatal to the harmony and good work necessary to the success which is sure, if the man most acceptable to all is chosen.

The Sun again attacks the purchase of the Canada Eastern Railway, one of the most advantageous railway arrangements ever made by the government of Canada in the interest of the Intercolonial and the province of New Brunswick.

"Affidavit" Powell has been again induced to oppose Hon. Mr. Emmerson in Westmorland. Some of our Moncton friends say he was selected because he was willing to be a "forlorn hope." Mr. Powell's friends freely admit that they have no hope for him—forn or otherwise.

Game Notes.

Mrs. Anslow and G. A. King, of Newcastle, returned home on Saturday from a moose hunting trip of several days in the Ekedolse region. It is reported that they did not see any heads sufficiently large to make it worth while to take them.

Mr. E. W. Jarvis made the season's woodcock record on Saturday. He went to the Richibouctou rd covers, starting from Chatham about two o'clock and killed nine woodcock and two snipe during the afternoon.

Mr. J. J. Steel of London, England, returned to Chatham after four weeks hunting in the Bay du Vin Mills district with Mr. D. M. Fraser as Guide. Mr. Sterling secured a fine moose head of 46 inches spread with 20 points. He speaks very highly of Mr. Fraser as a guide and expects to have four weeks next season hunting here.

Do You Want to Fit Yourself out with

A Nobby Wagon, or A Set of Harness or other Seasonable Article?

IF SO GO TO

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

The War.

Tokio, Oct. 6.—In addressing the members of the united clearing houses of Tokio last Thursday, Count Okuma, the leader of the progressive party, warned the people to prepare for a long war, the date of the termination of which it was now impossible to forecast. He predicted that the cost to Japan for a two years' war, including the losses which had been already placed and the expenses consequent upon the war at its termination would total \$1,000,000,000, which would make the per capita share amount to \$20.

Count Okuma said that corruption appeared to pervade the military, political and financial departments of the Russian government and that this corruption had almost reached a climax which threatened a revolution. It was even reported that Lieut. General Stossel, now defending Port Arthur and upon whose shoulders rested the responsibility for the loss of a large share of Russian prestige in East Asia, was guilty of dissipation during the siege. The speaker declared that the weakness of the Russians gave the Japanese many victories.

Board of Health Notice.

The attention of Physicians, Householders and others is called to the following sections of the Board of Health Act and rules of the Provincial Board of Health of the Province of New Brunswick—

37 Whenever any house owner shall know that any person within his family has smallpox, or any other disease dangerous to the public health he shall give notice thereof to the Health Officers of the Local Board of Health for the Municipality, City or town in which he resides.

38 Whenever any Physician shall know that any person attending any public school is infected with diphtheria or other infectious disease dangerous to the public health, he shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Principal of the school at which the pupil is attending and also to the Local Board of Health or the Health Officers of the place in which such pupil may be.

39 Whenever any Physician shall know that any person to whom the three preceding Sections shall apply, who shall refuse or neglect to give the notice by such Sections required to be given by him or them respectively, shall be subject to the penalty provided by the fifty-fourth Section of this Act, and the said Section and the subsequent Sections thereof shall apply to any prosecution under the three preceding Sections.

40 In case the owner or occupier of any dwelling or premises neglects or refuses to obey the orders given by such Health Officers in pursuance of such regulations, such Health Officers may call to their assistance all constables, peace officers, and such other persons as they think fit, and may enter into such dwelling or premises and execute the same or cause to be executed therein such regulations, and remove therefrom and destroy whatsoever in pursuance of such regulations it is necessary to remove or destroy for the preservation of the public health.

RULE IV.—Any householder in whose house there shall occur a case of smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, typhoid fever or measles, shall immediately notify the Board of Health of that district of the same.

RULE V.—When a Physician knows or suspects that any person to whom he has been called is sick of, or has died of, any of the diseases named in Rule 4, he shall immediately notify the Local Board of Health of that district.

RULE VI.—Whenever a case of scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhus fever or smallpox exists in any house or dwelling, a notice or placard shall be posted on or near the door of such house, stating that such disease exists therein, and no person shall remove such notice or placard without the authority of the Local Board of Health of that district.

RULE VII.—A rigid quarantine shall be put upon any person sick of the diseases named in Rule 4 for a period of at least three weeks or until the Local Board of Health shall permit the quarantine to be removed. During this period all persons not necessarily in attendance there shall be excluded from the patient's room.

RULE VIII.—Whenever the existence of any contagious disease in a house or in any public institution has been ascertained, or if there is reason to believe that one of the inmates is suffering from any contagious disease, no occupant of such house or public institution shall change his residence without the consent of the Local Board of Health of that district.

RULE IX.—In case of removal it shall be the duty of the Local Board of Health to prescribe the precautions to be taken so that the said removal may be effected without danger of spreading the contagion.

RULE X.—Any person affected with a contagious disease shall not be allowed to leave any health district before the Local Board of such health district has notified the Local Board of the district into which such person is to be