General Business.

HOT WATER BOTTLES —AND— FOUNTAIN SYRINGES IN VARIETY AT HICKEY'S DRUG STORE

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.

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DERAVIN & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
ST. KITTS, W. I.
Cable Address: Deravin
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CHATHAM, N. B.

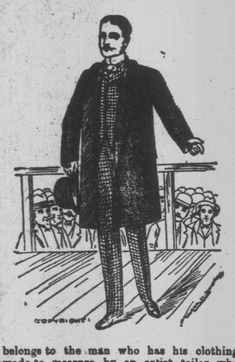
THE BEST STORE TO PATRONISE.

I beg to return thanks to my patrons for their favors of 1901, and as the year has come to a close the most important feature of any business is to make the next year more successful than the last. With that special object in view I have selected my stock from best houses in the Dominion of Canada and United States and bought it at the lowest prices, so as to still enable me to increase my business by selling goods cheaper than I ever did before.

Call and prove my assertions when we show you my new stock at rock bottom prices. Thanking you for past favors, I await your visits.

ROGER FLANAGAN.
Water Street, Chatham.

EXQUISITE STYLE IN DRESS



belongs to the man who has his clothing made to measure by an artist tailor who knows the value of perfect fit, beautiful finish and fine workmanship, and who selects his fabrics with an eye to please the taste of the well bred gentleman. "The tailor makes the man" is an old saying and we can supply all defects of form, and give you both style and satisfaction in suits and overcoats. Ladies suits, coats and skirts at reasonable rates. Gents fur lined overcoats a specialty.

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MERCHANT TAILOR.
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Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

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issued, negotiable in all parts of the world.

R. B. CROMBIE,
Manager Chatham Branch.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - JUNE 19, 1902.

KING EDWARD was attacked by a chill last Sunday and was unable to attend a review. His indisposition caused almost a panic, occurring as it did so nearly to Coronation Day. Happily, however, His Majesty is reported as rapidly recovering.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Snowball gave an At Home yesterday afternoon at their residence, Wellington Villa, Chatham. Lt.-Col. Call was A.D.C. in attendance, with Mr. Fred M. Eddy, secretary. Quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen of Chatham, Newcastle and other places were presented, although the withdrawal of the Chatham-Newcastle steamer for the day prevented a number coming from up-river who intended doing so. The function will be continued this afternoon from four until half past six o'clock.

ARRIVED SAFELY:—The Allan liner, Parisian, with the Governor-General, Provincial Premiers and Coronation Military Contingent on board, and which left Quebec on Sunday 8th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Monday. A cable despatch from Premier Tweedie who, with Mrs. Tweedie, was on board, announcing the arrival and "all well," was received by the family here on Monday afternoon.

The Coronation Celebration.

Preparations are being made in all the cities and towns of the Dominion to suitably celebrate the King's coronation on Thursday next, and New Brunswick is going to do its full share in that direction. Chatham's proposed observance of the day has been the subject of consideration at two meetings and, in view of the fact that, for the first time in the town's history, there has been an apparently organized opposition in a small way to such a celebration, we have no doubt that it will wear off as the time approaches, and the town will do itself credit, as it always has done on similar previous occasions. As we were going to press last evening the general committee in charge of the celebration programme were meeting to perfect arrangements and the expectation was that their programme would be an attractive one.

Good, if True.

Periodically, we hear of advances in electrical science which are to revolutionise all industries in which the application of motive power is a necessity, and we presume that, some day, some genius, working in that direction will succeed. About the latest electrician with a promising electrical motive power is Senor Clemente Figueras of the Canary Islands, who says he has invented or discovered a method or device by which he can or does use atmospheric electricity directly, converting it to his purposes without the use of chemicals or dynamos. He says he has made a generator which collects the electrical fluid so that it can be stored for use in running marine and stationary engines and he wonders why the secret was not discovered before. He has carefully guarded his secret, and in getting up the device with which he proposes to revolutionise the motive power industry, he had its parts made in several places—chiefly in Paris, Berlin and Las Palmas—assembling them himself at the latter place, where he utilises it in his own residence, obtaining a current of 550 volts by which he drives a twenty horse-power motor. He is said to be making preparations to go to London with a perfected working model. The people of the Canaries who know Professor Figueras have implicit faith in his discovery. It embraces a generator, motor and a governor, or regulator, and the combination is so simple that a child can safely work it. Why should this invention or discovery not be the key to aerial navigation?

The Boers' Allies.

A Pretoria despatch says that the Boers generally hold unfavorable opinions of their foreign allies except in the case of Americans who fought with them, and these they declare to be crafty but great fighters. In the course of a conversation, a prominent commandant said: "All the Germans are fit for is to give the horses sore backs."

A "Gilt-Edged" Heathen.

The Maharajah of Jaipur, who is fabulously wealthy, has arrived in London for the coronation with a staff of twenty dignitaries and with three hundred other swarthy retainers. He is residing at Marcy lodge, Kensington, a row of sixteen houses close by being reserved for his suite. He brought a large golden image of the Hindoo god Krishna, worth $250,000. One room is set apart as a temple, where pagan worship is carried on daily. His luggage weighed more than 100,000 pounds, not including the presents intended for the King and other curious paraphernalia.

The Maharajah carries a six-months supply of certain delicacies hard to find in the English market; also 20 hugh tanks of Ganges water in which his food must be cooked.

The party had a special steamer from Bombay to Marseilles, special trains from Marseilles to Paris and to Calais and a special boat to cross the channel.

O'Grady-Haly's Farewell.

In his closing militia order issued at Ottawa last week, Major-General O'Grady-Haly said good-bye to the Canadian militia and to the officers of headquarters staff. In the order, he said he felt it a high honor that it should have fallen to him during his tenure of command to organize and dispatch to South Africa the largest force of Canadian soldiers that had ever left her shores to share in the battles of our empire, and also to have mobilized for the purpose of extending a welcome to the son of the King and his illustrious consort, some 21,000 officers and men, with 77 guns, the largest parades of purely Canadian troops that have been brought together for ceremonial or state occasions.

In war or in peace, Canadian soldiers have proved themselves worthy to share in the best traditions of the British army, and the major-general will always regard with pride and affection the Canadian troops that he has had the honor to command. To the officers of headquarters staff, he tendered his warmest thanks and commended them on the soldier-like qualities which they had displayed in the performance of important duties.

The major-General left for England on Thursday afternoon.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Boards of Trade.

A delegation from the boards of trade of Toronto, Montreal and Brantford, and from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association waited upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Wednesday afternoon of last week and presented him with copies of the resolutions passed at the conference of the boards of trade in Toronto.

The resolutions were in two groups, those relating to imperial and colonial matters being in one group, and those regarding domestic affairs in another. In reference to the first group, one of the resolutions recommended that the Canadian government should set apart something annually for the purpose of maintaining Canada in a state of defence, and the other recommended the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of preferential trade between the mother country and the colonies.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply, said that he would be frank with them and say that he was more interested in questions of trade than questions of war. He anticipated that the discussion in London at the conference would be very important. He read the resolution asking for the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into preferential trade, and said the request was not an unreasonable one, but it would be of more value if it set forth what concessions were to be expected from Canada. He would like to know how far the Manufacturers' Association would be prepared to go in return for the concessions from England.

Mr. Munroe, president of the Manufacturers' Association, said they proposed a 50 per cent. preference.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply, said that the British people were not prepared to impose a tariff of 50 per cent. or anything like it. However, it was some satisfaction to know where the manufacturers stood in discussing the question. In conclusion, the premier said that he would take the resolutions which had been presented to him into his very serious consideration.

A Problem in Criminology.

Thorvald Hansen, a middle aged man, of Copenhagen, Denmark, was hanged at Montreal last Friday for the murder of Eric Marlotte, aged 10, in Westmount, a suburb of that city last autumn. He first robbed the boy of a few coppers, then cut his throat and threw the body behind a pile of bricks. When the body was discovered there was nothing to indicate by whom the crime had been committed, and Hansen would undoubtedly never have been discovered as the author of the crime had he not walked into the police station and given himself up. He was a sailor and had only landed in the country a few weeks previous to committing the crime. He spent the last few days quietly and apparently with the greatest of resignation. He seemed to fully realise what was about to take place. He was satisfied with the justice of the sentence and prayed for the mercy of his Creator. In a farewell statement he said:

"The moment is fast approaching when I shall atone for my sin on the scaffold. I hope by the sacrifice of my life, which I willingly offer to the justice of God and man being as I am sincerely repentant, to atone in part for the odious crime I committed under the cursed influence of liquor, and I trust in the mercy and blood of my Saviour for pardon, which I humbly crave from His infinite goodness.

"I also beg the parents of my innocent victim to forgive me the great sorrow I have caused them. Mingling my tears with theirs, I have every day and night prayed Almighty God to strengthen them in their sad bereavement.

"I die happy, fortified by the prayers and Sacraments of the Holy Catholic Church, fully trusting in the redeeming love of my Lord and Christ.

"Farewell all who have taken an interest in the unfortunate, who shall not forget you in heaven."

There is a puzzling problem of criminology in the case of this man, Hansen. He seems to have been possessed of a fairly well balanced mind, judging from his farewell statement. When he committed the brutal murder for which he paid the penalty, he did not appear, from his statement made when he gave himself up, to have been so much under the influence of liquor as not to realise what he was doing. It was an awfully cold-blooded murder, without the shadow of an excuse. Yet, he assures those who treated him kindly as an "unfortunate" that he will not forget them in Heaven. After all, there does not seem to be anything attractive in any part of the criminal's programme, past, present or future.

[Toronto Globe.]

Plain Talk by a Churchman.

Some remarkably plain speaking characterized the sermon preached by Canon Welch of St. James' Cathedral in connection with the meeting of the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto yesterday. Dr. Welch's sermon may be accepted as a reply to the designation by Rev. Henry Kittson of Montreal of the Methodists as "parasites," for the Toronto divine severely condemned the Anglican Church for its failure to adapt itself to modern conditions, and commended to it some of the methods of other churches—of other "fellow-Christians," as the rector expressed it.

Canon Welch's sermon was delivered in St. Alban's Cathedral, the building being crowded to the doors. The service was full choral. Canon Welch took as his text, 1. Corinthians, ix., 22,

"I am become all things to all men that I might by all means save some."

That, said the speaker, was one of the guiding principles of the apostles. If it was right and good as a principle in the first century, it could not but be right and good in the twentieth century. It was the principle of adaptation. If figures told the truth the Church of England was not in the position it once was. Even if they were where they were ten years ago, that would not be enough. "I do not hesitate to express my own personal conviction," Canon Welch continued, "that while the position of things which we all deplore may be due to several co-operating causes, yet one of those causes, and the prime one, is that the church has not as a body acted upon the principle of the text; it has not followed the example of the apostle and become all things to all men. It is by self-examination, by strict self-scrutiny, that we may hope to regain and improve our position, if it be the will of God that we should do so. After all, numerical tests are not specially valuable tests. This failure is chiefly due to a want of adaptability to new and untried conditions. It is not that the church is not adaptable; it is that we have failed to adapt that which is perfectly capable of adaptation.

"We call ourselves the Church of England in Canada, and there could not have been devised a more hapless name. It stamps us at once as emphatically not the church of the people of this land, and as we have adopted the name of the church whose lifeblood flows in our veins, instead of taking a name that at least does not suggest that we are not native to the soil, so we have only too faithfully adopted and perpetuated methods, many of which have been none too successful in England. But even in England the church has learned—at least in the towns and cities she is learning—to adapt herself and her methods to the changing conditions of modern life, and it is just there in the towns and cities, and not in the country, that the strength of the Church of England lies to day." Dr. Welch gave instances of modernized methods in England, which had resulted very satisfactorily, and went on to say:—"We have failed to adapt ourselves as we should have done. Our church is based upon the English ideal that is wholly unsuited to Canadian circumstances.

"The English ideal is that there should be in every village, however small, at least one man of education and refinement, who with his family shall be a source of softening and elevating influence, commending by their lives the simple rustic religion taught day by day in the school, and Sunday after Sunday in the church. It was no doubt a beautiful ideal, and in those days was often nearly realized. With the spread of education the parson is not facile princeps in the matter of knowledge, and now the country clergy are very often sorely oppressed with the cares of grinding poverty; so that even in England the proposition has been made to group some of the smaller country parishes together and have them served from a single centre. We have been trying, I do not know how many years, to reproduce those methods, though our conditions never were favorable for them.

"Take the Sunday school system. I have never heard anyone who knows anything of it who does not say that the system is eminently unsuited for the object it has in view. I know from long experience the devotion of the great majority of our Sunday school teachers, but Sunday schools are not doing what they are supposed to do. In this case you can only judge by results, and if the duty of the teacher is to teach, then no one can deny that in the vast majority of cases the Sunday school is a failure. We all admit this when we meet in Sunday school conventions, but it is the rarest thing in the world that anyone has the courage to strike out in a new line and say this system has been tried long enough, and declare that the system must be adapted to meet the needs which otherwise would go unserved.

"Another point is the employment of laymen in directing spiritual work. Is there not too much rigidity? I find as many as thirty lay readers outside of Toronto. I wish to advocate no particular scheme, but it does seem that there is an immense spiritual force which might be utilized, and it is at present going to waste. Why cannot we do as others do, and instead of leaving churches and stations closed if there is no priest or deacon provided, have trained laymen to gather the people together for worship and simple instruction? There are many difficulties that would have to be overcome, but if the joints of the body ecclesiastical were not so stiff surely we would be found bringing into operation all that immense force which is latent now in the lives and hearts of many devoted men, and so, somehow secure more elasticity, more adaptability in this manner.

"The church in Canada needs very well to learn the same lesson that the war has taught us in relation to military matters: the lesson that these methods are valueless if they cannot be adapted to modern conditions, that mobility and flexibility are as essential for the successful campaign of the church as they have been found for the successful conduct of the campaign in South Africa. The church has acted with the same unbending nature, however the conditions and circumstances may vary, the same in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries that it was in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the same in the new land of Canada, with all its vigor and disregard of conventionality, as in the old country, with its conservatism in the church's past. The thing that has been is that which shall be, and what has been done is that which shall be done, was the despairing utterance of the most pessimistic writer in the Holy Scripture. True, we may be accused of going toward Romanism or Methodism, but I fail to see why anyone should be afraid of being called names. Objections of that sort were answered more than thirteen centuries ago. If there is no harm in taking lessons from a foe, surely it is also true that there is no harm in taking a lesson from those who are not foes, but fellow-Christians."

NEWS AND NOTES.

Official reports to the Newfoundland fisheries department show that the French codfishing on the Grand Banks this season has been an utter failure.

The biggest nugget ever found in the Klondike was picked up recently by J. B. Brooks, on the Hillside claim, between King Solomon's Hill and Monte Cristo Gulch. It weighed 320 ounces, and was worth $4,800. The biggest nugget previously found was valued at $1,080.

Rev. Douglas Chapman, D. D., pastor of the Methodist church in Fredericton, is to retire from the active ministry at the close of the present year. It is understood Dr. Chapman will reside in Amherst, both he and Mrs. Chapman having spent their youth in that neighborhood. Dr. Chapman has been about 45 years in the ministry and has occupied many important pulpits.

An early beginning is made on Mr. Tarte's fast line route. Wednesday, 5th inst., the steamer Sahara, for Montreal, loaded with rice, went ashore on West Reef, Bic, Quette Islands. Captain Cave arrived at Bic Thursday morning and asked assistance. The steamer, he said, was in a very bad position, making water and, unless assistance was sent immediately would be ruined, with her cargo.

At White Creek, New York, there was a fall of snow on Sunday, 8th inst., and the mountains were also covered. Black frost was seen in exposed places, causing some loss of fruit and vegetable growth. The Green Mountains and Mount Greylock, in the Hoosic Valley, were visited by a heavy snow fall the same night. The weather in New Brunswick has been quite unusual this month, but New York appears to have gone one or two better.

St. John Telegraph of 14th says:—

Martin Howard, a roofer, was badly burned about the face yesterday afternoon on Ward street. He tripped and, falling on his back, upset a bucket of hot pitch over his face. He was taken into James Knox's store, Walker's wharf, where his burns were dressed with oil. Howard's face is badly burned. Although the right eyebrow had been covered with the pitch, the eye was uninjured. He suffered considerable pain but was able to go to a doctor.

The Moncton Times which is very strong in its "rumor" department, especially in reference to Intercolonial Railway matters says:—

"Among the rumors heard in connection with the changes said to be contemplated in the I. C. R. circles after the first of July is one to the effect that all employes, 70 years of age, and those 50 years in the service are to be supperanuated. This will include conductors and drivers as well as office and shop men. It is not stated what the allowance is to be."

Cecil Rhodes' will as probated is only for Oxford scholarships in British North America to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and to Newfoundland, leaving out the five other provinces of Canada. The senate of Dalhousie College, Halifax, and other universities of the Maritime provinces are now forwarding memorials to the executors of Rhodes' will asking that it be so amended that scholarships shall be given to each province of the Dominion. It is believed that the executors have sufficient discretionary power to enable this being done.

An interesting group at the Windsor, Friday, was composed of Hon. G. H. Murray, premier of Nova Scotia; Hon. L. G. Peters, Premier of Prince Edward Island, and Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Premier of New Brunswick. In conversation with a Star representative they were all very enthusiastic in praising the Governments of their respective provinces, but grew reticent when asked if the different Maritime Provinces were going to lose a number of their representatives in the Federal House.—Montreal Star.

C. E. E. Usher, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific, takes as optimistic a view of the general prosperity of the country as did John Pullen, general freight agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, in an interview published in the Star some days ago. "There is plenty of money in the country," he remarked today, "business is good, and the people are travelling and spending their money, and so far as I can see there is no indication that we are at the end of the good times. The prospects for passenger travel during the summer was never better. There is no special excursion business, it is simply general passenger business.—Montreal Star.

"The delegates from St. John, who on Monday visited our port in company with the harbor commissioners and Mayor Cochrane, displayed exquisite courtesy for Governor Julien, of St. Pierre and Miquelon, who was also present. Arriving at the wharf, the delegates asked Commissioners Geoffrion, Racine and Lemay what they could do to hail the distinguished visitor who was about disembarking. They were advised to shout 'Vive la France,' and they responded with all the force of their lungs. This patriotic cry from English-Canadians moved the illustrious visitor to tears.

"Mr. Racine started the Marseillaise, and the delegates responded in the refrain as well as they could, and with great sincerity. Our congratulations to the St. John delegates.—La Patrie.

[Edwd. A. Samols in "Forest and Stream."]

Random Notes of an Angler.

MOODS AND CAPRICES OF SALMON.

That salmon rise to the artificial fly as capriciously as do their cousins, the trout, is a fact concerning which there can be no dispute, and that they will rise at all is something for which anglers have good cause for congratulation.

They have their moods and whims, and sometimes they will come, and oftener they will not, but when they are inclined to accept the angler's offerings they furnish him more real sport in a given length of time than will any other fish, and if they are handled properly and the tackle is all right, there is no reason why a large percentage of those which are hooked and played may not be saved.

CONCERNING THE TACKLE.

Without wishing to attempt to teach, I believe that a few words concerning the angler's outfit will not be out of place here.

First the rod. We all used to believe that nothing could ever displace the green-heart with spliced joints and lancewood tip. I don't know that, on the whole, it is not very nearly as serviceable as are some of the other rods which have become favorites in the present generation.

MERITS OF SPLICED JOINTS

In the first place, I am a firm believer in the spliced joints, for if the splicing is properly done it gives a uniform sweep to the rod which ferrules cannot possibly supply. Of course, uniformity of action cannot be obtained unless the wood of the rod is evenly tapered and turned. If there is anything perfectly detestable, it is a rod which is either top-heavy or which has a double action in the middle, or has "a kick in the butt." I suppose that there have been more salmon lost by such imperfections, and more "language unfit for publication" used, than from almost any other cause.

Given three joints perfectly spliced, making a rod sixteen to eighteen feet in length of uniformly tapered wood, and you have an ideal rod for hard work; but if you cannot obtain this, and you may search long before you can, the perfected split bamboo comes the next nearest to perfection.

MERITS OF SPLIT-BAMBOO RODS.

I have had thoroughly satisfactory success with these rods, and now have grown to prefer them to all others. They deliver a fly well on a long cast, and they are generally to be relied on when one is playing a large fish. The weak points of the split bamboo have always been at the ferrules. Time and again have I had my rod snap like a pipe stem in playing a fair-sized fish, and I have for this reason been obliged to carry two sets of interchangeable joints with me when I have been long trips away from camp or headquarters.

The action and sweep of a split bamboo is superb, for it is built and tapered by the nicest adjusted machinery, which must give uniformity; but it is weakened at the points where it enters the ferrules, and the hard usage it gets from long continued casting and in the playing and landing of strong, heavy fish, almost invariably in time brings it to grief.

I have been informed that one of the manufacturers, I do not know whom, has succeeded in producing ferrules which instead of weakening the rod at important points, actually strengthen it, and that without producing an undesirable stiffness at those joints. If it is a fact that all the old-time imperfections have been overcome, the fact should be well advertised in Forest and Stream, for there are many anglers who would be glad to have their favored rods rejuvenated.

AVOID A TOO PLIABLE ROD.

Next to the rod with a "back-action kick" in it to be avoided, is the long and excessively pliable one. We used to see in quite common use rods of twenty feet in length and almost as limber as a trout rod. Such great length has several disadvantages, and but a single point in its favor. In racing with a salmon down quick water, or in playing it in a shoal, rocky pool, by holding the rod up perpendicularly the angler can keep the line freer from obstruction than he can with a shorter one; but in order that he may do this, the rod must have sufficient strength (backbone) to bear the strain; otherwise it is no better than, nor so good, as is the other.

The chief objection to a long rod, no matter how perfectly it may be constructed, is the great amount of unnecessary labor which its use entails.

Casting for salmon is not child's play, though many make harder work of it than they needto, and to keep it up steadily day after day is trying to one's back. To be sure one becomes accustomed to it, and soon glories in the development of muscle which follows it; but when one can get out all the line he wants to and can handle his fish comfortably with a rod sixteen feet in length, what is the sense in using a longer one.

LINE GUIDES.

The line guides on the rod should have opening sufficiently wide to permit the line to run freely. Rings I have entirely discarded, for they bind or hold the line sometimes to an exasperating degree, particularly if it has become soft and somewhat roughened by long use. In treating of this, Norris, in the "American Angler's Book" says:

"The advice of English authors to have the rod rings very large, that the line may pass through freely, shows a want of proper consideration; for if there should be a knot or kink in the line, it would be certain to catch in passing through the wire loop at the end of the tip. The large size of the rings, therefore, would not provide for the contingency, while they are awkward and rattle in the wind, augmenting the resistance to the air in casting, and increasing the leverage on the rod when killing a salmon. In making a couple of salmon rods for my own use, I went in direct opposition to this antiquated notion, and put on metallic guides like those on American bass rods, but lighter, and find them far preferable to rings."

The salmon in his wild run moves with more than the speed of the fastest express train, and the line should therefore be permitted to render as freely and with as little friction as possible.

Let those who still continue to use guide rings examine them closely and they will find that, if the rod has been much used, the rings are nearly worn through.

With properly beveled stationary guides and cornelian tip, the degree of friction is reduced to a minimum.

A business concern (of New York and Philadelphia) a year or two ago was preparing to put on the market salmon rod guides which promised to prove a great boon to salmon and bass anglers. They sent me specimens of these guides, and I was so pleased with them I wrote as high a testimonial of them as I could.

They were made of cornelian or something similar, and were perfectly beveled and so smooth that they offered no friction at all. They were in every way far superior to any metallic ones I have ever seen. I hope the makers have succeeded in interesting sportsmen in these guides, for they are certainly meritorious. An advertisement in Forest and Stream will undoubtedly be of benefit to them.

HOW MUCH PULL IS THERE IN A SALMON.

Now the sheer pull at the reel of a salmon in the water when opposed to the upright, or rather perpendicular spring of the rod is not nearly as great as most people imagine it to be. (If the rod, however, is by carelessness or accident allowed to become horizontal or nearly so, the pull of the fish is vastly greater, and I doubt if anything weaker than a cod line could hold him.) Repeatedly have I asked for the opinion of anglers in relation to this, and their guesses have run all the way from ten to forty pounds. Of course a forty-pound pull or anything like it is quite out of the question, for no casting line is strong enough to stand it.

Ten pounds is nearer the right figure, and this may be easily demonstrated by fastening a spring balance on the lawn, to the ring of which hitch the casting line and lift the rod perpendicularly; by winding the reel the line is tautened and the rod begins to bend, and if this is continued until the rod describes a half-circle or as great a bend as any salmon at any time could give it, the experimenter will be surprised to find that the scales show a pull of no more than eight or ten pounds, and very pliable rods will give a still less strain.

Now I know very well you will say that a ten-pound live pull is quite different from a dead one. Of course it is, but your casting line will stand only a given strain, "be it alive or be it dead," and it behooves the angler to "take due notice thereof and govern himself accordingly."

Lots of good fish have been lost by the butt being given too freely in a moment of excitement.

DO YOU FEEL SEEDY?

If You are Nervous, Depressed, Sleepless and Suffer from Sick Stomach, Headache, Constipation and Indigestion, You Need a Good Tonic Like Ferrozone to Build up the System.

Thousands are in this dreadful condition, only half alive, unable to stand the strain of work and worry. There is no sense or reason in trying to be comfortable with the idea that it will pass soon. Unless the system is cleansed of the impurities that poison the blood, you will never be better.

The best remedy is Ferrozone. It achieves marvellous results in chronic wasting diseases, nervous prostration, faulty nutrition, heart disease and stomach troubles.

Ferrozone promotes healthy digestion which results in all food being assimilated. Nutrition is vastly improved, the blood grows rich and red and gives stability to the entire system. The store of nerve energy and force increases daily by the use of Ferrozone. The process of waste is arrested, and in its place a rebuilding of the whole system takes place.

Diseased conditions cannot exist where Ferrozone is used. It attacks disease at its very foundation, and by keeping the body well nourished and supplied with strong blood and a powerful nervous organization prevents and keeps away all manner of sickness.

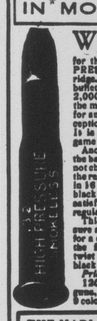
There is no blood builder, nerve tonic and strength producer that can equal Ferrozone, and few people are so well that they could not derive great benefit from its use. It is valuable in Nervous Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Weakness, Impure Blood, Bronchitis, Neuralgia and Rheumatism. It is prepared in the form of a chocolate coated tablet and is both pleasant and convenient to use.

Ferrozone produces that high standard of health so much desired by everyone. It brings back the rosy tint to the Anæmic girls and women. It puts grace and elasticity into their movements, gives lustre and brightness to the eye, and symmetry and roundness to the form. It gives a man new strength and energy with which to pursue his daily toil, and can be relied upon at times to benefit and give perfect satisfaction.

You can't invest half a dollar to better advantage than in a box of Ferrozone. Your druggist has it, or it will be mailed to your address if price is forwarded to N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Sold by C. P. Hickey, Chatham, N. B.

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 16 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.

120-page illustrated log of rifles, shotguns, ammunition, etc., cover in 9 colors, mailed for three stamps.

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IN EFFECT OCT. 21, 1901.

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Between Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) Freight	Express		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) Express	Freight
6 00 a m	3 00 p m	.. Fredericton	1 00	4 20
6 10	3 03	.....Gibson	12 57	4 17
6 50	3 15	.. Marysville	12 45 p m	4 05
8 30	4 27	..Cross Creek	11 30	2 00
10 00 v	5 25	..Boiestown	10 30 lv	12 35 p m
10 25 lv			10 25 ar	
11 20	6 10 ar	.. Doaktown	9 35	11 25
	6 25 lv			
12 55 p m	7 25	...Blackville	8 25	9 40
2 10	8 20 ar	Chatham Jct	7 25 lv	8 10
2 40	8 25 lv		6 55 ar	7 20
3 05	8 45	.... Nelson	6 35	7 00
3 40	9 05	... Chatham	6 15	6 40
4 00 ar	9 20	.. Loggieville	5 50 a m	6 00 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
lv. Chatham,	9 30 p. m	12.10 p.m.
Nelson	9 50 "	12 30 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	10 10 "	12 50 "
Lv. " "	10.35 "	1.10 "
Nelson	10.55 "	1.30 "
Ar. Chatham,	11 15 "	1.50 "

GOING SOUTH.

	Maritime Express	Day Express
Chatham,	5.50 a. m.	9.30 a. m.
Nelson	6.10 "	9.40 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	6.30 "	10.00 "
Lv. " "	7.30 "	10.50 "
Nelson	7.50 "	11.10 "
Ar. Chatham	8.10 "	11 30 "

[NOTE.—Passengers leaving Chatham on the 6.15 a.m. Express for Fredericton, reach the Junction in good time to connect with the Maritime Express going south.]

The above Table is made up on **Eastern standard time.**

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations:—Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Bilsfield Carroll's, McNamara's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

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 Manage**

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From Boston, via Portland, Eastport and Lubec, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8.15 a.m.

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