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
Drug Store.

PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH
Keep warm and enjoy the cold days by wearing a perfect-fitting, tailor-made
Frost King or Frost Queen Chamois Vest
Made of chamois, reinforced with flannel—light, soft and comfortable.
Like everything else in this store, these vests are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.
Price, $2.00
FOR SALE BY

C. P. HICKEY, DRUGGIST,
CHATHAM, N. B.

Bank of Montreal.
ESTABLISHED 1817.

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(TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS!)

IN THE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
of this Branch, interest is allowed
AT CURRENT RATES
on sums of $4.00 and upwards and paid or compounded twice a year, on 30th of June and 31st December. This is the most convenient form for depositors, but deposit receipts will be issued to those who prefer them.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Chartered Banks in Chatham, N. B. and Newcastle N. B. have decided to change the Saturday closing hour to 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, commencing on October 4th next.
Until futher notice, for convenience of customers, this Bank will be open for business from 9.30 a. m. on Saturdays. Other days as usual from 10 a. m. until 3 p. m.

R. B. CROMBIE,
Manager Chatham Branch.

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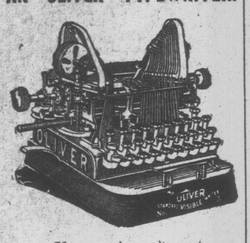

If you haven't got any typewriter, you are paying for it by doing less work and inferior work than if you had a machine.

If you have an inferior machine, it will pay you to get one which will produce the best results, and save the difference.

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Men or women local representatives for a high class Magazine Large commissions, Cash prizes. Write J. N. Trainer, 80 East Washington Square, New York, N. Y.

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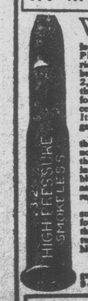

WE are prepared to furnish our full line of Model '93 rifles, solid and take-down, for the new .32 Caliber HIGH PRESSURE SMOKELESS cartridge. This also uses a 165-grain bullet and has a velocity of over 2,000 feet per second, making it the most powerful cartridge made for an American arm, with the exception 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's are bored and rifled (but not chambered) exactly the same as the regular .32-40 Marlin, one turn in 16 inches. This makes the use of black powder and lead bullets as satisfactory and convenient as in a regular black powder rifle.
This also is the first high-pressure gun 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 .38-55 MARLIN.
128-page cat log of rifles, shotguns, ammunition, etc., sent in 3 colors, mailed for three stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, = CONNECTICUT

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - JUNE 2, 1904.

The Miramichi and Its Interests.

[From the Maritime Merchant, Halifax, May 19.]

The Miramichi District is probably the best section of the Maritime Provinces for lumbering and offers many possibilities for successful industries that would draw their raw materials from the woods. Miramichi Bay has very rich fisheries, the capacity of which is limited only by the number of men and amount of capital. There is no better country for tourists in the world, for it has all the advantages of climate and it abounds in game.

From Chatham, N. B.

A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE SITUATION BY A LOCAL BANKER.

Fishing is being prosecuted to its fullest extent in the Miramichi district, and perhaps there is very little room for improvement at present; but the lumbering interests are not worked to the best advantage, deals being the highest and practically the only form of manufacture. Mills for the manufacture of paper, in connection with the pulp mills already established, should be erected; these would attract skilled mechanics and offer sufficiently remunerative wages to induce the youth to remain at home, whereas now the only occupation is cutting, driving and sawing logs. There is sufficient lumber in this vicinity to last a century, if operated as at present. Capital is required, but more particularly new ideas from larger manufacturing centres seem to be needed to improve the industry. As a tourist resort there is none better.

W. H. TAPPER.

The Miramichi District.

DETAILED INFORMATION BY THE EDITOR OF THE CHATHAM "ADVANCE."

Apart from lumbering, fishing and pulp-making (the existing chief industries of this place,) the manufacture of furniture in the commoner grades, of the commoner grades of boots and shoes, and of waggons might be carried on very successfully by men having the necessary technical knowledge, if the requisite amount of capital were applied thereto.

Agriculture is carried on extensively in a few localities only. The land is not used to good advantage. The people engaged in agriculture seem to have insufficient knowledge of scientific farming, with the result that the land is allowed to become impoverished by cropping without due attention to fertilizing and rotation of crops. There are some vacant farms, but they are of the poorer class. The local market is good and everything raised finds ready sale.

Cattle cannot be raised here as economically as farther west as there is a lack of large grazing areas and the animals must be housed and attended to indoors during the winter season. Hogs are successfully raised. It is a good country for egg-production; also for dairying, poultry and sheep-raising. The conditions are all favorable to the raising of hay and grain, but not to fruit-raising.

This is probably the best section of the Maritime Provinces for lumbering. Spruce, chiefly, is made into deals in large, modernly-fitted mills, and shipped principally to Great Britain and the Continent in steamers and sailing vessels. The by-products, such as palings and birch squares for furniture-making also go to Great Britain, and laths to the United States.

While birch is made into spools for the British market, and their manufacture is developing into quite an important industry.

The lumber industry is capable of the expansion in the direction of the manufacture of box shooks and crates for export to the great manufacturing and fruit-exporting countries. A successful beginning has already been made by one concern. Hemlock Extract for tanning is made on a very large scale at one establishment on the Miramichi, and it is one of the most remunerative industries of the country.

The present condition of the lumbering industry is good, and its future seems to be fully assured. Its possibilities of expansion along new lines are also of an inviting character. New ideas from older or more developed centres, and capital in the possession of practical men to work such ideas out, seem to be needed.

Our fisheries are a great source of wealth. Salmon, herring, smelts and lobsters are our chief commercial fish, and bass also are plentiful. Salmon, smelts and bass are shipped chiefly in a chilled or frozen state to the larger United States cities, and the shipments amount to hundreds of tons annually.

Such shore fisheries as herring and codfish yield large returns, and are limited only by the number of people engaged and the amount of capital invested therein. The presence of bait freezers hereabouts already equips the district well for the prosecution of this industry.

The largest fresh fish shipping concern in Canada—A. & R. Loggie—has its headquarters in Chatham parish. This firm is also a large canner of lobsters, small fruits, etc. Other firms doing a large business in the same lines are located here.

The returns of the fisheries of the Miramichi, (Northumberland Co.) for the last fiscal year include the following:—

Smelts	3,000,000	lbs.	$150,000.00
Codfish	3,720,000	"	74,400 00
Salmon	370,000	"	74,000.00
Lobsters	127,000	"	25,400.00
Frost fish	1,500,000	"	25,000.00
Mackerel	257,000	"	30,840 00
Bass	86,000	"	8,600.00
Oysters	7,300	bbls	27,900.00
Shad	2,070	"	14,490.00
Gaspereaux	2,170	"	5,000.00

Besides the above, haddock, hake halibut, trout, eels, flounders, squid, clams, fish oils and by-products of fish contribute their share of value every year, and together with the above mentioned made the fisheries of the county worth $479,190 last year.

Minerals can hardly be counted among our merchantable products. Gold, iron, silver, copper, coal, mineral paint, etc., are found, but so far not in paying quantities. An iron mine is about to be opened in the next county (Gloucester) by Sydney parties.

There is a popular belief that the country up the Miramichi river is rich in minerals, such as gold and silver, but I am not aware of any good reason therefor.

This is one of the best angling and big-game-hunting regions of North America. Salmon and trout abound and attract anglers from the United States and Upper Provinces. Moose, caribou and deer abound. A party of our guides recently brought in seven live moose, all caught within twenty-five miles of Chatham, which were taken to the order of the Newfoundland government for breeding purposes in that colony. Caribou are even more plentiful than moose.

We have unsurpassed waters in our river and bay for boating, yachting, tide-water fishing and bathing. Fog is practically unknown, the temperature is moderate in summer and nothing is required to make the Miramichi a popular and enjoyable resort, but knowledge of its attractions and the establishment of summer-hotels and conveniences for the entertainment of tourists.

We have railway connection with the Intercolonial and a line—the Canada Eastern—running to Fredericton, where it connects with the C. P. R., also a steamer plying daily (5 trips) between Chatham and Nelson, calling at Newcastle, Bushville and Douglastown, and a passenger and freight steamer running to down river points daily as well as another running to Redbank on the N. W. Miramichi. We need a steamer plying between the Miramichi and Prince Edward Island. There is now a large trade done by schooners on that route and the possibilities of its greater development are excellent.

D. G. SMITH.

A Needed Reform Effected.

A very important event in the history of the Church of England was accomplished lately, when by vote of the Bishops in both Houses of Convocation resolutions were passed in favor of discontinuing the compulsory use of the Athanasian Creed in the Church service. It will be remembered that the agitation against the use of the Creed dates from the year 1870 when Archbishop Tait and others strongly advised the omission of the Creed's public reading, not only on account of its so-called "damnatory clauses," but because it is of uncertain origin and authority, very imperfectly translated from the Latin original, and a great hindrance to the faith of many devout members of the church.

The Fishery Award Question.

It appears to be about determined upon that the question as to whether the money received by the Dominion under the Halifax award shall be paid over to the Maritime provinces or retained at Ottawa, shall be determined by arbitration instead of the Supreme Court. The St. John Telegraph has had an interview with Attorney General Pugsley on the subject, that gentlemen having just returned from Ottawa. In explaining the situation Dr. Pugsley said that as it had not been found possible to agree with the department of justice upon a case which would, in his opinion, fairly bring before the court the claim made on behalf of the province, he had, in conjunction with Mr. Peters, of P. E. Island, and through the kindness of Hon. Mr. Emmerson, who had exhibited a warm interest in the province claims, obtained an interview with the prime minister and several other members of the government who had been appointed a sub-committee of council to deal with the matter. The sub-committee consisted of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the minister of justice, the minister of marine and fisheries and the minister of railways and canals.

At the meeting the whole subject was very fully discussed and the committee of the government seemed to fully recognize the desirability of having a speedy settlement arrived at in respect to the right of the provinces to the amount of the Halifax award and also in regard to control and administration of the coast fisheries in the future.

The difficulty, so the attorney general stated, of agreeing upon a case was that while on behalf of the provinces it was desired that the questions to be submitted should be as to whether or not the privileges conferred by the treaty of Washington upon citizens of the United States involved the use of the proprietary rights; and whether such rights were vested in the crown in right of the provinces or in right of the dominion; and also whether or not the amount of the Halifax award should have been paid to the provinces instead of to the dominion, and that

Ayer's

Why is it that Ayer's Hair Vigor does so many remarkable things? Because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair, puts new life into it. The hair

Hair Vigor

cannot keep from growing. And gradually all the dark, rich color of early life comes back to gray hair.

"When I first used Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was about all gray. But now it is a nice rich black, and as thick as I could wish." —MRS. SUSAN KLOPFENSTIER, Tuscumbia, Ala.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Gray Hair

the latter question should be determined upon equitable grounds.

The department of justice, upon the other hand, took the view that the question for the opinion of the court should be as to whether the dominion was under legal obligation to pay the amount of the award to the provinces.

The attorney general said he felt it would not be just to the provinces to allow the question to be decided strictly upon legal principles because in such event, even although the court should be of the opinion that the money had been improperly paid by the imperial government, to the dominion instead of to the provinces, yet judgment might still go against the provinces on the ground that under the circumstances the dominion was not under a legal obligation to pay over the money.

The minister of justice was of the opinion that only questions of law could be referred to the court under the statute.

It therefore, became apparent, Mr. Pugsley said, that the only practicable solution of the question was to have it referred to arbitration so that it might be determined upon just and equitable principles.

Mr. Pugsley informed the reporter that he was most favorably impressed with the evident desire of the dominion government to have the question disposed of on a fair basis and he had good grounds for believing that it would be determined in the way suggested.

In his opinion, there could be no reasonable doubt of the result as, under the decision of the judicial committee of the privy council, given in 1898, the proprietary right in the coast fisheries is held to be in the provinces and as the amount of the Halifax award was paid for the privilege of using these fisheries, which are the property of the provinces, the money should have been paid by the imperial government to the provinces as being the owners of the fishery rights.

He said that the matter is to be further considered by the dominion government and that a formal conference will be held between representatives of the provinces and the sub-committee of the privy council on June 8 next in Ottawa when it was likely the matter would be finally disposed of.

Ottawa.

FISHWAYS IN DAMS.

The minister of marine has given notice of an amendment of the fisheries act by which he takes power to compel owners of dams, slides or other obstructions to streams to put in durable and efficient fishways, the form and capacity to be prescribed by the fishery officer. When more effective measures are deemed necessary any portion of the dam or slide may be removed to give freer passage of fish to the spawning grounds.

Deal Freights.

LONDON TIMBER TRADES JOURNAL OF 21st, says:—

The inquiry from all Canadian ports is very limited, and a few fixtures have been effected, but there is a rather better inquiry for July and August loading. There is nothing doing for prompt loading. The following fixtures have been effected:

Cape Tormentine to W. C. B., 38s, June, "Soberg"

West Bay to W. C. B., 35s, June, "Gladestray"

Miramichi to Cork or Limerick, 40s "Norwood"

Tormentine to W. C. B., 1,030 stds, 37s 6d June

West Bay to W. B. E. I. 1,000 stds, 35s June

Bathurst to W. B. or E. I., 1,150 reg, 37s 6d, (sailer)

RADIUM is not sold by the shovelful, nor can you buy for 25 cents a good Liniment by the bucketful, and there is value in every drop of Kendrick's Liniment.

A Model Railway.

A recent trip of one of our representatives brought "Truth" in contact, among other things, with the Grand Trunk Railway and its incomparable dining car service. A brighter, cleaner, more efficient plan of eating while journeying, does not exist on any railway anywhere, and "Truth" has travelled on most of the leading lines of the world, and is therefore in a position to know. The "Club" Breakfasts are an excellent feature which appeals to many travellers. The attendants are courteous and obliging, and don't appear to be slow-looking for a "tip."

The fine, heavy double track of rails between Toronto and Niagara Falls makes it possible to run that distance without jars of any kind, and you are landed at your destination right on time to the minute.

The great improvements on the main line east between Toronto and Montreal, have been very costly, and have in some cases meant the almost entire reconstruction of the road. The line has been straightened, the grades lessened, and "Truth" is told that very shortly a train will be put on between Toronto and Montreal that will make the distance in very much less time than even The International Limited does now.

"Truth" seldom travels on railway passes; the above statements can therefore be considered perfectly unbiased, and are made purely because of the excellent facilities afforded the general public, and because of the pride "Truth" feels in one of our great national highways.

We bespeak great things for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway on its completion.—Toronto Truth.

WANTED SALESMEN to sell our hardy Canadian grown Nursery stock. Liberal salary and Commission in addition. Address, H. M. GURNEY & CO., Auburn, Me., U. S. A.

The War.

A Washington despatch says:—

The Corean Government, now completely under Japanese domination, has abrogated all her treaties and agreements with Russia, including the concession for the cutting of timber along the Yalu River. This important information came to the State Department in a despatch from Horace N. Allen, the United States Minister at Seoul.

It is apparent from Corea's action that she has thrown caution to the winds and cast in her lot with Japan. While the annulment of treaties does not mean, necessarily, an abandonment of neutrality, it will be so regarded by Russia, and probably by the civilized world in this instance.

It is expected that some other important step will be taken soon, bringing Corea and Japan into even closer relations than they now bear.

The Yalu timber concession was a frequent cause of friction between Russia and Japan when they were trying to settle their differences. Japan contended that Russian troops were advancing into Corea under the pretense of guarding the timber which Corea had given Russia the right to cut. Considerable ill feeling was produced over this phase of the controversy.

Kin Chou and Nan Shan Hill, two of the important approaches to Port Arthur have been taken by the Japanese. The Russians evidently hoped by fortifying strongly the line of hills, of which Nanshan, 2,200 feet high, was the key, to hold the Japanese back for a considerable time from their main defences. There were quite a number of 7.8 guns in position, weapons corresponding to the British 8 inch weapon. The range of these guns from the places where they were mounted was five miles. The entire number of Russian guns used, large and small, was more than seventy, while rifle pits, wire entanglements and mines completed a very formidable defence. The Japanese for some time tried in vain to discover the calibre and position of the Russian guns, and finally adopted the expedient of manœuvring their men so as to draw fire, and by picking up fragments of the shells ascertain the calibre of the guns.

Having secured this information they prepared for battle, set up guns to reply to the Russian fire, and on Wednesday, 25th, as at the Yalu, their artillery had a duel with the Russian guns.

On Thursday, gunboats were called in on both sides, three Japanese ships firing from the west side of the peninsula in Kinchow Bay, and a Russian gunboat from the east in Talienan Bay. The Japanese infantry was launched against Kinchow early on Thursday morning and captured the town. That night, pressing forward, the Japs stormed Nanshan Hill, rifle pits, wire entanglements, big guns, mines and all.

The battle is described as a bloody affair, the early Japanese rushes being checked by a deadly fire. It was only after they had been sixteen hours under fire that the Japanese gained possession of the ridge. Of the material results of the victory it is rather early to speak. Many of the Russians guns were captured.

In the pursuit of the fleeing Russians the Japanese inflicted losses that would in some measure repay them for the very great loss incurred by them in the storming of Nanshan Hill.

The Russians talk of a Japanese loss of 12,000 in killed and wounded, but there was less than a third of that number of casualities. In any event General Oku can bring up men to replace his losses, while every Russian put out of action is a loss that cannot be replaced—a rifleman or gunner the less to withstand the last great rush.

A Tokio despatch of 29th says that the details of the fighting emphasize the heroic tenacity of the Japanese in their conduct at Nanshan Hill.

Nine successive times the Japanese charged the fortified heights in the face of a storm of death-dealing missiles, and in their last effort they carried the forts and trenches only after a bayonet to bayonet conflict with the Russians, who made a desperate despairing struggle to beat back the oncoming hordes.

The final assault of the Japanese, in which they at last succeeded in taking possession, was marked by the most desperate hand-to-hand encounter that has thus far characterized the war.

The Japanese left wing throughout the entire action until night was exposed to an enfilading fire from the Russian infantry, a gunboat on Talien Wan Bay, and four 9-centimetre guns posted at Tafengchen.

At a critical moment the ammunition of the artillery ran low, and it was decided to cast the remaining ammunition into one final desperate assault.

Fortunately, however, at the moment this decision was reached, the Japanese squadron in Kin Chou Bay, which had ceased bombarding when the infantry had first moved forward, suddenly resumed the shelling of Nanshan Hill.

Then it was that the issues of the day were determined—at a moment when the outcome was fluttering between success and defeat for Japan—and an almost certain repulse was converted into victory so complete that the forces of the Czar were swept into confusion and disorderly retreat. With all the Japanese guns centering their fire upon the Nanshan forts and trenches, the infantry sprang over the bodies of their comrades who had sacrificed their lives in the preceding fruitless charges. The entire line rushed forward toward the Russian left where the fire of the Japanese squadron had proved most deadly and which was the first to weaken under the death-dealing bombardment, and it was there that the first breach was made in the human wall that all day had been an invincible barrier to the impetuous assaults of the brown men.

It was the fourth division of the Osaka men that stormed the Russian left. It had once been said that Osaka men were not brave. It will never be said again.

The first division of Tokio, which had the center and the third division of Nagoya, occupying the left and which had been exposed all day to the Russian fire against the front flank, now followed the example of the Osaka men and rushed forward and the battle became transformed from an artillery duel into one of personal conflict, with the bayonet as the instrument of war. On every parapet the resistless, death-defying Japanese surged forward in increasing numbers, and hustling the Russians from their entrenchments, swept off the hill. At 7.30 o'clock, as the sun was sinking beneath the horizon, the flag of the Land of the Rising Sun floated above the blood-sodden Nanshan Hill, while the shouts of "Banzai" swelled from hill to hill and re-echoed from squadron to fort.

The Japanese paid for their victory in 3,500 killed and wounded. To the Russians the humiliation of defeat was intensified by the loss of 68 cannon and 10 machine guns, while lying dead in the forts and trenches were 500 men, the victims of the accuracy of Japanese long-distance marksmanship and of close range fighting.

The beaten forces, badly shattered, retreated toward Port Arthur, exploding the Tafangchen magazines as they receded. A detachment of Japanese infantry pursued the retreating Russians far into the night.

Gen. Oku estimates that the force of the enemy consisted of one line division, two batteries of field artillery, some fortress artillery and marines.

General Oku telegraphs his opinion that the Russians intended to check the Japanese advance on Nanshan in order to protect Port Arthur.

Besides the big guns a miscellaneous assortment of Russian property was captured.

General Oku concluded his report by heartily thanking the navy for its co-operation. The Japanese captured a number of Russian officers and men.

A St. Petersburg despatch of 28th says:—

Neither the admiralty nor the general staff have any direct information. Like the outside world, they are dependent entirely on the enemy for news. Native reports which may be of some value are expected shortly.

While there is no disposition to question the main facts sent out officially from Tokio, some unofficial reports from Japanese sources are being received with caution.

The impossibility of holding the advance positions around Kin Chou in the face of overwhelming odds has all along been admitted, but on account of the character of the position, as well as its defences, the general staff cannot but believe that the defences must have been heroic and that the positions would only be taken by a display of desperate courage and at a frightful cost. The news is, however, received in a calm spirit by both the public and the newspapers, but if the latest report that the Japanese captured fifty guns is true, the effect will be much deeper and certain to be considered a severe blow. Until the report arrived, the feeling was that the Russians had resisted to the limit of human endurance and had retired in good order, but if this number of guns was taken, it will put a different complexion upon things, though it is conceived here that if the Japanese operating fleet landed forces at San-Shi-Li-Phu and Talien Wan and got in the rear of the Russian position, the abandonment might have become inevitable. This view, however, will hardly diminish the extent of the loss.

DENTISTRY!

Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S.
Office Hours:—9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m
Wednesdays—2 p. m. to 5 p. m.
Saturday—9.30 a.m. to 1 p. m. 7.30 p. m. to 9 p. m.

GAS ADMINISTERED.
PAINLESS DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.
OFFICE—OVER MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL.
CHATHAM, N B.

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 Nobby Wagon, or
A Set of Harness

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IF SO GO TO

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

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

IN EFFECT OCT. 12, 1903.

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

Between Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) Freight	Express		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) Express	Freight
6 40 a m	4 00 p m	... Fredericton, ...	2 20	5 23
6 50	4 03	..... Gibson ...	2 17	5 20
7 20	4 15	... Marysville, ...	2 05	5 05
8 40	5 27	... Cross Creek, ..	12 40 p m	2 50
10 15	6 25	... Boiestown, ..	11 25	1 20
11 30 a m	7 10 ar / 7 25 lv	.. Doaktown, ..	10 30	12 05 pm
1 20	8 20	... Blackville, ...	9 25	10 20
2 30	9 20 ar / 9 25 lv	Chatham Jct	8 25 lv / 8 00 ar	8 50 / 8 10
3 00	9 45	.... Nelson	7 40	7 50
3 20	10 05	.... Chatham	7 20	7 30
4 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	12.40 p. m.
Nelson	10.55 "	12.55 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	11.15 a m	1.10 "
Lv. " "	11.30 "	1.30 "
Nelson	11.50 "	1.50 "
Ar. Chatham,	12.0 "	2.10 "

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. " "	8.30 "	11.50 "
Nelson	8.10 "	12.10 p. m.
Ar. Chatham	9.10 "	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 Rap'ds, Upper Blackville, Bilsdell Carrol's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manser's Siding, Peaniac.

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**

BEST BUY IN B. C., CANADA, AT 15 CENTS.

Greatest Gold Discovery of the Age is in B. C.

The Big Four
CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LIMITED.

Capital $625,000 of which nearly 40 per cent. is now in our Treasury. Shares fully paid and non-assessable.

Mines directly west of the LeRoi and LeRoi No. 2, two of the largest gold-copper mines in the world, both of which have paid large dividends.
Same identical ore and veins now in sight on the BIG FOUR. Large ore bodies.

Assays from $5 to $800 in gold, copper, silver, etc., as now on exhibition in the city ore exhibit, causing considerable attention.

We have two miles of railway on Big Four property with water and timber in abundance.

Rossland ore shipments for 1902, 350,000 tons. Shipped for 1903, about 450,000 tons. Total value of Rossland ores mined, $25,000,000.

Rossland's large ore bodies are a great success with the concentration system of ore reduction of $3.00 ore pays to mine as now proved by Central Star and LeRoi No. 2 Dividends.

Shares can be had on installment plan, payments monthly. Twenty per cent. cash, balance within a year.

Company has no debts or liabilities.

References.—The Hon. Mayor, Gold Commissioner, postmaster, or any bank or business man in city.

There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and miseries.

PLEASE NOTE PRICE AT
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And further, LEARN TO DISTINGUISH THE REAL FROM A SHADOW.

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They cleanse and purify the system.
At all dealers 25c.

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RE TIMBER LIMITS.

Notice is hereby given that Martin Fox has been appointed guardian of the limits formerly held by The Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co. (Limited), and that trespassers on same will be prosecuted.

R. B. CROMBIE,
Manager Bank of Montreal.

Wood Notice.

We have found it necessary to change our system in connection with our Wood Business, and, in future, all orders for wood must be accompanied by cash.

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