General Business.

COMMON SOAP

WILL CAUSE

ROUGH SKIN

On Face and Hands.

We have just imported a large lot of

Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap

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

—AT—

3 Cakes for 10 cents.

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

Mackenzie's Medical Hall.

HICKEY'S

Drug Store.

PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH

Keep warm and enjoy the cold days by wearing a perfect-fitting, tailor-made

Frost King or Frost Queen Chamois Vest

Made of chamois, reinforced with flannel—light, soft and comfortable.

Like everything else in this store, these vests are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Price, $2.00

FOR SALE BY

C. P. HICKEY, DRUGGIST,

CHATHAM, N. B.

Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

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.

Notice of Sale.

To Eliphlet P. Allen of the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, Farmer, and Janet Allen, his wife:—and all others whom it may in anywise concern:

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-seventh day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two and made between the said Eliphlet P. Allen and Janet Allen his wife of the first part; and me, the undersigned Herbert B. McDonald of the Town of Chatham in the County aforesaid, Accountant, of the second part: and registered in Northumberland County Records on the 6th day of December A.D. 1902 in volume 79 of said Records, pages 518, 519, 520 and 521, and is numbered 307 in said Volume: there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture, default having been made in the payment thereof contrary to the provisions of the said Indenture; be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Post Office in the said Town of Chatham on Thursday the Fifth day of May next at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises on which the said Eliphlet P. Allen now at present resides, situate in the Parish of Glenelg aforesaid and known as Lot Number Two, containing one hundred acres more or less, and which said Lot is abutted and bounded as follows, to wit: On the east by lands owned and occupied by Alexander McKenzie; on the west by lands owned and occupied by Mary Anderson; on the south by the Little Branch of the Black River; and on the north by lands owned by the Heirs of the late Roderick Robinson: the same being the lands and premises that were sold and conveyed to the said Eliphlet P. Allen by Mary Anderson, by deed bearing date the twenty-sixth day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two as by reference thereto and the registration thereof will more fully and at length appear, which said Deed is duly recorded in the County Records for the County of Northumberland in Volume 79 of said Records, pages 513 and 514 and is numbered 304 in said Volume.

Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon; and the privileges and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this 27th Day of January A.D. 1904.

HERBERT B. McDONALD,
Mortgagee.

REMOVAL.

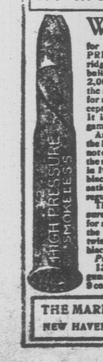
Dr John S Benson has removed his office to the residence, lately occupied by Mrs Alexander Robinson on St. John Street, where he may be found at all hours.

Chatham, July 7 1903.

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 cartridge 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.

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

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - FEBRUARY 25, 1904.

Party Losses and Gains.

In view of the City of St. John turning against the Laurier Government in the by-election of 16th inst. and claims made by Conservatives that the Liberals have been losing by-elections as a rule since the general elections, a Blissfield correspondent asks the ADVANCE what the facts are.

In reply we have to say that there have been forty elections for seats vacated since the last general election. Out of these the Liberals carried thirty-two and the Conservatives, eight. Of the eight three of them changed from the Liberal to the Conservative side, viz.—Laval, North Grey and St. John; on the other hand the Liberals gained six, viz.—West Durham, West York, North Ontario—all in Ontario—Queens East, P.E.I., Lisgar, Man., and Victoria, B. C. Since the general election, therefore, the Liberals have made a net gain of three seats.

A by-election is pending in Guysboro. That county will, of course, go Liberal.

In Favor of N. B Pulp Makers.

A decision of the United States Board of General Appraisers in New York under the terms of which New Brunswick chemical pulpmakers have made a distinctive gain is the subject of an article in a Bangor paper, the principal part of which we republish. The U. S. duty on unbleached chemical pulp is $3 33 per ton, but the gentlemen who compose what is known as the Treasury Board of the government of that country and who are possessed of the notion common to almost every official of the United States, that acts of the Dominion Parliament, acts of the provincial legislatures, Dominion and provincial orders in council and even municipal by-laws are all "Canadian laws," failed to distinguish between a provincial export duty enactment and a Dominion statute, with the result that our Dominion Pulp Company's export of its product to points in the United States was improperly taxed some thirty-six cents a ton customs duty for every ton it sent into that country. Now, when the general appraisers have learned that New Brunswick does not levy an export duty on pulp logs—and they might learn by a little enquiry that it has no power to do so—they have determined, thanks to the Miramichi Dominion Pulp concern's putting up a fight against an ignorantly exacted imposition on their exports to the States, to pay back the money they wrongfully collected.

The decision in the matter ought to add to the boom which is in store for New Brunswick chemical pulp manufacturers.

Idle Threats.

The St. John Sun and Star are in a very belligerent humor over the election that is to be held in that city to fill the vacancy caused by Hon. Mr. McKeown's resignation. They are, metaphorically, trailing their coat-tails and daring the Local Government to bring the election on, and they intimate that the Government candidate, whoever he may be, will be made to smell brimstone.

We do not know what the Government's disposition in the matter may be, but while it, no doubt, appreciates any support which St. John may give it, the fact that the affairs of the Province have been administered successfully in times past with the whole representation of the city of St. John in opposition, suggests the idea that even should the candidate to be elected in Mr. McKeown's place be an oppositionist, the Government will still continue to exist and to manage provincial affairs with the prudence, economy and efficiency which have characterised its rule in the past.

St. John's claims upon the exchequer of the Province and its demands upon the time and attention of the Legislature have never been characterised by a superabundance of modesty or underestimate of its importance. As, however, it is New Brunswick's largest commercial centre and ought to be Canada's chief winter port, the representatives of other sections of the Province have ever manifested a disposition to assist St. John in every possible way consistent with the reservation of a small portion of their time to the consideration of the claims of other places, and a little of the provincial funds for necessary public services elsewhere than in and about that city. Besides, we all know that while the people of St. John are, in the main, a pretty level-headed, worthy and enterprising lot, they sometimes permit themselves to be stampeded by their professional promoters of partyism. When in a condition of political catalepsy, of which the symptoms are quite manifest just now, they seem to lose their grip of their predominating idea—that of looking out for number one, exclusively. It may therefore be that in the coming by-election for the legislature, they will do what the Sun and Star threaten in their behalf. That, however, is their business. It will not bring on a political revolution or adversely affect the Government. It will only prove, to use a scriptural phrase, that they are not wise in their generation.

Political Troubles.

For some time past there have been rumors that Mr. Monk, the Conservative leader in Quebec, was about to resign his position. It now appears that this resignation has already taken place, having been handed in to Mr. Borden some time ago. It is understood that Mr. Tarte would like to fill the vacant position of leader, and indeed it is said that it is he who has forced Mr. Monk out.

A Montreal despatch Monday says:—The Jacques Cartier Conservative Club, which is made up almost entirely of the younger French-Canadian element of the province of Quebec, is up in arms against Mr. Tarte for forcing Mr. Monk from the leadership of the party, and have already taken steps to try to get Mr. Monk to withdraw his resignation.

Mr. Monk has made it known that the only condition under which he will return is that Mr. Tarte retire to the background and that the idea of a protectionist party be set aside entirely.

It was decided that in addition to taking immediate steps to have Mr. Tarte set aside in order to allow Mr. Monk to return, a general meeting of the members should be held early next week in order to take action.

Mr. Monk's friends claim that, contrary to reports, he is in excellent health.

Oldest Legislator in the World.

A most unusual event was celebrated in Fredericton last week. It was the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Hon. David Wark a member of the Senate of Canada for the Province of New Brunswick, and who has been in active political life since the year 1842 when he entered the legislature of the province as a representative of Kent. Mr. Wark is an Irishman by birth. He was born near Londonderry Feb. 19, 1804, came to this province in 1825, remaining for a year in St. John, went to the Bend, now Moncton, in 1826, to Richibucto in 1830, became a trader in 1836, member of the assembly in 1842, member of the legislative council in 1851. He was a member of the late Sir Leonard Tilley's government from 1858 to 1862 and for a short time in 1867 was receiver general. He removed to Fredericton soon after his appointment to the Senate in July 1867. He has never missed a session of the latter body, and although he declined the offer last year of a private car to convey him to the Dominion capital when parliament met, we understand that at the solicitation of Hon. Mr. Emmerson, Minister of Railways, he will this year avail himself of that gentleman's offer of his official car for that purpose.

On Friday last, at Fredericton, flags were displayed from all public buildings, and young and old alike entered enthusiastically into the celebration of the venerable senator's birthday. It was his desire that there should be no display but the people took charge of the matter and "celebrated." A despatch says:

Promptly at 3.30 this afternoon, by request, the venerable Senator came to the drawing-room of his residence at the corner of York and Brunswick streets and took his seat. In the meantime guests to the number of a hundred had been received by Miss Wark and Miss Coburn, who were assisted by a number of lady friends.

Senator Wark looked well and even in the modesty of his demeanor gave evidence that he yet possessed a remarkable amount of vigor.

Then followed addresses from the citizens of Kent County, which the Senator had so long represented in the Local Legislature and the Senate, from the session and trustees of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, with which the venerable statesman has long been identified, and from the University of New Brunswick, which has received numerous substantial tokens of his regard and interest. Mayor Palmer then arose and read an address from the corporation of Fredericton, N. B.

Then followed an informal exchange of greetings and a reunion in which many former colleagues and the friendships of years were reviewed.

The presentation of the first three addresses was made at 3.30. Including those present were His Honor, Lt. Governor Snowball, Hon. Premier Tweedie, Hon. H.R. Emmerson, Senators Ellis, Thompson and Baird, R. D. Wilmot and Alex. Gibson, M. P.'s; Hon. L. P. Farris, George W. Allen, J. D. Hazen, Hon. George F. Hill and W. T. Whitehead, M. P. P.'s; Doctor Inch, Chancellor Harrison, members of the city council and clergy of the city; Warden Brooks, Mayor Teed, of St. Stephen; Auditor-General Beck, Sheriff Sterling, and many others.

Senator Wark replied separately to each address, and though his remarks were necessarily brief, he astonished all present by his remarkable mental vigor and keen grasp of affairs. After the presentation the guests tendered their personal congratulations to the senator, and were served with light refreshments. The address from the Presbyterian church was presented at 5 o'clock in the presence of trustees and members of the the session.

This morning the senator received a present of 100 red and white carnations from Mrs. Isaac Burpee, and Mrs. John Burpee of St. John, and the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's church.

Telegrams expressing hearty congratulations on the unique event were received during the day from King Edward, Lord Minto, Premier Laurier, Hon. A. G. Blair and scores of other prominent men in all parts of Canada.

King Edward's message was as follows:

Ottawa, Feb. 19,

To Senator Wark, Fredericton:—

I am commanded by the governor general to inform you that his excellency has received a telegram from the king requesting him to convey to you his majesty's congratulations on the attainment of your 100th birthday, and his satisfaction at the services which you have rendered to Canada.

MAJOR MAUDE.

To The Telegraph correspondent Senator Wark stated that he was not in the least wearied by the excitement of the day, though he expected to sleep sounder to-night than usual. He added that he would not care to have a celebration of the kind every year.

The senator spent several hours this evening perusing congratulatory addresses and telegrams, and expressing himself as highly pleased at the kindly interest manifested by his fellow countrymen.

Millville News.

We find KENDRICK'S LINIMENT gives excellent satisfaction, and our sales constantly increasing.

W. A. & J. H. HAY.

Millville, N. B.

Sittings and Circuit Courts.

Following is the assignment of the sittings and Circuit Courts for 1904 for the Northern Counties of New Brunswick:—

CHIEF JUSTICE.

Northumberland, Tuesday 22 nd March, '04.

MR. JUSTICE HANINGTON:

Kent, Tuesday, 8th March, '04.
Restigouche, Tuesday, 30th August, '04.
Gloucester, 6th Sept., '04.

MR. JUSTICE M'LEOD.

Gloucester, Tuesday, 1st March, '04
Restigouche, " 8th March, '04.
Kent, " 27th Sept., '04.

MR. JUSTICE GREGORY.

Northumberland, Tuesday, 13th Sept., '04.

The Price of Lobsters.

A Portland, Maine, despatch says:

"Opening prices on the 1904 pack of lobsters have been announced by the Portland Packing Co. and Burnham & Morrill as follows:

One pound flats, $3 50.
½ lb. talls, $1 85.
Picnic flats, $2 30.
Picnic talls, $2 30.

These prices are f.o.b. Portland and the highest opening figures ever made on lobsters canned in Maine. They are 25c. higher on pound flats than those named last year, 10c. higher on half pounds and 15c. higher on picnic. It is not expected that they will be considered to be so extreme as to limit consumption, the demand, it is claimed, being quite as heavy as when prices were much lower."

An Important Decision.

NEW BRUNSWICK PULP CASE RESULTS IN FAVOR OF THE DOMINION PULP COMPANY OF MIRAMICHI.

The Bangor Commercial says:—

"An important decision of unusual interest here has been handed down by the board of general appraisers in New York, relative to the duty on chemical pulp imported from the Province of New Brunswick. The duty on unbleached chemical pulp is one-sixth of one per cent. per pound. In addition to this there has been a duty of 25 cents per 1,400 pounds on the theory that an export duty of a like amount was levied by New Brunswick on chemical pulp sent to this country.

"The American tariff act provides for an additional duty on all chemical pulp imported into this country from a foreign country or dependency of the United States, where the country exporting charges an export duty, the amount of the additional duty to be levied to be the same amount as the export duty of the foreign country, which in the case of Canada was construed by the Treasury department to be 25 cents on 1,400 pounds of chemical pulp.

"The low water of the past few months in Maine and New England states has been the cause of a large amount of chemical pulp being imported from Canada. On all of this there has been levied the import duty of one-sixth of one cent per pound and the additional duty of 25 cents per 1,400 pounds of the pulp.

"The principal province from which the imported pulp coming into this state has been sent is that of New Brunswick. The Dominion Pulp Co., a New Brunswick corporation, made a protest against the assessment of the duty by the collector of the port of Bangor, and took the matter before the general appraisers in New York for their decision, which has just been handed down.

"The finding of the general appraisers is that the assessment is wrong and they ordered the remission of the extra duties assessed on the ground that there was no export duty on unbleached chemical pulp exported from that province.

"In September, 1902, the Treasury department of the United States notified all collectors that an export duty of 25 cents per 1,400 pounds on unbleached chemical pulp was charged by Canada, and instructed them to levy a like amount on all importations from that country in addition to the fixed duty of one-sixth of one cent per pound on the article. At the customs office in Bangor the collector was obliged to go back for some distance and collect the extra tax on importations that had been made through this port. Since that time, acting under the instructions of the department, the extra levy has been made up to the time when the decision of the general appraisers was made.

* * * *

"The decision of the general appraisers is a matter of great importance to the exporters in New Brunswick who, since the dry season commenced a few months ago, have been sending large quantities of the unbleached chemical pulp into this country."

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

THE FIRST SHOT.

The New York World says:—

The Russian admission that the first shot of the war was fired from their cruiser, the Korietz, has caused little more than a sentimental interest, yet it should at least still the outcry in certain quarters about Japanese "treachery."

On Monday, the 8th, the Japanese fleet landed men in Chemulpo, where the Russian squadron lay at anchor. On Tuesday the 9th, Admiral Uriu warned the Russians to leave the harbor by noon on pain of attack. He also gave notice on shore that he had done so. The Russian ships steamed out at 11.30, and at 11.40 some one on the Korietz, fired the first shot—by "accident," the Russians say. Before night the Varing and Korietz were sunken wrecks.

This was quick, sharp work, but it was very different from the "stab in the back" about which the pro-Russians have been complaining.

JAPANESE FLEET INTACT.

A London despatch of last Friday says: The Japanese legation here received an official despatch from Tokio last night saying it was not true that any Japanese vessels had been destroyed so far in any of the various naval engagements, and that all necessary repairs had already been made. The Japanese fleet remains intact.

NO ENGAGEMENT OF OR INJURY TO JAPANESE TROOPS.

This message also denies the report that the Japanese were driven from the neighborhood of Kinchow, after a skirmish in which a hundred and fifty Japanese were taken prisoners, and declares that the Japanese made no attempt to land at Pigeon Bay. It says the Japanese forces have up to the present time made no attempt to land at any point where they could come in contact with the Russians and that consequently all reports of land actions and Japanese losses are untrue.

CHINA MAY TAKE A HAND IN THE TROUBLE.

China has, through her ministers informed other countries that her government has addressed both Russia and Japan reiterating her intention to be neutral, but declaring that the sanctity of the tombs of the Chinese dynasty at Mukden and elsewhere must be respected by the belligerents. China's communication states that she has troops at Mukden and other points in Manchuria, and in case either Russia or Japan decorates the tombs, or in other ways does injury to China, orders have been given to the troops to vindicate the honor of China and meet force with force.

That China should send this communication at this time is regarded as extraordinary by the few persons who have knowledge of what has taken place, and has made a profound impression. Even more extraordinary than the substance of the communication is its firm, almost defiant tone. It is indicative that China will not be an entirely negligible quantity in the war, that most strenuous efforts have been made to soften China, and that she only awaits the moment when she feels certain that Russia will be defeated to transform her neutrality into active hostility against Russia, and attempt to regain political and military control of Manchuria. Japan, it is known, will assure China that the tombs of the Emperor's ancestors will be respected, but the answer of Russia is awaited with considerable interest.

A London despatch says:—The Nagaski correspondent of the Daily Telegraph cabling under date of Feb. 22, reports that the Japanese squadron has captured four Russian torpedo boats at Port Arthur by using Russian signals.

This despatch appears to confirm reports from various quarters of a fresh attack on Port Arthur by the Japanese.

The report reached Nagaski from Che Foo and it adds that the Russian crews of the the four torpedo boats have been transferred. No other news of this attack has been received in London, but the Che Foo correspondent of the Morning Post, in a despatch dated February 22, says the statement is current there that the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers in the attack on Port Arthur February 14, sank or damaged two Russian battleships in addition to the torpedo boat already reported. It is possible then that the report of the Telegraph's Nagasaki correspondent also refers to the earlier attack.

Viceroy Alexieff's retirement to Harbin is now an accomplished fact, and a correspondent of the Associated Press cables that Port Arthur is now being manned by naval gunners. Only twenty foreigners are now at Port Arthur and they are traders disposing of their merchandise. Some of them are under suspicion and there is likelihood of their being arrested. There are many complaints of unwarranted arrests, unexplained expulsions and defamation of character by the Port Arthur police.

The report that large bodies of Cossack and other troops are occupying Newchwang and Hsin-Ming-Tin are unfounded.

JAPAN IN NO HURRY.

A London despatch of Monday says:—The latest advices of Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to Great Britain, lead him to believe that the Japanese troops may new wait possibly two or three months before undertaking aggressive operations in Manchuria. He says:

"We found that Russia is so unexpectedly unprepared that I should not be surprised if the Japanese land forces contented themselves with establishing a thorough organization and advancing as the construction of the railroad towards the Yain River progresses. Russia appears to be less prepared than was China in 1895.

"I believe that only three trains a day can be run through Manchuria. Supposing these are equally divided between troops and supplies, as would be necessary, Russia could not perceptibly strengthen her land forces before April. Japan's naval coup has been so unexpectedly successful that her troops will take their time. Shallow inlets are now frozen over, recarding the disembarkation of our forces. This is especially true at Port Arthur, where a near landing of troops is impossible owing to the ice."

CHINA STILL TALKS.

The Chinese minister in Berlin, with ostentation entirely foreign to him, has proclaimed that China's neutrality is only temporary, that no one, even the astutest diplomat, can tell what change a day may bring forth in China's attitude. Says the minister in a published interview: "It should never be forgotten that the war will be fought out in Manchuria, on the Chinese territory, and that the excitement of the Chinese people will increase as the war progresses. Naturally therefore, the Chinese government may be expected on any day to decide that its continued neutrality is neither possible nor desirable. Thirty thousand well drilled Chinese troops are stationed in the province of Chili ready at a moment's notice to enter Manchuria: Our nation admires the Japanese and sympathizes with their efforts."

As Good as any Other Fish.

The ADVANCE had occasion, not long since, to bear testimony to the excellence of the dogfish as human food, although its use has, heretofore, generally been confined to animals, such as hogs, cattle, dogs, etc. and in the making of fertilizers. The firm white flesh of the dogfish commended itself to the writer many years ago, and he found it more palatable than many other highly esteemed edible fishes, whether broiled or fried; and as a chowder fish the fresh dogfish has no superior. A peculiar quality of the dogfish is the fact that it may be cured and put by as food for the lower animals without the use of salt. There may be, at the present time, some way of doing this which is an improvement on that of nearly a half century ago, but in those days the fishermen along the coast of Nova Scotia used to cut the heads from and draw the fish, then split them clean through from head to tail, leaving the two separated sides attached by a small portion of the flesh and skin at the tail. The fish were then washed and hung close together over poles from one inch to three inches in diameter to be weather-dried. These drying poles were placed horizontally, from five to six feet above the ground and supported by other poles placed uprightly under them. The wind and sun did the rest. When dried the fish were generally piled away in a dry place for use in feeding dogs, cattle, sheep etc. during the winter.

The following, from the "Maritime Merchant" gives some interesting facts on this subject:—

"Some time ago, as the result of experiments, Prof. Field, of Havard University, declared that dogfish made a very savory dish and could properly be included among our edible fishes. Experiments have been carried on nearer home during the season and with a like result. H. E. Duff of Petit de Grat, opened up a correspondence with the Harvard professor in which the latter gentleman asserted that his experiments had not been confined to the 'smooth' dogfish, which are seldom found, north of Cape Cod, it being the 'horned' dogfish with which our Nova Scotia fishermen are acquainted and which plays such havoc with our coast fisheries. The professor also declares that he had salted down some 'smooth' dogfish and found them just as good as salt codfish and suggested that they might be put upon the market as so-called 'Boneless Cod'

Mr. Duff has forwarded to the professor one dozen cans of canned dogfish from Cape Breton and also a few whole specimens.

Peter Macfarlane inspector of the government bait freezers, while at Petite de Grat some time ago had Mr Duff cook some dogfish for break fast. In his official report to the government Mr. Macfarlane says. 'To my mind they taste more like cels than anything else that I can compare them to.'

"Mr. MacFarlane also sent a can to the proprietor of the Hotel Vendome, New Glasgow, with the request that they be served to his guests. The following extract from a letter written by the proprietor, Mr. McDermid, shows the result.

"We instructed our chef to prepare the can of dogfish handed me by you in such a way as to suit our star boarders, and with Pope, I may say, 'hard to hit the palate of such guests.'

"Whether a rose by any other name would smell as sweet or not, I cannot tell, but masquerading under the nom de plume of 'Japanese Halibut' they were adjudged 'fine'. We 'planked' them and consider they are well adapted for that mode of cooking."

Danger of Living with Consumptives

Is real danger because the sputum of affected persons diffuses itself through the air and finds lodgment in the systems of others. If exposed to consumption use fragrant healing Catarrhozone, the most efficient germicide known. No case of catarrh can withstand Catarrhozone which cures this loathsome disease thoroughly. Cold in the head is cured in a few minutes, and bronchitis, asthma and lung trouble are cured to stay cured if Catarrhozone is employed. "I don't know any remedy so good for catarrh and bronchitis as Catarrhozone," writes N. T Eaton of Knowlton. "It cured me after years of suffering and saved me from consumption. Two months treatment $1.00; trial size 25c.

Ayer's

Give nature three helps, and nearly every case of consumption will recover. Fresh air, most important of all.

Cherry Pectoral

Nourishing food comes next. Then, a medicine to control the cough and heal the lungs. Ask any good doctor.

"I first used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral 52 years ago. I have seen terrible cases of lung disease cured by it. I am never without it."
ALBERT G. HAMILTON, Marietta, Ohio.

25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for **Consumption**

Health demands daily action of the bowels. Aid nature with Ayer's Pills.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Take notice that the Dalhousie Lumber Company (Limited) has deposited with the Honorable the minister of Public works for Canada a plan and description, and a duplicate thereof, with the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Restigouche at Dalhousie in the said County, of certain wharves piers and other artificial works already constructed and those proposed to be constructed on the South shore of the Restigouche River at Dalhousie in the said County of Restigouche near the steam saw mill of the said, the Dalhousie Lumber Company (Limited) and will at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for approval thereof.

Dated this eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1904.

H. F. McLATCHY
Solicitor for applicants, The Dalhousie Lumber Company (Limited).

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday the 29th February, 1904—for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between CHATHAM and TRACADIE from the 1st March next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Chatham, Tracadie and others on route and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at St. John.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

Post Office Department,
Mail Contract Branch
Ottawa, 11th January, 1904.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, at the next session thereof by "The Upper South West Miramichi Log Driving Company" for an Act to Amend Cap. 93, 2nd Edward VII, and to provide for an increase in the rate of tolls, as fixed by that Act, upon timber, logs and other lumber driven by the Company.

Dated the 6th day of February, A.D. 1901.

J. H. BARRY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, at the next session thereof, for an Act to Amend Cap. 69, 64th Victoria, "An Act to incorporate the South West River Driving Company" and to provide for an increase in the rate of tolls, as fixed by that Act, upon timber, logs and other lumber driven by the Company.

Dated the 6th day of February, A.D. 1904.

J. H. BARRY,
Solicitor for Applicants.

36 YEARS OLD — The St. John Business College

And not done growing yet. Last year was our banner year, the best of the 36.

1904, so far, is still better than 1903, and we are trying hard to merit continued growth.

Students can enter at any time.

S. KERR & SON,
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Why not also get something in these lines for a friend just at this Christmas Season?

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

IN EFFECT OCT. 12, 1903.

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

Between Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) Freight	Express		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) Express	Freight
6 40 a m	4 00 p m	..Fredericton..	2 20	5 23
6 50	4 03	.....Gibson....	2 17	5 20
7 20	4 15	...Marysville...	2 05	5 08
8 40	5 27	..Cross Creek..	12 40 p m	2 50
10 15	6 25	..Bolestown..	11 25	1 20
11 30 a m	7 10 ar / 7 25 lv	.. Doaktown..	10 30	12 05 pm
1 20	8 25	...Blackville...	9 25	10 20
2 30	9 20 ar / 9 25 lv	Chatham Jct	8 25 lv / 8 00 ar	8 50 / 8 10
3 00	9 45	.... Nelson	7 40	7 50
3 20	10 05	...Chatham....	7 20	7 30
4 00	ar 10 20	.. Loggieville ..	7 00 a m	7 05 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
lv. Chatham,	10 35 p. m	12.40 p.m.
Nelson	10.55 "	12.55 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.	11.15 a m	1.10 "
Lv. " "	11.30 "	1.30 "
Nelson	11.50 "	1.50 "
Ar. Chatham,	12.10 "	2.10 "

GOING SOUTH.

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
Chatham,	7 00 a. m.	10.20 a. m.
Nelson	7.20 "	10.40 "
Ar. Chatham Junction	7.40 "	11.00 "
Lv. " "	8.30 "	11.50 "
Nelson	8. 0 "	12.10 p. m.
Ar. Chatham	9.10 "	12.20

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 Carroll's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zealville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manser'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. R. 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**

Excursions to Toronto, Guelph and Ottawa.

February 29th, 1904.

COST

Return Ticket good for 30 days.

St. John. to McAdam Jct., $28 70; Fredericton, $29.60; Woodstock, $30.55; Andover, $32.60; Edmundston, $32 75.

I. C. R. POINTS—to Sussex, to Moncton, to Campbellton, $28 70; Chatham via Fredericton, $29.60; Amherst, $30.00; Truro, $33.35; Sydney, $38.10.

D. A. R. POINTS—Annapolis, $21.35; Bridgetown, $31.95; Kentville, $33.00; Yarmouth, $35.10.

Proportionate rates are charged from other Stations. Notice of intention to join the Party, should mention Station where Ticket is wanted.

Sleeping Car, probably $1 per day, from 29th Feb. to 6th March, can be occupied every night.

Meals at any price desired.

Hotel Ottawa from $1.50 per day upwards.

Berth in Sleeper on return trip from Montreal, if desired $2.50

DATES

Party will leave St. John at 6 p. m. Monday, 29th Feb., 1904. Special Tourist Car taken at Montreal.

TUESDAY, - 1st March—Visiting Montreal and stock farms in vicinity.
Leave for Toronto at 10 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd March—Visiting Horse Show and points of interest, Toronto.

THURSDAY, - 3rd March—Visiting Horse Show and points of interest, Toronto.
Leave for Guelph Thursday ev'g.

FRIDAY, - 4th March—Visiting Clydesdale and Thoroughbred Horse Farms, Galloway and Hereford Herds and Agricultural College.
Leave for Claremont in the ev'g.

SATURDAY, - 5th March—Visiting Clydesdale and Shorthorn Breeders at Claremont, Brooklin and Greenwood.
Leave for Ottawa at 11.23 p.m.

MONDAY, 7th, to FRIDAY, 12th March,—National Convention of Stockmen, Eastern Ontario Winter Fair and Auction Sale of Stock at Ottawa.

CONDITIONS. The names and addresses of men intending to join the party must be sent to W. W. HUBBARD, C. P. R., St. John, N. B., before the 20 h Feb. Each and every member, when his berth is allotted to him, shall pay his share of charge for sleeping car accommodation for six days; this amount, while depending somewhat upon the number in the party, can be estimated at not less than $6 and not more than $9.50

Members of the party will be free to leave it at any time, to take any side trips they desire, and to return home any time they please inside the thirty days.

MISS E. F. LYON

(ASSOCIATE OF THE LONDON (ENG) COLLEGE OF MUSIC, GOLD AND SILVER MEDALIST.

CHATHAM, N. B.

(CONCERT PIANISTE AND TEACHER OF PIANO, PIPE ORGAN, THEORY, &c)

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Reduction in terms if prospective pupils form classes of three or more in any one subject.

Candidates prepared for the various examinations of the London (Eng) College of Music if desired. Special care and attention given to

TOUCH AND TECHNIQUE.

For terms, &c., apply at the Adams House

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CO.

International Division.

WINTER Reduced Rates.

In effect November 2, 1903, to May 1, 1904.

St. John to Boston $3.50
St. John to Portland 3.00

Commencing December 10, 1903, steamer leaves St. John at 8 a. m. Thursdays for Lubec, Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Returning from Boston at 9 a. m. via Portland, Eastport and Lubec Mondays.

WILLIAM G. LEE, Agent,
St. John, N. B.

NOTICE

RE TIMBER LIMITS.

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

R. B. CROMBIE,
Manager Bank of Montreal.

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