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HIGH PRESSURE SMOKELESS

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., DECEMBER 25, 1902.

Christmas.

The ADVANCE goes out this week on Christmas Day, and shares with its many readers the spirit of peace and good will which are inseparable from the great festival in all Christian lands.

Whatever may be the conditions prevailing in communities, whether the people are or are not united in matters promotive of their common interests—as those of the Miramichi happily are—the pervading sentiment of the season draws them closer together, for the Advent days have directed their minds to the character and mission of Him who, long ago, appeared under the Eastern Star in the little Syrian town, and gave the New Commandment of love, and taught, by word and example, the brotherhood of the human race.

In the homes of the people, whether they are those where the blessings of affluence or the blights of poverty prevail, Christmas brings something of a happiness which comes with no other day of the year; for the world around seems to join in the chorus of joy and gladness, as if taking up the jubilant song of the herald angels, the vibrations of which are attuned to the throbbings of every heart.

The day is one of especial interest and happiness to all, but it is particularly so to the children. To them, the myths and legends which have been woven about the story of the festival are practical verities. Some of them, it is true, may indulge in doubts and skepticisms such as, betimes, try the faith of their elders in more important directions, but the children cling to their belief in Santa Claus, for the good reason that he ever bestows upon them tangible proofs of his existence, in the form of a benevolence which, although ever nocturnally exercised, creates some of their brightest and most lasting childish impressions and memories.

Many of those who are better off than their neighbors make themselves the more deserving to share in the day's happiness by not forgetting "to do good and distribute," while the interchange of remembrances and greetings between friends contributes to their Christmas interest and pleasure.

Reunions of families and old friends renew the ties which bind the past and present together, recall old memories and revive old sentiments.

In these, and many other ways, the Christmas season is one of our greatest blessings. No other turns us so beneficently aside from the selfishness and absorbing pursuits of everyday affairs which, in the present age, with its keen competitions in all the avocations in which we struggle for success in life, have an ever-increasing tendency to make us forget, not only to love our neighbor as ourselves, but even that we have a neighbor.

The ADVANCE, therefore, hopes that all its readers have, by a proper discharge of the duties of the season, according to their means and opportunities, merited the Merry Christmas which it sincerely wishes them.

A Disloyal Policy.

The papers opposed to the local government are doing all they can to throw cold water upon the efforts of Premier Tweedie and his colleagues, in conjunction with other Maritime leaders, to obtain equitable arrangements in regard to Federal subsidy allowances and representation, as well as the proper distribution to its rightful owners of the fishery award under the Washington Treaty. Those papers took a similar course when New Brunswick's Eastern Extension claim was being presented year after year at Ottawa, and they were really chagrined when Premier Tweedie at last secured it.

The merits of the fishery award claim are to be presented and urged until the portion due to this province is paid. The contention of the provinces in the matter will be referred to the courts, and there is no doubt that it will be sustained. New Brunswick's share of the award will be a sum sufficient to almost offset its public debt. It appears, however, that the opposition papers would prefer to have the money remain in the hands of the Dominion than that it should be secured to the province through the efforts of the Tweedie government. That is carrying opposition tactics to an extreme which no good citizen of New Brunswick can approve. A party whose supporting newspapers thus oppose the efforts of the governing body of the province in its endeavors to secure recognition of its claims for what is justly due to it, can hardly hope to be trusted by the electorate.

A special Montreal despatch of Monday to the St. John Telegraph says:—

Hon. L. J. Tweedie, premier of New Brunswick, and Hon. William Pugsley, attorney-general, arrived last evening from Quebec, where they have been attending the inter-provincial conference. They will leave for New Brunswick tonight by the Canadian Pacific. In an interview which your correspondent had with Premier Tweedie, that gentleman said that he was greatly pleased with the result of the inter-provincial conference.

The unanimity with which the ministers had been able to arrive at a plan of readjustment of the provincial subsidies which would do equal justice, as well to the large provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as to the five smaller ones, and the evident desire manifested by all the representatives to ask for only such readjustment as would be likely to be regarded as reasonable by the dominion government was, he said, especially gratifying.

Premier Tweedie stated that they had been materially assisted in arriving at an agreement by reason of the very exhaustive manner in which the relations between the dominion and the provinces had been dealt with by the inter-provincial conference in 1887, in which such eminent and experienced statesman as Sir Oliver Mowat, Mr. Blair and Mr. Fielding had taken the leading part.

Mr. Tweedie stated that it was understood that the resolutions adopted by the conference would not be made public until they were submitted to the dominion government, but he felt sure that the people of New Brunswick as well as those of the rest of the dominion were desirous of seeing the finances of the provinces placed upon a proper basis in order that the provincial governments may more efficiently discharge the important duties devolving upon them under the British North America act relating to education, agriculture, maintenance of roads, bridges and wharves, assistance to railways and other local enterprises which are required in the interest of the people, and would heartily approve of the conclusions arrived at.

Your correspondent also asked Premier Tweedie regarding the fisheries question and the right of the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island to receive the amount of the Halifax award.

Mr. Tweedie replied that this subject had also been further considered by the representatives of the provinces interested. The minister of justice, who was in Quebec at the time of the conference, had agreed to recommend to the council the submission of a case to the Supreme Court of Canada, in order to have the rights of the provinces and the dominion in the inshore fisheries more clearly defined. The case would also determine the question of the right to the Halifax award. He had no doubt whatever that the amount of the award belonged to the provinces, and if the provinces succeeded as he had no doubt they would the portion coming to New Brunswick would, with interest, amount to about $2,000,000.

The Attorney-General of New Brunswick had prepared a very exhaustive brief on the subject, which was submitted to the conference, and he believed that any lawyer of standing would say that it was unanswerable.

Premier Tweedie referred in warm terms to the hospitalities which had been extended to him and the other provincial representatives by the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, likewise by Premier Parent and his colleagues, and by the Quebec Board of Trade, all of whom had done everything possible to make their visit to that most interesting and charming city a delightful one.

Bills for the Legislature.

The Royal Gazette gives the usual notice relating to private and local bills intended to be presented to the legislature for enactment. Copies of such bills must be fyled with the Clerk of the House within ten days after the opening of the session. No private bill or amendment of a like nature to a former act can be received by the House unless a notice thereof, specifying clearly its nature and objects has been published four successive weeks previous to the meeting of the legislature, or to the introduction of the bill, in a newspaper published in a county or locality where a majority of the persons who may be affected by such bill reside.

It will be well, therefore, as the legislature is to meet, no doubt, within a few months, for notices of intended private legislation emanating from Northumberland to be sent in good time to the ADVANCE for publication.

Death of the Primate of all England.

A London despatch of 23rd announces the death of The Most Reverend Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England, who has been ill for some time past.

The Archbishop passed away quite peacefully at 8.15 o'clock Tuesday morning in the presence of his wife and two sons. His death was anticipated for some days, and only the Archbishop's remarkable vitality enabled him to counteract his extreme weakness. The final collapse occurred about six o'clock, and he was unconscious towards the end. The primate died of old age, in his 82nd year. The pathetic scene in Westminster Abbey at the coronation of King Edward was one of the earliest indications of his failing strength. Then came the collapse in the House of Lords at the conclusion of a vigorous speech in support of the Education bill. He had not left his bed since. He will be buried at Canterbury. The Bishop of Winchester is considered likely to be his successor.

The Lumbermen do not Mind it.

The Fredericton Herald deals in a serious vein with the Chatham World's recent attack upon our lumbermen as a class. Those of them who read the World, however, are so accustomed to its ill-natured attitude towards everybody with whom it may differ, or who may hold views on public or other matters which are not in accord with its own, that they are not the least disturbed over the attention it has devoted to them. The World, from the first, engaged in that kind of mission, but was so unsuccessful that those against whom its malevolence was directed continued to rise in public esteem and position. When it realised that it could not prevent this, it turned about and fawned upon them. At the same time it changed the direction of its enmity towards the best of its former benefactors, but for whom it would never have existed.

The lumbermen now assailed know the World's record and are more amused than annoyed over the attentions they have received from it. Should, however, any of them take notice of its slanders upon them and bring it to book it will, as usual, readily turn about, protest that it always loved and admired them and that it was only indulging in a "rhetorical flourish" when it attacked them.

Making Pulp from Mill Waste.

[St. John Globe.]

At the A. Cushing & Co. mills on Saturday the new ground wood pulp machine was put into operation, and is now grinding up all the small waste from the mills, manufacturing it into pulp that it is intended to use in the making of cardboard. The new machine, which is the joint product of Capt. Ellis, a former manager of the Cushing pulp mill, and Mr. George S. Cushing, has been patented, and it is thought will prove a valuable adjunct to any mill, as it turns to a profit the small wood that has heretofore gone to waste. It is thought that there will be a demand for these machines, which are neither complicated or expensive, and that many mills will want to instal them. A great advantage of this pulp grinder is that it takes all the small waste, including that with bark. The pulp turned out so far is very satisfactory, and it is probable that Messrs. Cushing & Co. will still further add to their plant by installing cardboard making machinery, thus utilizing to the full the by-product. Messrs. Cushing & Co. are to-day using practically all the mill waste. Their box machinery takes the larger waste, converting it into a saleable product, and now the new invention will do the same for the small waste. They are the pioneers in Canada in thus utilizing what has formerly been burned up, and are to-day giving steady employment to several large crews in their different mills and enterprises run in connection therewith. Mr. George S. Cushing is an energetic, hustling business man, who has worked hard to firmly establish the big business that is under his control, and all his friends will hope that his venture into the regions of the patent office may meet with success.

Experience of a Weekly Paper.

The St. John Freeman published, on Saturday last, the announcement that with its issue of 27th instant it would "cease to exist under its present management, or, indeed any management unless, in the meantime, some good Samaritan or speculatively inclined becomes its purchaser and publisher." The paper has evidently been maintained at a personal sacrifice on the part of its publishers, for it says:—

"To the general public, who have in many ways lent us countenance and assistance, we deem it but fair to explain that we were by a combination of circumstances, forced to take control of the paper at a time when its assets were small and the outstanding debts numerous, comparatively large and pressing. We could and did make it pay running expenses; but robbing Peter to pay Paul is a sorry performance and one that cannot last forever no matter how adroit the juggler or gorgeous the optimistic rainbow tressaure. We might have deferred our passing to more seasonable weather for funerals but we felt that a larger concourse of mourners would hardly be moral justification for prolonging the throes of dissolution."

The publishers, no doubt, have learned, at some cost to themselves, that if there are not too many papers in St. John—as here really are in some other centres of the province, for the business offering—there are too many people who are willing to have their interests represented at no cost to themselves.

A good many years ago there was some sentiment as well as business in connection with the maintenance of newspapers. A paper which was cleanly edited and that creditably represented its community evoked a loyalty on the part of the people, which appealed to their pockets. Realising that money was required to maintain a paper and that the community was benefitted by it in many ways, they did not expect the editor to go about as a mendicant, hat in hand, supplicating support. They subscribed and sent in their advertisements and paid for them, as a duty. Nowadays—especially in regard to weekly country papers—the editor is expected to deal with all matters affecting the community's interest with ability and discretion, bringing to his work an equipment of education and special experience, greater than is necessary in some of the so called learned professions; but he must also not only prepare all the matter for his paper as both editor and reporter, be accountant and bookkeeper, mail clerk and collector, but he must—if he would exist at all—go about soliciting support for his enterprise, too frequently getting none from even those who are being most benefitted by his work.

Everybody in the community who does anything at all in the line of praiseworthiness expects the editor to know and tell the public all about it, at his own expense. Everything the churches do or are going to do in which the free advertising exacted is a part of the success achieved or expected, must receive similar publicity; other organizations must have the same treatment, but how few there are who seem to realise how little in the way of adequate returns for all this comes to the publisher of the weekly paper to enable him to pay expenses. He must compete in his subscription price with the weeklies made up from the big daily papers, which cost their publishers nothing save for paper and press work, because the type-setting is done for the daily editions. In job-printing at his office he must compete in his charges with the offices in the cities and bring his prices to a level with theirs, for if he doesn't the work will be ordered from abroad and transportation charges paid, which make the cost greater than if the local office did the job.

Yet, if some of our communities whose business and other prominent people so largely fail in their duty to their best local weeklies, were to suddenly find that the publishers had closed up their offices and left them without a paper, they would probably be willing to contribute pretty handsomely towards reestablishing them.

Many of those whose interests the Freeman particularly sought to promote will, no doubt, sincerely regret its demise; but how many of them will realise that they have contributed thereto by neglect of duty? They were willing that it should represent their special interests, so long as it was done at the publishers' expense. The publishers have reached the limit of their patience and benevolent fund, but they go out cheerfully, with the consciousness that they have done their duty and the sense that things might be different if some other people had done theirs.

British Columbia Horses for the East.

The recent shipment of British Columbia horses to Ontario naturally suggests three important points, viz:—(1) What does the Eastern market demand? (2) What can the West supply? (3) What steps should be taken by Western breeders to meet the demand?

WHAT THE EASTERN MARKET DEMANDS.

The cessation of breeding operations in Ontario some nine or ten years ago caused a rise in prices, and the requirements of the Army in South Africa increased the demand. General business prosperity has led to an active enquiry for drivers and farm horses in the country, and for all kinds of harness horses, heavy draughts, express horses, and ordinary streeters in the cities.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS

being exceptionally brisk, a large number of heavy horses are required in the numerous logging camps. Heavy draughts are easily worth $400 a team; these must be from 1500 lbs. up, and are wanted as heavy as possible. Express horses are generally used single, must be active and able to trot with a good load. They should weigh from 1200 to 1500 lbs., and are worth about $150. Ordinary streeters for delivery wagons, hacks, &c., vary in size, style, action, weight and age. Drivers, carriage horses and saddle horses sell largely according to style, action and manners, and will run from $125 to $300.

WHAT THE WEST CAN SUPPLY.

In Manitoba and the farming sections of the Northwest Territories there has been and will be next spring a good demand for horses, medium and heavy, for farm work and railway construction, also drivers for live ymen and farmers. There has also been a good trade in Indian ponies, used for herding, driving or for children to drive to school. Of all the various classes, the West, viz:—the western portion of the Territories and the interior of British Columbia—can supply comparatively

FEW OVER THE 1000 LB. LIMIT,

the few horses over that weight being not much more than will supply local demands. But of horses about that weight there are large numbers of useful, hardy horses with excellent bone, which at present prices it will pay to ship, but the market must not be overdone at any one time.

To Ontario and Manitoba a large number of Western ponies of a very poor class have been shipped. These shipments have injured the reputation of Western horses and have led the Ontario man in particular to believe that there is nothing better in the West than

THE UNTAMEABLE BRONCHO STOCK.

and at the present time he will not bid on anything branded, beyond what he considers a bargain, because he thinks his purchase is bound to give him more trouble than local stock. Graded heavy horses are not more difficult to break than Eastern horses and the brand is seldom conspicuous enough to be called a blemish. It is a matter of surprise to a Western man to hear it commented upon as a blemish and a mark of wickedness, and if the Eastern man would consider for a moment that a horse ranch could not be conducted without branding, he might look upon it with less disfavor. In regard to hardiness, endurance and bone, the Western horse is equal to the Eastern, and once broken he will be as gentle as any. In our recent shipment of Western horses to Toronto, people came to the stables and poked the horses with umbrellas, &c., and while not criticising the reasonableness of such actions, the fact remains that the horses took the treatment with equanimity.

BROKEN HORSES.

The question of whether or not the horses should be broken brings up a number of points. In Manitoba and the Territories some people are suspicious of broken horses, as they know that the horse rancher as a rule breaks few horses, and they think there may be something wrong with anything broken that is offered for sale. A fat horse will sell much better than one out of condition. If the horses are to be broken it must be seen to when they come to be shipped they are in good condition, as this may easily mean a difference of $30 per head. In handling a bunch of horses it is necessary, in order to keep down expenses and to prevent loss of condition, to put them on the market as quickly as possible from the time they leave their pasture, as every extra day means loss of money.

TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

The accommodation on the C. P. R. is none too good, the condition of some of the yards along the line being bad, and the service west of Calgary slow. East of Calgary stock trains make good time and are handled well and quickly as a rule. The C. P. R. authorities have always shown a disposition to assist the live stock men in every way, and suitable provision will, no doubt, be made immediately to handle this new line of trade. Cheaper hay should be provided at most of the leading points. $18 to $20 per ton is too much to charge for hay and in consequence the larger dealers purchase their own. There is every reason to expect that the trade in horses will continue and grow.

THE WEST CAN RAISE HORSES CHEAPER THAN THE EAST

and of as good quality. For this reason the West can look forward to the profitable export of horses, as well as beef, but it is probable that the Eastern dealer will do the breaking and educating and he will find the profitable markets for the best of these horses, when thoroughly broken, in the cities of the East and of the Old Country. This will leave to the rancher the business of raising horses, supplying his local market and making regular shipments to some reliable auctioneer in the East. In the West the aim should be to grow a better and heavier class of horses. The draft breeds are the safest, i. e.: the Clydes, and Shires, starting with a 1500 lb. sire and using a heavier animal as the herd is improved, in order to avoid too violent crosses. The foals should be weaned and fed the first winter, as this will improve their size and will make them quieter and easier to handle. It will also pay to halter-break them the first winter.

In short, taking into consideration the present prices, horse raising should justify the adoption of business methods. Good horses will always sell in preference to poor ones and good ones cost but little more to raise, practically only the difference in the service fee of the sire.

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

NEWS AND NOTES.

It is the intention of Hon. John Costigan to present to parliament next session a resolution reaffirming Canada's sympathy with the Irish cause.

A despatch of Saturday from Sydney says:—Two children of Stephen McNeil, Benacadie, Sydney, went through the ice in sight of their home to-day. Their mother noticed them and went to their assistance, and she also perished. The three bodies were carried under the ice.

The Scottish curlers left Liverpool on the Bavarian on Thursday last. The team were the guests at dinner of the Liverpool Caledonian Club, Wednesday night. A despatch says there were over 200 candidates for membership, out of which Rev. John Kerr, the chaplain of Royal Caledonian Club, has chosen an undeniably strong side.

Rhodes, Curry & Company, Amherst, have just received a contract from the C. P. R. to build 100 refrigerator cars, 10 first-class coaches and 300 flat cars, and are now completing the last 300 of a 1,100 order for box cars, also two first-class coaches for the D. A. R., and 70 30-ton box cars for the I. C. R.

A kiss is a peculiar proposition. Of no use to one, yet absolute bliss to two. The small boy gets it for nothing, the young man has to steal it, and the old man man has to buy it. The baby's right, the lover's privilege, the hypocrite's mask. To a young girl, faith, to a married woman, hope, and to an old maid, charity.—Baltimore American.

The average grain crop gathered in Finland is valued at $30,000,000. The estimated value of the 1902 crop is $20,000,000. Peas and beans generally have failed, and the potato crop has not been gathered. The hay has rotted or been swept away by floods. So complete was the failure of vegetation that dead birds by the hundred have been found in the forests. The present crop failure is the worst that has been experienced for the last fifty years. It is hoped, however, that better methods of communication will facilitate the work of relief and avoid wholesale deaths by hunger and typhus. There are all told about 500 parishes in Finland; 194 of these parishes are nearly destitute. The agricultural board has received reports from 140 of the 194 parishes, showing that 106 have food supplies which will suffice until Christmas.

You Can Always Believe a Sportsman

They all say Kendrick's Liniment is the best. It therefore must be true. Try a bottle, anyway, and see for yourself.

A Great New Brunswicker.

Dr. Parkin, who is engaged in devising a complete scheme for the working out of the great Rhodes scholarships trust, is touring the empire with the view of obtaining information on which to base the plan he is to submit. He was in Nova Scotia last week and held a conference at Sackville as he came west, visited Fredericton where he was once a student at the U. N. B. and subsequently, principal of the Collegiate School. He went thence to Toronto. It is doubtful if any other native of New Brunswick has, by sheer intellectual force, ever become so widely known throughout the empire and secured for himself such flattering recognition as Dr. Parkin has done. The Halifax Herald gives a brief biographical sketch of his life, which incidentially suggests that the popular superstition connected with the number thirteen, in the matter of children, at all events, is not well founded. The Herald says: "Dr. George R. Parkin is the youngest of the thirteen children of John Parkin, and was born in Salisbury, N. B., in the year 1846. He studied in the local schools until he attained the age of sixteen years, when he went to St. John, and at the normal school there obtained the first certificate as a teacher in the common schools of New Brunswick.

"After teaching a while he entered the University of New Brunswick. He there took the Douglas gold medal in 1866, was science prizeman in 1866 and graduated in 1866.

"From 1866 till 1872 he was head master of the Bathurst grammar school, following which he took a special course in classics and history in Oxford University. While there he was secretary of the Oxford union under the presidency of Mr. Asquith, afterwards home secretary in the imperial government. Mr. Parkin studied at the time the English public school system and travelled Italy for classics.

"On his return to Canada he was married, in 1878, to Annie Connell, daughter of William Fisher, of Fredericton. He remained for 15 years principal of the collegiate school at Fredericton, the leading school of the province.

"In 1898, upon the invitation of the various branches of the imperal federation league in Canada and the Australian colonies, he made a prolonged tour of these countries, studying and discussing the question of imperial unity. He addressed audiences in all the principal cities of Australia and Canada, and also spoke all over Great Britain. Everywhere he was received with favor and attention, and his eloquent and forceful presentation of the national ideas is believed to have profoundly affected British opinion on colonial questions. Later he was chosen special correspondent for the London Times in Canada, and wrote a series of letters to that journal, which are the best ever written descriptive of the physical features, the social and political conditions, and the future of his country. In 1895 he was appointed to the position of principal of Upper Canada college, and held that position until recently when at the request of the trustees of the late Mr. Rhodes' will he took up his present duties."

It is probable that Dr. Parkin may be permanently connected with the administration of the Rhodes trust, but his scholarship and experiences in the two great empire-wide missions in which he has been engaged, together with his enthusiasm and other high personal qualities, seem to point to him as a man destined for other great achievements.

BAD COMPLEXION.
Has its Cause in Impure or Impoverished Blood.

To have a soft, smooth skin, free from eruptions and unsightly blemishes, the blood must be maintained in a healthy condition.

Face powders, lotions, and other toilet preparations may for a short time cover up a multitude of wrongs in the blood, but they cannot remove those red disfiguring pimples that are the bane of so many young ladies' lives.

Why not use Ferrozone? It is an unfailing cure for the worst kinds of skin diseases, the most effective of all blood purifiers, and cures bad complexion by removing its cause.

Ferrozone invigorates and purifies enfeebled blood. Makes it strong, rich and red. Ferrozone puts power into the blood to nourish the body and all its organs. It is a regulator of acknowledged merit, and is quite unrivalled as a remedy, for Female disorders.

Mrs. Shanly of Pittsburg, Ont., says: "For five years my face was disfigured by raw bleeding eruptions that resisted all treatment,

"Three Kingston doctors did their best for me and when they acknowledged themselves beaten, I tried Ferrozone. The first box helped me quite a little, and by the time I had used six boxes I was cured. Ferrozone is a fine remedy for womanly disorders of all kinds and I can highly recommend it." (Signed), Mary Shanly.

Growing girls, women, men, in fact everybody can derive untold benefit from Ferrozone. It is a tonic for the blood, brain and nerves, and worth its price ten times over to everyone who uses it.

Three weeks' treatment contained in a box of sixty-three chocolate-coated tablets, cost 50c., or three boxes for $1.25. Sold by all druggists, and N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Sold by C. P. Hickey, Chatham, N. B.

THE BEST STORE TO PATRONISE.

I beg to return thanks to my patrons for their favors during the year now closing and to remind them that 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.

Do You Want to Make A

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

—OF—

A Sleigh! A Set of Harness!
A Fur Coat! Fur Robe!
or other Seasonable Article to somebody?

IF SO GO TO

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

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

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

IN EFFECT OCT. 13, 1902.

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
7 10 a m	4 00 p m	..Fredericton...	2 20	5 23
7 20	4 08	.....Gibson....	2 17	5 20
8 00	4 15	..Marysville,...	2 05	5 05
9 30	5 27	..Cross Creek,	12 40 p m	2 50
11 00 sr	6 25	..Boiestown,..	11 25 lv	1 20 pm
11 30 lv			11 20 ar	
12 20 p m	7 10 ar	.. Doaktown, ..	10 30	12 05
2 00	7 25 lv			
3 15	8 25	...Blackville,...	9 25	10 20
3 45	9 20 ar	Chatham Jct	8 25 lv	8 50
4 05	9 25 lv		8 00 ar	8 10
4 40	9 45	.... Nelson	7 40	7 50
5 00	10 05	... Chatham....	7 30	7 30
5 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 a. m	1.00 p.m.
Nelson	10.55 a m	1 20 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	11.15 "	1.40 "
Lv. " "	11.35 "	2.05 "
Nelson	11.55 "	2.25 "
Ar. Chatham,	12 15 "	2 45 "

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. " "	8.35 "	11.50 "
Nelson	8.45 "	12.10 "
Ar. Chatham	9.05 "	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 Way Stations:—Derby siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Bilsfield Carroll's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Aetle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manner's siding, Pennine.

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 Gordstock, Houlton, Grand Falls Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

THOS. HOBEN, Supt. **ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager**

DON'T WAIT
till the days get shorter and the weather colder,
BUT SIT FOR YOUR
CHRISTMAS PHOTOS
Now.
Enlarging, Framing, Etc, as usual.
J. Y. Mersereau.

X'MAS PRESENTS
GALORE AT
HICKEY'S DRUG STORE

Elegant Brush and Comb, Manicure and Shaving Sets, Cuff and Collar Boxes, Travelling Cases, Smokers' Sets, Military Brushes, Work Boxes.

Above goods are made of Stag horn, Roman horn, Ebony, Leather, Celluloid and Birch.

Choice Line of
PHOTO FRAMES.
HANDSOME
X'mas Packages of Purfume.

BUILDING STONE.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish stone for building and other purposes.
Apply to
L. J. TWEEDIE,
or at the office of L. J. Tweedie.

Agents Wanted

Either on full or part time.

Are you satisfied with your income? Is your time fully occupied? If not, write us. We can give you employment by the month on good terms or contract to pay you well for such business as you secure for us at odd times. We employ both male and female representatives. The next three months is the very best time to sell our goods. No deposit is required; outfit is absolutely free.

We have the largest nurseries in Canada—over 800 acres—a large range of valuable new specialties, and all our stock is guaranteed as represented. If you want to represent the largest, most popular and best known nursery, write us. It will be worth your while.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
"Canada's Greatest Nurseries," Toronto.

Public Notice!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has deposited in the office of the Honorable, the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, the plan and a description of the site of a wharf proposed to be built by him on the southerly side of the Miramichi River, and in the Town of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, N. B.; and that duplicates of the said plan and description have been deposited in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the said County of Northumberland, at Newcastle in the said County. ALSO that application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for approval of the said plan and site and of the building of the said wharf.

Dated, Chatham, N. B., December 8th, 1902.

RICHARD D. WALSH.

DR. C. B. MCMANUS.
DENTIST.

Rooms over J. D. Creaghan's store, Newcastle. Is prepared to do all work in a most satisfactory manner by latest methods. All work guaranteed.

CHRISTMAS FURNITURE
Arrived and to Arrive.

Buy now and your purchase will be held until wanted.

During this month a discount of 10% will be allowed on all purchases.

We have, suitable for Christmas presents, Bedroom Sets (golden finish) 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 pieces per set; Enameled Iron Bedsteads, single and double.

Hercules steel wire Mattresses, Wire Cots, Health Mattresses, Cobler Rockers, Reed do, Fancy Reed Chairs, High Chairs, Easels, Clocks, White Japaned Screens, filled; Oak Hall Chairs, Jardiner Stands, Mirrors, clover leaf shaped Centre Tables, Square Oak ditto, Hall Trees, Book Stands, handsome Side Boards, Easy Chairs, Ladies' Secretaries, Crokinole Boards, Bamboo Music Stands, Extension Tables, Rocker Horses, Wardrobes Doll Cabs, Baby Sleighs, odd Bureaus, Reed Cradles, Folding Cots, Parlor Suits, Sofas, &c.

Patrons calling have a large variety to select from.

All at the Emporium, where the proprietor will be found STILL ALIVE, and willing to sell.

WM. WYSE.

Chatham, 2nd Dec. 1902.

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, commenc