General Business.

NOTICE.

Through the efforts of Mr. W. A. Hickman, Immigration Commissioner, who has been in England for some months past, it is expected that in the coming spring a considerable number of farmers with capital will arrive in the province, with a view to purchasing farms. All persons having desirable farms or tracts of wild lands, communicate with the undersigned, when blank forms will be sent, to be filled in with the necessary particulars as to location, price, terms of sale, etc. Quite a number of agricultural laborers are also expected and farmers desiring help will also please communicate with the undersigned.

Dated, St. John, N. B., Feb. 6th, A. D. 1901.

ROBERT MARSHALL

C. WARMUNDE

IS OFFERING

SPECIAL BARGAINS

—IN—

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY,

Silverware & Novelties.

All new goods. Give him a call

We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all.

WARMUNDE, Expert Watchmaker

Fallon Corner Chatham N. B.

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.

Chatham, March 18, 1901.

In the Supreme Court:

IN THE MATTER OF the Winding Up Act, being Chapter 129 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and amending Acts

AND IN THE MATTER OF The Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, Limited.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice McLeod.

Judicial Notice to the creditors of The Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, Limited.

Pursuant to the winding up order, made by this Court, in the matter of the winding up act, being chapter 129 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and amending acts, and in the matter of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, Limited, and dated the 23rd day of August A. D. 1901, the Creditors of the above named Company, and all others having claims against the said Company, are on or before the first day of December next, to send by post, prepaid, to the Liquidators of said Company, at the office of the Hon L. J. Tweedie at Chatham in the County of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars verified by oath of their claims, and the nature and amount of the securities, if any, held by them, and the specified value of such securities, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said winding up order.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Notice be published in a daily morning newspaper published in the City of Saint John, and a newspaper published in the town of Chatham in the County of Northumberland for one month previous to the date above mentioned, and that such public notice be a sufficient service and notice to all the creditors of the said Company.

Dated this twenty-third day of October A. D. 1901.

E. McLEOD, C. J. S.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

Crown Land Office, 24 July, 1896.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations which reads as follows:—

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 12 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be forfeited"

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced.

ALBERT T DUNN,
Surveyor General

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC.

VIA THE

Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton.

Pullman Sleeper runs through from Fredericton Junction to Boston.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK

—TO—

BOSTON

$3.50. Winter Rate. $3.50

COMMENCING NOV 11, the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning, at 7.30 o'clock standard, for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston.

Returning, leave Boston MONDAY AND THURSDAY, at 8.15 a.m., Portland 5.30 p.m.

Through Tickets on sale at all Railway stations, and baggage checked through.

Passengers arriving in St. John in the evening can go direct to the steamer and take Cabin Berth or Stateroom for the trip.

For rates and other information apply to nearest Ticket Agent, or to

WILLIAM G. LEE, Agent,
St. John, N. B.

WANTED.

Agents for the National Window Cleaner in Kent, Westmorland and Northumberland Counties. Sells at sight—large commissions. None but hustlers need apply.

H. G. VENESS, General Agent,
Box 286, Fredericton, N. B.

EQUITY SALE.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 30th day of November A. D. 1901 at the hour of 11o'clock in the forenoon, opposite the store of William Wyse, Esq., in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, there will be sold at Public Auction, under and by virtue of, and in pursuance of the authority given to me the undersigned Referee in Equity, in and by a certain Order of the Supreme Court in Equity bearing date the 30th day of August, A. D., 1901, and made in a certain suit in which Mary Loudoun is the Plaintiff and Alexander Loudoun and John Loudoun are defendants and in pursuance of the Fourth Chapter of the act of the general assembly, made and passed in the 53rd year of the reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria entitled "An Act respecting the practice and proceedings in the Supreme Court in Equity" free of the dower of the said Mary Loudoun—All that piece parcels or lot of land situate lying and being in the Town of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, and Province of New Brunswick bounded on the easterly side by King Street, so called, on the northerly side by Wellington Street, on the westerly side by lands now owned and occupied by Wilfred B. Smith, and on the southerly side by lands formerly owned and occupied by the late J. B. Goggin, and now in the possession of his widow and heirs, which said lands and premises were in the occupation of late Alexander Loudoun at the time of his death.

Dated the 16th day of September A. D. 1901.

SAM. THOMSON,
Referee in Equity.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., NOVEMBER 28, 1901.

They are not Dangerous.

Mr. Tweedie may as well recognize the fact that the Liberals here are not satisfied with the constitution of his cabinet.—Transcript.

This means that the Transcript doesn't recognize Mr. Tweedie as a Liberal. It refuses to accept him into the fold, even with Mr. Blair as godfather. If the Liberals of the province, like those of Northumberland, refuse to accept him, he is a political orphan indeed, a political apostate without a party, as the Conservatives have no use for him since he became a supporter of the Ottawa Government.—World.

The record of New Brunswick elections since Mr. Tweedie repudiated the Foster class of Conservatives, whose Moncton convention policy was endorsed by such Conservative papers as the World and such Liberal papers as the Transcript and Globe, is, by no means, calculated to discourage that gentleman as a public man. It requires all the nerve of the reckless and irresponsible to seriously put forward the idea that anybody has anything to fear from the class of Conservatives referred to by the World.

It will be remembered that when Mr. Tweedie refused to be coerced by Sir Charles Tupper when the latter was Premier of Canada and by Mr. Foster, Sir Charles said "so much the worse for Mr. Tweedie." With the aid of the World and other organs of its class, the Fosterites set about the task of defeating Mr. Tweedie in local politics, while Mr. Tweedie retaliated by aiding Mr. Blair in the Dominion field. The results of the fray—thanks to the good sense of New Brunswickers—proved the correctness of Mr. Tweedie's position. He is, to-day, the popular Premier of the province and in accord with its able Dominion Minister, while Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster are defeated and discredited as public men. If Conservatives of the Foster and Tupper school hereabouts, represented by the World, have "no use for Mr Tweedie," the fact ought not to trouble him very much, as the people have most emphatically, declared that they have no use for them—and the people are generally right. The World does not seem capable of realising how grotesque its anathemas of Mr. Tweedie appear to its more intelligent readers.

A Flat Contradiction.

We referred, last week, to a canard started by the St. John Globe, to the effect that Mr. R. A. Lawlor, of Chatham, had been commissioned by Premier Tweedie to coax or whip his St. John co-religionists into line. The Globe published an alleged despatch from Fredericton to this effect and supplemented it with editorial remarks developing the story, which was, no doubt, purely the invention of one of its staff, who appears to, himself, have a commission to manufacture imaginary Roman Catholic discontent with the Local Government. The St. John Freeman which, while ostensibly a religious paper, has been charged with having more politics (!) to the square inch than is good for it, gives the Globe's story a pretty flat contradiction. It says:—

"Mr Lawlor made no advance of a political or quasi-political nature to his co-religionists in St. John. He did, however, by invitation, listen to the views of certain Catholics of this city, and, at their request, consented to carry a message to the local premier. That message was no servile promise of support, but a self-respecting pronouncement—ultimatum, if you will—of what must be done before the local government can hope to receive generous support from Irish Catholics at the polls. If Mr. Lawlor succeed in the mission confided to him by some of his co-religionists in St John he will have deserved well of the Irish Catholics of the province. The fact that he is not in politics, nor seeking political preferment, strips his action of all imputation of selfish motive and gives it proper perspective. As an Irish Catholic and one of the leading figures among his co-religionists of Northumberland he is a representative man, and it was well within the prerogative of other Irish Catholics in St. John to wish to hear his views of the outlook for the cause all have at heart. This is the sum and substance of Mr. Lawlor's connection with the meeting about which the Globe and other papers have been doing so much guessing."

The Globe, referring to the foregoing, endeavors to wriggle out of its former misrepresentation of Mr. Lawlor's position in the matter. It lacks the candor to admit that it made a mistake. The fact remains, however, that it was some gentlemen in St. John who approached Mr. Lawlor and asked him to undertake a commission for them.—This is the reverse of what the Globe falsely stated—for we have good reason to believe it knew exactly what took place.

The Canada Eastern Railway.

The Sun volunteers the information "that neither the upper province "ministers nor all those from the lower "provinces are in favor of the purchase "of this railway." If this statement is true, it enforces upon the public mind the assertion that used to be made in reference to the futility of hoping to convince the ordinary Quebec and Ontario mind that anything but the St. Lawrence river and canals connecting with or tributary to it were worth considering in connection with the development of Canada's trade and travel.

New Brunswickers who have occasion to visit Ontario, for instance, are, as a rule, impressed with the self-sufficiency of the citizen of that part of Canada, and with the fact that the definition of the cockney — substituting Ontario for London—holds good there. He is born in Ontario, raised in Ontario, knows something of Ontario, but doesn't know anything else. That the ordinary Ontarian — or Quebecker — doesn't know much about New Brunswick railways is, therefore, not surprising. That any Nova Scotia minister or member of parliament should range himself with the western ministers or other members of parliament against Mr. Blair in his endeavors to profitably extend the I. C. R. system by acquiring the Canada Eastern Railway and thus reaching the chief distributing point in the centre of the provinces for both freight and passenger traffic, can, however, only be explained on grounds unworthy of consideration by public men of even third rank.

We, therefore, are glad to hear of propositions being made from a new quarter outside of Canada for an option on the Canada Eastern, with the view of making it a part of an easy and fast international, interprovincial and transatlantic summer route, and an international winter route. Should the scheme be carried out both the I. C. R. and C. P. R. will, no doubt, change their attitude towards the north shore in regard to through summer freight rates, at all events, and the conditions that will be brought about will, perhaps, lead to a realization by the politicians for whom the Sun speaks of how little they know of the possibilities involved in the development of the country in this competitive age.

That the Sun should hug itself over Mr. Blair's failure to make his fellow-ministers see the advantage of acquiring the Canada Eastern as a part of the government railway system, is not hard to understand, but that Mr. Blair's colleagues should stand in the way of securing so valuable an extension of the people's own line is incomprehensible. The Sun is, however, right from a party standpoint, to exult over the situation, if it is as that opponent of everything Mr. Blair proposes for the country's benefit, represents.

A Gigantic Undertaking.

A company has been formed for the purpose of building a suspension bridge across the Strait of Canso for railway, tramway, vehicle and passenger purposes. It is to be between Port Hastings and Cape Porcupine. The company is also to build lines of railway to connect the proposed suspension bridge with through lines, and will ask power to levy tolls as follows: Foot passengers, not exceeding five cents; carriages, not exceeding twenty cents; tramway, per car, not exceeding $1; railway, per car, not exceeding $8. The proposed bridge is to be 150 feet above high water, and the span or distance between abutments to be not less than 1,000 feet. The cost is estimated at $4,000,000.

DON'T BE DISAPPOINTED. You won't be if you use Kendrick's Liniment. There is nothing like Kendrick's for Lameness, Swelling, Pains, Sore Throat and Lungs, and as a general household remedy.

The Pulp Mill Case.

In the matter of the Bank of Montreal vs. Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co., judgment was delivered on Tuesday by Mr. Justice Barker in the Equity Court at St. John on the order calling on the receiver, Mr. W. C. Winslow, to show cause why his appointment should not be cancelled or varied. The appointment was varied, so that the property to be received by him will be that actually covered by the mortgage held by the Bank, and not all the property of the company. No costs were ordered to either party.

The effect of Judge Barker's new order is to place in the hands of the liquidators such property as the steamer Edith, the two barges built last winter, the logs not delivered upon the company's property, etc. The pulp made from logs not paid for by the company and not in their possession at the time of the failure is also claimed by the general creditors.

Liverpool Wood Market.

In its Liverpool notes the London Timber Trades Journal of 16th says:—

"Business has upon the whole been somewhat quiet during the past week, the dreadful fogs and storms from which the country has been suffering have had the natural effect of retardation. But perhaps the most influential factor is that there is very little offering either in the way of spruce or pitch pine timber. For the present time "spruce is king"; the expression is not the writer's, but that of a well-known auctioneer and maker of phrases, who is a favorite in the trade. The expression is as usual with him felicitous, and gauges the position to a nicety. The movement is still upwards, and optimistic brokers are gaily talking of £8 c.i.f. for the near future. At the same time, they have nothing to offer at present. We hear only of a steamer cargo to load at Halifax, N. S., and another at St. John, N. B., for this month, but no mention of price has been made. And this for two reasons: in the first place the specifications are not known, and in the second both have entire range of U. K. options. It is not at all improbable that the above-mentioned figure will be reached either here or elsewhere on account of this scarcity. In Manchester on Tuesday business in spruce was of a limited character, but this arose from the fact that the cargoes landing there had been already disposed of. The only arrivals here are the "Carl," from Miramichi, and "Ulunda," from Halifax, for Robert Parker & Co., and the "Assuna," from Richibucto, for David Roberts, Sons & Co. These cargoes might be cleared rapidly under the circumstances if the owners so desire, but probably they will play a waiting game with them, as time seems in the favor of holders of spruce stock."

$22,000,000 for Wood.

SHORTAGE IN THE WORLD'S TIMBER SUPPLY.

The news that Russia is at last about to manage her almost illimitable forests on a scientific plan and more vigorously compete for Great Britain's trade in timber, draws attention to the threatened shortage in the world's supply of wood.

For the past five years Great Britain has spent on an average £22,000,000 a year on timber. She has bought largely from countries whose supply is now falling off. Norway's output is decreasing; Austria's is decreasing; and even Canada's apparently boundless resources have supplied Europe with less and less timber in the last few years. But the shortage in Europe alone amounted last year to 2,600 000 tons, and in Europe this is only likely to be wiped out by the increased supply from Sweden and Russia which scientific forestry will produce.

Of the nations consuming timber Great Britain stands easily first, spending annually on the average £8,000,000 more than Germany, which comes second, and £19,000,000 more than France, which makes a bad third. The United States has recently made a great effort to cater for the world's need in this as well as in other respects, but owing to her vast plains and prairies the United States cannot long continue to export timber.

The experts in forestry, however, declare the British Empire could easily grow its own supply if scientific forestry and rational management were introduced throughout the Empire. It was stated on Saturday by an Indian forest officer that if the magnificent timber resources of Canada were controlled by a system as thorough as that established in India, the Dominion could easily supply the Mother Country with 3,000,000 tons of timber a year.

"Why cannot such a system be started? queried the officer. "And why let Russia and all the rest in when our own Colonies can supply our needs and, in doing so, enrich themselves?" —Daily Mail.

DON'T GO HOME, if you have not got at least one bottle of Kendrick's Liniment in the house. Don't go home without it. There is nothing better (if equal) to Kendrick's as a household remedy.

Another Canadian Contingent for South Africa.

Another Canadian Mounted Corps is to go to South Africa. It will comprise 600, or more, men and will probably be commanded by Colonel Evans. An Ottawa despatch of 26th gives the text of the cablegram on the subject received by the Governor-General, as follows:—

To Lord Minto, Ottawa, Ont.:

Referring to your telegram of November 21st, the Imperial government gratefully accepts the offer of a corps consisting of not less than six hundred men, to be raised on the followieg lines.

1st—Men to be able to ride and shoot.

2nd—Imperial yeomanry rates of pay to be accepted, namely, cavalry rates to date of embarkation and yeomanry rates subsequently.

3rd—Canadian government to provide horses, saddlery, uniforms, boots, etc., on repayment. Imperial government to provide arms.

4th.—Officers to be nominated by Canadian government and their names submitted to Commander-in-Chief for approval of the Secretary of State for War.

5th.—The medical conditions to be as for imperial yeomanry.

6th.—Any preference to be given to men who have had previous service in South Africa, and to single men. Married men and widowers with children to be accepted provided that they understand that no separation allowance will be issued.

Telegraph as soon as possible whether scheme as outlined above meets with approval of your ministers.

(Sgd.) CHAMBERLAIN.

The Ottawa despatch further says:—

Dr. Borden telegraphed today to Col. Evans to come to Ottawa. This means that he is to take charge. Nothing will be done about other officers until Col. Evans arrives, when he will have a good deal to say as to their selection. In fact he is to have a pretty free hand in that direction.

Col. Pinault, the deputy minister of militia, said today that there was no use of any applying to the department for positions on the force, as all applications, unless they were for commissions, would have to go to the district officers commanding. Application for commissions will be received by the department.

ANY CHILD WILL TAKE McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup. It is always the same safe, pleasant and effective remedy; but be sure you get McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

St. John's Small-pox Experience.

There is a feeling throughout the Province that the Health authorities of St. John were remiss in the performance of their duties at the inception of the small-pox epidemic now prevailing in that city. The steps taken in dealing with the outbreak were clearly inadequate. There was lax vigilance and a hesitancy to grapple with the matter in a sufficiently drastic way. It may be that the authorities were swayed by business considerations. They may have been influenced by the very natural hesitancy that is always felt by communities to be proclaimed as infected districts, or considerations personal to those who might be directly affected may have prevented the prompt action that was necessary. But whatever the reasons may have been for their gingerly handling of the disease, they now, no doubt, realise that they made a mistake. It is not reassuring to know that between fifty and sixty cases have already occurred, with perhaps twenty per cent. of deaths and that the area of the epidemic is not yet being contracted.

We recall the alarm caused on the Miramichi two years ago by a case of small-pox which developed at a place between Chatham and Newcastle. The Boards of Health of the County and towns took prompt and united action. They had the school sessions suspended and all church services discontinued. All avenues of approach from outside were carefully guarded, and vaccination was especially enforced on all non-immunes coming from outside points by rail to either Chatham Junction or other Miramichi stations. One case—that of a railway employee—was detected at Newcastle and immediately and thoroughly isolated. There was, of course, some opposition to the course taken, but the majority of our people realised that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," and they generally sustained and furthered the efforts of the Government and boards of health.

The result was that those who were affected by the disease were brought safely through to recovery. Best of all, the small-pox, by reason of the promptness with which it was handled, did not spread, and in a very short time the community had the satisfaction of knowing that it had been saved from an epidemic which would have endangered the lives of its people and materially injured its business interests.

St. John is, we are glad to see, learning that it has a most serious problem to deal with, but its tardiness in realising the situation has already cost the city a good deal directly, and much more indirectly. It is undergoing its unpleasant experience in the matter at the time of year and under circumstances which make it both serious to its merchants and inconvenient to some of its other large interests, and we will all be glad if the daily reports hereafter show that the health authorities have, at last, mastered the outbreak, so that the holiday season may bring with it a clean bill of health for the commercial capital.

News and Notes.

John McLeod, M. P. P. for St. John county, N. B., died at his home, Black River, in that county, on Tuesday morning. He was 76 years old.

Toronto telegram. Ind. Con.: "Canada is a Young Man's Country," says Hon. George E. Foster, and a young man named Blair seems to possess the New Brunswick end of the land.

The immigration department, Ottawa, has reports from Barbados that colored girls are greatly excited over the prospect of getting employment in Canada. Toronto ladies propose to import 200 as domestics.

The boiler of the Pemberthy Injector Company, Seventh and Abbott streets, Detroit, exploded on Tuesday morning, and it is estimated that from 75 to 125 men were buried in the ruins of the building. The wounded have been removed. The loss is $150,000.

A five years' test of creosoted Canadian spruce as road pavement has been made in Trafalgar square, London, England. It shows a wear of only three-eighths of an inch. The city engineer of Westminster recommend it as eminently suitable for paving purposes in English cities.

Another truly good man has gone wrong. The temperance restaurant proprietor, W. A. Dennett, who once conducted a chain of restaurants across the continent from New York to San Francisco has failed for $92,000, with no available assets. He has nominal secured assets of $39,000. Most of his creditors are women and missionary societies.

The General Synod of the Church of England in Canada will meet in quadrennial session in Montreal on September 3, 1902. Three years ago it was decided to meet in Ottawa, but this has been found impossible. Archbishop Bond has written asking that it be deferred until a date about three weeks later than that fixed.

A few days ago two timber limits on the north shore of Lake Superior in the Algoma district were sold at auction to the E. B. Eddy Company of Hull, Que., for $303,000. They cover 72 sq. miles and an estimate made ten years ago showed that they contained 110,000,000 feet of timber. Joseph H. Cullen, of Detroit, made the next highest bid—$300,000.

Distress is once more reported in Newfoundland amongst its cod-fishermen who go every summer with their families to the Labrador coast in pursuit of their calling. Owing, chiefly to the prevalence of ice on the coast until August, the fishery was a failure and the earnings unusually small. The government will be called upon to relieve the situation to some extent.

There is a rumor in Ottawa municipal circles that several of ex-mayor Morris' friends were going to take action against the whole city council by making similar charges to those which disqualified the mayor. They claim, it is reported, that almost the whole council, or at least a quorum, could be put out of business. The ex-mayor says that he would not recognize any action of the kind.

It is reported by travellers from Nova Scotia that the car which contained the two quarantined smallpox sailors on the D. A. R. at Metaghan was taken by the railway to Kentville with the intention of being renovated and repainted. The Kentville people decided that a better way would be to destroy the car, so it was quickly set on fire a few nights ago and the woodwork burned.

The largest tree in the world is to be seen at Mascali near the foot of Mount Etna. Its trunk is 304 feet in circumference. The largest in the United States is said to be the gigantic tree near Bear Creek, on the north fork of the Tulare river in California. It measures 140 feet in circumference. The famous giant redwood tree in Nevada is 119 feet in circumference.

An Englishman was boasting of the big policemen in England. "They are so big," he said, "that they can light their pipes at the street lamps." "That's nothing to the bobbies over in Scotland," said Scotty; they are so tall yonder that they can look ower a land o' hooses." "Is that all the size of them?" said Pat; "Shure thim would be called kids of policemen over in Oireland. Ours are so big that they have to stand in coal pits to get their hair out."

The question of the age of the human race receives an interesting answer in the latest edition of De Mortillet's "Origin and Antiquity of man." The total number of years elapsed since, according to geological evidence, man first appeared upon the earth is placed at 238,000. Of this 78,000 years belong to the preglacial epoch, 100,000 to the glacial. 44,000 to the interval between the glacial epoch and the protohistoric and Neolithic, 10,000 to the two last named epochs, and 6,000 years to the time since the beginning of the historic period in Egypt.

A Poughkepsie, N. Y., despatch of last Thursday says:—

"Lady Minto, while en route from Ottawa to New York in a private car, lost a gold locket containing a lock of hair of one of her dead children. It fell into the wash basin and down upon the track. Lord Minto offered a reward of $10 for the recovery of the locket. Two days later C. K. Parmenter, section foreman, saw it under an old tie three miles from here. Through Superintendent McCoy it was returned, and yesterday Parmenter received a check for $25 from Lord Minto.

The session of the reciprocity convention at Washington on Wednesday, 20th, was devoted mainly to the question of reciprocal trade relations with Canada. Several papers were read, after which some routine business was disposed of and the convention finally adjourned. The views of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the subject of reciprocity with Canada were presented in a paper by George P. Coppins. There was no logical escape, he said, from the conclusion that Canada should be included in any general scheme for reciprocity treaties. Hon. John Charlton, a member of the Canadian parliament, spoke earnestly in favor of some reasonable concessions in trade relations to meet the liberal treatment accorded the United States by Canada. Canada, he said, wanted reciprocity and free trade in the natural products of both countries. Wm. Irvine, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., largely identified with the lumber interests, discussed the attitude of the lumber interests on the question of reciprocity with Canada. He believed that the lumbermen of the United States would voluntarily agree to the concession proposed by the Canadian high joint commissioners, provided those who are engaged in the manufacture of things consumed by the lumbermen in the manufacture of lumber would agree to a similar reduction on their products.

The Great Winter Fair at Amherst, N. S.

In publishing the final programme of the Maritime Winter Fair, to be held at Amherst, N. S., on the 17th, 18th and 19th December, we again particularly direct general attention to the importance of the gathering from an educational standpoint. Nothing to compare with it in this respect has ever heretofore been before the people of the Maritime provinces, and all who can do so should visit it. A perusal of the programme, as finally arranged, will show that a wide range of exhibits will be shown and subjects treated. The best of everything in all branches will be available for the study of those who attend, and the practical lessons to be learned cannot but be invaluable to the agriculturalist, and a source of useful information to people in all other walks of life. The programme is:—

MONDAY, 16TH.

9 a.m.—Meeting Sub-Committee Management.

7.30 p m.—Meeting Sub-Committee Management.

TUESDAY, 17TH.

9 a.m.—Meeting Sub-Committee Management.

10 a.m.—Exhibition opened to the public.

2 p.m.—Judging of Cattle begins.
" " Sheep "
" " Swine "

Judge of Cattle—Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, Ont

Judge of Sheep—D. G. Hanner, Mt. Vernon, Ont.

Judge of Swine—J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.

Judge of Poultry — W. R. Graham, Guelph, Ont.

7.30—Public Meeting.
Chairman, Mayor Dickie.
Address Welcome, Hon. W. T. Pipes, Amherst.
Response, Hon. L. P. Farris, Hon. Benj. Rogers, Col. Campbell.
Addresses, Hon. Sidney Fisher, Prof. J W. Robertson, Hon. T. R. Black, Dr. James Mills, H. J. Logan, M. P., Hon. L. J. Tweedie, (Premier of N. B.), Hon. G. H. Murray, (Premier of N. S.), or Hon. J. W. Longley, Hon. D. Farquharson, (Premier of P. E. I.), or Hon. Benj. Rogers.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH.

a.m. — Meeting of Sub-Committee of Management, Completion of Judging.

11 a.m.—Address, "The desirable and undesirable points of a beef bullock"—illustrated by living specimens.—Prof. G. E. Day, C. C. Hill, Onslow, N. S.

2 p.m.—Address, "The desirable and undesirable points of a bacon pig"—illustrated by living specimens. — F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont; Hon. A. T. Dunn, St. John.

2 p.m. to 5 p m.—Addresses on hatching, rearing and fattening chickens—with the incubator and brooder in operation—fattening crates and cramming machines.—F. C. Hare, W. R. Graham, A. G. Gilbert, Jos. Landry.

3 p.m.—Address, "The Desirable and undesirable points of a mutton sheep", illustrated by living specimens.—Prof. J. R. Grisdale, Ottawa; P. G. Mahoney, Melrose, N. B.

7.30 p m.—Address, "What may be accomplished for Agriculture by organization."—G. C. Creelman, Supt. Ontario Farmers' Institutes, Toronto.

8.15 p.m.—Address, President Mills.

9 p.m.—"The West Indian and South American markets for live stock."—B. W. Chipman, Secy. of Agriculture, N. S.; C. P. Blanchard, Truro, N. S. Other markets.—F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner.

THURSDAY, 19TH.

9 a.m.—Meeting of Committee.

9.30 a.m—Annual Meeting Maritime Stock Breeders' Association.

11 a.m.—Address on Beef Carcasses—illustrated.—Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph.

2 to 5 p.m.—Talks on killing, dressing, shaping and packing poultry for the export trade—with practical illustrations of each part.—W. R. Graham, F. C. Hare, A. G. Gilbert, Jos. Landry.

2 p.m.—Address on Pig Carcasses—illustrated.—F. W. Hodson.

3 p m.—Address on Mutton Carcasses—illustrated.—Prof. Grisdale.

3.30 p.m.—Address, "The desirable and undesirable points of a dairy cow"—illustrated by living specimens.—Prof. H. H. Dean, Guelph; R. Robertson, Supt. Maritime Experimental Farm.

7.30 p m.—Address "The Farmers' Institute as a factor in Agricultural progress."—G. C. Creelman, Toronto. Discussion by Farmers' Institute workers present.

8.45 p.m.—Address, "Food and care of a dairy female from birth until four years old"—Hon. Sydney Fisher; Thos. A. Peters, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, N. B.; B. W. Chipman, Secretary of Agriculture, N. S.; S. J. Moore, Shubenacadie.

Note 1.—All animals to be judged from a feeder's and consumer's standpoint.

2.—Fancy points or breed points are not to be considered in judging or lecturing.

The prizes aggregate $1,918, divided as follows:—For fat cattle in the Shorthorn class, $462.00; other breeds of cattle, $352.00; Grade cattle, $417.00; Pure Bred sheep, $240 00; Grade sheep, $120.00; sheep carcasses, $24.00; Swine, $120.00; swine carcasses, $28.00; dressed poultry, $85. A considerable number of cattle, sheep and swine are being fitted for this competition and will insure a fine display. Among the cattle will be the sweepstakes steer from the Pan-American Exhibition.

The railways will carry both exhibits and visitors to and from the Show for one fare.

[St. John Gazette, Nov. 23rd.]

Job's Comforters.

Just now Premier Tweedie is receiving much advice from those who assume to be friends, and from others as well. That estimable organ of public opinion, the Globe, the other evening complained that Mr. Richard Lawlor, of Chatham, had come to St. John as the plenipotentiary extraordinary of Premier Tweedie to patch up some grievances that the Roman Catholics of this city are said to have against the Provincial government. There has been a good deal said about these grievances and to some extent they have been aired in public, but all the public outside the pale of a select few supposed to hold the secret know, is that some anonymous writers have complained that the Roman Catholics were not getting a fair share of the public patronage.

No person knows who the writers in question are, for their names are not divulged. They may be friends of the local administration, but on the other hand they may be enemies. One thing is absolutely certain; no Roman Catholic has approached the government or any member of it with the complaint that the patronage of this city and county has not been fairly and equitably divided among the different creeds. That being the case it would scarcely be necessary for Mr. Tweedie to send an emissary to this city to talk over the alleged discontent among the Roman Catholic supporters of the government.

The only connection between Mr. Tweedie and Mr. Lawlor is that they come from the same town and are personal friends. It happened that Mr. Lawlor had come to St. John on legal business and as he had to remain over a day or two, and during his absence from home it also happened that as an anniversary in which he and his wife were deeply interested occurred, he brought the lady along with him. This made his visit more of a social one than usual.

Mr. Lawlor is a gentleman who is well and favorably known in St. John, as well as on the North Shore where he has his home. He knows many people in St. John, some of whom are co-religionists of his own and some are not, but Mr. Lawlor is not a politician, although like all good citizens he is interested in the politics of the province. It is a pure fabrication to say that he was here as a representative of anybody or tried to act as a go-between between the Premier and any portion of the supporters of the Provincial Government because, as already explained, the services of a go-between were not necessary. Those who know Mr. Tweedie and the members of his government best, are aware that they are always ready to rectify any real grievance where any such exists and is brought to their notice.

If we were to go back to the scriptural days of old, the Premier might be compared to Job who, when he was sorely tried, had three friends come from a distance "to mourn with him and to comfort him." Our genial friend of the Globe might well take the place of Eliphaz the Temanite, while Brother Hawke of the Moncton Transcript, who is a truly pious man, would represent Bildad the Shuhite, and the anointed and saintly Scott of the Sun could fill the role of Zophar the Naamanthite to a nicety. These three worthies of old sat with the suffering Job for seven days and seven nights and spake not a word, so the chronicle says. The modern Eliphaz, Bildad and Zophar are less considerate than their protoypes of old. They have no respect for the griefs of the Premier, if he has any, but start right in with their criticisms, of which they have quite as many to offer as their patriarchal namesakes. But Eliphaz, Bildad and Zophar failed to shake the faith of Job and we are told that they then ceased to answer him.

The fate of these critics of old should prove a warning to the modern production, for they called down upon their own heads the wrath which they prayed might rest upon the shoulders of Job, and it was the prayers of him whom they regarded as beyond the pale that finally saved them. What fate finally befel these ancient soothsayers is not revealed, but of Job we are informed that he prospered exceedingly and lived a hundred and forty years after his three candid but critical friends had drawn themselves into their own shells.

Premier Tweedie and his colleagues have been criticized and misrepresented in many things by Eliphaz the Temanite of the Globe, by Bildad the Shuhite, of the Transcript and by Zophar the Naamanthite of the Sun, but they continue to govern the province well. There is peace and plenty in the land.

And no time has the outlook for the future been more prosperous.

At no time has there been a more widespread and intelligent interest in agriculture apparent. The mineral resources of the province which have lain dormant for years are being exploited as they were never before. It was during the administration of Mr. Blair that the seeds of our present magnificent agricultural growth were first sown. Prior to the passing of the act subsidizing cheese and butter factories, agriculture was considered of secondary importance in the province. Now, agriculture is in a leading place, thanks to the beneficent policy of Mr. Blair which was so ably seconded by the assistance given to wheat growing by the administration of Mr. Emmerson. A decade ago New Brunswick imported all the cheese and much of the butter her people consumed. Now we not only produce all of these commodities needed for home consumption, but we have developed a large export trade in both, and in a few years more this province will produce every barrel of flour her people consume. But this is not all. By the wise legislation introduced by Mr. Emmerson, the oil fields which have been known to exist in this province for years, have been exploited and enough is known of them already to justify the belief that the sandstones of Westmorland, Albert and many other sections of New Brunswick have held untold wealth for ages.

Short as has been the administration of Premier Tweedie he has started in to open up the coal fields of Queens county from which great results may follow. There is no internal strife in the government, every member of which has but one object in view, the highest development obtainable of the resources of the province.

At the last general election the people of the province spoke out almost to a man against mixing federal and provincial issues. There is no sign of any change in public sentiment in this particular, and by the way, it should not be forgotten that the Globe has accepted the verdict of the people in this respect.

From one end of the province to the other the government is strong—stronger than it was when Mr. Emmerson appealed to the people in 1899. There is no sign of wavering anywhere along the line, and while this state of things exists it is idle for a handful of agitators in St. John to imagine that they can harm the government by attempting to alienate any part of its support. Supposing it were possible by a false cry against the government to draw away a part of its support and endanger the return of the government candidates in St. John, which we do not believe can be done, wherein would the benefit follow? The rest of the province would remain solid for the government and St. John would be without a voice in the administration of the affairs of the province and unable to press for her rights.

The people of St. John have too much sense to be led into a position where it would be possible to have their fondest aspirations slaughtered. Mr. Hawke may not be pleased with Premier Tweedie because he is not of the same political stripe as himself, but the people of the province, as a whole, do not care what the political affiliations of the different gentlemen composing the government may be. What they want is good government—a wise expenditure of the public monies and the development of the resources of the province. All of these things they are getting.

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