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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SHORT LINE To MONTREAL — Through Fast Express leaving Halifax at 8.45 a.m., St. John 6.00 p.m. Daily except Sunday. First and Second Class Coaches and Sleepers Halifax to Montreal.

IMPERIAL LIMITED To PACIFIC COAST — The Fast train leaving Montreal every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11.40 a.m. making the run to Vancouver in 97hrs. Carries Palace and Tourist Sleeping Cars

PACIFIC EXPRESS For CANADIAN NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS — Leaves Montreal 9.00 a.m. daily, carrying First and Second Class Coaches, Palace Sleepers, and on Thursday carries Tourist Sleepers. Reaches all points in Canadian Northwest and British Columbia.

Write for descriptive matter, rates, etc., to
C. B. FOSTER,
D. P. A., C. P. R. St. John, N. B.

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

DENTISTRY!
Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S.
Office Hours:—9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesdays—2 p. m. to 6 p. m. Saturday—9.30 a.m. to 1 p. m. 7.30 p. m. to 9 p. m
GAS ADMINISTERED.
PAINLESS DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.
OFFICE—OVER MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL.
CHATHAM, N. B.

MISS E. F. LYON
ASSOCIATE OF THE LONDON (ENG) COLLEGE OF MUSIC, GOLD AND SILVER MEDALIST. ORGANIST ST. 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.

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 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.

Marlin
.32 Cal. High-Pressure Smokeless
IN MODEL 1893
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.
Another great advantage is that the barrels are 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 .32-.30 MARLIN. 128-page cat. big of rifles, shotguns, ammunition, etc., sent for 5 cents, mailed for three stamps.
HIGH PRESSURE SMOKELESS
THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - OCTOBER 29, 1903.

Prorogation at Last.

Parliament was prorogued at Ottawa on Friday, after the longest session in its history. It began on 12th March. It lasted, therefore, seven months and nearly two weeks, or to be more exact, two hundred and twenty-seven days. There seems to be no good reason why the sessions should not begin early in February and end by 1st June, as the latest date. In order to accomplish that desirable end, however, it would be necessary to have departmental officials work like business people of their class in preparing the reports, and that Hansard should either be abolished or converted into a synoptic report, in which speeches intended for local circulation only should be condensed, according to their merits. There is no good reason why political nonentities or mediocrities, who merely repeat the deliverances of more able public men, or the ideas they collect in their parliamentary associations, should advertise themselves at public expense through Hansard, and to the still greater cost to the country of sessions which are unnecessarily prolonged by their tiresome talks to comparatively deserted desks.

Probably Well Founded Rumors.

During the past week, the papers of the Dominion have been publishing a number of rumors indicating the probability of Hon. Henry R. Emmerson, M. P. for Westmorland, being called to the office of Minister of Railways and Canals, vacated by the resignation of Hon. A. G. Blair. The appointment is not yet made, or any of the rumors officially confirmed, but as New Brunswick Liberals in the House of Commons and nearly all prominent members of the party in the province have united in Mr. Emmerson's favor, it is probable that the announcement of that gentleman's having entered the Cabinet as Mr. Blair's successor will be made before many days. The St. John Globe, whose editor-in-chief, Senator Ellis, was stated to be an aspirant for the office, said on Saturday :—

"Hon. H. R. Emmerson, M. P., passed through there on the noon express from Ottawa to his home in Dorchester. In conversation with the Globe, the member from Westmorland said announcement through the press of his selection for the vacant ministry of railways and canals was premature, and it will be all of three weeks yet before the position will be filled.

"Mr. Emmerson could not say that he was the choice of the government for the position, nor was he in possession of any definite information that would lead him to believe such was the case.

"It had been an arduous session with the ministers and they are now seeking rest and recreation in various parts. When they re-assemble in a few weeks the appointment will probably be made. Mr. Emmerson thinks it will be a matter upon which Sir Wilfrid Laurier will alone deliberate.

"As to the prospects of a general election the member from Westmorland said weight of opinion seemed to favor another session of the House, but the matter was yet an open one, he believed."

Spruce in Liverpool.

London Timber Trades Journal, of 17th inst., after referring, in its Liverpool report, to the excessive stocks of pitch pine on the market says :—

"On the other hand, spruce deals continue to maintain their firm position, which is owing simply to small quantity offering. Though the shippers abroad are fully posted up upon the condition of things on this side, they are actually looking forward for a rise in price as the season draws towards its close. From what we can gather, and we do not desire to be unduly optimistic, they are likely to get "their heart's desire, rather than have to submit to any lowering in prices. With the resuscitation of trade in the manufacturing districts, we look for a better demand than exists at present, and expect to find things in a livelier mood in a short time."

Charges Evaded by Their Author.

The World has been engaged, for some time, in labored efforts to make the most ignorant of its readers believe that after Mr. Morrissy, M. P. P., in his place in the Legislative Assembly, made certain charges of log-stealing against Northumberland lumber operators, the Government majority prevented an investigation of them. No reputable journal would make such a mendacious statement, but it is the practice of the World to indulge in that kind of warfare for the unworthy purpose of misleading those who do not keep themselves in touch with the political records.

It is true that Mr. Morrissy, in some remarks he made in the house, said he knew of the log-stealing referred to.

It is true that, after waiting for some days for him to follow his assertions up in the form which would enable the House to investigate them, Premier Tweedie made some scathing references to Mr. Morrissy's course and challenged him to formulate his charges, so that their truth or falsity might be determined.

It is true that Mr. Morrissy made no attempt to formulate his charges, or place them before the House so that they might be referred to a committee for investigation in the regular and constitutional way.

It is also true that in order to cover up Mr. Morrissy's scandalous and unusual conduct in the matter, Mr. Hazen moved for what is known in parliamentary circles as a "smelling committee" to investigate all matters connected with the administration of the Crown Lands, but Mr. Hazen knew that no legislative body ever lent itself to an enquiry such as he proposed.

All the World's balderdash cannot cover up the fact that Mr. Morrissy made statements affecting the integrity of lumbermen and scalers in his own county which, when challenged so to do, he failed to formulate so that they could be investigated. Perhaps Mr. Morrissy will reiterate his statements next session. If he does it is to be hoped that he will have the courage to follow them up by having them referred to a committee for enquiry as to their merits. There is little prospect, however, of his taking any such course. He prefers his method of last session—to throw mud in the hope that some of it will stick. He has a congenial yokefellow in such business in his organ—the World.

Needs Correction.

We have from W. J. Gage & Co, of Toronto, a well printed book of 106 pages, entitled "A History of New Brunswick for use in Public Schools," by G. U. Hay, D. Sc." It is mainly well written and, in dealing with the earlier events in the history of the Province, follows the usual lines and gives the facts in a condensed form. In some respects, however, it fails to include essential facts in what may be termed, contemporaneous history, while there are chronological errors which ought to be corrected. We have time to refer to only one example, just now. It is the paragraph under the title, "New Brunswick's Premiers." We place that from the book in the left hand column and our own idea of about what should have been said in order to place the facts correctly before the reader :—

AS THE BOOK HAS IT.	AS IT SHOULD BE.
On the retirement of Hon. George E. King, Hon. John J. Fraser, afterwards lieutenant-governor of the province, became leader of the Government, which position he resigned in 1882. In the year 1883, Hon. Andrew G. Blair became leader, retaining the position for thirteen years. On his resignation in 1896, he was elected to the Dominion Parliament, and became Minister of Railways and Canals for Canada. His place was taken by Hon. Jas. Mitchell, of Charlotte County. On the death of Mr. Mitchell, in 1898, Hon. Henry R. Emmerson, of Westmorland, became premier, a position which he held until his entrance into the Dominion Parliament in 1902, when Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie, of Northumberland succeeded him, and now (1903) holds that office.	For a few months after confederation Hon Chas. Fisher was, practically, premier of the province, but Hon. Sainford Wetmore of St. John was the first leader to whom that title was applied. He was succeeded by Hon. Geo. E. King, and he by Hon. John J. Fraser. Mr. Fraser resigned in 1882 and was succeeded by Hon. Daniel Hannington, of Westmorland, whose government was defeated in February, 1883, when Hon. A. G. Blair succeeded to the premiership. On Mr. Blair's resignation to accept the office of Minister of Railways and Canals in the Dominion Ministry, in 1896, Hon. James Mitchell became premier. Mr. Mitchell resigned the premiership in 1897 and remained a member of the government holding the office of Solicitor general. He died in 1898. Hon. Henry R. Emmerson was called to the premiership in 1897 and remained in office until 1900, when he resigned to offer as a candidate for the Dominion Parliament, to which he was elected. His successor, in 1900 was Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie, of Northumberland who (1903) continues to hold the office.

Mr. Hay is a good writer on ancient and natural history, but he is not so happy in dealing with events of his own time.

An Opening for Spruce.

The British Vice Consul at Las Palmas, in his report for 1902, writes :—"The bulk of the timber used for building purposes comes from Canada and the United States, but nearly all the cut wood used for crates and cases for the enormous quantities of bananas, tomatoes, and potatoes exported, comes from Norway, ready sawn in shooks, the bundles tied with wire. It is to be regretted that this trade is not in Canadian hands. There seems no reason why this cut wood should not come from Canada, if the lumber firms there would give the matter their attention, and use care and exactness in executing the orders and shipments. The value of the crates and boxes in which the fruit is shipped from the island must total up to some £80,000 per annum, probably more. The import navigation duty on wood from Canada is 3 pesetas 50c., or 2s. 0½d. per 1.000 kilogs, while from Norway the duty is only 2 pesetas 50c., 1s. 5½d per 1,000 kilogs. However, considerable orders have now been sent to Canada, and there is little doubt but that, from the samples I have seen and the prices quoted, Canada can well supply all that is wanted in wood by the fruit shippers."

Newspaper Men.

The St. John New Freeman of last Saturday has an article on "Newspaper Men, Past and Present," the result, it says, of a chat with one of the oldest living newspaper men. It deals with the history of "Newspaperdom in St. John" and is well written, appreciative and mainly correct. It refers to St. John's first newspaper, "The Courier," which was followed by "The Liberator," "The Western Recorder," "The News," "The Globe," "The Freeman," "The New Brunswicker," "The Telegraph," "The Journal," The "New Dominion," "The Telegraph and Journal," "The Tribune," "The Telegraph," "The Sun," etc. Of the Tribune it says :

"Not long after the establishment of the older St. John dailies extant, Mr. J. L. Stewart, now editor and proprietor of the Chatham World started the Tribune, which appeared every evening. Mr. W. B. McSweeney, later a lawyer in Halifax, was also connected with the Tribune, of which the late Justice Palmer was the principal owner."

The mistake of the writer as to the founder of "The Tribune" is the more noticeable because of the general accuracy of the article in question. It was the late John Livingston who started the Tribune and it was Mr. James Domville, then a very ardent Conservative, but now as ardent a Liberal, who was its principle promoter. When Mr. Livingston tired of editing the Tribune, and Mr. Stewart's engagement with the Telegraph and Presbyterian Advocate had ceased, the latter gentleman was engaged as the Tribune's editor, and it soon ceased to exist.

The New Freeman says of another St. John newspaper man of that period :

"Among those prominent in other day newspaper life was Mr. D. G. Smith, at present editor and proprietor of The Miramichi Advance, who was for some time on the Telegraph staff and who introduced the present style of reporting, though Mr. R. O'Brien had brought the Globe into prominence in a news sense before Mr. Smith's coming."

After a flattering reference to Mr. Stewart's newspaper work and the recital of his habit of profanity when he was editor of the "Presbyterian Advocate," which habit the writer intimates is now abandoned, the article reverts to Mr. Smith and says :—

Mr. D. G. Smith was the city editor of the Telegraph when Mr. Stewart was its news editor. Previous to his time there had not been much prominence given to local or provincial news, although Mr. Richard O'Brien had attracted attention by his interesting accounts of local matters. Mr. Smith was really the father of the present method of dealing with local events. Before his time "the interview" was almost unheard of in this section of the country, and indeed there had been very little of it done in any part of the Dominion. Mr. Smith was a tireless worker and was not long on the Telegraph staff until he had earned for himself the title of "Ubiquitous Smith."

The New Freeman's article is, no doubt, of much interest to the old members of St. John's newspaper guild of the time when its leading men were earnest workers in the development of journalism in New Brunswick. The St. John newspaper men were then not so numerous per paper as they are now, but the newspaper proprietors were more enterprising and less economical than their successors, while both editors and reporters did more work, did it well, as to quality and accuracy, and were, perhaps, better paid than are those who are now in the field.

The New Trout Hatchery.

Monday's St. John Telegraph says :

"Through the efforts of Surveyor General Dunn the provincial government has erected a trout hatchery on the Bartibogue river, about 21 miles from Chatham. Large fish are selected and placed in a pond where they are kept until ready to be stripped. The spawn is then placed in perforated tins in the hatchery. Here the water runs over the spawn and by spring the eggs have hatched and the small trout will then be distributed in the brooks and lakes near the towns where the fishing can be easily reached.

"It is expected that about half a million fish will be taken from the hatchery next spring.

"A couple of years ago the trout spawn were put in the dominion hatchery with such good results that a provincial hatchery was decided on."

The new hatchery, which is eleven—not 21—miles from Chatham, was designed and its construction superintended by the Fishery Commissioner, who began the stripping of the parent fish about three weeks ago assisted in the first operations by Mr. Wm. Shaughnessy, who is a through expert in that interesting scientific work. He has superintended the construction and initial operations at several of the leading Dominion fish hatcheries in the Maritime Provinces and pronounces that at Bartibog a model so far as it is completed. While quite a large number of ova are being laid down, this fall, the full equipment of accessories to enable the department to turn out all the fry the house is capable of hatching (1,000,000) cannot be completed until next season. The retaining pond for this season was only a temporary one, but the Commissioner has planned a permanent one on the most modern principles, to be made next year, together with floats for the expeditious transportation of parent fish thereto after their capture. While a good beginning, therefore, has been made, a little more remains to be done in order that the full benefit of the undertaking may be realized to the Province.

The establishment of a trout hatchery for the purpose of replenishing the lakes and streams in different sections of the province has been steadily advocated by Surveyor-General Dunn until it has materialized. While a good percentage of the fry hatched will go to outside localities, as much will be distributed in North Shore waters and particularly in those which will supply the parent stock. It is established by actual observation that hardly five per cent. of the ova naturally deposited ever produce fry, partially because of their not being fertilized when deposited on the bare and also because of their being eaten by predatory fish and destroyed by running ice, gravel and sand brought down on them by spring freshets. On the other hand, the hatcheries bring out about ninety per cent. The reproduction of fishes of different kinds through the hatchery system is well past the experimental stage, and those best acquainted with the subject are its strongest advocates.

Deaktown Exhibition.

The prize-winners at the recent Deaktown fair were as follows :

CATTLE.

Three year old steers—1st, Jas. Nitchell.
Two year old steers—1st, Jas. Mitchell.
One year old steers—1st, Chas. Mitchell; 2nd, R. H. Doak.
Beef Calves—1st, Wm. Robinson; 2nd, Jas. Swim.
Heifer, two years old—1st, Chas. Bamford; 2nd, R. H. Doak.
Heifer, one year old—1st, H. Stewart; 2nd, John Sutherland.
Cow, any age—1st, M. A. Kelly; 2nd, Thomas Weaver.
Ram Lambs—1st, Wm. Murray; 2nd, R. H. Doak.
Ewe Lamb—1st, Wm. Murray; 2nd Wm. Murray.

SWINE.

Boar, one year and over—1st, Wm. Murray.
Spring Boar—1st, Wm. Robinson; 2nd, B. Stewart.
Sow, one year and over—1st, Wm. Murray.
Spring Sow—1st, Henry Swim; 2nd, R. H. Doak.

POULTRY, ANY QUALITY.

Turkeys—1st, Wm. Russell; 2nd, R. H. Doak.
Geese—1st, Wm. Murray; 2nd, R. H. Doak.
Ducks—1st, Wm. Mitchell.
Cocks and Hens—1st, Thos. Cowie; 2nd, R. H. Doak.
Chickens—1st, Thos. Cowie; 2nd, R. H. Doak.

ROOTS AND FARM PRODUCE.

Wheat—1st, James Mitchell; 2nd, Chas. Bamford.
Oats, White—1st, Thos. Cowie; 2nd, Thos. Cowie.
Oats, Black—1st, John Mersereau; 2nd, Thos. Cowie.
Buckwheat—1st, Jas. Mitchell; 2nd, R. H. Doak.
Barley—1st, Thos. Cowie.
Potatoes, any quality—1st, Geo. Donald; 2nd, John Mersereau.
Turnips—1st, Chas. Mitchell; 2nd, John Sutherland.
Beans—1st, John Sutherland; 2nd, Chas. Bamford.
Peas—1st, John Sutherland.
Beets—1st, Chas. Bamford; 2nd, John Sutherland.
Carrots—1st, John Sutherland; 2nd, John Mersereau.
Onions—1st, John Sutherland.
Cabbage—1st, John Sutherland.
Pumpkins—1st, John Mersereau.
Squash—1st, John Sutherland.
Parsnips—1st, John Sutherland.
Apples—1st, John Mitchell; 2nd, John Mersereau.
Tomatoes—1st, John Mersereau; 2nd, John Sutherland.
Corn—1st, John Mersereau; 2nd, Jas. Mitchell.
Mangels—1st, John Sutherland.

DOMETIC INDUSTRY.

Mitts, single—1st, Thos. Cowie.
Mitts, double—1st, Wm. Russell.
Socks—1st, Wm. Russell; 2nd, Chas. Bamford.
Oversocks—1st, Wm. Mitchell; 2nd, John Sutherland.
Blankets—1st, Jas. Betts.
Knit drawers—1st, John Sutherland; 2nd, Wm. Mitchell.
Quilt—1st, Wm. Russell; 2nd, Wm. Cummings.
Gloves and Mitts—1st and 2nd, Wm. Russell.
Mats—1st, Wm. Russell; 2nd, Jas. Betts.
Table Scarf—1st, Otto Hildebrand.
Waggon Wrap—1st, Otto Hildebrand.

BUTTER.

Prints—1st, Wm. Murray; 2nd, John Sutherland; 3rd, R. H. Doak.
Tub—1st, John Mersereau; 2nd, R. H. Doak; 3rd, Jas. Mitchell.

The weather was unfavorable but, notwithstanding that drawback, the exhibits were larger and better than at any former show of the society—No 81.

ANY CHILD WILL TAKE McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup. It is always the same safe, pleasant and effective remedy; but be sure you get McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A Bathurst despatch of Friday last says: L. C. R. tankman Gauthier, of Bathurst, was badly burned about the face and neck this morning by the catching on fire of a celluloid collar which he was wearing. Mr. Gauthier was in the act of putting some coal into the furnace, when a spark fell on his collar, and in an instant the collar was all in a blaze. While Mr. Gauthier's injuries are not of a fatal character, they are somewhat serious and painful, the neck being badly burned, as well as the side of his face.

With the exception of the Saturday Review, which displays its anti-American bias in an even more intense form than usual, the weekly papers in their comments on the decision of the Alaska boundary tribunal adopt fairly impartial views and decline to believe that Lord Chief Justice Alverstone was actuated by other than honorable and judicial motives and that he was guilty of breach of faith charged against him. The Saturday Review, however, declares that one more betrayal of the same nature will strain the imperial connection to the breaking point, and congratulates Mr. Chamberlain upon being out of the government on such an occasion. All the weeklies naturally sympathize with Canada.

An Ottawa despatch of 22nd says :—

In the Senate on the orders of the day, Hon. Mr. Perley drew attention to the fact that Mr. Cox's statement that he had not a dollar in the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, but only lent his name, did not appear in the Hansard. If one thing reflected on Mr. Cox it was that he only lent his name. His name would not move a shovelful of earth or fall a tree.

Hon. Mr. Fulford asked if Mr. Perley did not know that in nine tenths of the companies the provisional directors had no money invested.

Hon. Mr. Perley continued that Mr. Cox also said that the expression, "Cox can't wait," was no worse than the source from which it emanated. That was a reflection on Mr. Blair.

Several Senators—"Blair's all right."

Hon. Mr. Edwards regretted that this had been brought up in Mr. Cox's absence. Regarding provisional directors they very rarely had any money in the enterprise to be chartered. As to the source from which it emanated, the expression "Cox can't wait" was intended to reflect on Mr. Cox and had given rise to a very large amount of campaign literature reflecting most seriously on Mr. Cox. Mr. Cox did not intend to reflect upon Mr. Blair, but upon the sources of the campaign literature.

PALE FACED NERVOUS WOMEN
Always Grow Strong and Have a Rosy Complexion by using
FERROZONE.

Ferrozone is by long odds the best tonic for pale-faced girls and exhausted women. It forms the right kind of blood and tissue for rebuilding the system. It replaces tiredness by energy and vim, and adds nerve force and staying power. Miss Dorothy E. Leduc, of Chester, gives the following convincing evidence of Ferrozone's power.

"My work compels me to rise early in the morning and work ten hours daily as a saleslady. Last spring I was run down, lost my color and fell off in weight. I seemed to lack ambition and the life was out of me. A friend recommended Ferrozone, and I took one tablet after meals with wonderful results. Ferrozone brought back my complexion and has given me new strength and abundance of energy and spirits. I would advise all young ladies to use Ferrozone.

Mrs. H. G. Wilder, of Dexter, says :

"My daughter was not very well last summer and lost her strength completely when the hot weather came. I gave her Ferrozone and am glad to say it did wonders. After six boxes were used my daughter was strong and looked the picture of health. I can recommend Ferrozone to all mothers, both for themselves and their daughters."

Go to your druggist to-day and get a supply of Ferrozone. Price 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50. By mail from The Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

M.S.N.CO.

FALL TIME TABLE.

STR. 'ALEXANDRA'

will leave Chatham every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7.10 a.m. for Newcastle, and will leave Newcastle at 7.45 a.m. and Chatham at 9 a.m for points down river, viz: Loggieville, Oak Point, Burnt Church and Neguac, calling at Bay du Vin on Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays only.

EXCURSION RATES on Miramichi and Alexandra are discontinued.

Meals and Refreshments on board at Reasonable Rates.

STR. "MIRAMICHI"
COMMENCING
OCTOBER 2ND 1903,

Leave Chatham at	Leave Nelson	Leave Newcastle
9.00 a.m.	9.50 a.m.	10.15 a.m.
11.00 "	11.50 "	12.15 "
2.00 p.m.	2.50 p. m.	3.15 p m.
4.15 "	5.00 "	5.15 "

All Freights must be Prepaid.

J. P. BULLOCK, Manager.

Chatham, Sept. 25th, 1903.

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 opperate 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.

FIRST WEEK. — Net Daily Result. Win. Lost.

Day.		
1—Bobadil, 7 to 5, won; Castalan, 9/5 won; Duelist lost	$22	
2—Carman, 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 2, 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

THIRD WEEK. — Net Daily Result. Win. Lost.

Day		
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—Danion, 3 to 1, won; Emergency, 9 to 2, won; 3 losers		45
4—Canuhmawaga, 6 to 5, won; 2 losers		8
5—River Pirate, 3 to 1, won; Moharib, lost	80	
6—Enright, 9 to 5, won; 3 losers		22
FOURTH WEEK.		
1—Mamie Worth, 2 to 5 won; Piquet, 9 to 5, 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. Langdon, Joe Yager, 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 absolutely 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 it 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 it 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 28, 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 "clockers" 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	"