## General Business.

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

## COMMON SOAP

WILL CAUSE

ROUGH SKIN

On Face and Hands.

We have just imported a large lot of

Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap

direct from the factory which we can sell for the best 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.

## DR. C. B. MCMANUS.

DENTIST.

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

## DENTISTRY!

Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S.

Office Hours:—9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 6 p.m
Saturday—9 30 a.m. to 1 p·m. 7.30 p. m. to 9 p. m.

GAS ADMINISTERED.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.

OFFICE—OVER MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL.

CHATHAM, N. B.

## PULP WOOD!

The DOMINION PULP CO'Y LTD. opposite Chatham, N. B. are now prepared to contract for their supply of Pulp Wood for next season. Also for CORD WOOD, nine feet lengths, delivered ON CARS at Chatham Station or BY SLED TO THEIR MILL during winter.

Particulars on application.

Postal address: CHATHAM, N. B.
P. O. Drawer 3.

THE DOMINION PULP CO. LIMITED.

## DERAVIN & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ST. KITTS, W. I.

Cable Address: Deravin

LEON DERAVIN, Consular Agent for France.

## WANTED.

AGENTS to represent us in the cities, towns and country districts of New Brunswick. Terms liberal and pay Weekly. Sample case supplied Free.

We have over

600 Acres under cultivation

and grow a complete line of fruit and ornamental stock, including many specialties which we control.

We will deliver stock to customers

Free of Freight Charges

and at their residence, guaranteeing delivery of stock in good condition. Apply now to

PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY,
Toronto Ont.

N.B.—Special terms to men who can only spend part time at the work. P. N. Co.

## STANLEY, SHAW & PEARDON,

Practical Plumbers

—AND—

Sanitary Engineers.

Plumbing and Hot Water Heating.

WATER STREET (next door to the Hocken Building) CHATHAM N. B.

POST OFFICE BOX 139.

## Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital (all paid up) $12,000,000
Rested 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.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT

issued, negotiable in all parts of the world.

R. B. CROMBIE,
Manager Chatham Branch.



## Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - MAY 22, 1902.


VICTORIA DAY—24th May—Saturday next is proclaimed by the Governor-General as a public holiday.

### The Chatham Pulp Mill.

Mr. McKinnon, of New York, who has, for some months, been endeavoring to promote a company with the object of purchasing the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company's mill, now in the hands of the receiver, Mr. W. C. Winslow, was in Chatham last week. Mr. McKinnon is the gentleman who, it was stated last month, was to acquire the property for $350,000 and have it in operation in two months' time. We understand that the statement was quite premature. It seems that he is what is known as a promoter, and is not directly identified with any organised pulp-manufacturing concern. His proposition last week is understood to have been that an option of something more than two months from the present time should be given to him to enable him to induce capitalists to form themselves into a company for the purchase of the mill. We understand that he was not prepared to put up any money as a consideration for the option, but practically wished to have the valuable interest placed in his hands exclusively, for the period named, in order that he might, if possible, sell it.

The question of the disposal to be made of this mill is a very important one, not only to Chatham, but also to the whole County of Northumberland, and it seems too bad that it is being handled in what seems to be an unbusinesslike way. It may not be amiss just now therefore, to recall some of the facts connected with it.—

When, by reason of reckless management, the credit of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company was impaired at the Bank of Montreal, with which it did business here, principally, and which held some $400,000 of its bonds, a mortgage was given to the Royal Trust Company of Montreal and Hugh Robertson, its president, as trustees, to hold the property of the company as security for the bondholders. This was in November 1900. In July following the Pulp Company notified their creditors that the Royal Trust Company had taken possession of all their property, they being unable to meet their liabilities.

Meantime, dealers in coal, machinery, digesters and other plant and supplies, lumbermen throughout the County of Northumberland and others, who had not knowledge of the Pulp Company's real financial position, were induced to honor the orders of the bankrupt concern. In many cases the acceptances of the Pulp Company, given in payment for these supplies of different kinds, were discounted by the Bank of Montreal. When a good stock of coal was in the yard, new digesters put in, large quantities of logs secured, etc., the Pulp Company was practically forced to hand over all its property—that which had, as well as that which had not been paid for—to the Royal Trust Company. The Trust Company appointed an agent, in the person of the manager here of the Bank of Montreal, and that gentleman proceeded to use the coal and the digesters and the logs, which had been procured but not paid for, in the manufacture of pulp, to be sold for the benefit of the Trust Company, or the Bank—for, after all, their interests were mutual in the business.

While this was going on the same gentleman, in his capacity as manager of the Bank was requiring the lumbermen to pay the acceptances he had, only a short time before, discounted for them in payment for those very logs.

It is small wonder that, under such exasperating circumstances, the lumbermen, thus deprived of their property should unite with those whose unpaid-for coal and unpaid-for digesters were turning out the pulp made from the unpaid-for logs, in an appeal to the courts for justice. It was open to them through the law to attack the validity of the deed given to the Trust Company and even to charge fraud in connection with the method by which the securities were obtained.

In the process of seeking the justice which these soulless corporations withhold, the lumbermen and other parties who were deprived of their property have succeeded in preventing the lumber land leases formerly held by the Pulp Company from being transferred to the Royal Trust Company, and that move has been an important factor in bringing that organization to a partial recognition of the fact that if it will not do justice, for justice's sake, it will be compelled to do it in its own interest. It had a receiver appointed, in the person of the Bank of Montreal's solicitor, who took up the work of its agent when the latter removed from the Miramichi. The receiver—Mr. W. C. Winslow—completed the manufacture of pulp out of the material on hand. That was, however, the end of the Trust Company's efforts to work the mill.

A great cry has been raised by a local paper, in the Trust Company's interest—and, it is believed, under the inspiration of the receiver—against the gentlemen of the legal profession who are acting for the lumbermen and other outside creditors. They are blamed because the mill is not in operation, and its remaining idle is attributed to the withholding of the transfer of the lumber leases. But it is pertinent to enquire why the Trust Company does not pay the honest claims of the ill-used lumbermen and others whose property it has turned to its own account? Again, if the Trust Company, its receiver, or the paper which speaks for them are having their hearts lacerated and bled because the mill is not running and giving employment to our people, why does the Trust Company not operate it? It is idle to say that it cannot do so without having lumber lands, for the other pulp mill—that on the opposite side of the Miramichi—has no appreciable area of such lands, but is, nevertheless, running on a paying basis.

Moreover, why, when the liquidators appointed by the supreme court have, for months, been appealing to the receiver, Mr. W. C. Winslow, to consent to a sale of the mill and other property, so that it may be realised upon and again put in operation before being hopelessly deteriorated, has he refused? Why has he forced them to appeal to Mr. Justice McLeod and Mr. Justice Barker for an order of sale. The liquidators, Hon. L. J. Tweedie and Mr. Hanington, K. C., do not, in this connection, ask for a division of the proceeds amongst the different creditors, but they are willing to have them paid into court pending its decision in regard to claims now in litigation. They realise, as everyone else must do, that the continued idleness of the mill is daily lessening its value and preventing its being made a means of large employment, as formerly, and they want to end the useless expense involved in its being kept shut up and made a source of revenue for those only who, apparently, think it would be madness not to maintain the statu quo in their own interests. If the mill were sold the receiver's present profitable occupation in connection with it would end, but pulp-making operations would be resumed and scores of honest workpeople again be employed.

We have, no doubt, that when the Trust Company, which has seized this Chatham pulp mill and paralyzed its operations, has been compelled by law, or a sense of danger to its own interests, to concede justice in some measure to the victims of its selfishness—to use a mild term—it will be sold to some bona fide pulp company. Then, it will be successfully operated. Meantime, the community which has already made considerable concessions to the concern, realises that it has an interest in seeing that its affairs cease, as soon as possible, to be tangled up by those who have no interests other than those of injudiciously invested capital to serve, and who permit them to be used locally for personal and small political purposes.

Under ordinary circumstances the ADVANCE would prefer not to discuss this subject, but it has been made a question for trial in the press against those who have been very badly treated by the Bank, the Trust Company and the receiver. Reading the diatribes in the paper which has espoused the Trust Company's cause against the lumbermen and others who have been ill-treated, one would infer that it is the latter who are to blame because the mill is not in operation. The interest of the community is our excuse for giving a resume of the situation, so that the public may judge of the matter for themselves. It is to be hoped that there will be no tying up of the concern for speculative purposes, which we believe will only have the effect of prolonging the period of idleness which has been caused by the Trust Company's indisposition to be just and equitable in its dealings. When that organization does what it ought to do in a businesslike way and the mill is offered for sale at a reasonable price, it is probable that purchasers will not be difficult to find.

WHO'S COURT DUTIES? The St. John Sun says:

"Judge and Mrs. Steadman have returned to Fredericton from Florida, where they spent the winter on their orange plantation at Orlando. Judge Steadman spends much of his time, apart from court duties, in the United States, the mild climate of Florida suiting his health better than the bracing New Brunswick winters."

It may be news to the Sun, but everybody else in New Brunswick, who is of age, knows that Judge Steadman has no court duties to perform since he was superannuated some years ago and succeeded by Judge Wilson.

### Fishery Conference.

Premier Tweedie and Attorney-General Pugsley were in Ottawa on Tuesday, with the premiers and some other representatives of the Maritime provinces attending a conference with a committee of the Dominion Cabinet on the subject of the claims of these provinces to the $5,500,000 awarded to Canada under the Washington Treaty.

### Parliament Prorogued.

The second session of the ninth parliament of Canada closed last Thursday under most favorable conditions. Royal weather prevailed and bright sunshine added brilliancy to the military portion of the pageant. As usual the Princess Louise Dragoons guard formed the Vice Regal escort and the Governor General's Foot Guards, the guard of Honor.

The floor of the Senate was brilliant with ladies, resplendent in their beautiful spring costumes. Shortly after three o'clock His Excellency took his seat on the throne and the Commons having been summoned, gave his assent to the bills passed during the session, and then read his speech proroguing Parliament.

### Big St. John Fire.

Quite a serious fire took place in St. John on Friday afternoon on the premises of Thos. L. Bourke's wholesale liquor establishment on Water street, near Market Square. Bourke's store was filled with a large stock of wines and liquors from basement to roof. Next to this was McArdle's retail liquor store, adjoining which is the establishment of J. Splane & Co., heavily stocked with nautical instruments, tar, oakum and all manner of ships' supplies. In this in flammable stuff the fire made rapid headway, so swift being its spread that some clerks barely made their escape through the windows. Bourke's loss was fully covered by insurance. Splane & Co. had $8 000 insurance. Their loss was greater than that. McArdle's loss was about $3,000. The total loss was between $30,000 and $40,000.

### Cuba's Emancipation Complete.

Havana, May 20.—President Palma, this morning, in the presence of Congress and of United States representatives, signed the constitution of Cuba. After the exchange of congratulations, the old veteran, General Gomez, ascended to the roof of the palace. He was instantly recognized and met with an immense demonstration of welcome. General Wood himself undid the halyards from the flagstaff and lowered the American colors, which were saluted, and with his own hands General Wood hoisted the Cuban flag as an act of the United States. General Gomez assisted him. As the flag flew free the street below fairly waved with the cheer that arose. It was caught up by the people on the roofs and rolled over the city. A national salute of twenty-one guns were given. The foreign warships hoisted the flag of Cuba to their masts-heads and bestowed upon it the honors due to nations. The ensigns of Great Britain and Italy had recognized the republic.

### A Blessing Indeed.

'What a blessing it would be if we could get rid of this silly race question in our politics, Provincial and Federal. We are all Canadians; we have all the same interest in the country and its welfare. It ought to make no difference to us whether there are two French-Canadians in the Legislature or twenty. We should like to see a French Canadian elected by a purely English, Irish and Scotch constituency, and the compliment returned by a French-Canadian constituency.'—[Toronto Globe.]

Yes. This race or religious question is an accursed thing, whether in civic, provincial or federal politics. The fact that a man is elected to be an alderman or mayor, because he is a Catholic or Protestant, that he should be a member because he is a French Canadian and not an English speaking citizen, that he must be a cabinet minister because he represents a certain 'section' or sect, is about played out. It is high time that honest, straight-forward independence asserted itself in this respect. We want the best men we can lay our hands on to administer our civic, provincial or federal affairs, and that, too, irrespective of race or creed. No person should bargain on election for any other reason than that he honestly and meritoriously has won a right to the position by reason of his ability to in some respect fill the vacant niche. This dependence on sectionalism and sect cries and pleas for representation should be blotted out of our political life.—Halifax Recorder.

### Quebec City and Some of its Profitable Tourists.

There was great excitement in Quebec last Thursday over the sensational arrest of two Georgia embezzlers, Capt. Greene and Col. Gaynor, who had been concerned in a plot to defraud the United States government. They were profitable patrons at the Hotel Frontenac, where they have stopped for several months, with their families, and they were generous purchasers of dry—and wet—goods. To the Quebec mind that covered a multitude of sins, and it was understood that the authorities of the ancient city was so enamored of the wealthy criminals that it would have been useless to carry on extradition proceedings before them. The proceedings were, therefore, begun at Montreal and, armed with the papers, detective Carpenter went to Quebec city, arrested his men, took them across the ferry, placed them on a steamer and started for Montreal. Amongst those who assisted the Montreal officer, who has the powers of a provincial constable were two United States officials, and when news of the arrests were sent to the Hotel Frontenac, the wives of the prisoners telephoned for some Quebec detectives and told them that their husbands had been kidnapped by yankee detectives and were being run out of the country, although the real facts were quite well known in Quebec police circles. The Attorney General of Quebec was induced to issue an order to stop the fugitives in their up-river flight and another steamer hired by the women of the two prisoners started in pursuit, but they did not come up with them. With their custodians they duly reached Montreal on Thursday morning.

A number of papers in Canada endeavored by misleading headlines to convey the impression that a breach of international law had been committed, but nothing of that kind had been done, although the action of detective Carpenter was considered one in which he and those in Montreal for whom he acted severely strained the powers vested in them and the code of courtesy by practically casting reflections on the magistracy of Quebec city, who have turned the tables on their Montreal confreres, taken the prisoners out of their custody and caused them to be brought back to their hotel on the Quebec fortress.

### The Spruce Trade.

[London Timber Trades Journal, May 10]

The comprehensive reports from leading spruce importing centres in England which we published a few weeks ago have attracted a great deal of attention, and we have received considerable correspondence relating to them. As regards the effect of the supply on future prices, the following letter, which we have received from a gentlemen of position in New Brunswick, who has had a very long experience in the spruce trade, will be read with interest, coming, as it does, from one who can speak with authority:—

Having taken an interest in your Journal from its first publication, "although now not so directly interested in the timber trade," I think it well to direct your attention to an error some of your English correspondents appear to fall into in reference to the value of spruce and other woods exported from New Brunswick. These correspondents at the time of writing put the value of spruce in England as £7 c.i.f., and suggested freight at 40s. or less, leaving a f.o.b. price of £4 17s. 6d. to £5, and which they suggested left a handsome profit after first cost and all shipping charges were paid.

Now, this depends on specification, "the width, average length, and thickness" being especially considered, as well as the quality of the wood, manufacture, and classification.

Thirty years ago, when buying saw logs, if it took over five to produce a thousand superficial feet of manufactured stock the price was accordingly reduced. Now logs that take thirteen to produce the same quantity of manufactured wood are passed as merchantable. The first logs produced 80 per cent. of 9 and 11x3 deals, and the present stock only produces 40 to 50 per cent. of these sizes. Then merchantable logs were sold at from four to five dollars per thousand superficial feet; now the smaller logs, "called merchantable," are held at nine dollars and a half to ten dollars and a half per thousand. The logging areas of this province are all owned or held under long leases from the Crown by the saw mill owners and large operators, and have all been cut over at least once, and large districts entirely exhausted. The present cut is in excess of the growth, consequently the larger sizes of deals are still diminishing.

Owners of timber limits are now fully alive to this fact, and are conserving their lands without regard to foreign market prices. To give the exporter a bare living profit a specification of good deals, say, 70 per cent. of 9 in. and up by 3 in. cannot be shipped to-day under £6 per standard as a f.o.b. price, and it is thought this price will have to be advanced at least five shillings per Petersburg standard yearly for some years. This latter idea is based on our forests being now over-cut, and of which fact the writer is fully convinced, and is also convinced that holders of timber limits will not allow their lands to be cut over without being assured of a living profit, and as this growth of good land is equal to 5 to 10 per cent. annually, he has a money value in allowing the trees to grow. The banks of Canada are now also alive to this fact, and class timber limits among the best of first-class security.

By the latest advices from New Brunswick we learn that, although the rivers opened up this season about a month earlier than usual, at the end of April the spring was still cold and backward, the water in the brooks was low, and it was considered doubtful whether over two-thirds of the winter's cut of logs would be got to market. Lumber drives were practically hung up; there was some movement of the logs in the main streams, but really nothing doing in the small tributaries, where millions of logs and many men were idle, awaiting the change to warmer weather and the melting of the snow. Shippers are holding back, and there are no sellers, although extremely high prices are being offered.

In its Liverpool notes the Journal says:

"There is much more cheerful tone in the market than was indicated last week. Buyers, though reluctantly, as they always do in a rising market, are realising their position. Those who bought earliest bought best, and those who held off have found themselves left, and have to come in at the present prices. This applies not only to the dealers' trade, but to the importers of large cargoes. We think the retail dealers throughout the North and Midlands would act wiser in accepting the present position rather than wait for later developments, which we are of opinion are by no means likely to be in their favor. The spruce deal trade is undoubtedly one of the greatest factors in the Liverpool market, not for its own special range of distribution, but as one of the largest selling centres in the kingdom for all ports in the country and the Continent.

"For shipment to a port on the West Coast, a steamer cargo has been sold, 1,500 standards, from St. John, N. B., with 50 per cent. 7 and 8 inch, at £7 10s. c.i.f., whilst other cargoes of ordinary mill falling for late loading on the basis of £7 14s. c.i.f. Some stocks are said to be sold out up to next September. Three small cargoes of spruce deals shipped from Lower Ports are on the way to the Mersey, which we believe to be sold on the basis of about £7 7s. 6d. c.i.f."

Referring to Freights the Journal says:—

There is not much inquiry for tonnage from Canadian ports, and quotations are about steady at the late low rates. Some few small sailers from the Lower Ports have been fixed at 40s. to 42s. 9d., according to destination. Fixtures:—

"Aqua," Miramichi to St. Nazaire and Bordeaux, 47s 6d, May 15—31, 1700 stds.
1,600 stds, Miramichi to W B, 38s 9d, July/August.
950 reg, Miramichi to Waterford 41s 3d.

### The St. Vincent Calamity.

The British West Indian Island of St. Vincent, which was mentioned in the despatches published in the ADVANCE last week as having had a volcanic eruption similar to that at Martinique appears to have suffered very badly. Despatches are as follows:—

The British royal mail steamer Solent brought awful news from the British island of St. Vincent. May 8 and 9 a volcano there, the Soufriere, broke into violent eruption. Mud, ashes, stones and fire were hurled into the town of Kingstown, the capital of the island, and over the country.

The volcanic detonations were distinctly heard in Barbadoes, 100 miles away, and the fall of ashes there was so heavy that it resulted in intense darkness for several hours during the afternoon.

KINGSTON, Island of St. Vincent, B. W. I., May 15.—No person has yet been able to approach within eight miles of the new craters of the Soufriere volcano, but judging from what can be seen from a considerable distance, the old lake at the summit of the mountain has disappeared. The numerous fissures in the mountain's sides continue to throw out vapor and the subterranean murmurings and tremblings indicate continued unrest. During Monday afternoon a dense volume of smoke and steam arose from the volcano and the whole island was covered by a peculiar mist. The inhalation of noxious gases in increasing the spread of sickness, and starvation threatens the poorer classes of the afflicted districts. Nearly every remaining negro hut in the Caribbean country contains decayed bodies, and the horrible stench is driving people away. Mutilated bodies are tied with ropes and dragged to the trenches, where they are cremated. The local government is feeding and sheltering about 3,000 refugees and subscriptions for the relief of sufferers are being raised in all British West Indian islands.

LONDON, May 14.—Governor Llewellyn cables the Colonial Office that affairs in St. Vincent are much worse than at first reported.

The East coast is devastated like St. Pierre, and it is believed that 1,600 perished. 2,000 have already been relieved.

The Governor is supplying survivors with the necessaries of life. The eruption is now moderating.

The Governor of the Barbadoes wires that two millions of tons of dust from St. Vincent fell on the Barbadoes.

NEW YORK, May 14.—It now seems, from information available that the volcanic eruption on St. Vincent's will almost parallel the horror of Martinique.

The worst is known of the French Island, but the truth of its stricken English neighbor is still hidden by the pall of flame and lava spewed out by La Soufriere.

Yesterday's reports indicated that the dead on St. Vincent already number two thousand, and the eruption continues with increasing violence.

A river of hot mud and lava, half a mile wide, is engulfing the island; plantations are being consumed, and the list of those smitten by the missiles from the volcano is constantly growing.

The interior of the island is shut off from the coast and the approach to the coast anywhere near the volcano is impossible.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., May 14.—Several earthquake shocks were felt here at 4.30 yesterday afternoon. Following so closely upon the disaster at Martinique, this has created consternation among the populace, and grave fears are felt as to what may result.

The fate of the island of St. Vincent is still wrapped in mystery. Advices received here to-day report that the dead on that island now reach fully 2,000, and the volcano of La Soufriere is still in eruption.

It seems impossible to get into complete communication with the devastated district of St. Vincent about La Soufriere, and no one has been able apparently to penetrate it on account of the terrible heat and boiling lava flowing from the crater.

### News and Notes.

Nine English tourists, including four women, were drowned on Sunday by the upsetting of a boat on the Lakes of Killarney, Ireland, during a squall.

The anthracite mine workers in convention at Hazleton decided on Thursday to continue the strike of the 145,000 men against the mine owners, and to fight it out to the bitter end.

Charles W. Morse who headed the company that purchased the I. S. S. Line, completed a deal a few days ago in which he secured control of the People's line, the Hudson River steamboat line running to Albany.

The Pope has granted the Catholics throughout the British Empire a dispensation allowing them to eat meat on Friday, June 27th, and on Saturday, June 28th—which is a fast day, the vigil of the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul—to enable them to take part in the rejoicings on the occasion of the Coronation.

Major F. L. Vaux, of C. A. M. S., in a letter to his father, Harry E. Vaux, of Toronto, states the field hospital sent out by Canadian government for use in South Africa is the envy and admiration of the army, which says it is the finest ever sent from any country. Major Vaux adds he hopes the new contingent will bring one also. It is a splendid advertisement.

The death is announced of Edward Van Ness, a retired lawyer of New York. He achieved considerable fame two years ago by raising a Boer flag in front of his summer residence at Bar Harbor when some British and American warships met in the harbor. The flag was cut down by the police and selectmen of the town, after Mr. Van Ness had made a speech and refused to lower the flag.

The House of Representatives at Washington was plunged into an exciting debate on Philippine affairs Thursday. Thus far the subject of alleged atrocities in the islands has engaged the attention of the Senate alone. The reports of outrage and cruelty were rehearsed in the House with vehemence and bitterness. The naval bill was the order of the day, but it received only scant attention after the allegations of Philippine outrages were presented. A speech by Mr. Van Diver (Missouri) reciting incidents of alleged outrages brought on the discussion. Personalities and recriminations were freely passed about.

The appaling calamity in the West Indies has so filled the public mind that the news of the earthquake disaster in Guatemala has made little impression. Nevertheless the details of the ruin wrought in that Republic on the 18th of April, show great loss of life and wide-spread devastation. A city and 15 smaller towns have been completely wiped out while the dead are so numerous that they cannot be buried but must be burned. Thousands of families are homeless, and at the time of writing were fleeing for shelter to other cities. The volcanic eruptions in the West Indies and the earthquake in Guatemala indicate that the present seismic disturbance extends throughout the volcanic belt of this hemisphere.

Robert Munroe, of Montreal, president, and S. F. M. Stewart, assistant secretary, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at a banquet of business men at Montreal, on 16th, gave the result of their recent visit to the West Indies, made in the interest of the association with the view of developing Canadian trade there. They reported that while there was good field for Canadian trade, better steamship facilities were required, and they particularly advocated a direct steamship line between St. John, N. B., and Kingston, Jamaica. They also advised the Manfacturers' Association to establish representatives on islands which must be thoroughly canvassed by travellers if they desired to secure some of the trade now going to the United States. They found the people of the West Indies favorable to dealing with Canada if quick and frequent steamship service was available.


## WOMANLY TROUBLES

Should not be Allowed to Undermine Health and Beauty, but Should be Treated at Once by Ferrozone.

It is impossible to go into details on this subject, but the experience of many a poor woman who is crippled for life, just because she didn't use a good remedy in time, should be a warning to others.

When the first stages of womanhood appear in a young girl, a great deal depends upon getting her over this critical stage, so that in years to come she will not develop green sickness or consumption.

As soon as she complains of flushed face, headache, bearing down feelings, give her at once a course of Ferrozone treatment, which will carry her past the crisis.

In the adult woman if any irregularities occur, Ferrozone will be found a remedy of remarkable potency and power.

Ferrozone is the ideal regulator for the monthly period and causes all organs of the body to perform their work properly, and at just the expected time.

It purifies the blood, tones up the nerves and vital energies. The stomach is strengthened, and digestive and assimilative processes are improved by the good work of Ferrozone. It regulates the bowels, cures constipation and piles, and replaces disease and decay by health and strength.

There is nothing better for the complexion than Ferrozone. It removes the dark circles from under the eyes, removes and cures all manner of skin eruptions, gives brightness and brilliancy to the eyes, a rosy tint to the cheeks, whitens the teeth and developes a well rounded, plump and handsome form.

Ferrozone is the ladies' favorite, and should find a place in every household. It is prepared in the form of a chocolate coated tablet, convenient and pleasant to take. Price per box 50c., or three boxes for $1.25. Sold by all druggists, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Sold by C. P. Hickey.


## Assessors' Notice.

### Town of Chatham.

The Assessors for the Town of Chatham having been duly appointed hereby give notice that any person or body corporate liable to be assessed within the said Town of Chatham, or his or their agent, may furnish the assessors, within thirty days from the date thereof, with a written detailed statement of the real and personal estate and income of such person or body corporate, and every such statement shall be subscribed and sworn to before some Justice of the Peace for the county by the person making the same.

Blank forms of statements may be procured from the Assessors.

Dated at Chatham this 30th day of April, 1902.

GEORGE STOTHART,
JOHN McDONALD,
JOHN J. NOONAN, } Assessors.


## 30 YEARS EXPERIENCE

In selecting and rejecting has given us, we believe, the best course of Business Training obtainable in Canada. At all events it produces good results, as the public well knows.

Our Shorthand is just as good.

Catalogues for the asking.

THE ST. JOHN Business COLLEGE. S. KERR & SON. ODDFELLOWS' HALL.


SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until Tuesday, 3rd June, 1902, 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 the party 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, 2nd May, 1902.

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


## TO RENT.

East end double house on Howard street. Possession given 1st May. Water in the building. Rental $120 per annum. Apply office

J. B. SNOWBALL COMPANY, Limited.

## 1902. 1902.

## READY FOR SPRING TRADE.

With a full line of

FARM MACHINERY AND EVERYTHING

Needed for the

FARM AND DAIRY.

And with an additional Floor Space of 3,000 feet, we ask all to call and inspect our stock consisting in part of the following, all of which have come direct from the Manufacturers in car-load lots.

FLUERY PLOWS, No. 5, 6, O. H. A1 & B2, and Tinkler
WILKINSON PLOWS, No 5, 6 O. H.
CLIPPER PLOWS, 18, 16, 14 and 12 tooth
SPRING TOOTH HARROWS, 3 and 4 section
DRAG HARROWS,
DISK HARROWS, One and two horse
SEED SOWERS,
LAND ROLLERS.
FAVORITE DAISY CHURN, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4,
MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS, size 1 and A.
This is something every farmer should have.
A full line of Light Driving and Work Harness.
One Car of CANADA CARRIAGES well assorted.
One Car NOVA SCOTIA CARRIAGES, assorted.
One Car CHATHAM FARM WAGONS, from 1½ to 3½ inch Tire.
DUMP CARTS, CART WHEELS and AXLES.
CART WHEELS without AXLE. RAYMOND, NEW WILLIAMS and EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES.

BELL OR DOHERTY ORGANS.
MASON AND RISCH PIANO.

Also a full Line of

PLOW REPAIRS

for all Plows ever sold by us for the past twenty-two years. All made by the original makers. Try these repairs,

THEY WEAR BEST. PRICES RIGHT,

and all sold on our Usual Liberal Terms.

GEO. HILDEBRAND, Manager.

Chatham Branch, G. A. Lounsbury & Co., Cunard St.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.


## CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

IN EFFECT OCT. 21, 1901.

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 00 a m | 3 00 p m | Fredericton | 1 00 | 4 20 |
| 6 10 | 3 08 | Gibson | 12 57 | 4 17 |
| 6 50 | 3 15 | Marysville | 12 45 p m | 4 05 |
| 8 30 | 4 27 | Cross Creek | 11 30 | 2 00 |
| 10 00 ar / 10 25 lv | 5 25 | Boiestown | 10 30 lv / 10 25 ar | 12 35 pm |
| 11 20 | 6 10 ar / 6 25 lv | Doaktown | 9 35 | 11 25 |
| 12 55 p m | 7 25 | Blackville | 8 25 | 9 40 |
| 2 10 | 8 20 ar | Chatham Jct | 7 25 lv | 8 10 |
| 2 40 | 8 25 lv | Chatham | 6 55 ar | 7 30 |
| 3 05 | 8 45 | Nelson | 6 35 | 7 00 |
| 3 40 | 9 05 | Chatham | 6 15 | 6 40 |
| 4 00 ar | 9 20 | Loggieville | 5 50 a m | 6 00 a m |

### Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH

| | MARITIME EXPRESS. | DAY EXPRESS |
|---|---|---|
| lv. Chatham, | 9.30 p. m | 12.10 p.m. |
| Nelson | 9 50 " | 12 30 " |
| Ar. Chatham Junc., | 10 10 " | 12.50 " |
| Lv. " | 10.35 " | 1.10 " |
| Nelson | 10.55 " | 1.30 " |
| Ar. Chatham, | 11 15 " | 1.50 " |

GOING SOUTH.

| | MARITIME EXPRESS. | DAY EXPRESS |
|---|---|---|
| Chatham, | 5.50 a. m. | 9.20 a. m. |
| Nelson | 6.10 " | 9.40 " |
| Ar. Chatham Junction, | 6.30 " | 10.00 " |
| Lv. " | 7.30 " | 10.50 " |
| Nelson | 7.50 " | 11.10 " |
| Ar. Chatham | 8.10 " | 11.30 " |

[NOTE.—Passengers leaving Chatham on the 6.15 a m. Express for Fredericton, reach the Junction in good time to connect with the Maritime Express going south.]

The above Table is made up on Eastern 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, Blackville Carroll's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer'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 Manage


## FIRE WOOD.

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

J. B. SNOWBALL CO., LTD.

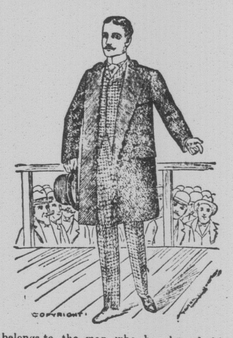

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the present session of the Parliament of Canada for an act to incorporate "The Canada Eastern Railway Company" with the usual powers including the power to acquire the railway undertaking of the Alexander Gibson Railway and Manufacturing Company; to issue paid up stock and bonds in payment for the railway undertaking; to construct and operate extensions of the said railway; to construct and operate a street railway in the town of Fredericton, New Brunswick; to erect and operate telegraph and telephone lines; to acquire the franchises and undertaking of the Fredericton and St. Marys Bridge Company and issue paid up stock and bonds therefor; to acquire lands and erect and manage works for electric and other power; to acquire franchises; to sell and lease power; to construct and acquire vessels for freight and passengers; and to issue bonds for the purposes of the Company, and with such other powers as may be necessary.

Dated at St. John, this 17th day of April, 1902.

HUGH H. McLEAN,
Solicitor for the applicants


EXQUISITE STYLE IN DRESS



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

W. L. T. WELDON
MERCHANT TAILOR.
CHATHAM, N. B.

## THE BEST STORE TO PATRONISE.

I beg to return thanks to my patrons for their favors of 1901, and as the year has come to a close the most important feature of any business is to make the next year more successful than the last. With that special object in view I have selected my stock from the Houses in the Dominion of Canada and United States and bought it at the lowest prices, so as to still enable me to increase my business by selling goods cheaper than I ever did before.

Call and prove my assertions when we show you my new stock at rock bottom prices. Thanking you for past favors, I await your visits,

ROGER FLANAGAN.
Water Street, Chatham.