General Business.

NOTICE.

Through the efforts of Mr. W. A. Hickman, Immigration Commissioner, who has been in England for some months past, it is expected that in the coming spring a considerable number of farmers with capital will arrive in the province, with a view to purchasing farms. All persons having suitable farms to dispose of will please communicate with the undersigned, when blank forms will be sent, to be filled in with the necessary particulars as to location, price, terms of sale, etc. Quite a number of agricultural laborers are also expected and farmers desiring help will also please communicate with the undersigned.

Dated, St. John, N. B., Feb. 8th, A. D. 1901.

ROBERT MARSHALL,

C. WARMUNDE

IS OFFERING

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY,

Silverware & Novelties,

All new goods. Give him a call

We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all.

WARMUNDE, Experienced Watchmaker

Fallen Corner Chatham N. B.

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.

Chatham, March 18, 1901.

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC.

VIA THE

Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton.

Pullman Sleeper runs through from Fredericton Junction to Boston.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK

—TO—

BOSTON

$3.50. Winter Rate. $3.50

COMMENCING NOV 11, the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning, at 7.30 o'clock standard, for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston.

Returning, leave Boston MONDAY AND THURSDAY, at 8.15 a.m., Portland 5.30 p.m.

Through Tickets on sale at all Railway stations, and Baggage checked through.

Passengers arriving in St John in the evening can go direct to the steamer and take Cabin Berth on Saturday for the trip.

For rates and other information apply to nearest Ticket Agent, or to

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

WANTED.

Agents for the National Window Cleaner in Kent, Westmorland and Northumberland Counties. Sells at sight—large commissions. None but hustlers need apply.

H. G. VENESS, General Agent,
Box 236, Fredericton, N. B.

PULP WOOD!

The DOMINION PULP CO'Y LTD, opposite Chatham, N. B. are now prepared to contract for their supply of Pulp Wood for next season. Also for CORD WOOD, nine feet lengths, delivered ON CARS at Chatham Station or BY SLED TO THEIR MILL during winter.

Particulars on application.

Postal address: CHATHAM, N. B.
P. O. Drawer 3.

THE DOMINION PULP CO. LIMITED.

DENTISTRY!

Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S.

Office Hours:—9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday—9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. 7.30 p.m. to 9 p.m.

GAS ADMINISTERED.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.

OFFICE—OVER MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL.

CHATHAM, N. B.

JOHN J. NOONAN'S

Cap Specials

HEAVY TURN DOWN BAND
30c. 40c. 50c.

FLANNEL SHIRTS,
$1.10, $1.25, $1.50.

HOMESPUN PANTS,
$1.25, $1.35, $1.65.

Fresh Grocery Specials.

HAMS, BACON,
PORK, BEANS, and
CANNED GOODS

JOHN J. NOONAN,

Next below Riverview Hotel,

WATER ST.

FARM HELP.

Anyone in need of Farm Help should apply to Hon. A. T. Dunn at St. John, as a number of young men who have lately arrived from Great Britain are seeking employment. Applicants should give class of help wanted and any particulars with regard to kind of work, wages given, period of employment in right man, etc.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - DECEMBER 19, 1901.

A Singular Political Combination:—Rev. Joseph McLeod and the "Intelligencer"; Rev. W. C. Gaynor and the "Freeman"; Herman Pitts and the "Reporter" are combining to demonstrate the claims of the Conservative party in the county of York against Mr. Alex. Gibson, jr., the Liberal candidate.

"Outside Help."

The St. John Sun deprecates the bringing into York County of outside speakers to assist Mr. Gibson in his campaign. Surely Hon. D. C. Fraser and E. M. McDonald should not be objected to by a party which has imported Mr. Fred. M. Sproul of Kings County to do its talking.

A subsequent issue of the Sun informs its readers that Mr. Borden, leader of the opposition in parliament, and Mr. Hazen, the opposition leader in the New Brunswick legislature, are going into York in Mr. McLeod's interest. And, yet, the Sun does not protest against such foreign invasion, even in the interest of consistency.

Dangerous Company.

The St. John Globe suggests that the Sun abandon the error of its ways and enter the ranks of Liberalism. The Sun will hardly do so on such an invitation, however, for while it now finds the Globe quite friendly to it, at times, it would, in the new party relationship suggested, find that paper its inveterate enemy, for the Globe would endeavor to impose upon the Sun its own narrow code of Liberalism, and if that were unaccepted it would, no doubt, be its most bitter assailant. The Sun is growing weaker and less influential every day, but it were better that it should die of the inanity which now characterises it than to make the mistake of being lured into any kind of alliance with the Globe.

York County.

Non-residents of York who visit that county at the present time are at a loss to understand why Rev. Joseph McLeod persists in forcing himself upon the constituency as a candidate in the pending by-election, in the name of the Conservative party. They meet staunch Conservatives and find them against Mr. McLeod. These say they advised him and the few of their party who are supporting him that it would be unwise to make a contest at the present time. They could not entertain any hope of a victory against Mr. Gibson, and in the absence of a general election they saw nothing to be gained, but much to be lost, by a defeat. They also look upon Mr. McLeod as an impracticable man—one who possesses few of the requisites of a parliamentary representative. They deprecate the narrow appeals which he and those who are conducting his campaign are making in his behalf; they are disgusted over the fact that Mr. Pitts, with his peculiar tactics, is carrying on, in the Conservative party's name, his secret society canvass in Protestant districts, while the services of a paper conducted by a Catholic clergyman have been secured to do duty in places like Cork. Mr. Fred. Sproul, of Kings, where there are no French, is being paid to make appeals in Mr. McLeod's interest against Premier Laurier and that nationality.

The result of it is that the best and most influential Conservatives stand out of it, and prefer to help Mr. Gibson, as a protest against such unworthy tactics.

We were told in Fredericton the other day—and conversation with well known conservatives bore out the statement—that there were not a dozen prominent conservatives in the county in favor of Mr. McLeod's candidacy. He and those who have encouraged him to run know that he cannot be elected under such circumstances, and it is amusing to hear them talk of the "principle" involved. It is, however, interest rather than principle which seems to be their incentive. We hope the electors of York will put the stamp of their disapproval upon such tactics as those by which Mr. McLeod seeks to get into parliament.

The Transcript objects to being classed with the Times, Globe, Sun and other papers opposed to the local government. That's a good sign, and we hope it is repentance is genuine.

The Governorship.

The Toronto Mail's (Conservative) Ottawa correspondent wires his paper as follows: "It is understood that Senator Snowball will be appointed Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick before the close of the present year, and that the vacancy in the Senate representation will be met by the appointment of Robert Thomson, of St. John."

The St. John Globe says: "The Sun says that it has word from Ottawa that Mr. Robert Thomson is to enter the Senate when Mr. Snowball is appointed Governor of the Province. The Sun is not now the best authority in matters of this kind, but everybody in St. John will be glad if its information in this instance is correct."

Canada's Buoyant Trade.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Canada's aggregate trade for the five months ending November 30 last was $189,843,132 an increase of more than $13,000,000 as compared with the same time last year. At this rate of growth the year's business will be considerably over the $400,000,000 mark. The total imports for the five months were $84,412,717, an increase of $7,313,513 over the same period of 1900. The exports totalled $105,430,415 an increase of $5,940,095 over the same time last year. The general opinion expressed has been that Canada has reached a point in its trade when increases could scarcely be looked for and if it remained stationary for a time, that was about all that could be expected. But the returns of the foreign business done are more than encouraging—they are marvellous. During the past five years the growth will figure greater than in the previous 20. The figures of the five months show that the sales abroad were greater by $21,000,000 than the amount of foreign goods brought into Canada. By those who have had home-made goods to sell this will be a feature specially gratifying to them.

For the month of November alone the sales abroad amounted to $24,148,419, an increase of $2,373,220 over the same period last year.

The imports for November are given at $17,448,239, an increase of $3,643,086. The duty collected for the five months was more than $13,000,000, an increase of nearly $1,000,000 over the same time in 1900.

The Drink Traffic in Boiestown.

It has been understood that the traffic in intoxicating liquor was entirely wiped out in Boiestown. If that is the prevailing belief anywhere it is a delusion. A representative of the Advance, who was on the train coming from Fredericton on Tuesday evening saw a number of young Frenchmen who had come out of the woods board the train. They had their clothes-bags on their backs in woodsman's fashion, and were quite a good looking lot. Some of them were in a considerably advanced stage of intoxication, and one could not but be sorry to see such promising young fellows in so disgusting a condition. Enquiry developed the fact that it is not difficult to obtain intoxicating liquor in Boiestown, and we were told that, in this case, the stuff they had was gin, which a Boiestown robber-vendor had sold to the young men—some of them almost boys—at $1.50 a bottle. The temperance people of Boiestown ought to form a vigilance committee and break up such a traffic as that. An inspector who will do his duty is evidently much needed in the Boiestown region.

Don't be Afraid. If you have never tested the quality of Kendrick's Liniment, don't be afraid to try it; thousands of people are using it. To be had at all dealers in Medicine. Price 25 cents.

The Times Apologizes Without Reserve.

[Transcript.]

Mr. T. C. Burpee, I. C. R. engineer of Maintenance, was some months ago the subject of adverse comment in the Times newspaper, in the course of which it stated that Mr. Burpee should be dismissed. Mr. Burpee demanded a retraction. An explanation was offered which Mr. Burpee did not deem satisfactory and a suit was entered upon. To-day the Times publishes the following:—

APOLOGY.

Mr. T. C. Burpee, C. E. Engineer of Maintenance on the I. C. R., was the subject of certain strictures in our daily issue of the twenty-fifth day of July last under the caption, "A Grit Official," and in our issue of the twenty-seventh day of July past, under the heading, "Hands off, Mr. Burpee." These articles were also published in our weekly edition, and were therefore given the full publication of our daily and weekly circulation. We now wish to state with equal publicity that we have learned that the articles referred to were not only incorrect and unfair, and unjust to Mr. Burpee, but also that they were calculated to do a great deal of harm to that gentleman, among those who have not known him and do not know him. The statements contained in the articles and extracts published by us were based on incorrect information and were entirely unwarranted. We regret very much the publication of the criticism and strictures, as however much we may condemn the government, we have no desire to do injury to officials or employees in the government service, and we wish to give the fullest publicity to this withdrawal of the articles mentioned.

A New Phase of the "America's Cup" Race.

Mr. R. P. Simonton, secretary of the Chicago Yacht Club says that the America's Cup has not been legally won by American boats for several years. If, says Mr. Simonton, Sir Thomas Lipton should desire to enter a protest, as he could do under the rules, he could show that the ownership of the cup is a matter yet to be determined.

Mr. Simonton bases his declaration on information he obtained from a copy of the deed of gift, which, drawn in '87, by the sole surviving owner of the gallant schooner 'America,' reconveyed the trophy won by 'America' at Cowes, England, in 1851, at the regatta of the Royal Yacht squadron, to the New York Yacht Club.

The deed of gift declares emphatically and without revision, that all races shall be sailed subject to rules and sailing regulations of the club holding the cup, so far as the same do not conflict with the provisions of this deed of gift, but without any time allowance whatever."

As is well known the last international race, as well as many of the others, were conducted with a time allowance provision. Mr. Simonton believes that Sir Thomas Lipton was not aware of the clause in the deed of gift forbidding time allowance. Moreover, a local attorney who saw the deed of gift, expressed the opinion that no subsequent contract could legally change the conditions under which the 'America's' cup could be raced for.

Don't be Disappointed. You won't be if you use Kendrick's Liniment. There is nothing like Kendrick's for Lameness, Swelling, Pains, Sore Throat and Lungs, and as a general household remedy.

News and Notes.

At a session of the privy council on Tuesday, King Edward definitely fixed June 26, 1902, as the date for his coronation. It was also decided that parliament will meet on Jan. 16.

The mill at Mispec is turning out on an average over thirty tons of pulp daily, all of which is readily disposed of. The big manufactory is not so much hampered now by scarcity of water as it was during the drought of last fall, and everything is running regularly and satisfactorily.—St. John Globe, 11th.

An Ottawa despatch of 11th inst. says:—"Colonel Gourdeau, deputy minister of marine, and Professor R. E. Prince are in Montreal attending a conference of lessees of angling privileges on the Restigouche river. There have been complaints about net fishing on these rights. It is with a view of prohibiting this that the conference is being held."

Mr. Gourdeau declares the above to be untrue.

London, Dec. 13.—The postal authorities say that yesterday's gale and snow storm caused the worst break down of the telegraph and telephone lines that has occurred in twenty years. North of a line drawn through Birmingham the whole country, including Ireland, is almost cut off from communication with London. The press despatches had to be sent by rail. A heavy snow fall continued throughout the day and the gale was still raging last night. There is no doubt many shipping disasters will be reported.

Rev. John Shenton, Methodist minister at Fairville, St. John, died very suddenly at noon on 11th. He was seated at the dinner table at the time of his death. He was around the post office Wednesday morning in his usual good health. Deceased was about 60 years old and leaves a widow and two daughters. One daughter is the wife of Dr. McAlpine of Moncton the other the wife of Rev. Mr. Grant-lund now of Calgary but formerly pastor of Dartmouth, N. S., Methodist church. He married Mary, sister of Rev. W. W. Lodge and of Mr. Matthew Lodge of Moncton.

New York, Dec 11.—Sir. Thomas Lipton's cup challenger Shamrock II. narrowly escaped being destroyed by fire to night. Only the strenuous efforts of the firemen who kept a stream of water pouring over her saved the yacht. As it was the Shamrock was badly scorched by heat from the fire on one side. The fire burned the boiler shop of the J. M. Robins Co, at the Erie Basin of the dry docks in Brooklyn where the Shamrock is laid up. A number of patterns belonging to the American liner New York which is being repaired were also destroyed. The damage is estimated at a hundred thousand dollars.

The Toronto World Says:—Heretofore clergymen have been granted a reduced rate on Canadian railways, paying only one and one-half cents per mile, while other passengers were assessed three cents a mile. After Jan. 1. 1902, clergymen will have to pay full fare, as after that date the railways will entirely discontinue the issuing of reduced rate tickets on account of clergymen between points in Canada to points in the United States, and from points in the United States to points in Canada. The use of trip clergy permits will be entirely discontinued by the Central passenger Association and forms of annual and time clergy permits are not to be honored by ticket agents in Canada."

London, Dec. 12.—Bad design, bad workmanship, and bad material characterize the Mogul engines supplied the Burmah railways according to the official report made to the Government of India by C. E. Cardew, superintendent of locomotives for Burmah.

"These engines," says the report, "suggest the inference that the Baldwin Works have had no particular experience in the construction of engines of metre gauge, and have merely reproduced on a small scale engines of standard guage, apparently overlooking the fact that while the size of the engine has been reduced, the size of the engineer and fireman remains the same as in the case of standard guage engines.

The accuracy of interchangable parts is nothing like as exact as that of the British engines. and there are clear signs that they received very rough adjustment and manipulation by workmen not too handy with tools. The material used in certain parts is distinctly bad. Some of the engines broke down solely on account of bad metal used in their construction. The consumption of coal is extravagant, and it will need a radical alteration of design to cure this and other defects.

Don't go Home, if you have not got at least one bottle of Kendrick's Liniment in the house. Don't go home without it. There is nothing better (if equal) to Kendrick's as a household remedy.

MARCONI IS KING!

Atlantic Cables will be no longer Necessary!

Wireless Signals received in Newfoundland from Cornwall, England!

A Scientific Revolution!!

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 14.—Signor Marconi informs a correspondent of the Associated Press that he has received wireless messages from a station in Cornwall, England, solving the problem of signalling across the Atlantic ocean without wires.

Signor Marconi announced to-night the most wonderful scientific experiment of modern times, in stating that he had received electric signals across the Atlantic ocean from his station in Cornwall, England. He says that before leaving England he had made his plans for accomplishment of this result. While his primary object was the communication with ocean liners in mid-ocean he also hoped to succeed in attaining the wonderful scientific achievement of wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic.

Signor Marconi's station in Cornwall is most powerful. He possesses an electric force generated there 100 times greater than at his ordinary stations. Before he left England he arranged with the electricians in charge of the station which is located at Poldhu, to begin sending signals daily after a certain date, which Signor Marconi would cable him upon perfecting his arrangements here. Signor Marconi arrived here a week ago Friday and selected Signal Hill, at the entrance to the harbor as an experimenting station and moved his equipment there.

Last Monday he cabled Poldhu station to begin sending signals at 3 p.m. daily and to continue until 6 p.m. These hours being respectively 11.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. St. John's time. During these hours on Wednesday Signor Marconi elevated a kite with an aerial wire by means of which signals are sent or received. He remained at the recorder attached to the receiving apparatus and to his profound satisfaction signals [illegible] by him at intervals, [illegible] arranged previously with the operator at Poldhu.

Its development is demonstrated by the success of the present experiments with the incomplete and imperfect apparatus, as the signals can be received only by the most sensitively adjusted apparatus and Signor Marconi is working under great difficulties, owing to the conditions prevailing here. The Cornwall coast is 1,700 miles from St. John's.

In view of the success attending these trials, Signor Marconi will for the present disregard the matter of communication with trans-Atlantic steamers. He will return to England next week and will conduct the experiments from Poldhu himself. He expects that the greater electrical power there will enable him to send more effective signals. He will undertake this work himself, leaving assistants here to erect a mast and receive the signals as he forwards them. It is not possible to send return signals from here until a powerful electrical battery shall have been installed.

Sir Robert Bond, premier of Newfoundland, offers Signor Marconi every facility within the power of the colonial government for the carrying out of his plans.

New York, Dec. 14.—Mr. Edward H. Mocran, of this city, senior counsel of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, to-night confirmed the despatch conveying the information that Mr. Marconi had received signals from the coast of England. He said that it means a new era in the history of the world. On being asked if he had received any word from Marconi as to the discovery, he replied: "I got a cable from Marconi at St. John's this morning giving information from which it might be inferred he had received signals from England. It could be so construed but with his cable in front of me I was not prepared to say it was so. That was our wildest dream—to transmit signals across the ocean.

"But if Marconi says so, it must be so. But I'm the senior counsel and its not my place to say."

Mr. Mocran expressed regret that the matter had been made public.

"But," he added, "it can't make any difference now. Marconi's been at St. John's for four or five days making experiments. From cables we received Marconi must have been working under the most adverse conditions. So, if it is true that he has received messages under so adverse circumstances it certainly argues well for the future."

Signor Masconi intends to build a large experimental station near St. John's besides the Lloyd station at Cape Race. The former will have the same equipment as the Poldhu station and will play the same part on this side of the Atlantic as Poldhu does on the other side. The St. John's station will communicate with New York on one side and Cornwall on the other, being midway between the two. This establishment will probably cost $60,000 and will perform the same work as the modern cable station.

Signor Marconi announces that he will remain in England until after the coronation of King Edward next summer and that he hopes to send the news of that event across the Atlantic by the wireless method so as to prove the capability of the system for such purposes.

He will probably in the meantime equip all vessels of the leading lines of steamers with his apparatus.

London, Dec. 15.—Major Flood-Page, of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, confirmed that Marconi, at St. John's, had received signals from the experimental station at Poldu.

St. John's, Dec. 15.—The inventor is dining to-night with Sir Cavendish Boyle, governor of Newfoundland, in order to more fully explain the details of his experiments to the latter, who will send a lengthy despatch on this subject to the British cabinet to-morrow.

Mr. Marconi to-day made a further explanation of his trans-oceanic signals. He said he expected them to be stronger than they were. He was very confident that he would receive them. He attributes their faintness to mid-ocean wind currents and imperfections in his kite apparatus. He expects better tests to-morrow if the weather enables his balloon to ascend. There is some fog on the coast to-day. Foggy conditions will give better signals than will clear atmosphere.

Mr. Marconi goes to-morrow to Cape Spear, there to select a site for the erection of a pole 200 feet high, which he is confident will give the amplest results possible under the present conditions.

New York, Dec. 15.—M. I. Pupin, professor of electrical mechanics at Columbia University, said to-night that he fully believed Marconi had succeeded in signalling between the coasts of Newfoundland and Cornwall, England, by his system of wireless telegraphy.

New York, Dec. 16—A special to the Herald from Orange, N. J., says: Thomas A. Edison doubts the reliability and accuracy of the published statements that Marconi has received a wireless message across the ocean. The celebrated inventor was seen in Llewellyn Park this evening. "I doubt this story," said Mr. Edison. "I don't believe it."

"Do you think Marconi was deceived because the letter which it is alleged he received was the one which he had instructed should be sent him?" was asked,

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Edison. "I don't believe he was deceived, but I doubt the story. That letter "S" with the three dots is a very simple one, but I have been fooled myself. Until the published reports are verified I shall doubt the accuracy of the account."

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 16—Regarding the disinclination of Edison, Greely, Bradford and other electrical authorities to credit the report that he has really accomplished the feat of sending a wireless message over the ocean, Marconi said that he knew the electricians would not give credence to the accomplishment, but despite their opinions, insisted that he had not been deceived and asserted again that the signal had really been received from his station in Cornwall.

New York, Dec. 16.—The Cunarder, Etruria, which has just arrived here, was in communication for more than five hours in mid ocean with her sister ship, the Umbria. Long before either ship sighted the other, their commanders were conversing by the Marconi wireless system. The position of each ship was known on the other hours before their main trucks showed above the horizon. The Etruria left Liverpool on the same day the Umbria steamed out of New York. They were 1,630 miles east northeast of Sandy Hook when they passed each other last Wednesday, or in latitude 45.12 and longitude 51.07. Five hours before that or when they were fully 100 miles apart, the receiver on the Etruria began to click warningly. The operator replied and then the word "Umbria" was slowly spelled out on the Etruria's instrument: then followed the Umbria's location. The Etruria replied, giving her location, which showed her to be fully 100 miles away from the other vessel. The Umbria sent her number of passengers, the fact that all were well, and all the latest news from New York. The Etruria sent word of the burning of the Great Liverpool exchange on the quadrangle on Dec. 5, while the Etruria was lying in the Mersey.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 16.—Owing to fog and rain Marconi was unable to swing his kites in midair to-day. He has gone to Cape Spear to determine on the fitness of that promotory for the wireless Telegraph station which he proposes to erect.

Marconi is amply satisfied with the recognition which the world displayed of the importance of the new discovery. He will have a fully equipped station here for sending and receiving messages between America and England by mid-summer. Marconi is to erect another station on the Massachusetts coast at the same time.

St. John's, Dec. 16.—Marconi has just returned here from Cape Spear where he experienced poor luck. The weather was rendered extremely unpleasant by fog, wind and a rain storm and the inventor was unable to decide upon a site for his proposed station.

On returning Marconi was served with legal documents from the solicitors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company notifying him that the said company possesses an exclusive monopoly of the telegraph business within Newfoundland and its dependencies and demanding that he cease his experiments and remove his apparatus forthwith, else the company would apply to the supreme court for an injunction restraining him from further trials.

Marconi has not yet decided as to what course of action he will take in this matter, but he regards this action on the part of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company as the best proof of the importance of his new discovery.

Don't Suffer With Pain, when you can get relief for a quarter of a dollar by using Kendrick's Liniment. Kendrick's is useful in many ways in household and stable.

A Hero's Act!

Ottawa, Dec. 12.—The Journal has been making careful enquiries, and gives the following story of what happened in Mr. Harper's case last Friday, gathered more accurately by comparing statements from those who were on or near the scene than was possible immediately after the tragedy. It is explained that the open water and weak ice were in the form of a sort of bar across the river, and that Mr. Creelman and Miss Blair were skating down the river—not up. They skated straight into the open water. Once in the water the current tended to carry them away from the upper edge of the opening, where they had broken in. They tried to regain it, but the current was too strong. They were drifting away from the edge when Mr. Harper came to it.

He lay down on the ice and tried to extend his cane to those in the water. The cane was found there next morning, just hanging over the edge, and covered for a part of its length with a film of ice, showing that it had been dipped into the water, and afterwards taken out. Finding that he could not reach them with the cane, and that they could not swim up against the current, Mr. Harper got up, took a few strides towards shore with the idea evidently of getting help, concluded that he could not get it in time, returned, threw off his coat and overcoat, and jumped in.

Schley Partially Vietimised, but Sustained by Dewey.

Washington, Dec. 13 —The most prolonged, interesting and important naval tribunal ever held in this country, came to a close to-day, having in open and secret session, lasted three months, short of one week, when Secretary Long was handed the findings of the court which inquired into the conduct of Rear Admiral Schley during the Santiago campaign. The result was a complete surprise, and it is probable that no prophesy has approached the truth.

The report was promulgated by Secretary Long to-night. There are two reports. Admirals Benham and Ramsey, concur in the first, which is signed by Admiral Dewey, also, as a matter of form. Admiral Dewey makes a separate report, although he agrees with the findings of facts subscribed to by the others. The majority report condemns Admiral Schley on eleven points while Admiral Dewey's sustains him in most particulars. The majority opinion finds in brief that Admiral Schley should have proceeded with the utmost dispatch to Cienfuegos and maintained a close blockade; that he should have endeavored to have obtained information of the Spanish squadron there; that he should have proceeded to Santiago with dispatch; that he should not have made the retrograde movement; that he should have obeyed the department's orders; that he should have endeavored to capture the Spanish vessels in Santiago; that he did not do his utmost to destroy the Colon; that he caused the squadron to lose distance in the loop of the Brooklyn; that he thereby caused the Texas to back; that he did injustice to Hodgson; that his conduct in the campaign was characterised by vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise; that his official reports on the coal supply were misleading and inaccurate; that his conduct during the battle was self-possessed and that he encouraged in his own person his subordinate officials and men.

Admiral Dewey, in his report says that the passage to Cienfuegos was made with all dispatch; that, in view of his coal supply, the blockade of Cienfuegos was effective; that he allowed the Adula to enter Cienfuegos to get information; that his passage to Santiago was with as much dispatch as possible, keeping the squadron together; that the blockade of Santiago was effective and, finally, that he was the senior officer off Santiago, in absolute command, and entitled to the credit due for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships.

It is said of the navy department that there will be no further proceedings in the case on the department's initiative. Secretary Long and Judge Advocate Lemly positively decline to discuss the findings.

The secretary received the reports at 5 o'clock this evening and he has not yet acted upon them. It is probable that he will simply append his signature with the word "approved" to the whole record.

A representative of the Associated Press conveyed the first information of the findings of the court to Admiral Schley. He was seated in the public reception room of a hotel, chatting with friends and several newspaper men, and evinced no signs of nervousness over the outcome. When the conclusions of Admiral Dewey were read to him, Admiral Schley showed his pleasure and it was evident from his manner that he regarded the statement from Admiral Dewey as a vindication of his case. He declined to make any statement concerning the court's findings and, excusing himself from the little company which had gathered about him, went to his apartments, where Mrs. Schley had been anxiously awaiting the court's decision. Later the official copy was brought to the hotel by a messenger from the navy department.

Admiral Dewey to-night declined to make any statement. He said the court was not dissolved and that he was still bound by his oath of secrecy.

In view of the length of time which has elapsed since the occurrence of events of the Santiago campaign, the court recommends no further proceedings be had in the premises.

Baltimore, Dec. 13.—Isider Raynor, counsel for Admiral Schley, announces that he will go to Washington, and he will counsel Admiral Schley to fight the case to a finish by every appeal possible.

New Way to Preserve Eggs.

A New York Food Company, according to the Maritime Register, claims to have satisfactorily solved the problem of disiccating or drying the fresh shell egg for use in all manner of cookery where eggs are required, This article, Egg Flake, is now in much demand, owing to the high price of the shell egg. The price of Egg Flake is said to be lower than the shell egg. Egg Flake is something that will answer the purposes of the shell egg as well as the latter. Egg Flake is absolutely nothing but the yoke and the albumen of the shell egg, with the moisture extracted. The moisture is returned by the user, and the result is that a batter equal to the fresh shell egg batter is ready for use. The fact that the Egg Flake will keep indefinitely, nor deteriorate in any climate, has made it popular for use in foreign climates and on shipboard.

Big Bass by the Thousand.

[Charlottetown Guardian.]

The big storm of last week was very severe in the western end of the island and resulted in a curious and unprecedented state of affairs at Kildare. A heavy wind and high tide forced a deep body of lully ashore in Kildare river, when the tide receded the lully formed into ice, and it was discovered that a lot of large fish were imprisoned therein. One Montrose farmer on Saturday drove into Alberton with a sleigh load of what turned out to be splendid sea bass weighing from 10 to 30 pounds each, and he realised $40 for his morning's work. This caused quite an excitement and the ice in the river has since been prospected by the majority of the Montrose and Kildare people. Many of them are shipping their catch to New York, where it is expected the fish will bring from 15 to 20 cents per pound. Other fish, such as smelts and eels are also found in the ice in large quantities, but the chief interest centres in the bass, which are splendid fish and very valuable. There is much speculation as to whether these fish were driven in by the storm or came in the river to spawn. In the latter case they probably were there in other years unnoticed for the reason that no one looked for them.

A gentleman who arrived in Alberton from Montrose on Monday evening said that a great many people were on the ice and it was estimated that 1,800 bass had been taken that day. Taking New York prices as a basis, that day's catch should net the people an aggregate of $2,500. The fish are of large size and in good condition, and would probably average 15 pounds each. Bass were found in Kildare river some years ago, but in very small quantities, and it has never been suspected that they would winter there. In quality they are very fine, far ahead of any other fresh fish that can be procured at this season, and the catch is quite a windfall for the people living near Kildare river.

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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 property 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 so 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.

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