General Business.

COMMON SOAP

WILL CAUSE

ROUGH SKIN

On Face and Hands.

We have just imported a large lot of

Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap

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

—AT—

3 Cakes for 10 cents.

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

Mackenzie's Medical Hall.

HICKEY'S

BEEF Flesh Producer.

WINE Stimulant.

AND

IRON Tonic.

Will build up the System and give you renewed health strength and vigor.

AT

HICKEY'S DRUG STORE

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CO.

International Division.

Popular FALL EXCURSIONS —TO—

BOSTON

SEPT. 14 TO OCT. 13, 1903.

Note the Round Trip Fare

$6 ST. JOHN TO BOSTON $6

TICKETS GOOD TO RETURN THIRTY DAYS FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

Leave St. John Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 a.m. via Eastport, Lubec and Portland.
Direct Service until Sept. 26.
The new and palatial steamer CALVIN AUSTIN built especially for this route leave, St. John Tuesday and Saturday at 6.30 p.m. for Boston direct.

A. H. HANSCOM, G. P. & T. A. — W. G. LEE, Agent, St. John, N. B.
CALVIN AUSTIN, V. P. and General Manager.

WANTED.

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES" in the town of Chatham and surrounding country, and take orders for

OUR HARDY SPECIALTIES

in Fruit Trees, small Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Seed Potatoes, &c.

Stock true to name and free from San Jose Scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

Stone & Wellington
FONTHILL NURSERIES
over 800 Acres
TORONTO - - ONTARIO
12.31.03.

Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

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

IN THE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

of this Branch, interest is allowed

AT CURRENT RATES

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

COLLECTIONS

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

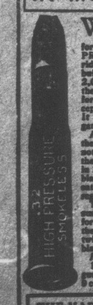
Until further notice, for convenience of customers, this Bank will be open for business from 9.30 a. m. on Saturdays. Other days as usual from 10 a. m. until 3 p. m.

R. B. CROMBIE,
Manager Chatham Branch.

Marlin

.32 Cal. High-Pressure Smokeless

IN MODEL 1893



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

Another great advantage is that the barrel is bored and rifled (but not chambered) exactly the same as the regular .32-40 Marlin, one turn in 10 inches. This makes the use of black powder and lead bullets as satisfactory and convenient as in a regular black powder rifle.

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

Prices same as .30-30 MARLIN. 128-page cat log of rifles, shotguns, ammunition, etc., cover in 3 colors, mailed for three stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, - CONNECTICUT

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - NOVEMBER 19, 1903.

Caution Very Necessary.

An Ottawa despatch of last Monday says:

"Exhibition Commissioner, Mr. Wm. Hutcheson; F. W. Hodson, Dominion live stock commissioner; J. A. Ruddock, Dominion dairy commissioner, and Mr. W. O. Burns, returned this morning from St. Louis, where they have been in connection with the Canadian exhibit to be sent there next year. They had a long consultation with the St. Louis Fair authorities in connection with the difficulties that have arisen over live stock exhibits to be sent from Canada. The difficulty is in connection with the customs arrangements. Mr. Hutcheson said to-day that the St. Louis Fair directorate had already done a good deal, but after discussing the situation with them, Mr. Hodson and himself had decided to put Canada's case in black and white."

Mr. Hodson appears to take the right view of the matter. Understandings that may be had by Canadian exhibitors with exhibition managers in the United States when questions of customs duties or claims may arise, should not only be in writing, but there should be all possible guarantees of their being carried out. The chief object of the exhibition managers is to secure as many and as valuable exhibits as possible, in order to make their shows attractive to the crowd, on whose attendance they rely to make their undertakings pay. The managers will directly make almost any promises that may seem reasonable, while persons supposed to be of the management, but who are irresponsible will give any kind of assurance that prospective exhibitors will be satisfied with. When the Canadian exhibitor, after getting his property into the United States, finds that he is required to deal with the customs people of that country, he too often finds that verbal understandings with the exhibition managers are worthless and he must pay the customs demands before he can even place his property on exhibition. That has been the experience of even one of the Canadian provincial governments in the United States, the Treasury Board of which received and retained some hundreds of dollars as duties on museum exhibits which went to a Boston exhibition, on the understanding that they would be free of duty, and were brought back to the province immediately after the show was over. All the facts were presented to the Treasury Board by memorial of the provincial government, but federal yankee sharp dealing outweighed all ideas of equity and international courtesy, and the money paid was not returned.

Another "Times Chestnut"

One of the Moncton Times' principal editorials of its last week's issues was that entitled "The decline of the Liberal party." It was made up of its old-time stock on that subject—was, in fact, one of its formerly published articles, which are periodically reproduced with an unblushing scantiness of change of names and places to freshen them up. The "decline of the Liberal party" that most troubles the Times is its declining to be affected by that sleepy paper's assurances of its downfall.

The annual statement of the Bank of Montreal, issued on Friday shows earnings for the last half year of $4,917,000. The premium on the sale of new stock amounted to $416,000, enabling the directors, after the payment of usual dividends, to add another million to the rest account, which now amounts to ten million dollars.

An Ottawa despatch of Tuesday says that Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, minister of marine and fisheries, will proceed to Pictou next week for the purpose of taking a trip over the various routes between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. He will go over the George town, Summerside and Cape Tormentine routes, with a view of finding out for himself the best possible all-winter route which can be operated with safety to the public. The government steamer Minto will meet Mr. Prefontaine at Pictou, and will convey him over the various routes.

[Gleaner.]

Provincial Claims.

The Halifax Award it appears will come up for decision by the Supreme Court of Canada at the same time as other questions relating to the fisheries which are to be submitted in the special case. In addition to the larger claims arising in connection with the fisheries three small ones have been standing, and we learn that they are to be disposed of very shortly. Indeed one amount, being the balance of the Eastern Extension money, has been paid within the last few days; another amount of $8000, being one half the costs of wharves on the St. John river and tributaries, constructed by the Provincial Government—the claim for which has been standing for several years—was provided for at the recent session of parliament.

Another claim is for about $1400, for the loss of rental of a portion of the Restigouche and its tributaries, by reason of the waters having been appropriated a good many years ago for fish breeding purposes. It has been agreed that this claim should also be paid. The Provincial Government is entitled to a good deal of credit for bringing these matters to a conclusion.

[Forest and Stream.]

Riparian Ownership in Canada.

A case possessing very great interest for salmon fishermen who pursue their sport in the Dominion of Canada is now engaging the attention of the Superior Court of the city of Quebec. The action has been taken by the Attorney-General of the Province at the instance of the Fish and Game Department of the Government, against Alexander Fraser and others, and seeks to have it declared that the salmon fishing of the Moisie with rod and line, which is valued at several thousand dollars, is vested in the Government, notwithstanding that the land on either side of the fishing pools was conceded many years ago. In the endeavor to enforce its claims to the proprietorship of the fishing rights, the Government some time ago leased these rights to a Canadian for $2,500 a year. The right of the lessee and his friends to enter on the river for the purpose of fishing it is denied by the riparian owners, and the present lawsuit is to test the interpretation of a judgment of the Privy Council in fishery matters so far as riparian rights are concerned, and to avoid conflict on the river. Incidentally, the navigability of the river is called in question, and the judgment in the case may affect the rights of the many American salmon fishermen who have paid out large sums of money for riparian rights in Canada. It is said that as much as $30,000 was paid for the fishing rights in the Moisie by the Boston party who, conditionally upon the title being good, purchased the riparian rights of Mr. Fraser, and many others are said to have paid quite as much and even more for the riparian rights to the fishing in certain portions of the Restigouche and other Canadian rivers. If the Government wins this case it will doubtless assert its rights in other rivers similarly circumstanced, but there is no doubt that whichever way the judgment in the Superior Court goes it will be finally appealed to the highest court in the empire.

E. T. D. CHAMBERS.

New Records of Jesus' Words Discovered.

A London despatch of last Saturday says that many hitherto unknown sayings of Jesus Christ have been discovered in Egypt by archæologists, who have dug up papyri, buried since the second century, 100 miles south of Cairo. Dr. Bernard P. Grenfell, at the general meeting of the Egypt exploration fund here, yesterday, gave the following details:—

Accompanied by Dr. Hunt, Dr. Grenfell found a rich ptolemaic necropolis at El Hibeh. The bulk of the documents from one mound consisted of a collection of sayings of Jesus. They are all introduced with the words "Jesus saith," and for the most part are new. The ends of the lines, unfortunately, are often obliterated. Apparently all the sayings were addressed to St. Thomas.

Dr. Grenfell remarked that intense interest would be aroused by the discovery on account of the variations they disclosed from accepted texts.

A valuable find was made in Papyri, written in Latin, giving the text of the Epistle to the Hebrews and an epitome of Livy's six lost books. This with other papyri covering the period 150-137 B. C., threw much new and valuable information on the history of the world and marked the recovery of hitherto lost classical literature of Egypt.

Immense Resources of Canada.

THEY SHOULD MAKE A CONSPICUOUS EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

[By Louis Larive.]

It is now conceded that the part Canada intends to take at the St. Louis World's Fair of 1904 will surpass everything which has been heretofore undertaken by the Dominion. There is not the slightest doubt that our country will be to the front of natural resources, forestry, fisheries and pulp industries, when the matter of awards and prizes is discussed by the jury of awards.

Canada for years has been plodding along quietly developing its strength and seemed rather small in the eyes of her neighbors to the south. Within the past two or three years, however, there is a change of aspect in the eyes of the public men and a change of tone in the American press. Our resources and possibilities are now being realized even to the extent of their being a factor in competition with those of the United States. For years the United States have prided themselves on their great resources of wheat and meat supplies and on the advantages of their settlers' lands. The growth of Manitoba and the immense wheat crops of that province in the last five or six years, with the million ons of acres of rich and fertile soil still unbroken, have shown the possibility of a grain-producing country that would soon outrival and leave in the rear the great grain areas of the United States.

And while our neighbors have been almost dazed at this development in Manitoba, the great grain fields of millions and millions of acres in the Northwest Territories have been opened and the influx of settlers, not only from the United States but also from Great Britain and the continent, have come in earnestly only to raise to a greater estimation our resources and possibilities.

There is more: The great advantages of cattle-raising in the western part of the territories has led a great number of Americans to cast their lot and future welfare in these parts for the purpose of producing meat, which it is now admitted can be done as well as and more cheaply than in their own country.

Mr. Hutchison, Exposition Commissioner at Ottawa, has requested all Canadian exhibitors to file their applications for space at Ottawa before December 1st. It is hoped that this will be strictly adhered to and that our next year's display shall not be surpassed. Let us show the universe that our country has achieved a position and status of which every Canadian has a right to be proud.

Edison's Latest.

[Harpers' Weekly.]

Mr. Edison is not a man given to making startling promises which do not result in performance, so that his claim of having at last solved the problem of generating electricity at a trifling cost for common use may be accepted as the announcement of an accomplished fact. And such a fact is little less than a miracle, for it means the production, at will, of an almost limitless and widely adaptable power. The electrical generator which Mr. Edison has perfected after years of toil derives its power from a so-called fuel of marvellous potency. It will make it possible for the day laborer, as well as the millionaire, to light his home with electricity and have some sort of a motor vehicle. For a few cents a day light and power may be produced in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of any family, and the generator is so simple that any person of ordinary intelligence can act as engineer. In the inventor's own words, "you can wire your house for electric bells or telephones from room to room, or for anything electricity will do, and the batteries in your automobile will operate them. The cost is so trifling after you are provided with your plant that it is not worth mentioning. * * * It has always been my ambition to bring the uses of electricity within the reach of men of moderate means." Mr. Edison warns the public that there is yet much work to be done before the harvest he has sown can be reaped. But the invention is perfected and the problem of cheap electrical generation is definitely solved.

Notice of Seed Control Act.

A copy of bulletin No. 15, entitled "Bill No. 200, Reprinted as Amended: An Act Respecting the Inspection and Sale of Seeds with Explanations and Comments" has been received. This pamphlet is issued for general distribution for the purpose of serving as a notice to the interested public, and also to provide means for closer study of the Bill in its relations to the operations of seed producers, seed merchants and seed consumers. The Bill as amended by the Committee of the Whole during the recent session of parliament, provides that seeds of cereals, grasses, clovers or forage plants which contain the seeds of certain noxious weeds named in the Bill, will be prohibited from sale. It further provides for uniform methods of grading, according to fixed standards of purity and vitality, the Timothy, Alsike, and Red Clover seeds offered for sale in Canada.

A copy of the pamphlet may be had free on application to the Seed Division Branch of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, Ottawa. Letters addressed as above do not require postage.

Condiments or Correctives for Swine.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Commissioner's Branch,
Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1903.

Hogs that are closely confined and highly fed require a corrective of some kind to maintain the digestive system in a normal condition of health, and the fatter the pig the greater the necessity, says Live Stock Commissioner, F. W. Hodson. When the digestive organs become clogged with fat their ability to digest and assimilate is weakened. When a hog is running at large, he does not root up the pasture from pure love of exercise, nor does he do it because of innate cussedness. He roots to obtain something for which his system craves. It is this craving that causes a confined pig to gnaw and tear at the trough and sides of the pen; and hogs have been known to tear apart brick walls in order to get at the mortar. The cause of this unnatural craving is not well understood. It may be due in part to a lack of ash in the food; for, as has already been stated, a hog may be getting all the grain he can eat and yet be partially starved, because certain requirements of the system are insufficiently supplied. It has been attributed by some to the presence of intestinal worms; and by others to some form of indigestion. Whatever may be the part played in the animal economy by these substances, one thing is clear, that, when they are supplied, hogs are healthier, eat better, thrive better, and, consequently pay better.

Charcoal is probably one of the best correctives; and, when it can be readily obtained, it will pay to keep a supply in some place where the hogs can get at it whenever they like. The following preparation is that used by Mr. Theodore Louis, one of the most successful hog feeders in the United States, and should be an excellent tonic,—

"Take six bushels of corncob charcoal, or three bushels of common charcoal; eight pounds of salt; two quarts of air-slacked lime; one bushel of wood ashes. Break the charcoal well down with shovel or other implement, and thoroughly mix. Then take one and a quarter pounds of copperas and dissolve in hot water, and with an ordinary watering pot sprinkle over the whole mass and then again mix thoroughly. Put this mixture into the self-feeding boxes, and place where hogs of all ages can eat of their contents at pleasure"

The charcoal furnishes the required mineral matter which may have been lacking in the food, and is also an excellent corrective for digestive troubles, while the copperas is a valuable tonic and scomachic. If the charcoal is at all hard to get, its place is taken almost as well by soda or earth rich in humus. It is questionable, indeed, if there is anything better than soda or vegetable mold taken from the woodlot. If a small quantity be thrown into each pen daily, it is astonishing to see how much of it the hogs will consume; and the improved health and thrift of the animals will be a revelation to the feeder that has never tried it.

Ground bone, wood ashes, soft coal, old mortar, rotten wood, etc., are also among the substances used and recommended for this purpose. Prof. Henry reports some interesting experiments to test the value of bone meal and hardwood ashes, when given as a supplement to an exclusive corn ration. None of the pigs showed an entirely satisfactory growth, but the difference in favor of those getting bone meal or ashes was very marked. The pigs fed exclusively on corn were most plainly dwarfed. When slaughtered the several lots showed no difference in the proportion of fat or lean, nor was there any difference in the size or character of the various internal organs. The bones, however, were a most interesting study. The table given below shows clearly the more economical gains and the greater strength of bones in the case of the animals furnished with ashes or bone meal. It is quite evident that corn meal, salt and water do not supply all the elements essential to building a normal framework of bone and muscle.

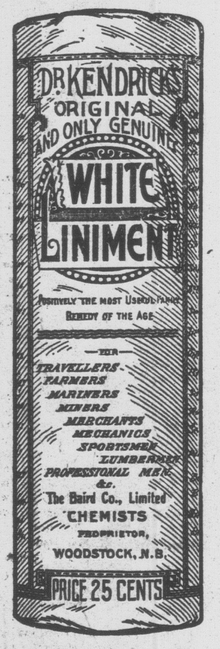
Result of pigs living on corn meal with or without bone meal and hard wood ashes in addition—Wisconsin Station.

	When Bone Meal was Fed.	When Ashes were Fed.	When Neither was Fed.
Corn meal required to produce 100 lbs. of gain, lbs.	487	491	629
Average breaking strength of thigh bones, lbs.	680	581	301
Average ash in thigh bone, grams	166	150	107

Yours very truly,
W. A. CLEMONS,
Publication Clerk.

The Germs of Catarrh

Not only attack the passages of the head and throat but finally reach the lungs and cause consumption. Nothing destroys catarrh so quickly as fragrant healing Catarrhozone which relieves the cough, stops the discharge, takes all soreness from the throat. "I consider Catarrhozone has no equal as a cure for catarrh and lung trouble" writes Jas. E. Wetherell, of Brighton. "It cured me after many good doctors failed to even relieve my trouble." Catarrhozone can't fail to cure—it's guaranteed. Two months treatment $1.00; trial size 25c.



NEWS AND NOTES.

Edward Nickerson, of this town, picked up, Monday evening, a stick of dynamite and took it home to thaw it out. While holding the dynamite in his hands, it slipped from his grasp and fell on the stove, which was red hot. An explosion resulted, which tore off the unfortunate man's left hand at the wrist.—Liverpool (N. S.) Advance.

Some extraordinary developments are expected in connection with the application of John Farmer, of Moncton, to probate the estate of his deceased wife, amounting to $250. Two daughters dispute the right to administration of John Farmer on the ground that his name is John Buckingham, and that he had a wife living in Halifax when he was married to their mother. John Farmer was Mrs. Farmer's fourth husband. The case will come up again in January.

A terrible accident occurred at Newdorf on the New Kirkella branch of the C. P. R. on Friday afternoon, 13th. A work train with a caboose in front crashed into a number of cars on a switch which had been left open. There were 160 laborers on board, returning to their boarding cars after the day's work. The caboose was telescoped by a flat car and five of the occupants killed or injured. One man was instantly killed. Another lost both legs and died before reaching Brandon Hospital. A third is in a very low condition. The killed and most seriously injured are Galicians. George Eddett, an Englishman, sustained a broken knee cap and internal injuries; he will probably recover. Several others sustained less serious injuries.

Jas. Thompson, a well-to-do farmer, living in New Jersey, near the Delaware Water Gap, was working on a fence along the road when a well-dressed stranger came along searching for some lost article in the road. Inquiry revealed that the stranger had dropped a $500 diamond ring a few hours before. He said he would give $100 for it. After an hour's fruitless labor the stranger gave it up and went away, giving the farmer his address in Scranton. A little later a tramp appeared on the scene, and as he passed along the road he stopped and picked something from the dust. The farmer hastened out and found it to be the lost diamond. He negotiated for the possession of the stone and finally secured it for $50. Then he rushed off to Scranton, but failed to locate the well-dressed stranger. Later he learned from a jeweller that rings such as he had were worth 25 cents each, if well cleaned.

An extraordinary assay on Breath is quoted as having been written by a schoolboy who had attended a course of lectures on physiology: "Breath is made of air. We breathe with our lungs, our lights, our livers and our kidneys. If it wasn't for our breath we should die when we slept. Our breath keeps the life agoing through the nose when we are asleep. Boys that stay in a room all day should not breathe. They should wait till they get outdoors. Boys in a room make carbonicide. Carbonicide is more poisonous than mad dogs. A heap of soldiers was in a black hole in India, and carbonicide got in that black hole and killed nearly every one before morning. Girls kill the breath with corsets that squeeze the diagram. Girls can't run or holler like boys because their diagram is squeezed too much. If I was a girl, I'd rather be a boy so I can run and holler, and have a good, big diagram."—London Tid Bits.

DON'T BE DECEIVED. Get the genuine McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup. Mothers know the value of this old and well tried remedy.

An Accident Under Peculiar Circumstances.

Lord Kitchener, who is now commander-in-chief of the forces in India, met with a serious mishap a few nights ago near Simla. As he was passing through a tunnel his horse became frightened on meeting a coolie and collided with the side. One of Lord Kitchener's legs was broken in two places. Some time afterwards other coolies passing through the tunnel found the commander-in-chief lying there helpless and brought him to Simla. His leg was twisted and both bones were broken above the ankle. The despatch continues: "On discovering the identity of the injured man, the coolies bolted and left him lying on the ground where he suffered greatly for half an hour. The broken bones have been set and after having passed a good night, the general is in a cheerful mood.

It appears that Lord Kitchener had informed the members of his staff that he was not going out for a ride, but later changed his plans. Hence, he was alone when the accident occurred."

This incident seems to confirm the idea entertained of Lord Kitchener's methods of making quiet excursions alone for the purpose of obtaining personal information of a reliable and convincing character.

MISS E. F. LYON

(ASSOCIATE OF THE LONDON (ENG) COLLEGE OF MUSIC, GOLD AND SILVER MEDALIST.
ORGANIST S. MARY'S CHURCH, CHATHAM, N.B.

Concert Pianiste and teacher of Piano, Pipe Organ, Theory &c.

CLASSES IN THE ABOVE SUBJECTS TO BE FORMED AT ONCE FOR THE FALL TERM.

Studio: S. Mary's S. S. Room.

Maxim & Gay Co.

(Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York.)

Established Three Years Capital $50,000. Before the Public Every Day.

NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO, SARATOGA, WASHINGTON.

REFERENCES: Any Bank or Banker in New York, New Orleans, Chicago, Saratoga or Washington.

$50 WON $201.75

EVERY WEEK A WINNER IN OCTOBER

AVERAGE PROFIT EARNED WEEKLY ON $50 IN OCTOBER, $50.44
TOTAL PROFITS EARNED ON $60 IN OCTOBER, $201.75

Your money works while You Sleep.

Our famous corps of track sharps are up at break of day, "clocking" the horses in their morning tryouts and while you sleep they spot the winners that bring you steady income.—Our method puts you on a level with the most successful plungers of the American turf.—We operate for you for 25 per cent. of weekly earnings.—We win only when you win.—Results obtained really "beyond dreams of avarice."

Again we scored heavily for all of our clients last month. Again we landed the money and landed it in chunks. Three years of organization, with the best facilities that money and brains can procure to make our service of picking and backing winners at the horse races the most accurate and profitable in the land, has had its natural sequence, and each week our showing demonstrates a good profit for every client.

HOW $50 NETTED $201.75 IN LESS THAN A MONTH.

Here is a complete statement, showing the result of a $10 play on each horse given in our "Discretionary Series" during October. (Note; A capital to begin with of $50 is required by us, as a matter of conservatism, to make a $10 play on each horse that is considered by us a good betting proposition.)

October Meetings—Morris Park and Brighton.

Day.	FIRST WEEK.	Won.	Lost.	Net Daily Result.
1	Bobadil, 7 to 5, won; Castalan, 9/5 won; Duelist lost	$22		
2	Garsman, 5 to 2, won; 3 losers			$5
3	Juvenal Maxim, 6 to 1, won; M. Theo, lost; Wealth lost	40		
4	S. Protect, 1 to 2 won; M. Brant, 7 to 2, won; 3 losers	10		
5	Auriesville, 6 to 5 won; 3 losers			18
6	Land of Clover, 5 to 2 won; 2 losers		5	
	SECOND WEEK.			
1	Faulconbridge, Lost		10	
2	Surmise, lost		10	
3	No Play (track conditions unfavorable)			
4	Medal, 7 to 1, won; 4 losers	30		
5	Charawind, 4 to 5, won; Duelist, 11 to 5, won; 3 losers	—	—	
6	Outcome, 9 to 10, won; Tepee, 3 to 5, won	15		
		$122	$43	

Day	THIRD WEEK.	Won.	Lost.	Net Daily Result.
	[Forw'd	$122	$43	
1	Astarita, 8 to 5 won; Pol Rogers, lost	6		
2	P. Stone, 13 to 10, won; Hermis, 7 to 10, won; 1 loser	10		
3	Damon, 3 to 1, won; Emergency, 9 to 2, won; 3 losers	45		
4	Canuhawaga, 6 to 5, won; 2 losers			8
5	River Pirate, 3 to 1, won; Moharib, lost	20		
6	Enright, 9 to 5, won; 3 losers			12
	FOURTH WEEK.			
1	Mamie Worth, 2 to 5 won; Piquet, 9 to 2, won; 1 looser	39		
2	Woodshade, 12 to 1 won; 3 loosers	90		
		$332	$63	
	Less Losses	63		
	Net Winnings	$269		
	Less our Commission, 25 per cent.	67.25		
	Net profits on $10 play for month	$201.75		

The above showing is no improvement over that of September, and is not remarkable, since we have excelled it time and again during the past three years of our uninterrupted operations. Good as it is, however, we are confident we will make it "look sick" by comparison with the showing we are going to make at the meeting of 100 days which begins at New Orleans this month.

We Pick the Winners.

The system we employ to locate winners is identical with that used by "Pittsburg Phil," John A. Drake, John Gates, W. Longden, Joe Yeager, and other famous plungers who win hundreds of thousands on the turf every year, and it proves just as successful.

We gather our information of prospective winners through a force of expert horsemen who hold a watch on the horses in their early-morning trials, and in that way learn when they are ready to win.

The money that is played into the game by persistent losers, such as the large mass of uninformed players are bound to be, goes into the pockets of the big operators, of which the Maxim & Gay Co., representing a large clientele, stands at the head. The work of the Maxim & Gay Co. is to place the general public upon a level with the winning plungers, and our success in this accomplishment has made us famous on two continents.

We do business only on the great racetracks of the U. S. We number among our clients some of the best known sportsmen, financiers and merchants in the country. Investment on the turf is now deemed as legitimate as any other high-class form of speculation. The present high standing to which racing has been brought, and the absolute good faith in which turf affairs are conducted under the auspices of the Jockey Club in the East, and the Western Jockey Club in the West, has inspired millionaire capitalists and business men all over the country with as much confidence in racing as in the stock, grain and cotton markets, and this is one reason why transactions in the betting rings now rival in magnitude those of the stock, cotton and grain exchanges.

Another reason for the rapid growth of turf speculation in popular favor, is the rapidity with which all transactions are wound up. The speculator makes his investment at the racetrack in the afternoon through us and receives a notification by mail, in a letter guaranteed to bear a postmark earlier than the race is run, of just what horses are to be backed for his account. By the next mail he is informed of the result of that day's operations, and he learns quickly just where he stands. At the end of each week he receives a complete statement of his account with a money order for his profits, less 25 per cent., which we deduct as our fee.

This gives a wholesome tone to legitimate turf speculation which cannot be found in the more or less involved transactions of the big exchanges, and this is why turfmen live more comfortably and live longer than do men whose involved transactions are on their minds, day and night, for weeks and sometimes months at a stretch.

Our Clients Won a Million Dollars.

As it is well known that our clients have collectively won as much as a million dollars at a single race meeting, it is sometimes asked: "Why do not Maxim & Gay simply sit down and back their own selections instead of running a considerable clerical force and spending large sums in advertising in newspapers throughout the country?"

The answer is simple enough if one stops to consider the situation. Maxim & Gay, by dint of ability, energy, organization, capital and advertising, have secured an enormous clientele, which means the command of immense capital. If we can pick winners for this immense number of investors, our profits are larger than if we played our own money only, for on a basis of 25 per cent. of winnings, which we charge for information and commission, one man out of every four of our customers is practically betting for us. The proof that this plan works for the benefit of the public as well is that they win three weeks out of four and our books show that no customer who stuck to us for two months ever failed to get well ahead of the game, while not a few of those who now own winning stables of racehorses and who are cutting an important figure on the turf, began the game as mere novices, playing our selections through us.

The principle upon which we operate is such that we must of necessity do the best we can for you. Our income, as pointed out, is derived solely from a percentage of the winnings of our clients, and if we cannot make you win, our entire income is cut off. That we have been successful in making our clients win, is amply proven by the fact that we have prospered for upward of three years, while imitators, pursuing more economical and less business-like methods have gone under by the score. Noting the success that was being achieved by Maxim & Gay, scores of "get-rich-quick" operators tried to break into the field successfully occupied by the older and more responsible firm, but is did not take the press and public long to discriminate between the legitimate and the illegitimate, and as a result we have continued to flourish uninterruptedly, while in the ranks of our rivals there have been scores of enterprises initiated, only to end in failure.

A Few of Hundreds of Recent Endorsements of the Press.

CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL-TRIBUNE, March 1, 1903.

Maxim & Gay, who have been so successful in selecting winners at the New Orleans races, are in a class by themselves and have no relation in their system of operation to the "get-rich-quick" schemes that have recently gone to pieces disastrously to those who patronized them. Maxim & Gay do not guarantee their clients profits nor against losses, but merely play the money of their subscribers and deduct a fixed percentage from winnings for placing the commissions. This point is made clear in all their announcements. What they guarantee to do is to confidentially handle all money forwarded them and place is on the races just as if it were their own. They have in their employ as "clockers" the most expert judges of track work in the country and there is not a horse at the New Orleans meeting that they have not a record of. The information collected in this way is used for the benefit of their subscribers, and its reliable character is attested by the numerous winners they have picked up in the past two weeks.

Maxim & Gay are the pioneers in this line of investment or speculation; they have been established three years; they conduct their business on straightforward business lines; their methods have been thoroughly investigated and are entirely different from those pursued by the "get-rich-quick" schemes, so called, which were but recently closed by the authorities. The transactions of Maxim & Gay are legal in every sense, and they do exactly what they advertise to do, that is, play the money of their subscribers on the horses they judge will win, and they usually win. Prompt and proper accounting is made of the result, but they guarantee no fixed profits, though those who have continuously patronized them have not been losers.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH, February 28, 1903.

An investigation of the methods of the Maxim & Gay Co. shows them to be conducting their business on straightforward business lines. They have been established nearly three years. They do not guarantee clients profits or against loss, but merely place subscribers' money on judgment of experts, charging a fee for information and deduct a fixed percentage from winnings for placing the commissions. They are the pioneers in this line of investments or speculation.

NEW YORK MORNING TELEGRAPH, February 23, 1902.

Since the incorporation of the Maxim & Gay Co., the casual racegoer can possess himself of as much if not more knowledge of the comparative merits of the horses, and their chances of success, as the "regular," who burns the midnight oil studying from charts. He can secure through this company, which is incorporated under the laws of New York State, the expert knowledge and expert judgment of an experienced combination of horsemen whose duty it is to find out for him such things concerning the horses as he could not possibly find out for himself, unless he devoted his entire time and attention to the business. Even then, to do as well, he would have to possess a peculiar talent and be specially fitted by experience and natural ability.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR, March 2, 1903.

The Maxim & Gay Company, well known purveyors of turf information, should not be confounded with "get rich quick" turf investment or concerns of similar character. They have been established nearly three years. They place subscribers' money on judgment for their experts and deduct a fixed percentage from winnings for placing the commissions. They are the Napoleons in this line of investment or speculation.

MEMPHIS EVENING SCIMITAR, March 2, 1903.

The advertisements that appear from time to time in the columns of various newspapers with reference to the turf plan of Maxim & Gay Company tell a story entirely different from the exploits of the defunct "get-rich-quick" concerns.

The Maxim & Gay Company transact business thoroughly and solely on business principles.

Join Our Winning Army.

The greatest race meeting in the history of the South begins at New Orleans within a fortnight. In magnitude it will eclipse all other turf gatherings of the past. The Crescent City Jockey Club knows this to be a banner year and has prepared for it. So have we. If there are more horses at the New Orleans racetrack than ever gathered there before, we have more expert "tipsters" and handicappers than we ever employed at any other meeting. They cannot make the game too big for us to handle. We move with the times.

If you want to get aboard our discretionary series, at New Orleans, in which we play daily those and only those horses we think A1 betting propositions, with the privilege of not playing any horses at all on days when we consider conditions unpropitious, fill out the following blank and forward your remittance to us at New Orleans as soon as you can. Play will be begun on the first day of the meeting, if your money reaches us in time; otherwise, we will begin play the first day it reaches us after the meeting has begun. Money should be sent by bank draft, express money order, or currency in registered letter. Uncertified checks are not accepted.

To MAXIM & GAY CO. (Incorp.), 928 Canal St., New Orleans, La.

In accordance with the terms of your ad in the CHATHAM (N. B.) MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, I enclose..... Dollars. Please bet for me daily..... Dollars on each selection of your Discretionary Series at the New Orleans races. You agree to send me every day, in a letter postmarked before the races are run, the names of the horses which will be played for my account that afternoon and to send me statement and check weekly for profits, less 25 per cent. of winnings. Post odds are guaranteed as published in the New Orleans Morning newspapers. My account is subject to withdrawal in full on demand.

Name
Street
Town or City *State.*

THE FOLLOWING SUMS ARE THE MINIMUM ACCEPTED FOR PLAY:

For a $5 play on each horse	$25	For a $20 play on each horse	$100
" " $10 " " " "	50	" " $50 " " " "	250
" " $15 " " " "	75	" " $100 " " " "	500

Remit direct to the Maxim & Gay Company, 928 Canal Street, New Orleans. All accounts received by the Maxim & Gay Company will be played at the track by the Maxim & Gay Co., and the Maxim & Gay Co. will make all accountings direct to its clients. The Maxim & Gay Co. assumes all responsibility for a proper execution of its clients' order.

Our friends are cautioned against sending money through the mails without registering.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Miscou Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The repairs to machinery at Miscou Fog Alarm, Birch Point, Miscou Island, have been completed and the Alarm is now in operation.

F. J. HARDING, Agent,
Dept. Marine & Fisheries, St. John, N. B.

REMOVAL.

Dr John S Benson has removed his office to the residence, lately occupied by Mrs Alexander Robinson on St. John Street, where he may be found at all hours.

Chatham, July 7 1903.

BUILDING STONE.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish stone for building and other purposes.

Apply to
L. J TWEEDIE,
or at the office of L. J Tweedie

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,