General Business.

CARD.

R. A. LAWLOR,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public Etc

CHATHAM, N. B.

TWEEDIE & MITCHELL,

ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS.

OFFICES: Chatham and Newcastle.

HON. L. J. TWEEDIE, Q. C. Chatham, N. B. — C. H. MITCHELL, B. C. L. Newcastle, N. B

NOTICE.

WELDON

THE TAILOR

Is offering the best Bargains ever offered to the People of Chatham.

Having purchased a large quantity of the famous Humphrey Mill Goods, comprising, Tweeds, Cheviots, Homespuns, Blue and Black Serges, Checked Goods in light and dark shades, Brown and Green, we are offering them at surprisingly low prices which range from 40c to $1.00 per yard. The goods are in many ways superior to any goods on the market. Good suits for $10, better for $12 and $14. We will give you as good a suit for $16 and $18 as you can purchase elsewhere for $15 and $20

We employ only First Class Hands and Guarantee our work.

See our Men's Working Pants at $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50.

Mothers purchasing cloth for their boys' suits should call and see our Stock before ordering elsewhere, and save money.

Cutting and Trimming done cheap and well.

Wool taken in exchange for Goods.

We are clearing out the small balance of our large stock of ulsters, overcoats and Men's pants at 10 per cent below first cost.

W. L. T. WELDON,
Water St., Chatham, N. B.

CITATION.

NEW BRUNSWICK
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, SS.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or to any Constable within the said County. Greeting:

Whereas, Julia Murphy, a sister and one of the heirs and next of kin of Elizabeth Walls, late of Chatham in the said County, widow, deceased, hath represented to me that letters of administration of the estate and effects of said deceased were granted on the seventeenth day of August, 1896, unto James D. Murphy of Kouchibouguac, in the County of Kent, farmer, and Mary Curran (then) of Chatham in the said County of Northumberland, (but now of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts) widow, and that the said James D. Murphy and Mary Curran have not rendered an account of their administration of said estate to the Court of Probate, as required by law.

And whereas the said Julia Murphy hath prayed that the said James D. Murphy and Mary Curran be cited to render their account of administration of said estate.

You are therefore required to cite the said James D. Murphy and Mary Curran to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office at Newcastle on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of May, next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place they are hereby ordered and required to render an account of their administration of said estate.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said court this fourteenth day of March 1898.

(Sgd) SAM THOMPSON
(L. S.) Judge of Probates,
Co. Northumberland

(Sgd) G. B. FRASER,
Registrar of Probates,
Co. Northumberland.

NOTICE.

Extracts from Act of Assembly 60, Vict. A. D. 1897.

The property to the amount of Five Hundred dollars of a wife deserted by her husband and compelled to support herself; and where the whole porperty owned by a widow, as well the place where she resides as elsewhere, is under the value of Fifteen Hundred dollars, and such widow supports minor children of her own or of her deceased husband, her property in the parish where she resides shall be exempt from taxation to the extent of Two Hundred dollars; and also to the extent of One Hundred dollars for each minor child wholly supported by her. If she has no property in the parish where she resides, then such exemption shall be allowed in the place where such property is situated; but such exemption shall not apply or extend to school taxes.

SAM. THOMPSON,
Sec.-Treas. Co. North'd

SHORTHAND.

Our system is the ISAAC PITMAN—the best and fastest. The system, although an English one, is taught to the exclusion of all the American systems in the public schools of New York and leading institutions all over the United states.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

LATEST ACTUAL BUSINESS METHODS.
BEST COURSE OF STUDY.
BEST RESULTS.

Time required for graduating, 4 months and upwards, according to ability of student.
SPEND TO-DAY for Catalogues, giving terms etc.

S. KERR & SON.

Dog Tax Notice.

Notice is hereby given to owners and harborers of dogs and bitches in the Town of Chatham that the annual tax of One Dollar on all dogs and Five Dollars on all Bitches will be collected, as ordained by the Town Council of the Town of of Chatham, as in section No. 1 of the By-Law.

The owner or harborer of every dog or bitch, in the Town of Chatham, found going at large without a collar on its neck, shall be subject to a fine of Two Dollars, after the 1st day of May, 1898, without further notice being given.

This notice will be strictly enforced.

By order of the Town Council of Chatham.

W. J. D. LOBBAN,
Collector.

Assessors' Notice

Town of Chatham.

The Assessors for the Town of Chatham having been duly appointed hereby give notice that any person or body corporate liable to be assessed, or his or their agent, may furnish the assessors within thirty days from the date hereof with a written detailed statement of the real and personal estate and income of such person or body corporate, and every such statement shall be subscribed and sworn to before some Justice of the Peace for the county by the person or agent making the same.

Blank forms of statements may be procured from the assessors.

Dated at Chatham, 2nd of March 1898.

GEORGE STOTHART
SAMUEL WADDLETON } Assessors.
MICHAEL HALEY

Tenders for Loan.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tender for Loan" addressed to the Town Clerk of the Town of Chatham, N. B., will be received up to noon of the

16th Day of May next,

for the purchase of bonds of the said Town to the amount of $10,000, or of any portion.

The above is the first $10,000.00 of the second issue of bonds of $20,000.00 authorised by the Act of the General Assembly of New Brunswick passed at the last session, are redeemable in 40 years and are in denominations of $500 00 each, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable semi-annually at the office of the Town Treasurer. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated at Chatham, N. B., this 5th day of April, 1898.

T. M. GAYNOR, Town Clerk. — WARREN C. WINSLOW, Mayor.

14 BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE on Princess, Victoria and Howard Streets.

Sizes of lots 50x100, 50x140, 62x182

These lots are situated in the most desirable part of the town and will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms.

J. B. SNOWBALL

Chatham, 12th April, 1898.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - MAY 5, 1898.

The Spanish-American War.

The United States naval forces in Asiatic waters have covered themselves with glory, by making a dash upon Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands. They steamed boldly into the broad bay, under cover of night, past the best forts and up to within range of the Spanish fleet, which they engaged early Sunday morning practically destroying nearly all the ships although the latter were assisted by the Spanish forts.

Commander Dewey of the American Squadron appears to have achieved a most brilliant victory, even according to the news of it sent from Spanish sources, and the Battle of Manila will go on record as one of the great historical events in which personal courage and daring in the face of terrible contingent responsibilities in case of failure, had to reckoned with beforehand.

The ADVANCE's extra of Monday noon gave the news of the great battle several hours before the arrival of the daily papers and it was eagerly bought up on the streets and elsewhere.

We have made arrangements by which we are in a position to issue extras promptly as we did on Monday, whenever there is authentic news of decisive engagements or other startling events in connection with the war now in progress. We observe that some of the papers are promising "spicy" despatches on the subject. We cannot promise these. What the ADVANCE aims to do is to give the plain facts as it did on Monday.

GREAT NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE:—The Mail and Empire, of Toronto, has entered into an arrangement with the New York Herald and London Times for obtaining special reports of the Spanish-American war. They employ over twenty correspondents and have their own fleet of special despatch boats and have, by this means, a news service never before approached by any Canadian newspaper.

Judge Wilson.

OTTAWA, May 2.—Judge Steadman, county judge of York and adjoining districts, has resigned. An order-in-council has been passed accepting the resignation, and appointing William Wilson, barrister, of Fredericton, in his place. Judge Steadman is over 80 years of age and retired with the public good will and esteem.

FREDERICTON, May 2.—Mr. Wm. Wilson has been notified from Ottawa of his appointment to the county court judgeship for the counties of York, Sunbury and Queens, in room of Judge Steadman, whose resignation arrived at the capital from Florida a few days ago. Mr. Wilson is being heartily congratulated to-day on his appointment, which is the most popular that could have been made so far as the Fredericton bar and public generally are concerned. It is admitted on all sides that his claims, so far as political service is concerned, were such as could not well have been ignored, and no one doubts that he will make a good, conscientious and able judge.

And so say we, all of us, on the Miramichi. The William Wilsons are winners, every time.

Ottawa Letter.

OTTAWA, 30th April, 1898.

It is always difficult for an outsider, and a laymar, to understand how Parliament consumes so much time in the discharge of public business. Anyone looking over the results of a session, would quite naturally conclude that the work should have been done properly and efficiently, within a month or six weeks of time. Yet a session rarely lasts less than three months, and the tendency in recent years has been to extend them to four and five months. The three months limit will be reached this year on Monday next, and there is exceedingly little to show for this long period of debate. It is, of course, true that large bodies move slowly; but that reason does not account for the waste of time this year. The real cause is found in the deliberate purpose of the Opposition to talk long and unnecessarily, to heckle and annoy ministers, to raise irrelevant questions, and to impress upon the Government the fact that they control the length of time that Parliament shall sit and the expedition with which measures shall be passed.

In view of the length of the current session, and the free play which has been given to the Opposition, it may be fairly asked if they have made any decided political impression thus far. The answer must be in the negative. They have talked much and they have opposed all Government measures with unfaltering vigor; but it is worthy of note that in respect of the two great issues of the session, the Yukon Railway Bill and the Budget, they have not been able to bring forward a clear cut and definite alternative proposition. This is the best and most satisfactory test to apply. To find fault is one thing, but to have a sharply defined alternative, to which the party will stand committed before the country, is quite another thing. It is easy to be outspoken and aggressive when advancing general objections; but to nail the party colors to a distinct issue, calls for a higher order of statesmanship. Tried by this rule, all that the Conservatives have done this session goes for practically nothing. As a party they have not committed themselves to anything in particular, and judged by the same standard the Administration occupies exceedingly strong ground. This will be encouraging to Liberals at large, as indicating the strength of the Government cause and the cohesion that exists among its supporters in Parliament.

The irresponsible freedom of the Opposition was well illustrated a day or two ago, when Mr. Quinn brought up a matter that could have had no other purpose than to arouse strong sectarian and national animosities. The man who needlessly does such a thing is unworthy of a seat in Parliament. It seems that a Customs official had been dismissed in Manitoba, fifteen hundred miles away from Mr. Quinn's constituency, and this man happened to be a Roman Catholic and an Irishman. Mr. Quinn took up the time of the House for two hours in a passionate effort to prove that the Government had deliberately entered upon a crusade against Catholics and Irishmen. Of course, he was effectively answered and left without a leg to stand on; but he will have his speech circulated broadcast in pamphlet form, filled with baseless assertions and fiery appeals to passion, and without one word of the answers that were made. In this way, Mr. Quinn hopes to promote the Conservative cause, regardless of the mischief which is done by such despicable methods.

For ten days past the time of Parliament has been almost wholly taken up with a discussion of the Franchise Bill, and for the most part the application of this measure to New Brunswick has been the special subject of controversy. On Friday last Sir Charles Tupper introduced an amendment intended to permit an appeal to the County Judge in cases of dispute. Mr. Blair, with the impulsiveness of a perfectly green hand in politics and ignorant of the frightful consequences that might follow upon his rashness, took occasion to point out the unworkable character of this amendment. In fact, unmindful of the dark cloud of destruction that was gathering across the floor of the House, he poked a good deal of fun at it. When he sat down, Sir Charles Tupper arose, and for the next half hour the Chamber was filled with epithets, abuse, vociferation and fiery bric-a-brac, which was clearly intended to first reduce the Minister of Railways to a pulpy condition and then wipe him clean off the face of the earth. Of course, no such sanguinary result followed.

Sir Charles declared that he did not mind his amendment being criticised; but it was more than flesh and blood could stand to have that criticism come from a man who had himself been the author of the wickedest Franchise Act in existence. He asserted, without the least hesitation or qualification, that Mr. Blair had enacted a measure which put the control of the New Brunswick franchise into the hands of the sheriffs, who were his own appointees and his particular minions. They could put on or leave off whomsoever they pleased, and by this process could elect a Liberal in a constituency where Conservatives predominated. When Sir Charles had exhausted himself in this fashion, Mr. Blair—who, strange to say, was still alive and well—pointed out that the law, leaving the final making up of the lists to the sheriffs, had been passed many years before he entered public life, and during his term of office he had never altered a syllable of it in respect to the duty of the sheriff. Moreover, the sheriffs had no power to omit or add, and up to that moment he had never heard one word of complaint against the law in New Brunswick.

Then things got rather mixed. Sir Charles didn't take back what he had said—he never does—and Mr. McInerney came to his rescue. The member for Kent had good intentions in this regard; but, as the Premier pointed out later, the longer he talked the more effectually he destroyed the speech of his leader. Mr. McInerney somewhat hesitatingly exonerated Mr. Blair from the charge made by Sir Charles; but he declared that the sheriffs of New Brunswick had dangerous powers under the existing Act. He was not able to make himself clear in this objection, and fell into a good many blunders in the course of his speech, all of which the Minister of Railways took occasion to point out in a quiet way. Others followed, adding rather to the confusion introduced by Sir Charles' misstatements, and finding that he had made a tactical mistake in attacking the New Brunswick sheriffs, some of his followers from that Province were very anxious to square themselves by repudiating his utterances. At this time of writing, however, they are still talking about the New Brunswick sheriffs.

A determined effort will be made to bring the session to a close by the 24th May. The Opposition are making no headway, and the calmer heads among them are in favor of stopping the Niagara of words and settling down strictly to business. If their judgment prevails, the thing is easy of accomplishment. If Sir Charles would only stop talking about himself, and if Mr. Davin and a few others could be induced to run away home, business would proceed rapidly and public interests would be served. As it is, there are too many men trying to pose as leaders on the Conservative side and to show their qualifications for the post in anticipation of the day when a new choice must be made.

R. McC.

The Spanish-American War.

[Scientific American.]

The war with Spain to which we are now committed has been undertaken, as far as this country is concerned, on humanitarian grounds. The high moral stand which we have taken has met with the unanimous approval of the Anglo-Saxon, or, if the term be preferred, the English-speaking race, throughout the world. Of this there is not the shadow of a doubt, and this sympathy, spoken and unspoken, is as pronounced as are the criticisms which our policy has drawn forth from the Continent of Europe.

Both the President's message and the resolutions of Congress recognize the existence of a great wrong and express the determination to right it. In the resolutions there is a strong disclaimer of any intention to profit by the acquisition of territory. We are entering upon a crusade, more practical in its objects, more lofty in its aims, than any that precede it.

It is realized that the first step to the pacification of the unhappy island is the expulsion from it of the Spanish army. This will be accomplished as far as Cuba is concerned whenever a crushing defeat in the field or the cutting off of supplies, whether of food or the munitions of war, or both, forces the Spanish army to capitulate, and as a condition of peace to embark from the island.

From a strategical point of view, considering the object which we have in view, we hold a very strong position. Spain, on the other hand, labors under a tremendous disadvantage. Her fleet is on one side of the Atlantic and a large part of her army shut up on the other side. Our ships are concentrated at the objective point, which is within easy reach of our coaling points, whereas when Spain starts her fleet across the Atlantic she will, in respect of the important item of coal supply, have "crossed the Rubicon" as fatefully as the invader of old. She must win a decisive battle or lose everything—fleet, army and islands—at one stroke.

Will the Spanish fleet cross the Atlantic? We think it will, for the reason that it would be little short of an act of treachery in the eyes of the Spanish people for the government to leave its beleaguered army to be starved or beaten into submission without striking a blow in its behalf. If the full force of Spanish battleships, armored cruisers and torpedo boats be sent over in one combined fleet, it will be necessary for us to meet it with the combined strength of the Key West and Flying squadrons, and upon the outcome of this pitched battle, it is safe to say the issues of the war will depend. A defeat for Spain would mean the destruction of her navy, the isolation of the West Indies, the surrender of General Blanco and the end of the war. A defeat for us would mean a prolongation of the war and a considerable postponement of our ultimate success.

In its early stages, at least, the war upon which we have entered should be regarded as a naval campaign, pure and simple, and, until the first decisive blow has been struck, it would be unwise to make any military invasion of Cuba. The blockade of the island has already been undertaken, and if the latest advices are correct, the Spanish fleets are on the eve of sailing for the West Indies. In this case, the decisive naval conflict should be fought within the next two or three weeks, and it would seem wise to defer the landing of our troops on the island until the issue has been determined. If we win, as in all probabilities we shall, the Spanish army will be cooped up in Cuba beyond the possibility of relief, and its capitulation would probably follow within a very short time. If, on the other hand, the unlikely should happen, and our fleet should suffer reverses, the tables would be completely turned, and it would be our own troops who would, temporarily at least, be cut off and shut up in the island.

By deferring the landing of troops until the Spanish ships have crossed the Atlantic and been destroyed or taken by our fleet, we shall not only avoid what might prove to be unnecessary slaughter, but we shall be able to maintain secure lines of communication and carry out a far more effective blockade of the island. In fact, considering all the conditions governing the situation, irrespective of the question of the unhealthfulness of the climate, which in itself is a serious one, it is difficult to see what end would be served by landing an army in Cuba before the two navies had met on the high seas. Should an army be landed there now, even successful battles would count for nothing if the communication with Key West should be, even temporarily, cut off; while, on the other hand, as soon as the Spanish fleet is driven from the Cuban waters, the position of the Spanish army would become untenable and the blockade would soon put them at the mercy of our fleet. Our army then would be in a position to co-operate with the navy in any manœuvres that might be necessary for the reduction of the island, and it is certain that much useless fighting would thus be avoided.

Patriotism in Patience.

The following from the New York Herald is to the point:—

This light hearted, airy war emotion, "War to be over in thirty days." "No more delay." "Victory if there be action." "On to Havana," recalls the "On to Richmond" campaign against Lincoln which culminated in Bull Run. That disgraceful episode in our history finds a parallel in the truculent denunciations of President McKinley by the yellow journals for his supposed apathy as to a vigorous prosecution of the war. Lincoln was hounded to premature battle and defeat. McKinley is menaced with the same fate.

The "On to Richmond" blunder imposed upon Lincoln by the yellow journalism and yellow demagogy of 1861 revived a still-born revolution. If Lincoln could have resisted the pernicious influence and held his hand until he was ready the outbreak would have been suppressed in one wise, comprehensive campaign. It was "On to Richmond" then as it is "On to Havana" now, the cry of ignorance and folly.

"What is war? It is not a game of solitaire. What is our readiness as an armed people? Assuredly not that of paladins prepared for fight. What is our army? A skeleton organization. What are our volunteers? Thousands of the best and bravest fellows that ever ploughed a wheat field, but wanting discipline and drill. What is our place among the nations? One of a family and bound with family obligations. What have we for resources? A revenue that as yet must be provided for and collected. Yesterday unarmed, to-day our armaments are crude and undeveloped. Before the war is over the powers of Europe may be active forces in the campaign.

War is not a mere yellow newspaper waltz. We may dare Niagara, not defy it. Before we underrate a foe study Agincourt, Rossbach and Sedan, or, as an impressive theme, the Spanish Armada. Take nothing for granted, not even the decadence of an enemy. The eyes of Europe are but open to the fact that the "Sick Man" of the Bosphorus was, in the Cretan question, strong enough to paralyze European diplomacy. Nor should we revel in the moonshine of "foreign sympathy." Yes, there is the friendship of England. Well, England perhaps, if yellow demagogy had not thrown into her teeth the peace with arbitration treaty which would have united us as with hooks of steel—England is not apt to answer a blow with a kiss. There are, of course, other powers yearning, it is hoped, to fight American battles and make the cause of humanity their own. France and Italy are, like Spain, Latin nationalities, and race sympathy supervenes. Germany is the ally of Austria, and an Austrian Princess is on the Spanish throne. Russia is far away and too much concerned in her magnificent Mongolian problem to waste her hardy Cossacks upon the squalid provinces of equatorial Cuba.

Patriotism is patience. The president must not be hawk-driven upon another Bull Run. Nor by a blunder nor a defeat must we find ourselves face to face with a war of far-reaching consequences. War is not a fixed science. Each war evolves its own lessons. We must learn them by experience. A modern battle ship would have destroyed the fleets of Nelson and Villeneuve, while a modern regiment would have driven Wellington from the field of Waterloo. To be in readiness is half the battle. The needle gun forced Austria out of the German Empire. It was a surprise, but defeat has at times been the penalty of a surprise.

Patience, steadily arming, drill, making ready, so anticipating every contingency that when the blow falls the discomfiture of the foe will be complete—this is what war means. This will not be attained by forcing upon the President the disaster of another Bull's Run.

We are in the war to the end. The causes are beyond debate. Every sacrifice will be a privilege. It is a war of humanity, but at the same time we must crave the favor of that Providence who never deserts a people whose arms are ready and whose powder is dry. We must sustain the President. There must be no word of pause or disheartenment, no more of this "On to Richmond" frenzy which distressed the soul of Lincoln and would paralyze the arm of McKinley. We can neither whirl into war nor careen toward victory. Nor can we expect manna from heaven, nor the sundering of the waters under the smiting wand, nor the falling of the Jericho walls. The supreme duty devolves upon us as it did upon our fathers. As our fathers did, we must gird ourselves to it as men, prepared for any effort, and not madly fomenting strife, even as the swine who rushed devil possessed into the sea.

GREAT SPANISH DEFEAT!

The Squadrons of Spain and the United States meet at Manila!

SPANISH SHIPS SUNK AND BURNED!

THE COMMANDER OF THE SPANISH FLAG SHIP KILLED!

SPANISH ADMIRAL FORCED TO ABANDON HIS SHIP!

SPANISH COMMANDER ADMITS DEMOLITION OF HIS FLEET!

United States Fleet is now Blockading Manila!

[Special to the Miramichi Advance.]

WASHINGTON, May 2.

Washington is rejoicing. Not since the dark days of the great civil conflict of a third of a century ago have the people of this city been so profoundly moved by war news as they were last evening.

The first battle of the Hispano-American war has been fought and victory lies with Admiral Dewey's squadron under the stars and stripes.

MADRID, May 2.

Advices from Manila say that the American squadron under Commodore Dewey appeared off the Bay of Manila at 5 o'clock this morning and opened a strong canonade against the Spanish squadron and forts protecting the harbor.

The Spanish second class cruiser Don Juan de Austria was severely damaged and her commander was killed. Another Spanish vessel was burned.

The American squadron retired, having also sustained severe damage.

A second naval engagement followed, in which the American squadron again suffered considerable loss and the Spanish warships Mindanao and Ulloa were slightly damaged.

MADRID, May 2.

An official telegram received at a later hour from the, governor-general of the Philippines says, Admiral Montejo has transferred his flag to the cruiser Isla de Cuba from the Cruiser Reina Maria Christina.

The Reina Maria Christina was completely burnt as was also the cruiser Castilla, the other ships having to retire from the combat, and some being sunk to avoid their falling into the hands of the enemy.

El Heraldo de Madrid says that Admiral Montejo changed his flagship during the engagement, or between the two encounters in order to better direct the manoeuvres. In this way he escaped the fate of the commander of the Reina Maria Christina.

LONDON MAY 2.

A despatch to the Daily Mail says the Americans are now moving on Manila.

The Spanish cabinet ministers admit that the naval battle of Manila ended in utter route.

MADRID MAY 2.

A despatch to the Liberal from Manila says the Spanish commander acknowledges that his fleet has been completely demolished.

The United States fleet is blockading Manila.

The Philippines, as ADVANCE readers know, are a part of the Malay group. They embrace, according to geographical authorities, about 1200 islands, with a population of over 7,000,000. Manila is the capital. It is on the Bay of Manila, which is a splendid one for the manœuvring of war ships in action, being about 30 miles long and 20 wide. The city of Manila has a population of about 200,000, and is the heart of Spanish colonial power in the east. The Island of Luzon, on which it is situated is nearly twice as large as New Brunswick, and has altogether a population of over 500,000.

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

MADRID, April 29.—11.15 a.m.: Despatches received here to-day from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, say the United States fleet is expected to arrive at Manila on Sunday.

The Spanish fleet has been divided into two squadrons. Two cruisers, the Castilla and other vessels remain near the front of Manila; the remaining Spanish warships, under Admiral Montejo, are patrolling the western coasts, awaiting the arrival of the American warships.

The Spanish fleet, it appears, have been reinforced by a large auxiliary cruiser, said to be capable of making twenty knots, and armed as a war ship.

She is known as the Montevideo, but an examination of the maritime registers fails to establish her identity. It is claimed, however, that she is a very large vessel.

The U. S. squadron mobilized at Mirs Bay, China, Rear Admiral Dewey, commander-in-chief, was as follows:

The cruiser Olympia, Capt. C. V. Gridley.
The cruiser Baltimore, Capt. M. N. Dyer.
The cruiser Boston, Capt. Frank Wildlez.
The cruiser Concord, Commander Asai Walker.
The cruiser Raleigh, Capt. J. B. Coghlan.
The gunboat Petrel, Commander E. P. Wood.
The despatch boat Hugh McCulloch.
The Steamer Nanshan, store ship.
The Steamer Zafiro, collier.

The Spanish fleet at the Philippine Islands may be able to resist the United States fleet for a short time, with the assistance of the guns from the Spanish forts, but otherwise the American vessels could make very short work of the Spanish squadron, which consists of the following vessels:

The cruiser Reina Christina.
The cruiser Castilla.
The cruiser Velasco.
The cruiser Don Juan de Austria.
The gunboat Paraguay.
The gunboat Ulloa.
The gunboat El Cano.
The gunboat General Lezo.
The gunboat Marquez Del Duero.
The transport General Alava.
The transport Manila.
The transport Isla de Cuba.

THE SPANISH ATLANTIC SQUADRON ON ITS WAY TO PORTO RICO.

LONDON MAY 2.

A despatch of 3rd inst from St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, says:—

The Spanish squadron, consisting of the first class cruiser Vizcaya, Almirante, Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon, and the three torpedo boat destroyers Furor, Terror and Pluton, is steaming westward across the Atlantic and will probably be heard from next at Porto Rico.

When the squadron left this port Friday morning the steamer Avery Hill, engaged by the New York Herald, followed without giving the fleet any intimation that it was being watched.

As I cabled Sunday the admiral received his sailing orders late Thursday night, and early the next morning the vessel put to sea—this time for some strategic and active move. The Herald's special steamer waited until the Spanish squadron was well out to sea before an attempt was made to follow. Then the steamer started with full steam up to keep in the wake of the Spaniards as long as possible.

The Avery Hill followed the track of the Spanish squadron during the entire day, Friday. For 12 hours the steamer sped over the seas, dropping gradually hour by hour behind the swift going Spaniards, whose vessels were proceeding at full speed in a westerly direction.

The squadron did not change its course to any appreciable extent. There was only one inference to be drawn—that was that the fleet was at least on its way across the Atlantic. The Herald steamer was still within a mariner's glass distance of the Spaniards at sunset. As darkness came on the squadron passed out of sight, with the prows of the vessel pointing westwardly. Then the Avery Hill turned around to return to port, which it reached shortly after sunrise in the morning. There was not the slightest doubt on board the Avery Hill among the experienced seafarers that the formidable cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers of Spain had begun their voyage across the Atlantic.

If the destination of the Spanish squadron is Porto Rico it will probably arrive there in about ten or twelve days. If, as some naval experts believe, the squadron intends to make a naval demonstration at New York, it will probably arrive in about two weeks.

The distance from the Cape Verde Islands to Porto Rico is 2.486 miles; from the Cape Verdes to New York 2,919 miles. Naval experts are of the opinion that the fleet will travel at a rate that will save coal, probably making about 200 miles in every 24 hours.

Swift ocean scouts are to be used to keep the navy department posted on the advance of the Spanish squadron. The distance from Porto Rico to Key West is 1,000 miles, and from Porto Rico to Havana, 1,030 miles. If Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet sails out to engage the Spanish squadron off Porto Rico, it can easily reach that island in two and a half days. If Spain's ships continue on and attempt to give battle to the fleet while it is blockading Havana, it cannot arrive there much within three weeks.

Of the cruisers in the Spanish squadron the Christobal Colon has a tounage of 7,000 and mounts two 10-inch, ten 6-inch and six 4.7-inch guns. She has a six inch armor belt extending below the water line, and her turrets are of six inch steel. The Infanta Maria Teresa, Vizcaya, and Almirante Oquendo are sister ships of 7,000 their armament includes two 11-inch and ten 5.5 inch guns. Each has an armour belt 12 inches in thickness and 10 inches of steel on the turrets. Of the three torpedo boat destroyers the Pluton is the most formidable, being of 400 tons, while the Furor and the Terror are of 380 tons.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The French ambassador, M. Jules Carbon, has received a despatch from the foreign office at Paris stating that the French ambassador at Madrid, M. Patenotre, has forwarded official details of the Spanish reverse at Manila. Patenotre's report was based on the latest Spanish official advices. It states that the Spanish cruisers Reina Maria Christina and Castillia, were totally burned up, after being set on fire by bombs from the American ships. Two of the smaller Spanish ships were sunk in order to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy. The other Spanish ships were half destroyed and had taken refuge in Baker's Bay.

We have not space for the later despatches received, but they show that the victory of the United States squadron at Manila was complete. Commodore Dewey has simply destroyed the Spanish fleet, and is now no doubt in possession of Manila or its ruins, and has stripped Spain of its chief remaining colonial possession, the Philippine Islands. This last aspect of the consequence of Sunday's battle is one of wide international importance and will have an important bearing on the far eastern generally. The Spanish loss in men is placed at 400. No losses or damages are reported by the Americans, and they are presumably very slight. Washington is, of course, elated over the victory, and Madrid is in gloom. Sagasta is hooted, and Weyler, whom the Americans call the "the Butcher," is cheered. Internal revolution in Spain is again imminent.

The cable was cut at Manila on Monday, soon after noon.

Amongst the despatches from Madrid are the following:—

It is reported that Prime Minister Sagasta has informed the Queen-Regent that the fortifications at Cavite have been totally razed by the enemy and that the unfortified part of Manila is burning.

A despatch of yesterday says:—

"The Spanish authorities refused to surrender Manila at Commander Dewey's demand and it is assumed that the place is taken, or that a bloody battle is being fought for its possession. Electrical experts have tested the cable and find that the damage done to it is at or near Manila."

"The wonder in some well-informed quarters is 'How long will Dewey's ammunition hold out?' and, 'Where will he get a fresh supply?'"

Chatham Town Council.

The Town Council held its regular monthly session on Monday evening last, Mayor Winslow presiding.

Town Clerk Connors read the minutes of last special session and ald. Loggie asked whether it was in order to confirm the minutes of a regular meeting at a special meeting?

The Mayor said there might be some irregularity about it, and as all present at the special meeting were also now present, he would declare the minutes of both confirmed—there being no objection.

The clerk read communication from the acting manager of Chatham Electric Light Company in reference to the placing of new lights. Referred to Police and Light Committee.

Read request of Chas. Bernard for permission to erect a barber-pole on Water St. Referred to board of works.

Read application of C. S. Boucher for position of policeman in the lower end of the town.—Laid on table.

The resignation of the position of Chief of Fire Service by Mr. Chas. A. Gunn was also reported, but not read, and the resignation was accepted.

Resignation of Mr. Jas. F. Connors, Town Clerk, was placed before the council and accepted.

Mr. Connors was, on motion of Ald. Maher, requested to act as clerk pro tem., which he consented to do.

Read also resignation of Mr. F. E. Neale, as alderman for King's ward. Accepted.

Applications from the following persons for the office of town clerk were read:

T. M. Gaynor, salary as at present $120.
Wm. J. Loggie do. do.
John Sinclair at yearly rate of $125.
M. S. Benson, do. do. $130, excepting drawing of legal documents, contracts, &c., which must be paid for at regular rates.
G. B. Fraser, at yearly rate of $125.
J. Arch. Haviland (no terms stated.)

The council proceeded to ballot for the different candidates, Mr. Gaynor receiving three votes, Mr. Sinclair two and Messrs. Loggie and Haviland one each.

Ald. Loggie said another vote must be taken as no candidate had received a majority of the votes polled, and that only Messrs. Gaynor and Sinclair's names were to be voted on, as they were the two highest.

This novel proposition was acted on and all the names, excepting those of Messrs. Sinclair and Gaynor were dropped, the second ballot resulting in 4 ballots for Mr. Gaynor and 3 for Mr. Sinclair.

The clerk read a request from Frank Letson for permission to erect a portable photograph gallery on the site of W. J. Winters', last summer. On motion to refer the matter to the Board of Works with power to act—

Ald. Mahar moved that the request be granted, on the ground of urgency.

The Mayor referred to the bye law against the erection of wooden buildings in the district and said it would not be right for the Council to override it. It would be much better to repeal the bye law if it was not to be adhered to.

Ald. Loggie said the bye law should be adhered to, as it was dangerous to set up a precedent such as this would be. Such erections increased the fire risk.

Ald. Robinson favored referring to the Board of Works Committee, with permission to now retire and report.

Ald. Flanagan favored this course, which was adopted, and the committee retired.

Returning, the committee recommended that no action be taken on the application of Mr. Letson. Adopted.

Read a letter from Messrs. T. McAvity & Sons saying that in the event of the town deciding to put in a water system they would like to quote prices of pipe, valves and other fittings. Tabled.

The clerk read a bill from H. H. Lamont, for jubilee services of the Douglastown Band. On motion of ald. Robinson, ordered that the bill be returned to Mr. Lamont with the information that it should go the jubilee committee.

Ald. Loggie recommended that Chas. Bernard be allowed to place his proposed barber-pole outside of the sidewalk. Adopted.

Ald. Robinson suggested that authority be given to purchase a fire bell in accordance with the recommendation of the fire committee in its report which was adopted at the last special meeting.

Ald. Loggie gave notice of a bye-law relating to the licensing of non-residents doing business in the Town. It provisions apply only to persons who are not ratepayers in any part of the County of Northumberland. These will be required to pay license fee if employed or coming to do business in the Town of Chatham, as follows:—

Dentists	$10
Patent medicine vendors	10
Itinerent Doctors	10
Oculists	5
Vetermary Surgeons	5
Mechanics	5
Mill, ship and other day laborers, other than crews of coasting and other vessels	3

Contractors, one quarter of one per cent. on amount of contract.

Payment of fee to cover term of one year or less.

Penalty for infringement of bye-law double amount of license fee.

It was found that notice of the proposed bye-law was not necessary and it was therefore adopted.

The following arrangements for an election to till the vacancy in the aldermanship of King's ward were ordered on motion of Ald. Loggie:—

Election to take place on Monday, 16th instant.

Duke's and Wellington wards and King's and Queens to be respectively joined for polling purposes—polling to be at or near Masonic Hall, and at or near John Wilson's sail loft.

Messrs. Geo. Stothart and Angus Buckley to be presiding officers.

The Town clerk to be returning officer.

Non-residents to vote at Masonic Hall polling place.

Ald. Loggie submitted the following Board of Works Committee report:—

Board of Works Committee beg to report, and recommend:—

1. That repairs be made to the public wharf, so that a revenue may be derived therefrom.

2. That the council give public notice to those encroaching on public streets that they must conform to the street lines.

3. That the report of the street commissioner and his estimates hereto be approved.

W. S. LOGGIE,
Chairman pro tem.

Chatham, May 2, 1898.

CHATHAM, May 2, 1898.

To the Town Council of Chatham.:

GENTLEMEN:—As directed by the Public Works Committee I here submit the following report:—

1. Have inspected Gas Brook from outlet to Wellington street, and must say that it will never give satisfaction with any small repairs. The culvert crossing Wellington St. is entirely too small; also culvert on St. Andrew's street and on the next street; therefore three new culverts must be built, with at least one half more capacity than the old ones, and the water course then made deeper between them. Behind the gas property 85 feet of open drain, where sticks and all kinds of refuse is let in and causes overflow of drain and damage to cellars follows. Also culvert crossing Water St. is old and in a bad state and never was large enough for the flow of water in freshet times. This work will cost six hundred dollars. I have opened sewer at different points and had it cleaned; that is all that can be done until water lowers.

2. Have as requested, wherever crossings are giving out had ashes placed on them.

3. Have had snowplows taken to Public Building. Janitor gave them two coats of paint and stored them.

4. In reference to the plank sidewalk from Water St. to Samuel Irvine's house, distance about seven hundred feet, some cedar would be used. The total cost, including hemlock, cedar, spikes and labor, about $75.00.

5. Johnston St. sewer, I cannot hold out any hope of repairing it so as to make it safe. It is rotten from top to bottom, and filled up in a dozen places. Water is more outside than in sewer, and must undermine the street. You can count on every hundred feet of extension will cost one hundred dollars. Hope you will be able to extend it at least three hundred feet from where we stopped.

Inspected sidewalks most necessary to rebuild and repair:—

Water St.—from Dr. Benson's to Public Building, south side—12,030 hemlock, 1,000 cedar at $7.00.	$21 00	
Labor and spikes,	25 00	
		$116 00
Duke St.—from Cunard St. to square, north side—7,000 hemlocs, 2,000 cedar at $7.00,	$63 00	
Labor, spikes