

## EVENTS.

The Bay Chaleur Weekly

Subscription: \$1.00 per year  
Strictly in Advance.

Advertising Rates on Application

Events is published every Thursday afternoon in time to catch all evening and night trains of that day.

Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly would confer a favor by notifying us immediately. Notice of births, marriages and deaths inserted free of charge but poetry accompanying same will be charged ten cents per line.

ANSLOW BROS., Publishers,  
CAMPBELLTON, N. B., Mar 1, 1906

The destruction of the Intercolonial railway machine shops at Moncton, by the disastrous fire of Saturday night, would be regarded in a much more serious light, were it not for the prompt and reassuring words of Hon H. R. Emmerson, who declares that temporary works, to be followed by permanent facilities, will be at once provided to replace the buildings and plant, which fell a prey to the relentless flames. Over one thousand men are employed in the Moncton shops and that city largely depends on the money thus distributed. Indeed it has been built up and owes its present prosperity largely to the fact that it is the headquarters of the Intercolonial, but the fire will be only a temporary check. It is hoped that the men who have been so suddenly thrown out of employment, will find work in clearing up the debris, and later in the construction of the temporary and permanent shops. Mr. Emmerson has been doing great work for the Intercolonial in placing its finances on a more satisfactory basis, but while regretting Saturday night's serious loss, he is not cast down, and his telegram to Mr. Hawke shows the resolute courage and pluck of the New Brunswick minister, who no doubt, in the present trial has the earnest support of his leader and colleagues in the government. Frederickton extends hearty sympathy to its sister city, and in the disaster which has overtaken it, and to Mr. Emmerson and the government in the loss and inconvenience entailed by the conflagration. —Frederickton Herald.

The Chatham World says:—  
Lawyers, jurors, witnesses and other interested persons gathered at the courthouse, Tuesday morning, to attend the County Court, and once more the new Judge was missing. He had taken the very last train which, on time, would bring him, and it was not 10 o'clock, and so the whole day was lost. He reached the courthouse about 1 o'clock, was welcomed by Mr. E. P. Williston on behalf of the local bar, and declared the court adjourned till Wednesday, not even attempting to do any business. The fiasco cost the county fully \$100. It is a great thing for the county to have to depend on a non-resident Judge who objects coming into it the day before the court opens.

The World is evidently of the opinion that Northumberland County has or should have a monopoly or right to the Judgeship. We think not. Because Judge Wilkinson resided in Northumberland county is no reason why his successor should be a Miramichi man. Restigouche and Gloucester surely have an equal right to the Judgeship.

### REPORT OF RESTIGOUCHE BOOM COMMISSION.

(Continued from second page.)

the lease itself being inequitable or onerous in its terms, the complainants state two grounds—one, that the lessees have a right to terminate it on giving six months' notice, without any corresponding right in the lessors, and the other is that the amounts to be received by the lessees are excessive. The first provision—unusual and one-sided as it is—your Commissioners think may fairly be regarded as evidence of the control which Mr. Richards had. It is perhaps not of much practical importance at this date, because if the lessors had power to terminate the lease it is not likely that they would have exercised it—indeed it would have been useless to do so until there was a probability of a more favorable arrangement being made. The other provision of the lease which is said to be inequitable and onerous is that by which charges for booming and rafting are secured to the lessees and which are characterized as excessive. This is really the most substantial grievance involved in this inquiry.

It was urged upon us by the Company's Counsel that all these causes of complaint—the excessive charges among the others—were simply those ordinary questions which, in a private trading corporation, are constantly arising between a minority of shareholders on the one side and a majority on the other, in which case the minor-

ity must submit. Your Commissioners do not regard the Boom Company as a mere private trading company. Its charter, confers power and imposes restrictions and obligations for the benefit of that portion of the public who may have occasion to use the River Restigouche for lumbering purposes, whether they are shareholders or not. This is, your Commissioners think, abundantly clear from the provisions of the Act; and it is expressly indicated in the preamble that the object of the Act is to provide means for securing lumber coming down the river "at a moderate expense." In determining whether the tolls exacted from the operators are necessarily large or not, comparisons with similar charges on other rivers are of no assistance, as local conditions vary so much. We have, however, the actual results furnished from the books of Messrs Richards & Co. for a series of years, of the Boom Company's business, and these show a reliable basis for determining whether the complaint is well founded or not. The dividends declared by the Company and paid from 1895 down are as follows, each year being for the previous year's business:

1895	25 p c on a capital of \$30,000
1896	15
1897	7 1-2
1898	7 1-2
1899	15
1900	15
1901	15
1902	10
1903	10
1904	7
1905	7

The total amount paid for dividends for these years being \$25,500.

The rate of boomage paid by operators since 1891, so far as they were furnished are as follows:

1891	Spruce, 60c; Cedar, 65c.
1892	Spruce, 60c; Cedar, 75c.
1893	Spruce, 55c; Cedar, 60c.
1894	Spruce, 55c; Cedar, 60c.
1895	Spruce, 55c; Cedar, 60c.
1896	Spruce, 55c; Cedar, 60c.
1897	Spruce, 55c; Cedar, 60c.
1898	Spruce, 55c; Cedar, 60c.
1899	Spruce, 55c; Cedar, 60c.
1900	Spruce, 55c; Cedar, 60c.
1901	Spruce, 55c; Cedar, 60c.
1902	Spruce, 55c; Cedar, 60c.
1903	Spruce, 55c; Cedar, 60c.
1904	Spruce, 55c; Cedar, 60c.
1905	Spruce, 55c; Cedar, 60c.

The figures for the subsequent years are the same as those for 1904.

For the twenty-two years during which Mr. Richards or his Company have done the rafting there has been a net profit to him, every year, except the first one, 1893, and 1894, when he came out about even.

From 1893 down to 1904 inclusive Mr. Richards' net profits were as follows:

1893	\$1,684.41
1894	2,328.83
1895	2,723.18
1896	3,824.03
1897	4,021.70
1898	3,465.29
1899	4,409.85
1900	3,489.42
1901	4,247.47
1902	4,072.97
1903	4,786.53
1904	5,124.41
	\$45,264.35

If you add to this a similar sum to cover Mr. Sheals' share of the profits of the same period, it appears that the net profits to the lessees on the tolls allowed them by the Company were \$96,528.70 for these last twelve years or an average of \$7,544 per year. Taking the eleven years covered by the statement of dividends already given—1893 to 1904 inclusive—the total profit to Mr. Richards was \$45,264.35 and an equal sum to Mr. Sheals, a total of \$90,528.70. If you add to this the dividends paid during the same period—\$25,500—we have a net profit during those eleven years on the Company's business of \$111,739.88. In addition to this, as the Company's property is as estimated by Mr. Moffat, now of the value of \$60,000, there must have been expended the sum of \$40,000 out of revenue, the whole capital being only \$20,000. Stated shortly, the financial history of the Company is this: During a period of twenty-three years, from 1881, when its operations commenced, down to the close of the season of 1904, it has added improvements in its plant valued at \$40,000, or twice the amount of its capital; it has paid during the last eleven years dividends to its shareholders and in profits made by its lessees in operation \$111,739.88, or even 5 1-2 times its capital, and it has no indebtedness. In this computation is not included the difference between the net profits received by Mr. Richards for the years previous to 1893, and which, after making all deductions claimed by him, amount, according to his own figures, to \$2,537.64. These results your Commissioners think somewhat unusual for a business involving no exceptional risk, occupying only four or five months of the year and carried on under the management of but two salaried officers—one, Mr. Smith, whose salary is \$1,500 a year; the other, Mr. Sheals, who is boom-master. Your Commissioners are of opinion that after making liberal allowance for an annual dividend to shareholders and ample provision for any expenditure likely to become necessary in making repairs or additions to the Company's works, a substantial reduction in the tolls exacted from the operators might be made without in any way injuring the financial strength of the Company or decreasing the efficiency of its work. From sworn statements submitted to your Commissioners and compiled from Messrs Richards' books, it appears that from 1883 to 1905 inclusive the total amount of lumber rafted at the boom was 623,141,041 sup. feet, besides 2,643 tons of timber. While there has not been an increase every year during that period there was an increase from 9,352,233 feet as returned for the season of 1904. Of this

latter quantity The Shives Lumber Co., one of the Complainants, contributed 20,000,000 feet. The Dalhousie Lumber Company, another complainant, 13,000,000 feet. The Chaleur Bay Mills, 7,568,350, and B. A. Mowat, another complainant, 1,462,500 feet. The remainder was put in by Wm. Richards Co., whose quantity was 11,354,250 feet; W. S. Montgomery, 4,594,346, and some small operators.

**FIFTH CHARGE.**  
The change relates to an alleged loss of logs recurring yearly by reason of their escaping through the boom for want of necessary appliances to prevent it. The principal complaint on this ground comes from The Dalhousie Lumber Company, which was incorporated in January, 1903, and has been doing business on the river for only two seasons; and the evidence before us relates altogether to the season of 1904. This Company operates a mill at Lehigh, purchased by Mr. Moffat, and which for many years before the sale he had operated. Mr. Hilyard, the Company's Managing Director, says that in 1904 there was an escape of 19,614 pieces in their cut—that is to say, there were in fact 19,614 more pieces put in the river and driven to the boom for them than were actually delivered to them by the Boom Company. He says they should, according to their returns, have had 197,731 pieces, when in fact they only received 178,117, making a shortage of a little over 10 per cent. It seems to be the common experience of lumber operators, not only on the Restigouche, but on the St. John and Miramichi, that shortages of this kind invariably occur. They are attributed to various causes—imperfect returns from the camps, inaccurate counts or estimates of the logs in the bows, losses in driving and losses by logs escaping, through the boom. No evidence was given as to the loss actually sustained by any other operator. Mr. Shives placed the shortage of his Company for some years past at about 5 per cent., and said that this was less than it was formerly. Mr. George Moffat, who had a wide experience, extending over many years in lumbering on the Restigouche and a part of it at a time when he and Wm. Richards were by far the largest operators on the river, speaks without reserve as to these camp returns, and says they altogether unaccountable. James Robinson, who has for many years been the lessee of the Miramichi Boom, and has had experience in lumbering both on the Restigouche and Miramichi, says this shortage is nearly 15 per cent., and that in making contracts in getting out lumber he always figures on a basis of 15 per cent. difference between the quantities returned to him as cut and the quantity which would be delivered to him by the Boom Company. In view of this evidence, and especially in view of the fact that no other operator has submitted any statement of losses, your Commissioners are disposed to think that the deficiency of which The Dalhousie Lumber Company complains, large as it seems to be, is not altogether chargeable to the neglect or default of the Boom Company. That there is a very considerable escape of logs through the boom, not attributable to unusual causes at all, is established by the evidence, though the witnesses differ widely in their estimate of the quantities. By reference to the drawing hereto annexed, marked C, which shows the boom as it is occupied by the Boom Company, it will be seen that the division line between the two Provinces, and which is indicated by a red line, runs up the northern channel of the river on the Quebec side, leaving the large cluster of islands on the south side of the river as a part of New Brunswick. The point marked "Boom Point" is located on the south side of the river, and the Boom Company has had and sheers booms and other appliances had to be constructed for the purpose of diverting the lumber, so far as possible, from the north channel into the south. Your Commissioners do not think the Boom Company was incorporated into any way with neglect or bad judgment in the arrangement of their works for this purpose. The evidence, however, shows that notwithstanding these precautions losses in considerable quantities do escape down the north channel, and if not picked up, they must be lost. The attention of the Directors of the Boom Company must have been some years ago directed to the necessity of devising some practicable means of preventing the loss, for on a plan deposited in the office of the registrar of Deeds for Restigouche in 1885, under

(Continued on last page)

## EVENTS

Thursday, March 1, 1906

Faiville, Sept. 30 1902.  
MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED  
Dear Sirs:—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. When I tell you I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it.  
Yours truly,  
CHAS. F. TILTON.

## ASSESSORS' Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed ASSESSORS OF RATES for the Parish of ADDINGTON, in the County of Restigouche, hereby give notice, that they have received the Warrant of Assessment, and that all persons intending to furnish their true statements of their Property and income, in the pursuance of the provisions of an Act Intituled "An Act Relating to the Assessing and Levying of Rates and Taxes," must do so within THIRTY DAYS from the date hereof, and also, for the information of all persons, a copy of the Valuation Roll, as finally determined upon can be seen at the office of Mr. William Andrew Campbellton, N. B., the Post Office Tide Head, N. and at the store of Mr. Walter Gillis, Flat Lands, N. B. Campbellton, N. B., 23rd Feb. 1906  
F. M. MURRAY, Assessors  
WILLIAM ANDREW, of Rates  
ANTHONY BOUDREAU, Addington

WANTED—District Agent to represent strong Non-Fire Insurance Company. A first class contract will be given an experienced man. Apply Insurance, P. O. Box No 365, St. John, N. B. 1741

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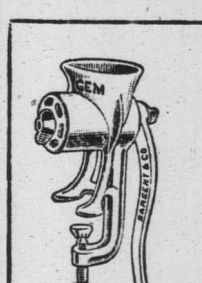
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THE QUALITY OF OUR WORK CANNOT BE EXCELLED

(Continued on last page)

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them all rapidly, easily, coarse or fine, in uniform pieces, without mashing, squeezing, tearing or grinding.

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