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.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CO.

International Division.
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BEEF Flesh Producer.
WINE Stimulant.
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IRON Tonic.

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

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CHATHAM, N. B.

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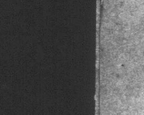

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Study is just as pleasant now as in winter.
Students can enter at any time.
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made at all points in Canada and the United States at most favorable rates.

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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.32 Cal. High-Pressure Smokeless
IN MODEL 1893

WE are prepared to furnish our fall line of Model '93 rifles, solid and tube-fours, 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 arm developed in this country for a caliber larger than .30, and the first to use a slow enough twist to give best results with black powder ammunition.

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

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., AUGUST 13, 1903.

The Bay Chaleur Route.

The people of Dalhousie and of the Quebec side of the Bay Chaleur have much reason to complain of the inadequate service given by the steamer "Restigouche," which has been running this summer on the route formerly served by the Str. "Admiral." The "Restigouche" is a deep draught freight boat unsuited to passenger traffic. She cannot get even reasonably near to some of the stopping places, and passengers are obliged to travel far by land to get on board at some suitable place, or be taken long distances off shore and await the steamer's coming—sometimes for an hour. The boat is an awkward one to handle, and suggests the idea of an elephant being put to do a horse's work. We understand that the government has not made any contract with the owner for the subsidy which is granted for the service. As the public is so wretchedly served by the "Restigouche" we hope that some person or company more alive to what is required will come forward and offer a suitable steamer to take the old "Admiral's" place—that is, if the owner of the "Restigouche" will not place a more suitable boat on the route.

The more Premier Laurier's Grand Trunk Pacific Railway scheme is developed, the greater is the enquiry as to why its promotion has been entered upon by him with such impetuous unpreparedness.

When one reads Premier Laurier's sudden hysterical appeal for the immediate undertaking of a $100,000,000 transcontinental railway scheme, it suggests the query: "How has the country managed to exist up to the present time without it?"

The Provincial Asylum Commissioners at their meeting last Thursday did not appoint a successor to Dr. G. A. Hetherington as superintendent of the institution. There are some eight or nine applications for the position and they will further consider the matter. Hon. L. J. Tweedie and Hon. William Pugsley were appointed a committee to visit the asylums for the insane in Massachusetts to look into their system of managment.

It is urged against the new transcontinental scheme that parliament is asked to push it through and saddle the $100,000,000 undertaking on the country without submitting proper engineering information on the subject. Those familiar with the country through which it is proposed to build the line between Quebec and Moncton say that if the engineering information were given no one would wonder at the Grand Trunk people arranging matters so that the expense of construction should fall upon the people of Canada instead of on them. The Moosehead section of the Canadian Pacific is a prairie compared with the country through which the proposed line is to run in eastern Quebec and Northwestern New Brunswick. President Hayes and Senator Cox are wiser in this matter than Premier Laurier. But they are railway men, and Sir Wilfrid is—a politician.

A special despatch from Ottawa says that indications point to general Federal elections at an early date. The despatch says the belief is induced by the fact that work is being rushed at the Printing Bureau on the voters' lists supplied from the provinces. The already large staff has been augmented and day and night shifts are at work; "another and more convincing augury is the fact that blank ballots are being prepared, but it is being done with the utmost secrecy. In order that all ballots may be uniform in size and material the blanks are cut and bound in Ottawa and just before nomination forwarded to the various returning officers, who merely have to get the local candidate's name printed, and these forms are now being secretly prepared. It is also noteworthy that some western members of parliament from constituencies which cannot be reached inside of four or five days have left for home, ostensibly on private business, but really to get in readiness for the contests which the despatch says, unless present plans are upset, are impending. The word has been passed along the line to organizers and some have fixed the contest to take place in October."

The foregoing is, of course, the speculative work of one of the numerous gentleman of the press who may have no foundation whatever for his story. The statement that "blank ballots" are being "cut and bound," and are subsequently to have the candidate's name printed, is almost as good as some of Sir Wilfrid's Grand Trunk Pacific statements, for if there is only one candidate no ballot will be required, and the press is yet to be put in practical operation that prints ballots, or anything else, after they are bound.

Dominion and Provincial Fishery Rights.

A return was brought down in the House of Commons, Ottawa, on 5th inst. by the government, showing the status of the question of fishery rights between the Federal and Provincial governments.

In 1898 the decision of the judicial committee of the privy council was received. Substantially this decision gave to the Dominion the power to make regulations controlling the manner of fishing and the making of regulations and restrictions.

For the provinces it decided that whatever proprietary rights were at the time of confederation possessed by them remained untouched by the B. N. A. act.

Following this, conferences were held for the purpose of reaching some means for administering the different functions devolving upon each government.

In the case of Quebec, the arrangements made was that the Department of Marine handed over proprietary rights on inland waters, but claimed and exercised the jurisdiction over the gulf fisheries.

The Province claimed proprietary rights on all gulf waters, and the Dominion admitted its right to the river fisheries, but denied that it had a right to control the sea coast fisheries, and a proposal was made in 1901 by which a test case could be made to settle the claims of Quebec to these excessive rights which, if settled, would, of course, decide the points as to the other maritime provinces claims, which embraced a property interest in the three-mile limit.

The Maritime provinces, including British Columbia, entered into a tentative agreement by which the Dominion administered the fishery service pending the settlement of the question. Incidentally all laid claim to a part of the Halifax award, by which the U. S. paid over $4,500,000 for use of Canadian inshore fisheries. In these claims on behalf of the provinces the Dominion Government will not acquiesce, holding that any rights possessed in the three-mile limit was in the nature of a jurisdiction possessed by the Crown, and not in any way to be regarded as a proprietary right of the provinces, and any jurisdiction which the provinces may have exercised as colonies automatically passed to the Dominion and was subject to the common law courts of the land within the jurisdiction of the provinces.

The delay in reaching an adjustment of this matter is attributed largely to the frequent changes in the incumbency of Minister of Marine, the Ministers having been unable to arrive at a conclusion during their short tenure of office. But it is the intention to take the matter up and reach a conclusion with all possible despatch.

A solution of the case in the shape of an acquisition by the Dominion government of provincial proprietary rights in the fisheries for some equivalent suggested itself, but this would have to await the result of some finding on the extra claims of the provinces, to enable the extent of these rights being measured.

Restigouche and Miramichi Bridges

At last Friday evening's session of the House of Commons, when Hon. Mr. Fielding, acting Minister of Railways, was putting the Intercolonial estimates through, Mr. Marcil urged the desirability, when constructing a new Intercolonial Railway bridge over the Restigouche river, of allowing the existing bridge to remain, and of converting it into an inter-provincial traffic bridge. This could be done by making a slight addition to the existing piers. He impressed upon the acting Minister of Railways the necessity of a bridge connecting the two provinces at this point.

Mr. Fielding admitted that a strong case had been presented by Mr. Marcil, and promised to give it consideration.

Canada at the St. Louis World's Fair.

Canada intends to spring a surprise at the St. Louis exposition next year with her exhibit of lumber and timber. Of most direct interest to the people of the United States, perhaps, is the record of Canada in the wood-pulp industry last year. The Statistical Year Book of Canada, just to hand and compiled by George Johnson, F. S. S., the official statistician of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, summarizes the wood-pulp industry as follows:

The value of the wood, blocks and other forms of crude export for pulp, was $1,315 038 in 1902, of which the United States took $1,194 593, and Great Britain only $120,445—other countries, nothing. Of the prepared wood-pulp the export from Canada was valued at $2,046,398 for the same year, the United States taking $1,170,400 worth, and Great Britain $818 580; other countries, $57,418 worth. Other interesting facts connected with this growing industry among our northern neighbors may be summarized as follows:

The wood-pulp industry of Canada for the calendar year 1902 was carried on by thirty-five mills which had an output of 240,989 tons of wood pulp. Of this quantity, 155 210 tons were mechanical pulp, 76,735 sulphite and 9,044 soda. The corresponding quantities for 1901 were mechanical, 169,360 tons; sulphite, 84,500 tons and soda, 10,740 tons. The total value of the output of 1902 was $4 383,182.

The growth of the industry is considerable. In the census of 1881 there were five establishments with an output of $63,000. In 1891 there were twenty-four with an output of $1,057,810. The census returns for 1901 have not yet been tabulated. For 1902 the returns to the statistical branch preparing the "Year Book" show, as given above, thirty-five establishments with an output of $4,383 182.

Of the product of Canadian mills the customs returns show that during the calendar year 1902 the export amounted to $2 511,664, leaving $1,871,518 for home use. In a general way, therefore, Canada exports about 57 per cent of her production.

The market for this product in the United Kingdom is large. In the calendar year 1902 the requirements of Great Britain were of the value of $11,671,367 of which seven elevenths were chemical pulp. Canada's export in 1902 to Great Britain was about 8½ per cent of her needs.

As seen by the foregoing figures, forest products of Canada are one of her main features and the country yields the palm to none in the matter of natural resources.

LOUIS LARIVE.

New Brunswick Lumbermen in Conference at Fredericton.

Prominent lumbermen from all sections of the Province met in Fredericton last Wednesday to confer with the Government in reference to a proposal to increase stumpage and also to consider other matters pertaining to the lumber industry. They went to Fredericton at the invitation of the Surveyor-General, and those of them who reached the city on Tuesday met in one of the committee rooms at the Parliament buildings for the purpose of organizing. Senator King of Chipman was appointed chairman, and R. A. Lawlor of Chatham was chosen Secretary-Treasurer.

A committee was appointed to formulate the views of the association on the lumber industry of the Province in a memorial, which was presented to the government on Wednesday.

In the memorial the Association took strong grounds against increase in the stumpage.

At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning the lumbermen to the number of about seventy-five assembled in the Assembly room of the legislature. Hon. A. T. Dunn, Surveyor General, occupied the chair and opened the meeting with an address.

He stated that while the government was desirous of deriving for the province a fair revenue from the crown timber lands, they did not wish to impose such a burden on the lumber industry as would prevent those engaged in it from deriving a fair return upon the capital invested. He referred to the fact that the grants for roads and bridges, education, agriculture, the lunatic asylum, aid to hospitals, the protection and preservation of the forests, and the various other public services, were constantly increasing, and it became necessary for the government to avail itself of all possible sources of revenue in order to meet the pressing needs of the people in these respects. After careful enquiry the government had concluded that the time had arrived when a reasonable increase in the rate of stumpage should be made. He said it was a proper subject for consideration whether a uniform rate of stumpage should be exacted, or whether it should vary according to locality, accessibility of the lumber, its nearness to markets, &c., and he would be glad to have their opinion upon this subject. He stated that it was intended to appoint permanent lumber scalers and make them fire, fish and game wardens as well. In conclusion, he stated that the government would be glad to have their views on all matters affecing the lumber industry.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie thought it wise to call the lumbermen together to consider the important questions discussed in the circular just read by the Hon. Mr. Dunn. It is evident that some opposition is spasmodically felt against long leases, which have been beneficial to lumbermen and the country, as was evidenced in the case of the disastrous forest fires this year, when the great bulk of crown land holdings were not touched because the holders took every precaution to protect them, the long leases giving them a personal interest in the land which they would not otherwise have.

It is necessary that every precaution be taken to protect the lumber industry. It is our chief industry and chief source of revenue. The policy of the government is to protect and assist the lumbermen. The state of the lumber market was never so good as it is to-day; of this the country is aware. This being so, we find that private individuals and companies have increased their stumpage, and the government now say to the lumbermen that the state of the trade justifies an increase in stumpage. Notwithstanding increased cost of production and that sort of thing, lumber land is more valuable today than it ever was. It is important also that lumbermen should have an opportunity of presenting to the government matters of which it may not be aware.

The government wished to meet the lumbermen on a business basis. Increased stumpage is all paid back because increased revenue is spent in the interests of the country. Opponents charge that sufficient stumpage is not paid and the government, desirous of dealing with affairs in connection with the administration of the crown lands in an intelligent manner, invited the lumbermen to this conference.

Hon. Mr. Dunn introduced Mr. Frank C. Clark of New York, a specialist on forestry. Mr. Clark delivered an able and comprehensive address on the preservation of forests, showing the importance of such work.

The State forestry commission of New York have made many experiments and have made many valuable discoveries. The forestry commissions have done a great deal of work in the planting of seedlings, which are raised in nursery beds and planted in denuded land, land that has been fire-swept. It takes about 43,000 of these seedlings to plant 100 acres and as a rule they all flourish well. He described the nursing beds, which are sown in ordinary drills six inches apart.

We are yet in our infancy in regard to forestry. In New York state much interest is being taken in the subject and good results are being obtained. In the study of forestry we have to know the conditions, and nobody knows these better than the lumbermen themselves.

Mr. Clark in answer to a question said the actual cost of raising trees from seedlings is trifling, but the thing to consider is that some attempt should be made at re-afforestation. There is a tendency to get everything we can off the land. In cutting logs always leave the seed trees in a prominent spot, and guard against forest fires.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie asked what steps are taken in New York to protect the forest from fires.

Mr. Clark explained that there was a staff of fire wardens and a fire is not permissable in the forests unless every precaution is taken, such as the trenching of the ground upon which the fire is started.

Mr. F. W. Sumner asked if there was any benefit in planting imported seed, such as seed from Norway and other countries.

Mr. Clark said the seed native to the soil gives the best satisfaction.

Replying to Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Clark said forestry receives much consideration in New York and New Hampshire.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie announced that the lumbermen would be left to themselves so that they might take the various matters into consideration, and decide on what recommendations they have to make to the government.

The lumbermen were called to order by Senator King, who was chairman of Tuesday night's meeting. Mr. R. A. Lawlor acted as Secretary. Mr. King asked for an expression of opinion on the question of increased stumpage, and informed those present that the feeling of the meeting last night was strongly against increased stumpage.

Mr. Henry Hilyard suggested that the formation of the Association be proceeded with, and the Association could appoint a committee to present a memorial to the Government.

Mr. R. A. Lawlor, secretary of the meeting, read the constitution adopted at a meeting of the lumbermen Tuesday night and it was adopted.

The officers are a President, Vice President and Secretary-Treasurer, and an executive consisting of an officer from each county interested in the lumber industry.

Mr. Henry Hilyard moved that the head office be in St. John.

Mr. Allan Ritchie moved in amendment that Fredericton be selected.

The amendment was lost on division, on a vote of 20 to 14.

The annual meeting is to be in St. John on the first Tuesday in July each year. The membership fee was placed at $15.00.

Mr. M. F Mooney took objection to the lumbermen being assessed the same amount as the limits holders, who had only to pay one dollar stumpage, while lumbermen operating on private and company lands had to pay $3.00 stumpage.

The following officers were elected.
Henry Hilyard, President.
Allan Ritchie, Vice President.
R. A. Lawlor, Chatham, Secretary Treasurer.

The name of the Association is the Lumbermen's and Limit Holders' Association.

The following delegates were present Wednesday morning.

F. E. Sayre, St. John.
Kilgour Shives, Campbellton.
George C. Cutler, Bangor.
W. H. Mills, Campbellton.
N. H. Baxter, St. John.
W. H. Murray, St. John.
N. Curry, Campbellton.
D. J. Buckley, Rogersville,
F. E. Blockley, Campbellton.
N. P. Lowell, Bangor.
John A. Morrison, Fredericton.
George A. Murchie, Calais.
C. O. Miller, Queens County.
James Robinson, Derby.
Frank Todd, St. Stephen.
Charles Smith, Burton.
Adam Beveridge, Andover.
A H. Hilyard, St John.
M. Welch, Bristol.
T. Lynch, Fredericton.
J. Hazleton, "
David Richards, Campbellton.
George McKeen, St. John.
M. F. Mooney, St. John.
E. H. Sinclair, Newcastle.
I. Banks, Burton.
W. H. Berry, St. Stephen.
J. D. Irving, Buctouche.
C. H. Miller, Newcastle.
James M. Scott, Dumfries.
F. D. Miles, St. John.
B. McCormick, Blackville.
J. D. Walker, Bass River.
A. Glasier, Lincoln.
Chas. Harrison, Fredericton.
D. Lynch, Boiestown.
A. E. Alexander, Campbellton.
Charles T. White, Apple River.
Thomas McMillam, New Mills.
H. W. Woods, Welsford.
James Russell, Newcastle.
T. M. Burns, Bathurst.
Robert Connolly, Salmon River.
R. D. Richardson, Chipman.
Andrew McIntosh, Chatham.
Ernest R Vickery, Chatham.
Daniel DeWet, Blissville.
D. Sullivan, Blackville.
H. Lamont, Douglastown.
S. H. White, Sussex.
Allan Ritchie, Newcastle.
Hon. G. F. Hill, St. Stephen.

A number of those present did not join the Association, as they were not limit holders.

The following named with the officers constitute the executive committee:—

W. B. Snowball, Northumberland.
Kilgour Shives, Restigouche.
T. M. Burns, Gloucester.
J. D. Irving, Kent.
A. H. F. Randolph, York.
John E. Moore, Charlotte.
C. T. White, Albert.
Geo. McKeen, St. John.
S. H. White, Kings.
R. A. Estey, Madawaska.
Senator King, Queens.
T. Lynch, Victoria.
Fred E Sayr, Sunbury.
M. Welch, Carleton.

The following were appointed a committee to present the views of the Association to the Government: H. Hilyard, K. Shives, E. Hutchinson, John E. Moore, E. R. Vickery, Senator King.

THERE ARE OTHERS, but only one Kendrick's Liniment, the greatest modern household remedy. For all Pains, Lameness and Swellings get Kendrick's.

The Fight with Weeds.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
COMMISSIONER'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, Aug. 6, 1903.

We read in Grecian mythology of a contest between Hercules and the giant Antaeus, son of mother Earth, and famed for his strength and skill in wrestling. Although Hercules was able to throw his antagonist to the ground, from each fall Antaeus would rise from mother Earth stronger than before. Hercules finally killed him by lifting him from the ground and squeezing him to death. The struggle of the farmer to free his fields from the domination of noxious weeds has been appropriately likened to that of the Greek fable. Everyone who is interested in agriculture knows well the great extent to which weeds exist in our cultivated lands. Hitherto our farmers have been about as successful in their fight against weeds as Hercules was in the earlier stages of his contest with Antaeus. They have been fighting away blindly, treating all kinds of weeds in the same way, with the result that some weeds are killed, some are merely kept in check, and some flourish and increase. If they are ever to be eradicated entirely, their habits of growth, their strong and weak points, must be studied by the cultivators of the soil, even as Hercules studied the weakness of his adversary.

During the last year or two a great deal has been done by the agricultural departments through the medium of newspapers, bulletins, and agricultural meetings to disseminate information on this subject. The process of education, however, is necessarily slow, and it seems to be the general opinion of progressive farmers, as revealed by the farmers' institute meetings all over the country, that the time has come when a herculean effort must be made to lift this giant of "weed domination" from the earth and destroy it. This is why the bill regarding "The Inspection and Sale of Seeds," recently introduced by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, was pronounced by Mr. Girard of Chicoutimi and Saguenay to be "the most important that has ever been submitted to Parliament in the interest of farmers."

In explaining his bill to the committee of the whole, the Minister of Agriculture pointed out that extensive tests by the seed laboratory of his department had revealed a rather startling state of affairs in connection with the seed trade of the country. The investigations showed that in many instances a large proportion of the seed sown would not grow; in other cases samples contained a large amount of dirt and other inert matter. This condition of affairs was bad enough, but it was comparatively unimportant in view of the fact that many of the samples of grass and clover seeds are found to be foul with the seeds of noxious weeds, which can only be eradicated from the soil by years of labor. One could well understand the incalculable loss inflicted on the farmers of the country in that way. In other countries efforts had been made to protect the farmers from the results of the trade in bad or impure seeds. In England, in Germany, in Switzerland and in other countries attention has been directed to the matter, and various forms of legislation had been adopted. In some of the states of the Union, in Manitoba, and in the Northwest Territories the magnitude of the evil had been recognized, and efforts had been made to lessen it by legislation, but no general attempt had yet been made in Canada to grapple with the evil. The proposed bill, which required that seeds offered for sale be tested for purity and vitality and graded according to quality, was the result of two years' careful study, and he did not think it would interfere with legitimate trade. However, he was desirous of having the details threshed out in committee and was quite willing to accept such amendments as the House might deem desirable.

In the course of the discussion member after member, Conservative as well as Liberal, spoke of the seriousness of the weed problem and expressed approval of the principle of the bill. Here are some quotations from Hansard:—"I fully sympathise with the object of the Bill" (Mr. Clancy); "This has become a very serious matter, and I think this step has not been taken one day too soon" (Mr. Fowler); "I can readily see that it is absolutely necessary that some law should be put in force in order to regulate the sale of such important farm products as seeds" (Mr. Ross, Ontario); "I regard this as one of the most important measures for our farmers ever introduced in this Dominion Parliament" (Mr. Wright): "I admit the desirability of trying to prevent the use of seed containing an admixture of the seeds of noxious weeds" (Mr. Sproule): "The Minister of Agriculture is to be congratulated on introducing this Bill. If he will make this bill workable and succeed in eradicating foul seeds from this country so that our fields will grow nothing but what is sown on them he will double the value of our farms" (Mr. Robinson, Elgin); "What we want is a law that will in some measure stop the spread of these foul seeds and the depreciation in value of farms all over the country" (Mr. Maclean): "I am thoroughly in accordance with the purpose of this Bill" (Mr. Richardson): "I think it will have a most decisive effect in checking the spread of weed seeds; it would be wasting time to urge the point any further" (Mr. Angers, Charlevoix.)

About the only objections to the principle of the bill were raised by one or two members who seemed to have no practical knowledge of agriculture and who failed to realise the gravity of the subject. The details of the proposed legislation came in for considerable criticism, which was to be expected, in view of the fact that it is based upon the systems of seed control which have proved successful in other countries and with which few of the members appeared to be familiar. It was pointed out by Mr. Ross, (Ontario) that, as the year's crop of seed will be harvested, threshed, and in the market for sale at an early date, it would be impossible for the trade to offer seed such as the bill called for by the first of September, the date specified in the bill. The Minister of Agriculture and the committee generally agreed with this view, and concluded that it would not be advisable to bring the bill into operation until next year. A similar precedure was followed in the case of the Fruit Marks Act, the details of which were rather severely criticised on its introduction, but which time has shown to be of inestimable benefit to the fruit interests of Canada.

Before the Committee rose to report progress the Minister of Agriculture summed up the result of the debate in the following language:—"I think I have accomplished what I had hoped for in the discussion. I have had the advantage of the opinion of the members of the House which I asked for when I first introduced the Bill in committee. I am sure that these opinions and the discussion which has arisen here will assist very much in the perfecting of this law. If its passage is delayed for another year, the discussions which have taken place this session will not be lost by any means. I trust that as a consequence of the discussion the people who are interested in the seed trade, the farmers who purchase, the men who handle and the dealers who grade the seeds, will study the proposed law, and will give us the benefit of that study. And I trust that, as a result of all this the law will be more perfect than it could otherwise have been made on a first attempt at legislation of this kind."

Then Mr. Bruce of Hamilton, the well known seedsman and a member of the Opposition, closed the debate with the following words of tribute to the spirit in which the bill had been handled by the Minister:—"I desire to thank the hon. Minister of Agriculture for the painstaking and careful way in which he has listened to every suggestion that has been offered."

NEWS AND NOTES.

Steamer "Manchester Trader," outward bound, from Montreal to Manchester ran ashore on Monday near Southwest Point, Anticosti. Wrecking steamers have gone to her assistance.

A comical slip of the tongue was made a couple of months ago by Rev. James C. Bradley, a young man of Guthie, Ok. At a prayer meeting he earnestly made this plea: "O, Lord, give us clean hearts, humble hearts, pure hearts, sweet hearts." The last two words caused a loud titter. At the close of the meeting one young lady asked if he really meant it. On that hint he spoke and now they are married.

By the accidental discharge of a gun on Tuesday morning of last week, J. Brooks Sutherland, principal of the Milltown, St. Stephen, schools, met with fatal injuries. One foot was entirely shot away and the other badly shattered. The accident happened while Mr. Sutherland and his wife were encamped at Oak Bay. He was alone on the beach, and his cries for help attracted the aid of Dr. Laughlin, who was camping near him. He was taken to the Chipman Hospital, where he died. Mr. Sutherland was a native of Kingsclear, York Co.

Mr. James P. Caie was presented with the Royal Humane Society's Medal, at the city hall, St. John on Friday morning for saving the life of Arthur Firth at Flatlands, Restigouche county, in June, 1901. His Worship Mayor White, the aldermen and a large number of citizens were present. Mrs. Thos. Walker made the presentation in a brief speech, and pinned the medal on Mr. Caie's breast.

Speeches were also made by Mayor White and others.

Mr. Caie responded in a few brief words, and the meeting broke up with three cheers for Mr. Caie.

The Evangelical Alliance has sent into the city prison committee a bill for $25 for cab hire, the cabs in the case being employed in conveying clergymen to Rockhead prison on Sundays to hold services. We think it perfectly right and proper that the clergymen should have their cab hire paid in such cases, but what does the "Lord's Day Advocate" of St. John, N. B., think of it? The L. D. A. is a paper published in the interest of Sabbath observance, and a week or two ago, took occasion to lament over the extent of what it called Sabbath desecration in Nova Scotia, one of the most hurtful forms of which was the trade conducted by livery stable keepers who did business on the Sabbath. Apparently a part of their business in this wicked and degenerate city is supplying conveyances to clergymen.—Halifax Echo.

A Quebec despatch of 4th says:—The three-masted yacht 'Bacchante' 1,200 tons register, owned by Mr. Henri Menier, the proprietor of the Island of Anticosti, arrived in port this morning. Mr. Menier has just completed an inspection of his island property and is well pleased with the progress made since his last visit. The Island of Anticosti bids fair to make a handsome return for all the large sums of money expended by its owner, and from reports the deep water harbor is nearly completed. The salmon and lobster fisheries are giving excellent satisfaction, while the pulp mill and other industries on the island are also doing well. The pulp limits alone on the island that was once thought worthless and uninhabitable amount to 2,000,000 square acres in extent, while the farm lands under cultivation are yielding splendid crops, besides the rich pasture grounds for cattle grazing. The resident population of Anticosti now numbers over 700 souls.

An Ottawa despatch of 5th inst. gives an instance of coolness and promptitude on the part of the Northwest Mounted Police, which has its ludicrous side and occurred at a small town south of Qu'Appelle, on the Canadian side of the international boundary. At the place in question there arrived a desperado from the United States, who rejoiced in the cognomen of "Idaho Bill." This man was wanted in several of the western States for deeds of lawlessness and violence, but he boasted that no sheriff had been able to take him, nor would the mounted police do any better. One day, however, Constable Lett, of the Mounted Police slipped into the bar where "Idaho Bill" was regaling himself with "forty-rod," and before the desperado knew what had happened he received the order, "Hands up," and was looking down into the muzzle of his own revolver. Then he was handcuffed and marched off to the nearest jail, amidst the jeers of the local population to whom he had often boasted of his prowess.

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

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

IN EFFECT JUNE 15, 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 30 p m	..Fredericton..	1 15	4 40
6 50	4 36	.....Gibson....	1 12	4 35 } lv
7 20	4 46	..Marysville....	1 00	4 15 } ar
8 30	5 55	..Cross Creek...	11 45 p m	2 15
10 05 ar } 10 40 lv }	6 50	..Boiestown....	{ 10 43 lv 10 40 ar	12 45 pm
11 40 } 11 45 } a m	7 40 ar } 8 00 lv }	..Doaktown....	9 45	11 40 } lv 11 20 } ar
1 20	9 00	...Blackville....	8 35	10 00
2 30	9 55 ar }	Chatham Jct	{ 7 35 lv 7 20 ar	8 20
3 00	10 00 lv }			7 30
3 20	10 20	.... Nelson	7 00	7 10
3 40	10 40	....Chatham....	6 40	6 50
4 00 ar	11 00	.. Loggieville ..	6 20 a m	6 25 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
lv. Chatham,	11.30 p. m	12.55 p.m.
Nelson	11.50 "	1.15 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	12.10 a m	1.35 "
Lv. " "	12.30 "	2.15 "
Nelson	12.50 "	2.35 "
Ar. Chatham,	1.10 "	2.55 "

GOING SOUTH.

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
Chatham,	6.30 a. m.	10.15 a. m.
Nelson	6.50 "	10.35 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	7.10 "	10.55 "
Lv. " "	7.40 "	11.50 "
Nelson	8.00 "	12.10 p. m.
Ar. Chatham	8.20 "	12.30 "

The above Table is made up on Atlantic standard time.

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations—Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carrol's, McNamee'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 inthe 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**

$10. CANADIAN PACIFIC Ry. $10.

FARM LABORERS WANTED!

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS (SECOND-CLASS) will be run to Stations on Canadian Pacific in Manitoba and Assiniboia, West, Southwest, and Northwest of Winnipeg, as far as **MOOSEJAW, ESTEVAN & YORKTON** **$10**

GOING DATES:

AUG. 20, 1903, { From I C R Stations East of New Glasgow / From I C R Stations in N.B., North of Moncton

AUG. 21, 1903, { From I C R Stations in N. S., West of New Glasgow. / I C R Stations St. John to Aulac and Point du Chene. / From Dominion Atlantic Stations. / From Summerside, P. E. I. / From Canadian Pacific Stations in New Brunswick. / From Canada Eastern Railway Stations.

AUGUST 24, 1903. From I. C. R. stations in Province of Quebec.

ONE-WAY SECOND CLASS TICKETS TO WINNIPEG only will be sold with a CERTIFICATE extending the trip, before August 31st, without additional cost, to other points in Manitoba and Assiniboia, as above. If purchasers engage as FARM LABORERS at Winnipeg (provided such FARM LABORERS will work not less than 30 days at harvesting, and produce Certificate to that effect), they will be Returned to Original Starting Point at $15, on or before November 30th, 1903.

TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED TO WOMEN as well as Men but will not be Issued at Half-Rate to Children. Tickets not good on Imperial Limited Express Trains.

For all particulars apply to C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

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CHEAP
Excursion Rates
TO THE SEASHORE
—ON—
STR. 'ALEXANDRA'
COMMENCING
JULY 1ST 1903.

making the usual calls as per Time Table, and in addition will call at Burnt Church twice every week day, giving passengers for Burnt Church from 4 to 5 hours on the beach on Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays, and from 1 to 2 hours on the beach on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; and passengers for Bar du Vin 3 to 4 hours on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Excursion Tickets good for day of issue only.

Fare for round trip, 35c,
excepting on SATURDAYS, when
FARE WILL BE 25c.
from Newcastle, Douglastown, Chatham or Loggieville.

The "Alexandra" is an excellent excursion boat, licensed to carry 397 passengers. Room for promenading and dancing.

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Meals and Refreshments on board at Reasonable Rates

Good Hotel Accommodation.

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Until Further Notice: On Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings excursion rate for round trip to Newcastle will be 15 cents.

On Wednesday, commencing with the trip leaving Nelson at 11.30 a.m., exc