General Business.

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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.

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The Sloop "Winogene" 6. 83 tons register, 36 feet overall, ten feet 2 inches (10-2) beam, draft 3 feet 6 inches, without board, over two tons outside ballast, (none inside) iron, planked with pine, oak timbers, berths for four people, a comfortable cruiser. She is the fastest boat of her size in the Club, often beating the larger boats such as the "Canada." She has won and now owns the "Willis Cup" also holds the "McLellan Cup," winning these Cups from the racer "Wabbewawa." She has a full outfit of sails. She could not be built for double the money asked for her, $250 cash, in Saint John. The owner sells for no fault, but has not time to use her. Any officer or member of the club could inform any intending purchaser as to her condition and abilities. She can outpoint, and work quicker than any boat in the R. K. Y. C. fleet, and is one of the stiffest boats here.

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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.

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WE are prepared to furnish our full 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.

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THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, = CONNECTICUT

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - MAY 28, 1903.

Chatham Pulp Mill Affairs.

The case of the Bank of Montreal for itself and other bondholders of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, Ltd., vs. the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, Ltd., the Royal Trust Company and Hugh Robertson, which was to have been tried by His Honor Judge Barker, has been settled. The claim of Lieut-Governor Snowball against the company has been referred to arbitration and Judge Barker has been selected as arbitrator. It is understood that H. H. McLean, K. C., and A. H. Hanington, K. C., the first representing the Bank of Montreal and the latter the liquidators of the company—Hon. Mr. Tweedie and A. H. Hanington—have entered into an agreement in regard to to the suit and it will be settled out of court.—Telegraph of Monday.

The foregoing hardly conveys a correct idea of the situation. Nothing definite has been decided in the matter. There was a proposition for a settlement on the terms outlined by the Telegraph, but no one present had any authority to deal finally with the matter in dispute. Leading Counsel on both sides thought the proposed arrangement a fair one, but it had to be submitted to the Bank of Montreal authorities in Montreal, who are, practically, the Royal Trust Company. If it should be sanctioned by the Bank, the real estate will go to the Bank and the personal property to the liquidators. The lumbermen whose logs were in the Pulp Company's possession at the time of the failure will probably realise about forty or fifty cents on the dollar for their claims and, in that case, the leases of the lumber lands which the Surveyor General refused to transfer to the Trust Company, pending a settlement with the lumbermen, will pass into the Bank's or Trust Company's hands.

It is not probable that creditors who are unsecured will be benefitted to any extent should the proposed settlement be approved by the Bank. If it should not be approved the whole matter—including the Snowball claim—will stand just where it was last week before the settlement was proposed. It is understood that the official Receiver, Mr. W. C. Winslow, is very strongly opposed to the settlement being ratified by the Bank.

Labor in Canada.

The London correspondent of the Toronto Empire writing from London on the 9th inst., has the following:

"The Daily News has today done a good service to Canada by publishing a long interview with Mr. Preston, emigration commissioner, on the subject of labor in Canada. A telegram received yesterday from Manitoba said, "Hands coming here in too great numbers. Many are penniless. They will have a bad time." Mr. Preston, upon this, was asked was there any truth in the assertion that the labor market is congested. Mr. Preston promptly replied none whatever. He described the threatened labor trouble in Canada as the work of the American labor agitators, striving not for labor but for party political interests. Mr. Preston emphatically declared that farm hands are wanted everywhere in Canada, and that work for artizans is brisk and wages as high as 10s. to 12s. a day. Answering the question often asked here, why the Canadian government did not offer assisted passage to poor men here, who would gladly emigrate, Mr. Preston said there were no assisted passages offered, but the artizan on landing would get work at once. The detailed information as to the bother among labor agitators in Canada and the wages quoted should satisfy many of our best artizans that they might improve their position by going West. But the hopeful prospect offered by Mr. Preston to those who can go is all the more tantalizing to those who would go, but can not raise the money. Surely, when it is worth while for the government to do so much to get people into Canada, it would be worth while to agitate for co-operation with the imperial government, and move it to do its share in helping Britons in congested districts to more spacious and prosperous parts of the Empire."

This is only one of the many indications that Canada is being noticed by our esteemed friends across the line. We see quite a lot in some of the U. S. papers about "Annexation" and that a Canadian is a "man without a country" and like bosh, but we appear to be large and influential enough to induce newspapers, politicians and speculators to send false and misleading information to any part of the world where they think we may be injured. In the meantime Canadians can afford to say nothing but smile.

Canada's Trade Increasing.

The returns of the customs department for the ten months, ending April, show an increase in the aggregate trade of Canada of nearly $32,000,000. There was an increase in the imports of over $18,000,000 and in the exports of about $14,000,000. The year's trade will go over the $400,000,000 mark or about twice what it was in 1895. In 1873 the trade of Canada was $217,000,000, and 22 years later it was $218 000,000, or an increase of $1,000,000. In the eight years since, Canada's trade has about doubled. During April alone, this year, the imports were $21,119,545 against $17,104,523 last year, and the duty collected $3,224,767 as against $2,679,666 last year. The exports of Canadian products were $9,437,155 as against $13 643 198 in April, 1902, and of foreign produce $304,272 as against $276,295. The falling off in exports during April was principally in wheat, but during the 10 months the export of wheat increased by over $3,000,000 compared with the same period last year. The following figures showing increases for the 10 months of this year over last in the exports of the principal products. Flour, $412,782; cattle, $1,008.00; butter, $1 564,284; cheese, $2,566,688; bacon, $3 272,359.

Premier Tweedie.

The Toronto Globe of Thursday publishes a double column cut of Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Premier of New Brunswick, accompanied by the following appreciative sketch of that gentleman:

Hon. L. J. Tweedie, who succeeded Hon. H. R. Emmerson of New Brunswick as Premier of his native Province in 1900, bids fair to maintain a hold upon the people and House as tenacious as that of Mr. Blair, who was so long the ruler of New Brunswick. Hon. Mr. Tweedie is a comparatively young man, not yet fifty-three, and a lawyer of eminence. He has been a minister, holding various portfolios, since 1890. He is of Scottish-Irish ancestry, the Tweedies being originally a border family who went over to Ireland in Cromwell's time. Of the same type was the late President of the United States. The talent for affairs developed by Mr. Tweedie is a part of the inheritance of the men of the "black north," as Presbyterian Ireland is still called by the Celts of the South. Mr. Tweedie's career may be summed up in these dates; Born at Chatham, N. B., Nov. 30, 1850; called to the Bar, 1870; first returned to the Legislature, 1874; in private life from 1878 to 1886; became surveyor general and head of crown lands in 1890; provincial secretary, 1896; premier, 1900.

Preferential Trade.

LEADING LONDON DAILY SPEAKS OUT.

The London Daily Telegraph publishes a two column article on trade of the empire, in which it is held that Canada gains nothing by giving Great Britain a preference and could settle with Germany at once by abandoning the mother country from a commercial point of view. 'The cause at hazard,' it says, 'is ours alone, in the Canadian cockpit, and as Mr. Chamberlain has warned us the whole future on which imperial federation may depend is even now at stake.' Harold Cox, secretary of the Cobden Club (a literary organisation of high standing) writes a letter to the Times in which he says without fear of contradiction that the net effect of the so-called British preferential tariff has been in favor of American rather than British trade and he quotes figures freely to sustain his contention. The Saturday Review warns Mr. Chamberlain against making too large demands upon the imperial loyalty of the average Briton in carrying out his idea of a great zollverein. The Spectator says Chamberlain's idea is a gigantic paradox which, after inflaming the minds of half the people of the empire and raising false hopes from the tropics to the poles will burst and collapse like an ill-filled balloon. The Investors' Review (a well known financial journal) says Canadian legislators will require more palm oil now than at any period during the past thirty years from those who seek to obtain any concessions from Canada."

Admiral Dewey Recommends a Coaling Station at Dutch Harbor.

Washington, May 26.—Admiral Dewey, as president of the General Board, made a report to Secretary Moody, of the United States navy recommending the immediate establishment of a coaling station at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, and the erection there of a coal depot with an initial capacity of 5,000 tons. The estimated cost of the work is about $51,000. The President has approved of the plan for the preliminary step in the work taken already. Rear-Admiral Bradford, in recommending this new coaling station said attention is also invited to one of the great political questions of the day; the settlement of the boundary between the territory of Alaska and the Dominion of Canada. There is abundant evidence going to show that the spirit of Canada on this matter may be considered as threatening. Between Alaska and the Continental limits of the United States is located the Dominion of Canada; a foreign country. The territory separating Alaska has good harbors and ample inter-water and this fact alone constitutes a great universal advantage to a possible opponent. It certainly constitutes a reason why the sinews of war, whatever they may be should be stored in Alaska.

Fatal Sport.

The first stage in the Paris-Madrid automobile race from Versailles to Bordeaux, 343 miles, finished at noon on Sunday last, when Louis Renault dashed at a furious pace into Bordeaux, having made a record run of eight hours and twenty-seven minutes. An hour later M. Gabriel arrived with a still better record of eight hours and seven minutes. It is estimated from the times made that these automobiles covered 62 miles an hour on the road outside the cities. The victories, however, were clouded by a series of accidents. Two cars were wrecked, and Marcel Renault, the winner of the Paris-Vienna race last year, Lorraine Barrows, a very well known automobilist, and Renault's chauffer were seriously if not fatally injured, while Barrows' chaffeur was killed. A serious accident occurred near Angoulême, in which the two occupants of an automobile, the owner of which is not yet known, were seriously injured and two spectators were killed. Near Bonneval the machine driven by M. Porter was overturned at a railroad crossing and took fire. The chauffeur was caught underneath the automobile and burned to death, while two soldiers and a child were killed. A chauffeur was badly injured by an accident to his motor car near Angoleme. A woman crossing the road in the neighborhood of Ablis was run over by one of the competing cars and killed. Mr. Stead and his chauffeur, who were first reported to have been killed, are still alive, but are badly hurt. The Spanish government may forbid the continuance of the races on Spanish territory.

How to Camp Out.

The primary mistake of the novice at camping is that he takes too much, says a writer in Collier's Weekly. The camper's wants are few, how few he realizes only after many trips. So each succeeding outing finds his outfit smaller grown until finally he knows the exact limit of his needs. Remember always that many things make many cares, and that camp life should be as far as possible a care-free life.

For a permanent camp much more may be taken than in the case of the voyageur, but even then the outfit should be "held down." My cooking outfit for two consists of a frying-pan with detachable handle, coffee-pot, agate ware kettle, large spoon, hunting knife and fork. For one table-service we carry three agate ware plates or dishes about an inch and a half deep, two large cups of the same material, two knives, two forks and two spoons.

These are ample for all our needs, and our menu is always a varied one. The plates are deep enough to hold soup or chowder and thus serve us in the double capacity of plates and bowls. The kettle holds everything else, and in turn fits into a canvas bag. This allows of packing the outfit in the duffle bag with no danger of blacking up other things.

The outfit should always include small ditty-bags containing thread, needles, pins, courtplaster, buttons, stout twine and a small pair of scissors. A flask of good whiskey should always be available in emergencies. Remember that in camp a doctor is seldom available, and that in case of accident a strong stimulant may be the decisive factor between life and death.

Further, let your medicine case contain quinine pills to break colds and ward off malaria, sulphur-napthol or some other antiseptic for wounds and scratches, little things of this sort uncared for being often productive of much discomfort and sometimes serious consequences. To these add cholera-cure for stomach and bowel trouble, spirit of nitre for fever and collodon to supplement the courtplaster. These will cover all normal demands on the camp doctor.

So much for the outfit. In selecting a camp site choose, if choice be granted you, ground that will have a slight slope away from the tent on all sides. Never pitch in a hollow or on flat ground which catches the drainings from a watershed, however small. If your camp is to be permanent dig a trench around the tent.

To obviate the necessity of this in one-night camps and still ensure a dry camp in wet weather, I have had a four-inch flap of heavy canvas added to the bottom of my shelter tent. This folds under and lies flat on the ground inside the tent. The rubber blankets are then spread so as to come well over the edges of the flap, making it impossible for any water to get inside by running under. This simple little device has been tested time and again to my satisfaction and comfort.

The pointer of my good-natured mountaineer has also proved its worth many times. A camp pitched in the thickest spruce or other evergreen available is fifty p. c. warmer, and in wet weather is drier, than if located in the open.

The Spraying of Orchards.

THE POWER SPRAYER DOES RAPID AND THOROUGH WORK IN DEMONSTRATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE DOMINION FRUIT DIVISION.

The Fruit Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is just now giving a series of orchard demonstrations in Ontario and Quebec to illustrate the great advantages which follow the use of the power sprayer. During the past week work has been carried on in the vicinity of Wood tock and Ingersoll, Ont., by Messrs. P. J. Carey, Dominion Fruit Inspector, and J. C. Harris, West Oxford, both practical farmers who have made a success of fruit growing and who give careful atten ion to all the details of their spraying operations. The chief object is to show that a dozen or more farmers may profitably combine to purchase a power sprayer, place it in charge of some such man as usually does threshing, who can easily make himself thoroughly conversant with the best methods of spraying, and engage him to make regular visits to their orchards. At each farm the expert sprayer will only require the assistance of a teamster, and thus the regular work of the farm need not be interrupted. Under present methods every farmer in the fruit districts requires a spraying outfit of his own, and the spraying, if done at all, is done in a careless, half-hearted way by men who do not know just when or how the work should be performed. Farmers are very busy at the season when spraying should be done, consequently it is often neglected entirely, or postponed until too late to be effective.

Farmers have reason to feel indebted to Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, for bringing to their attention the merits of the power sprayer. If the old methods of spraying were valuable, and it is generally admitted that they were, this new plan must prove infinitely better. It is thorough and rapid, and is accomplished with little or no exertion or inconvenience. The pressure is supplied by a small gasoline engine on the wagon and the spraying done while the horses are driven up and down between the rows of trees. The liquid is forced from a tank on the wagon through two lines of small rubber hose. By the use of bamboo rods with a cluster of six small nozzles at the end it is possible to reach the topmost parts of the trees, and the spray, which is as fine as a cloud of vapor falls lightly upon the trees and adhere much better than if applied in a coarse spray as is sometimes done. The pressure of 80 to 100 pounds to the inch ensures a spray so fine that it penetrates to all parts of the trees. This is one of of the chief advantages of the new sprayer. The difficulty has been to reach the tops of trees without a waste of the preparation used, which has been the invariable result when a heavy stream was turned on. Again the appliances used by most farmers have only one nozzle, while this, as has been stated, has six on each line of hose, and the force is much greater and the mist finer, which is all-important.

Under favorable conditions the operators of this machine could probably spray from 600 to 800 trees per day. Forty trees some of them difficult to get at, were sprayed in about twenty-five minutes; after making several moves a day, some of them long ones, the operators have been averaging between 400 and 500 trees a day. The trees sprayed will be given a regular course—our sprayings at least.

It is hoped by the Department of Agriculture that these tests will bring about the general adoption of the power sprayer. A similar spraying apparatus is being used by private owners in the Niagara district and is said to give excellent results.

The efficiency of the machine will shortly be increased, as it is the intention to use either nine or twelve nozzles instead of six on each line. Mr. MacKinnon is this week attending a public competition of power sprayers in the famous Hitching Orchard near South Onondaga, N. Y., in order to familiarize himself with the merits and demerits of the various machines now on the market.

It is contended that if farmers will only unite to carry out a systematic campaign of spraying according to the latest methods, a great deal may be done towards eradicating the enemies of fruit. Exporters who are familiar with the results of spraying and the systematic care of orchards, strongly endorse spraying, claiming that it is certain to improve the quality of the fruit, and in support of their claim they refer to orchards where the system has been carried out, the fruit of which always commands the highest price.

KENDRICK'S LINIMENT cures while you sleep. Bathe freely for Sore Lungs and Throat and all Swellings, Pains and Lameness. Beware of cheap Liniments at cheap prices.

NEWS AND NOTES.

On May 24 the brass foundry of Robert Mitchell & Co., Montreal, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $250,000, and is only partly covered by insurance.

We are glad to hear from a correspondent in Toronto that the strike of the street car employees in Montreal is not at all likely to affect the service in that city. A contract has been entered into by the company with the employees for one year at least.

There were startling rumors on the streets at Fredericton on Saturday regarding the financial standing of a prominent mill owner and lumber operator and the action of the banks in connection therewith, but at a later hour it was understood that the matter had been satisfactory arranged. Over $100,000 were said to have been involved in the transaction, and the names of two if not three prominent endorsers were in the air. It is now stated that the crisis is past.—Sun.

A fire occurred at Woodstock on 23rd inst. in close proximity to the town. The wind was blowing furiously and had the fire got any considerable headway the result might have been most disastrous. The firemen got on the scene quickly and after a hard and stubborn fight put the fire out. At one time it looked very much as if it might get beyond their control, but fortunately this was not the case. The fire was probably set accidentally. Everything is very dry in the woods now, and unless rain soon comes there must be much damage.

It is announced as a striking circumstance that notwithstanding the surtax Germany is tendering for all the steel rail contracts that Canada has to offer. It is stated that 100,000 tons of rails will be shipped to Canada from Germany before the close of this season's navigation. This is a matter of two and a half million dollars, which is equal to the sales of all Canadian goods to Germany in a year. But what has the surtax to do with it? The surtax makes the duty one-third higher than it is. Steel rails are free of duty. Thirty-three and a third per cent. of nothing is not a serious obstacle.

A special correspondent of the St. John Daily Sun reports that the steamer Coban, from Newfoundland, arrived on Saturday, 24th inst., at Quebec in a damaged condition owing to an explosion which occurred on the steamer last Thursday afternoon about three o'clock. The explosion, which is thought to have been caused by coal gas, destroyed the saloon, ladies' cabin, companion way and hand steering wheel. A portion of the furniture was blown to pieces. A waiter named McGrath was instantly killed and two steerage passengers were reported missing. The steamer cruised around the scene of the accident for a couple of hours, but could find no trace of the missing people.

Colonel Benson, who was born in St. Catherines, Ont., and who has been assistant adjutant general for some years, will probably succeed General Trueman as chief of the remount department. Colonel Benson received his first military education at the Royal Military College, Kingston, and afterwards put in a term at Sandhurst. He served as a volunteer during the Fenian raid of 1866, joined the 21st Hussars in 1869, and was exchanged to the 12th Royal Lancers in 1976. He was appointed adjutant to the lieutenant governor of the Northwest province in 1877. He served throughout the Egyptian war and also in the South African. He was appointed assistant adjutant general in 1898. He is known as the best skater and handsomest man in the army.

A luncheon was recently given at the Constitutional Club by Mr. Duff Miller (Agent General for New Brunswick), Mr. J. Howard (Agent General for Nova Scotia), and Mr. K. McFee to the Hon. Clifford Sifton, K.C., M.P., Canadian Minister of the Interior, and the other gentlemen here with him in connection with the Alaska Boundary Arbitration Commission, namely Mr. Joseph Pope (Permanent Secretary of State, Canada), Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., and Mr. W. F. King Amongst those invited were the Earl of Derby, Lord Mount Stephen, Sir Wheetman D. Pearson, M.P., Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., Sir Robert Herbert, Sir Charles Wyndham, Mr. A. Bonar Law, M.P., Major General Baden-Powell, and Consul General J. E. Blunt.

One of France's greatest writers, and a literary man of great ability known throughout the whole English speaking world, died at Paris, May 24th. As an author and lecturer Max O'Rell will long be remembered, his best known work "John Bull and His Island" being well received by all who have had the pleasure of listening to the versatile lecturer. Born in Brittany in 1848 he became a cavalry officer and fought in the Franco-Prussian war, was early wounded during the commune and was pensioned. He went to England in 1872 as London correspondent of French journals; lectured afterwards for years in Great Britain, Ireland, France and Holland; spent a few seasons in the United States and then made a tour of Australia and South Africa. His chief books are John Bull and His Island, John Bull's Womanhood, Jonathan and His Continent, etc. He was a copious contributor to the press. All his works were translated by his wife.

It is stated that the visit of Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, and Bishop McDonald, of P. E. Island, to Ottawa, has something to do with a proposed conference of all the archbishops and bishops of Canada in this city at a future date.

The business that would come before this conference would be in connection with the famous Manitoba school question.

It is understood that the apostolic delegate, Mgr. Sbaretti, has expressed a desire to have an assembly of this kind in the capital for the purpose of looking into the many details of separate school education in Manitoba with a view to securing for the Catholics of that province rights similar to those enjoyed by other parts of the dominion.

The Pope, it is understood, has communicated a desire that the principle of rights of Catholics to separate education be maintained.

In the House of Commons, Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick gave notice of a resolution to amend the supreme and executive court acts, and an act respecting judges of provincial courts to provide that when any judge of the supreme court of Canada or the exchequer court or superior court, resigns his office, His Majesty may grant him an annuity equal to the salary received at the time of his resignation, for the remainder of his natural life, provided he has attained the age of 75 years and served a term of 20 years, or attained the age of 70 years and served 25 years, or attained the age of 65 years and served 30 years. Any county judge who has attained the age of 75 years shall be compulsorily retired, when he has served 25 years and shall receive superannuation for the rest of his life equal to his salary, or if he has served less, he shall receive an annuity equal to two-thirds of his salary for the rest of his life.

Sir Frederick Carrington Speaks of Britain's Military System.

Conscription is a word repellant to the English mind. It has been urged in certain high quarters that the time has come when England must adopt the Continental system if the country is to have a trained force upon which it can rely in a time of need. Public opinion, however, is evidently not ripe for that drastic measure. Sir Frederick Carrington who has (accompanied by Lady Carrington) been seeing a bit of the world latterly, and who is now in the city, stopping at the Windsor Hotel, stated to-day that while he did not believe in conscription, he felt that the fighting forces of the country must be increased. The volunteer movement had not quite realized the expectations which had been formed of it.

Mr. Brodrick's army measure, if carried out in its entirety, would be a step in the right direction, but there should be some means found by which every male citizen in his youth, should be taught how to shoot, and the elementary details of drill. Sir Frederick, who may be remembered as the commander of a mixed colonial force which did good work in Rhodesia during the South African war, praised the idea of cadet corps. To begin at the beginning of the young life, in regard to service for the State, was the proper thing. The boy should be taught at school how to shoot; also some elements of drill. That knowledge should be improved upon as the commercial or professional life was entered upon. Not that there need necessarily be any set portion of the time given; not that the life of work to which the youth would be called should be seriously invaded by military duty; but all able-bodied men in the country should, by a way which must be found, be sufficiently drilled as to be able to present a front to any possible enemy in defence of their country. He would not call it conscription; but he believed it to be absolutely necessary that every man should know how to shoot. You could encourage the cadet idea; each country might have its shooting clubs, and the like—the whole with the single end in view of presenting, in a moment of need, a force which would be able to repel the enemy.

Sir Frederick spoke highly of the colonial forces which he commanded in Rhodesia. They were composed of Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders. They were intelligent and most adaptable. He at the very beginning treated them differently from the regular soldier. The colonials had never been under the severe discipline of the regular army. To have imposed this discipline would have been wrong, because they have been brought up under different conditions. The men were willing to learn; they obeyed readily when they understood; and he took care that in the matter of orders the men should know just the circumstances and the exigencies which rendered such orders reasonable and necessary. Another thing, the colonials were quick to act upon their own initiative.

As for the regular army, Sir Frederick approved of the idea of enlarged initiative. There should be a greater degree of elasticity but, on the other hand, you must never lose sight of discipline in the regular army. Discipline was vital to the movements of the troops in the fields. All the units which composed the army must be trained to obey promptly, otherwise the value of the work which the army might do, would be fatally impaired.

Sir Frederick has had a very pleasant itinerary in the east. He is charmed with British Columbia and the Rockies. He speaks highly of the comfort of travelling on the C. P. R., and he says of the latter's Pacific steamers that they are the finest in the world. Sir Frederick and Lady Carrington will be in town for a few days.—Witness.

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to cure rheumatism, and all the time you suffer dreadfully, why don't you get a bottle of Polson's Nerviline and try that? Rub it into your stiff joints, sore arms, lame back, bent shoulders—wherever the pain is. Nerviline has cured plenty of people in this way, and that ought to be proof enough that it will cure you too. It is an unusually strong liniment that cures rheumatism in unusually quick time. Best household liniment known. 25 cents.

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SPECIAL BARGAINS
—IN—
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY,
Silverware & Novelties.

All new goods. Give him a call

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

WARMUNDE, EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER
Fallen Corner Chatham N. B.

LOTASINE

GALL CURE

A quick and positive cure for Harness and Saddle Galls, Scratches, Sores, Cuts, and all Skin Diseases of Horses, Cattle and Dogs.

YOU MAY WORK THE HORSE

25 Cents All dealers

THE BAIRD COMPANY, Limited,
Proprietors, Woodstock, N.B.

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

Do You Want to Fit Yourself out with

A Buggy, an Open Wagon, A Set of Harness

or other Seasonable Article?

IF SO GO TO

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

Why not also get something in these lines for a friend just at this Season?

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.
IN EFFECT OCT. 13, 1902.

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

Between Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) Freight	Express		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) Express	Freight
7 10 a m	4 00 p m	..Fredericton,..	2 20	5 23
7 20	4 05	.....Gibson...	2 17	5 20
8 00	4 15	..Marysville,...	2 05	5 05
9 30	5 27	..Cross Creek,..	12 40 p m	2 50
11 00 ar / 11 20 lv	6 25	..Boiestown,..	11 25 lv / 11 20 ar	1 20 pm
12 20 p m	7 10 ar / 7 25 lv	.. Doaktown, ..	10 30	12 05
2 00	8 25	...Blackville,...	9 25	10 20
3 15	9 20 ar	Chatham Jct	8 25 lv	8 50
3 45	9 25 lv		8 00 ar	8 10
4 05	9 45	.... Nelson	7 40	7 50
4 40	10 05	....Chatham....	7 20	7 30
5 00 ar	10 20	.. Loggieville ..	7 00 a m	7 05 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	MARITIME EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS
lv. Chatham,	10.35 p. m	1.00 p.m.
Nelson "	10.55 a m	1.20 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	11.15 "	1.40 "
Lv. " "	11.35 "	2.00 "
Nelson "	11.55 "	2.25 "
Ar. Chatham,	12 15 "	2 45 "

GOING SOUTH.

	MARITIME EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS
Chatham,	7 00 a. m.	10.20 a. m
Nelson	7.20 "	10.40 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	7.40 "	11.00 "
Lv. " "	8.25 "	11.50 "
Nelson	8.45 "	12.10 "
Ar. Chatham	9.05 "	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 Carroll's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Maltzer's Siding, Fenniac.

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, it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York.

FANCY SALE
—AND—
TEA!

The Women's Guild of St. Mary's Church will hold a sale of useful and fancy articles in

MASONIC HALL,
Tuesday May 12th.

Tea will be served from 5 to 7 o'clock.

ICE CREAM, LEMONADE AND HOME-MADE CANDY.

ORCHESTRAL MUSIC

ADMISSION 10 cts - - - TEA 30 cts.

Doors will be opened at 3 o'clock.

Postponed till further notice.

LOST

Between Queen Street and Masonic Hall, via Wellington St. and the Park

A FOUNTAIN PEN

The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the ADVANCE Office.

M.S.N.CO.
TIME TABLE.

STR. 'ALEXANDRA'

Will leave Chatham every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7.10 a. m. for Newcastle, and leave Newcastle at 7 45 a m and Chatham at 9 a m for points down river, viz,—Loggieville, Oak Point, Burnt Church, and Negnac, calling at Escuminac on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and Bay du Vin on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Steamer's passengers for Newcastle, Douglastown or Bushville will be forwarded by Str. Edith.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD AT REASONABLE RATES.

STR. "EDITH"

Commencing May 20th, 1903.

Will leave Chatham	Leave Nelson	Leave Newcastle
9 00 a.m.	9 50 a.m.	10 15 a m
11 00 "	11 50 "	12 15 p.m.
2 00 p.m.	2 50 p.m.	3 15 "
4 15 "	5 00 "	5 15 "
7 15 "		8 00 "

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays Str. "Edith" will leave Chatham at 7 p m., or on arrival of Str "Alexandra."

☞ See Passenger Tariff for Rates,

All Freights must be Prepaid.

J. P. BULLICK, Manager.
Chatham, May 20, 1903

Tenders Wanted.

Tenders for the building of the "Exhibition Building" "Grand Stand" and "Judge Stand", will be received up to May 23rd inst. Plans and specifications can be seen, at office of Secretary, Mr Geo Fisher.

Lowest tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES D JOHNSON,
Chairman Building Co.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CO.

International Division.

WINTER REDUCED RATES

In effect Nov. 1st, 1902 to May 1st, 1903.

Commencing Dec. 18, 1902, and continuing, Steamers of this Company will leave St. John at 8 o'clock, a.m. (Standard Time) THURSDAYS for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston

Returning, leave Boston Mondays, at 8.15 a. m. coming via Portland, Lubec and Eastport.

Through tickets on sale at principal railway stations and baggage checked to destination.

A. H. HANSCOM, G. P. & T. A. W. G. LEE, Agent, St. John, N. B.

CALVIN AUSTIN, V. P. and General Manager, Foster's Wharf, Boston, Mass.

WANTED.

1,500 TO 2,000 CORDS
SPRUCE AND FIR
BOX WOOD

delivered on cars on C. E. R. and I. C. R., or at my mill, South Nelson.
Highest Prices paid.

THOS. W. FLETT.

DENTISTRY!

Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S.

Office Hours:—9.30 a.m. to