General Business.

COMMON SOAP

WILL CAUSE

ROUGH SKIN

On Face and Hands.

We have just imported a large lot of

Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap

direct from the factory which we can sell for the next **TWO WEEKS**

—AT—

3 Cakes for 10 cents.

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

Mackenzie's Medical Hall.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until Friday, July 24, 1903, inclusively, for the supply of Coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent of amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if that party tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
FRED GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 11 1903

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CO.

International Division.

Additional Direct Service.

Commencing Monday, June 29th, 1903 Steamers leave St. John Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8.00 A. M. for Lubec, Eastport, Portland and Boston.

For Boston, direct on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6:30 p. m.

Returning, leave Boston, via Portland, Eastport and Lubec, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9.00 A. M.

From Boston, direct Mondays and Thursdays at 12 noon.

Freight received daily up to 5.00 P.M. All freight via this line is insured against fire and marine risk.

A. H. HANSON, G. P. & T. A. W. G. LEE, Agent, St. John, N. B.
CALVIN AUSTIN, V. P. and General Manager. Foster's Wharf, Boston, Mass.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SHORT LINE To MONTREAL — Through Fast Express leaving Halifax at 8.45 a.m., St. John 8.00 p.m. Daily except Sunday. First and Second Class Coaches and Sleepers Halifax to Montreal.

IMPERIAL LIMITED To PACIFIC COAST — The Fast Train leaving Montreal every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 40 a m making the run to Vancouver in 97hrs. Carries Palace and Tourist Sleeping Cars

PACIFIC EXPRESS For CANADIAN NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS — Leaves Montreal 9.30 a m daily, carrying First and Second Class Coaches, Palace Sleepers, and on Thursday carries Tourist Sleepers Reaches all points in Canadian Northwest and British Columbia.

Write for descriptive matter, rates, etc., to

C. B. FOSTER,
D. P. A., C. P. R. St. John, N. B

WANTED.

Old Postage Stamps used between 1840 and 1870 worth most on envelopes. Also old Blue Dishes, old China, Brass Andirons, Candlesticks, Trays and Snuffers, and old Mahogany Furniture. Address

W. A. KAIN,
116 Germain Street,
St. John, N. B.

Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital (all paid up) $12,000,000
Reserved Fund, 8,000,000
(TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS!)

IN THE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

of this Branch, interest is allowed

AT CURRENT RATES

on sums of $4.00 and upwards and paid or compounded twice a year, on 30th of June and 31st December. This is the most convenient form for depositors, but deposit receipts will be issued to those who prefer them.

COLLECTIONS

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Chartered Banks in Chatham, N. B. and Newcastle N. B. have decided to change the Saturday closing hour to 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, commencing on October 4th next.

Until futher notice, for convenience of customers, this Bank will be open for business from 9.30 a. m. on Saturdays. Other days as usual from 10 a. m. until 3 p. m.

R. B. CROMBIE,
Manager Chatham Branch.

Marlin

.32-Cal. High-Pressure Smokeless

IN MODEL 1893

WE are prepared to furnish our fall line of Model '93 rifles, solid and take-down, for the new .32 Caliber HIGH PRESSURE SMOKELESS cartridge. This size uses a 165-grain bullet and has a velocity of over 2,000 feet per second, making it the most powerful cartridge made for an American arm, with the exception of the .30-40 U. S. Army. It is sufficiently deadly for any game known in North America.

Another great advantage is that the barrels are bored and rifled (but not chambered) exactly the same as the regular .32-40 Marlin, one turn in 16 inches. This makes the use of black powder and lead bullets as satisfactory and convenient as in a regular black powder rifle.

This size is the first high-pressure arm developed in this country for a caliber larger than .30, and the first to use a slow enough twist to give best results with black powder ammunition.

Prices same as .30-30 MARLIN. 128-page cat log of rifles, shotguns, ammunition, etc., cover in 6 colors, mailed for three stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., JULY 2, 1903.

Explanatory.

In order that the ADVANCE office staff may participate in the Dominion Day observances, the paper of this week is printed on Tuesday instead of the usual time—Wednesday evening—which will explain the absence of any reference to the holiday celebration, and other news matter of Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday.

A Judge's View.

In the Supreme court, for the trial of criminal cases, at Sydney, C. B. on Wednesday of last week, there were twenty-seven criminals up for trial, Judge Ritchie presiding. The judge remarked on the prevalence of crime in Cape Britain county and said liquor was blameable for all twenty-seven cases before him. He denounced the Scott act and its failure, and advised the people of Cape Breton county to secure its repeal.

The Deaf and Dumb.

At a conference last week between Premier Tweedie and Dr. Inch, superintendent of education, and the authorities of the Deaf and Dumb School, Halifax, in regard to sending the deaf and dumb children from New Brunswick to the institution in that city, the matter was fully discussed. The New Brunswick government has practically decided to send them at the same rates as Nova Scotia children, viz: $165 per capita, $75 from the municipality and $90 from the government. They visited the institution and expressed themselves well pleased with it.

Mr. Tarte.

Hon. J. Israel Tarte, who was always most picturesque in his politics, appears to have returned "to his own place." It will be remembered that when he was a member of the Laurier Government, he said and did many things which were not consistent with the Liberal party's policy and traditions, thereby causing the more judicious of his colleagues annoyance at times, and compelling them to openly differ from him. So great were Mr. Tarte's party heresies and so bold was he in advertising them, undeterred by the fact that he knew they were distasteful to his ministerial associates, that the opposition press and speakers proclaimed him as "The Master of the Administration." He went a little too far however last summer, during the absence of Premier Laurier in England, by making speeches in different parts of the country in favor of increased custom duties for protective purposes. This being contrary to the declared policy of the ministry of which he was a member, Sir Wilfrid, immediately on his return home, asked for and received Mr. Tarte's resignation.

Since that time the erratic ex-Minister has continued to make his proclamations in favor of greater protection, and, in the House of Commons the other night, he moved a resolution favoring that idea, seconded by Mr. Brock, one of the stalwarts of the Conservative party. The opposition voted solidly with Mr. Tarte, while the government and its supporters in the House went as solidly the other way.

In a speech on the subject, Finance Minister Fielding turned the tables on Mr. Tarte's new allies by referring to him as "The Master of the Opposition" and it is said that the erratic member for St. Mary's will hereafter be known by that title. Referring to Mr. Tarte in connection with this episode, The Montreal Herald says:—

> His dramatic departure from Conservative ranks and the long war he waged against his old party were all forgotten. The fatted calf was killed, the wanderer was welcomed back at Thursday's session of the House. He was received by voice and vote. And by voice and vote the farewell of the Liberals was extended to him.
>
> The event has been long impending and long foreshadowed. It has been accomplished by easy stages. The last of them possibly has not yet been reached, for Hon. Mr. Tarte still occupies a place at the right of the Speaker. When the last step will be taken depends entirely upon the will of the versatile ex-Minister of Public Works. So far, he has declared to the Opposition that he is blood of their blood; he is bone of their bone. Their policy is his policy. It only remains for him to declare that their abiding place is his abiding place. That is an easy matter.
>
> . . .
>
> The budget resolution of Mr. Borden was not a satisfactory one to the House. Even some of the members of the Opposition did not vote for it. Hon. Mr. Tarte sprang into the breach. He volunteered a resolution to take the place of the one that had failed. It is evident that the offer was accepted.
>
> In the morning the Conservatives met in caucus and solemnly decided to give their support to the ex-Minister of Public Works. In the afternoon Mr. Brock, one of the veterans of the party, seconded the amendment offered upon the tariff by Mr. Tarte. In the evening the Conservatives to a man voted for it. The Liberals voted against it.
>
> Then the Finance Minister declared that he who had been dubbed by the Opposition the Master of the Administration, and who had gloried in the name, could read his title clear as the Master of the Opposition. There was no protest from either side of the House.
>
> What Mr. Tarte's position in the party to which he has returned will be does not yet appear. His instability of character, his record of "telling tales out of school," his inordinate love of public notoriety and persistency as a self advertiser will always be a bar to his being fully trusted. While he may be tolerated and will, doubtless, thrust himself forward to an extent which will mislead people as to his real place in the party ranks, his influence hereafter cannot be other than a waning one. It may, therefore, be assumed that Mr. Tarte's star is decidedly in the descendant and in a very short time there will be "none so poor to do him reverence."

Newspaper Libel.

Mr. C. J. Milligan, manager of the St. John Telegraph, and who is, or was for a good while, the chief agent of the Liberal party in New Brunswick, entered an action of libel a few months ago, against Mr. Jas. H. Crocket, publisher of the Fredericton Gleaner, setting the damages at $1,000.

The cause of the suit was the publication in Mr. Crocket's paper of a letter intimating that Mr. Milligan was a party to the crime of forging the bogus electoral list for the parish of Rothesay in Kings county. The forgery was the subject of a great scandal—and very properly so—and as it had been much discussed in a number of the party papers, the parties implicated—although unknown—were held in general contempt, not only for the wrongdoing involved, but because the forgery was a senseless political blunder.

When Mr. Milligan sought to have Mr Crocket withdraw and apologise for the injury his paper had done him, the latter refused to do so and claimed that he could justify himself by the production of testimony sustaining the damaging statements made.

After several postponements the case was heard before Judge McLeod in the St. John Circuit Court. Mr. Milligan proved that he had no complicity whatever in the forgery of the Rothesay list, had never seen it, or even heard of it until he read of it in the papers, and was entirely innocent of any connection whatever with it. It appeared that it was mailed from his office, but he proved that it was done without his knowledge and during his absence.

Mr. Crocket, himself, did not appear, save by counsel. Witnesses were heard in his behalf, but it was significant that he, himself, who had pleaded that he could justify the damaging statements he had made, failed to come forward and even state his reasons for so declaring.

In his address in behalf of Mr. Milligan, Hon. Mr. McKeown, K. C., said in reference to the argument of the defendant's counsel that the defendant had not charged the plaintiff with forgery, that in his pleas the defendant directly made the charge. He stated that what he said was correct, and in the defendant's open letter he stated that he was prepared to stand by it, surely this would convince the jury as to what the defendant meant. The defendant had put these pleas on record in the Supreme Court, and there they would remain forever.

Continuing, Mr. McKeown said:—

> In regard to the intimation of the counsel on the other side that there had been a plot to keep away witnesses, it was absurd; but there was one witness whose absence he would like to have explained. Where was the defendant himself, the man who reiterated these charges and knew just why he had published the letter about Mr. Milligan, the man who could tell the reasons he had for believing the charges against the plaintiff and publishing them, in fact the man who by his pleas knew all about the whole affair, where was he? Why did he not come to the trial and tell what he knew, either producing the facts which led him to publish the letter and so justify it, or show that while he may have been mistaken, nevertheless, he had sufficient reasons at the time of publication to justify him?
>
> It was a very peculiar thing that the defendant had not been called to give evidence in his own behalf, and the only possible explanation is that he knew these charges to be false.
>
> The plaintiff had been accused of being slow in getting this case to trial. He knew that the plaintiff had done everything in his power to hurry matters up, and he could not be accused of laxness in any way.
>
> The energy of the plaintiff in pushing the deaf and dumb investigation had been sneered at and denounced and compared to what was characterized as his slowness in getting this case to trial. The plaintiff had not been slow, that was an incorrect statement, and he would further say that the public were under a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Milligan for the energetic manner in which he and those associated with him had prosecuted the deaf and dumb investigation, which resulted in the finding that the charges were true. If the public fully appreciated the horrible iniquities that were perpetrated at that institution at Fredericton, they would know how much the province owed Mr. Milligan and his associates. Mr. Milligan has been for a long time lying under this serious charge—the target of these slanders.
>
> The meanest man on God's earth is the slanderer; a lie on his lips and malice in his heart, he goes about to ruin the reputation of men who may not even know the existence of the charges until by the loss of friends, or by the changed aspect of his acquaintances, the work of his maligner is made apparent. The victim is not only he at whom said charges are directly hurled, but the family circle, his closest friends. Those whose respect and good-will he may prize above all earthly possessions are stricken with shame and sorrow at charges involving the reputation of the man who may be ignorant that his good name is being filched away.
>
> A newspaper has a thousand tongues, and into the mind of each reader it pours its tale of falsehood, poisoning the mind of the reader, and levelling to the dust the reputation of the man who is thus libelled. All this must be considered when coming to the question of damages; he would ask that the jury find for the full amount asked for, that is $1,000. The plaintiff had asked for only a reasonable amount, and he thought he deserved the whole of it.

Judge McLeod in charging the jury defined a libel as a statement without truth which exposes the libelled person to the hatred, contempt or ridicule of the community. He then proceeded to direct them on the different points. The preparation of the Rothsay lists was a forgery. The libellous letter as published was capable of the defamatory meaning which the plaintiff attached to it and it was for the jury to say whether it had that meaning or not. The publication of the Gleaner in which the letter appeared was not privileged in any way at all. It was open to the jury to find the exact meaning of the publication and what any reasonable man would infer from reading the letter.

As to the damages the defendant had pleaded justification. When a party pleads justification to a libel and fails to support the plea by the evidence, the damages are aggravated.

The jury, after nearly an hour's absence, returned with a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount claimed, $1,000.

This is the first time in an action for damages that a St. John jury has ever given a verdict for the full amount asked.

Some sympathy is felt for Mr. Crocket, although he is naturally pugnacious as a journalist. He was, probably, misled as to Mr. Milligan's supposed connection with the Rothsay list, by unfair and unwarrantable hints and innuendoes of the St. John Globe, and Sun, the Moncton Times and some of the lesser party organs, and was induced to put in plain language which could be taken up in court what those papers were careful to charge only indirectly. Mr. Milligan is vindicated because he did not do what the newspaper charged him with, and the damages awarded were not excessive. We have known men who, when papers have made truthful statements concerning their law-breaking, and commented thereon in the public interest, have foolishly sued for libel and claimed damages which would be absurdly high, even if they were innocent, but Mr. Milligan did not make that mistake, and he is to be congratulated on the result of his suit. It is probably, however, too much to hope for that the outcome of his action will also be a lesson to the reckless class of newspaper publishers who are inclined to put the most uncharitable construction on everything affecting their political opponents, or business competitors.

The Halifax Chronicle, refers to Mr. John F. Stairs' connection with the proposed Alliance Bank enterprise and the recently proposed reorganization of the Gibson Manufacturing and Railway Company. Respecting the latter the Chronicle says:

> "It has been generally understood in industrial circles for some time that the re-organization of the Gibson Lumber Company in New Brunswick, which was announced last winter would soon be made by a syndicate headed by Mr. Stairs, had been abandoned owing to the fact that the two million dollars required in order to make such a step could not be secured principally as the result of the failure of Ames & Co'y., who had the matter in hand. When questioned concerning the matter last evening Mr. Stairs replied that it was still in abeyance. He added that the tightness of the money market made it impossible to bring the matter to a successful issue now, but that it had not been abandoned and would be taken up at a more convenient time."

The Irishmen at Ottawa entertained Hon. John Costigan at a banquet in St. Patrick's hall on Thursday night, and presented him with a check for $1,500. In reply to the toast of his health, the guest of the evening spoke for two hours, during which he reviewed his experiences in politics. Referring to affairs in 1896 he said that Sir Mackenzie Bowell should not have recommended Sir Charles Tupper as his successor until the latter had accepted the policy of remedial legislation. When Sir Charles went down to Cape Breton to seek election he at first apparently ignored the subject and Sir MacKenzie telegraphed a reminder. At the time of the bolt Mr. Costigan said he remained loyal to Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the then conservative government. He did so in the interest of the Catholic minority and because he regarded remedial legislation as the one thing to be desired. When Sir Charles Tupper asked him to join his administration he only did so after he had ascertained beyond doubt that the former had espoused the cause of the minority.

Hon. Donald Farquharson, M. P. for the second district of Queens, P. E. Island, died at his home in Charlottetown last Friday. He was born at Mermaid, Lot 48, Queens County, P. E. I., July 27, 1834; educated at Prince of Wales College; married first, March 15, 1860, D. M. E. Smith (she died); second, October 20, 1870, Sarah Moore, daughter of George Moore of Charlottetown. A merchant and banker. Elected to Legislature 1876, and continuously since. For fifteen years a member of the City School Board, and seventeen years a director of the Merchants' Bank of P. E. I. On the appointment of the Hon. A. B. Warburton to be a judge was called on to form an administration which he succeeded in doing August 1, 1898 and was premier until Sir Louis Davies was appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada when Mr. Farquharson resigned the premiership to contest Queens as successor to Sir Louis Davies in the House of Commons and of which deceased was a member at the time of his death. He was a Presbyterian and a Liberal.

About Sabbath Violation.

A suggested incident of how the thoughtlessness of clergymen may be contributory to the violation of the Lord's Day occurred last Sunday evening. An official of the Trades and Labor Council, having occasion to call on that evening at the office of one of the morning dailies, was surprised to find the type-setters hard at work, although it was early in the evening. On inquiry as to the necessity of this, he received the reply that in order to meet the demand of clergymen to have their Sunday discourses appear in the Monday editions of the morning papers, it was necessary for the compositors to begin work early on Sunday night. When the Trades and Labor man expressed doubts of the adequacy of this explanation, he was conducted to the door of the editorial sanctum and there triumphantly allowed a glimpse of a clergyman busily writing out his sermon for the morning paper. Fortunately, for the credit of city clergymen, this was not one of their number.—St. John Globe.

I. C. R. Extension to Winnipeg.

An Ottawa despatch of last Thursday says:—"The rumor which reached Ottawa from the east to the effect that the Intercolonial will be extended to Winnipeg bears all the marks of reliability. Mr. Blair's utterances in favour of the project, and his assurance to the eastern representatives that all will be well for the maritime provinces, were significant in themselves, but it is learned on good authority tonight that the government policy will not result in assistance to the Grand Trunk Pacific, if the strong wing of the cabinet, including Blair Fielding, Mulock and possibly Sifton, can force the hand of the government in the extension of the Intercolonial to the west. The policy of the government will be to take the responsibility for the cost of construction of the road, instead of fathering it indirectly by guaranteeing the bonds of some private concern. In parliament, the members on both sides of the house are favorable to government ownership, and if the policy of extension were at once decided upon, it would require little effort to carry the bill authorizing it, provided the conditions of subsequent management would place the line on a business basis. Mr. Blair is understood to be fighting tooth and nail for the Intercolonial, and this explains his indifference towards the Grand Trunk Pacific bill. In the meantime the Grand Trunk Pacific promoters are moving heaven and earth to stem the tide moving against them."

King and King-Killers.

King Peter of Servia has entirely capitulated to the assassins of his predecessor. A despatch of Saturday from Belgrade says.

King Peter today issued the following general order:

"To my dear army:—On setting foot on the soil of our dear fatherland, my cradle and the cradle of my ancestors, my heart gives greeting, first to you, the hope of the Servian people, my dear, heroic army.

"On ascending the throne of my glorious ancestors, I also take supreme command of the whole Servian army, which, under the leadership of my immortal grandfather, by its virtues and military success, astonished the world, and in the later war for the liberation of Servia, afforded many proofs of its military merit. I feel happy that the supreme command has been entrusted to me.

"Officers, non-commissioned officers and men: At this solemn moment I greet you with the words 'God be with you, you falcons of the Servian people.' I am happy to see you all united around my throne, imbued with fidelity and loyalty to me, and to the ideals of our fatherland I will endeavour to maintain this spirit by judging and estimating each and all of you solely on your military merits. You are all equally dear to me. I merely ask that you will devote yourselves heartily to the calling you have chosen and that you will assist me to guide you in the path of honor and glory.

"I therefore cry, 'Long live the hope of the Servian people, the army."

While King Peter has given no intimation as to what action against the assassins of King Alexander and Queen Draga he will take, it is stated that the relatives of the deceased will be permitted to take proceedings against them. This is regarded as a method of shifting the burden of the responsibility for an official investigation.

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.

Hon. Mr. Blair Scores a Slanderous M. P.

In the House of Commons on Saturday last, on the Railway commission bill being taken up, W.F. MacLean argued at length in favor of his amendment to the act giving the commission power to order any railway company to open any of its stations to any telephone company which may apply for admission.

Before the vote was put, Mr. MacLean read a report from the Fredericton Gleaner of the annual meeting of the New Brunswick Telephone Company regarding the election, as directors, of Hon. Mr. Blair, Mr. Sise, president of the Bell Company, Senator Thompson and Mr. Randolph, both of the latter, Mr. McLean said, are connections of Hon. Mr. Blair. At a meeting of the shareholders afterwards Mr. Blair was elected president and Mr. Sise vice-president of the company.

To Mr. MacLean it seemed that Mr. Blair, the president of the New Brunswick Company, and Mr. Sise, president of the Bell Company, were very close together. But Mr. MacLean said there was another link. He read a special despatch from St. John (N. B.), to the Toronto World stating Mr. Blair owned a sixth of the stock of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, and derived most of his large income from that source. The New Brunswick Telephone Company, the despatch stated, had at its incorporation been given an exclusive franchise in the province of New Brunswick. This was done by Hon. Mr. Blair, who was premier of that province. By reason of this exclusive monopoly the Bell Company were shut out of the province of New Brunswick and to obtain an entrance had to acquire the New Brunswick Telephone Company. The despatch stated the New Brunswick was now owned practically by the Bell Company.

Mr. MacLean said that he had not intended making these statements. He had not intended to bring the matter before the house, but he had given an opportunity for the government to accept his motion and it was only after he had seen that this was not going to be done that he brought this matter up.

There was another peculiar thing about this government and the apparent interest the Bell Company had was shown by the first senatorial appointment of the government, that of Robert MacKay, who was a shareholder, a director and vice-president of the Bell Company.

Mr. MacLean said that Hon. Mr. Blair, who was evidently financially interested in the Bell Telephone Company, had put himself as the special pleader in the interest of this company and had used his cabinet position for that purpose. He should resign from the cabinet. If he was in England, his position there would not be tolerated for a minute. He challenged the minister of railways and the premier to go up to the constituency of York and discuss this question upon its merits.

HON. MR. BLAIR REPLIES.

Hon. Mr. Blair—I expected that the honorable gentleman (Mr. Maclean) would some time during the present session read from this statement which he has read today because the publication was being quite generally discussed throughout the country.

I have never been in the habit in the course of my public career of following up slanderous and defamatory statements as they appeared in the newspaper press, because I have felt that I would have very little also to do if a certain class of newspaper men thought they would be likely to receive attention if they published statements that would have a scandalous and defamatory effect. Therefore. I have taken no notice of these things, but it is only fair that I should characterize the statement, as I can characterize it, a tissue of wholly unfounded statements.

ONLY HONORARY PRESIDENT.

It is true that I have been the holder of stock in the N. B. Telephone Company. If this is a crime I have been guilty of the crime. It is true that I have been filling, since the organization of the company a good many years ago and a good many years before I came to Ottawa, the position of president, not that I am receiving any salary from the company, for I have not received a dollar of salary from it. I was asked to take the honorary position of president of the company, and when I came to Ottawa I saw no impropriety in my continuing in the position, without having anything more to do with the management of the business than I had before I came here, or as much. I have therefore to acknowledge that I am open to the accusation of having been connected with the company and of being the president of that institution.

It is also a fact that Mr. Sise, a gentleman known as Colonel Sise in Montreal, holds stock in that company, but when the honorable genfleman (Mr. Maclean) says that I am interested and connected with the Bell Telephone Company, he states what he cannot have, and has not the slightest authority for stating. It is absolutely and entirely incorrect.

I cannot tell who are all the shareholders of the company. I did at one time know who they were, but I have not seen the share list for some time. But I know that Colonel Sise is a shareholder, quite a considerable shareholder. He took stock in the company the same as others took stock in the company, same as I took stock in it, so far as I know; but I hold no stock in the Bell Telephone Company. If, because Colonel Sise is a shareholder in another company in which I have some stock, if that makes me a party interested financially or otherwise in the Bell Telephone Company, then I can only say that it is a very strange conclusion to draw from a very single and individually distinct fact. Therefore the honorable gentleman (Mr. Maclean) has no warrant for saying that I have the slightest interest any more than he has, perhaps not as much.

NOT A BELL COMPANY STOCKHOLDER.

I have not one dollar of stock in the Bell Telephone Company, I have never had and never expect to have. So far as the financial interests are concerned, or so far as their interests in any way are concerned, I am quite as indifferent to them as is the honorable gentlemap opposite, quite as indifferent.

The trouble with the honorable gentleman (Mr. MacLean) is that he cannot imagine that any person can have an opinion upon any question which he raises or upon any question of public moment, unless he be moved to that opinion through some private personal interest of his own or through some private personal interest of his friends. He cannot conceive it possible that any man upon any public question can have an opinion which is not subordinate to some improper motive, or which is not instigated or suggested by some personal or individual interest.

MR. RANDOLPH WAS NOT IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

My honorable friend (Mr. Hale) has answered that so far as Mr. Randolph is concerned, although he happened while he lived to be connected with me, and I am connected with the family, everyone in New Brunswick knows that Mr. Randolph had no financial troubles; neither do I think that he or his family had any stock in the Bell Telephone Company. I am not aware that they had.

All these jumbling together of these statements came from some source to the honorable gentleman (Mr. Maclean). I almost suspect I know who it is. Some person who thought he was going to get in some sort of a blow at me which would be injurious to me, has communicated with the honorable gentleman, that is supposing it is a genuine despatch and was not made up in the office of the newspaper in which it is published. However, I am willing to admit that it was a genuine despatch.

I think that the honorable gentleman (Mr. Maclean) ought as a member of parliament; I think at all events, as a matter of fairness, he ought to have, before he disseminates and before he takes the means which will disseminate all over this country, accusatory statements of that kind which are calculated to affect the public mind unfavorably wherever they are read, he ought at least to have taken some little pains to verify the correctness of these statements.

He told us that he read this very reluctantly and that he would rather not have read it. I did not see very much reluctance on his part. But whether that is so or not, he did not hesitate to publish it, and probably if he felt so very much adverse to disseminating these falsehoods, he would never have been so ready to make them public through the columns of this paper. I do not know whether it has a wide circulation; perhaps it has a limited circulation, but at all events it gave it all the circulation it could give it.

Coming now to the question before the committee, the honorable gentleman says that he waited to find out what was going to be done by the government. But the honorable gentleman heard on Saturday last what I had to say about it. I stated my view then and I have not seen any reason to change that view from listening to the arguments that have been made.

Some Notes From the Fruit Division.

A WARNING TO FRUIT GROWERS.

The Fruit Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, issues the following warning to fruit growers:—It is to be feared that the wet weather at present prevailing will lead a good many orchardists to neglect spraying. Last year the summer and autumn were wet and many growers of fruit failed to give their orchards more than two or three sprayings. As Mr. MacKinnon points out, the cool moist weather is peculiarly favorable to the development of fungous growths, and it is only by seizing every opportunity and spraying whenever a day or two of dry weather comes along that sound clean fruit can be secured. Wet weather should be an incentive to great diligence in spraying rather than an excuse for not spraying. Eternal viligance is the price of success in fruit growing, and it behooves everyone who desires a full crop of first class fruit to spray early and often.

ORCHARD CULTIVATION.

There is a danger that on account of the wet weather, orchards will not receive their usual cultivation, which is urgently needed to destroy weeds, aerate the soil, and conserve soil moisture for future use. If the ground is not stirred it bakes, cracks, open and evaporation goes on rapidly. By stirring the soil through frequent cultivation, thus keeping a loose mulch on the surface, capillarity is broken up and moisture retained. As soon as it is possible, therefore, to get on the ground after a rain, the cultivator should be started in the orchard and kept going as steadily as time and weather will permit.

PEAR LEAF BLISTER MITE.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, sends the following information with reference to this insect to Mr. R. Bray, Walkerton, Ont.:—The pear leaves shown at the Farmers' Institute meeting at Teeswater are infested with the Pear Leaf Blister Mite, (Phytoptus pyri.) This insect is sometimes quite prevalent, and although it spreads slowly from tree to tree, is likely to do much harm. Dr. Fletcher, Dominion Etomologist, treats of this insect in his report for 1895, page 160. He recommends as the most practical remedy the use of the kerosene emulsion just as the leaf buds are opening.

Dr. Fletcher gives the following description:—"Reddish spots appear on the leaves, somewhat irregular in shape, about one-eight of an inch in diameter, and frequently confluent. These appear on the young pear leaves early in spring, and as the summer progresses they turn to corky, blister-like galls with a hole in the centre through which large numbers of elongated mites issue and attack the fresh parts of the leaf."

This insect attacks only pear leaves and is reported as having been discovered in nearly all pear-growing districts.

THE "KING" APPLE.

The "King" is one of favorite varieties of apples in the market, but unfortunately it is so shy a bearer on its own roots, that it is not at all profitable. It has, however, frequently been noted that by top-grafting it on any vigorous stock it becomes much more prolific.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, invited correspondence upon this subject and has received some valuable information. Mr. C. L. Stephens of Colbiis has the "King" topgrafted on "Duchess" and finds that its bearing qualities are quite satisfactory. Mr. Wm. Read of Jarrat's Corners has twelve "King" trees grafted on "Duchess," and reports equally good results. Mr. Judson Harris of Ingersoll has an orchard of two and one half acres, the crop from which for the past eight years has never brought him less than $500.00 Many of these trees are "Kings" grafted on "Russets." Mr. Robert Murray of Avening has a number of "King" trees on their own roots and others grafted on "Tolman Sweets," and notes that the top grafted trees are the only ones that give him paying crops.

The experience of these growers and many others goes to show that it would be a very profitable piece of business to top-graft at least some of the early apples to be found all over Ontario, with "Kings." The "King" is an apple that exactly fills the bill as a fancy market variety, as it is of excellent quality, color and size, and well known in the English market. If its only defect, want of productiveness, can be cured by the simple method of topgrafting, it should prove a boon to many people who have vigorous trees of undesirable varieties.

Corns Between the Toes,

or on the soles of the feet, can be cured by a few applications of Putnam's Corn Extractor which acts painlessly, quickly and with certainty. The genuine "Putnam's" always cures. Try it.

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CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

IN EFFECT JUNE 15, 1903.

UNtil further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

Between Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) Freight	Express		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) Express	Freight
6 40 a m	4 30 p m	.. Fredericton, ..	1 15	4 40
6 50	4 36	.....Gibson....	1 12	4 33 } lv
7 20	4 46	.. Marysville,...	1 00	4 15 } ar
8 30	5 55	..Cross Creek, ..	11 45 p m	2 15
10 05 ar } 10 40 lv }	6 50	..Boiestown,..	10 45 lv 10 40 ar	12 45 pm
11 40 } a m 11 45 }	7 40 ar } 8 00 lv }	.. Doaktown,..	9 45	11 40 } lv 11 20 } ar
1 20	9 00	...Blackville,...	8 35	10 00
2 30	9 55 ar }	Chatham Jct {	7 35 lv	8 20
3 00	10 00 lv }		7 30 ar	7 30
3 20	10 20	.... Nelson	7 00	7 10
3 40	10 40	....Chatham....	6 40	6 50
4 00 ar	11 00	.. Loggieville ..	6 20 a m	6 25 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	MARITIME EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS
lv. Chatham,	11.30 p. m	12.55 p.m.
Nelson	11.50 "	1.15 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	12.10 a m	1.35 "
Lv. " "	12.30 "	2.15 "
Nelson	12.50 "	2.35 "
Ar. Chatham,	1.10 "	2.55 "

GOING SOUTH.

	MARITIME EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS
Chatham,	6 30 a. m.	10.15 a. m
Nelson	6.50 "	10.35 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	7.10 "	10.55 "
Lv. " "	7.40 "	11.50 "
Nelson	8.00 "	12.10 p. m,
Ar. Chatham	8.20 "	12.30 "

The above Table is made up on Atlantic standard time.

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations—Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carrol's, McNames's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Mauzer's Siding, Penniac.

Maritime Express Trains on I. C. R. going north run through to destinations on Sunday. Maritime Express from Montreal runs Monday mornings but not Sunday mornings.

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

THOS. HOBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

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