General Business.

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Is most effective for the cure of

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COLDS,
SORE THROAT,
BRONCHITIS, ETC.

TAKEN IN TIME

It will arrest and prevent the development of an acute cold. It soothes the inflamed mucous membranes and stops the desire to cough.

TAKEN REGULARLY

It relieves the most obstinate cough.

IT PREVENTS

The night-cough of consumptives and insures a good night's sleep.

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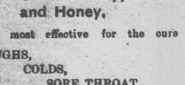

STR. "MIRAMICHI,"
CAPT. GOODFELLOW.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1900,

Will leave Chatham every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7.10 a.m. for Newcastle, and leave Newcastle at 7.45 a.m. and Chatham at 9 a.m. for points down river, viz:—Loggieville, Burnt Church, and Neguac, calling at Escuminac on Mondays, and Wednesdays and Bay du Vin on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays returning to Chatham same day.

Steamer will not call at Bay du Vin on the way down unless to land passengers who are to return same day.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD AT REASONABLE RATES.

STEAMER "NELSON"

CAPTAIN BULLICK.

On and after Monday, Oct. 15th, 1900, and until further notice will leave

CHATHAM AT	NELSON AT	NEWCASTLE AT
9.00 a.m.	9.50 a.m.	10.15 a.m.
11 00 "	11.50 "	12.15 p.m.
2.00 p m.	2.50 p m.	3.30 "
4.30 "	5.10 "	5.30 "

All Freights Must be Prepaid.

J. ARCH'D HAVILAND,
Manager.

Chatham, N. B., Oct. 6, 1900. (Telephone 40.)

Excursion Rates on Steamer Miramichi:

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Excursion Tickets, good for day of issue only, will be issued from Newcastle or Chatham, to points down river at the following rates:

For one person, 50 cents. For parties of 5 to 10 persons, 40 cents each. For parties of ten persons or more 35 cents each.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, will be issued from Chatham, for the round trip to Escuminac—one person 75 cents; parties of 5 to 10 persons, 60 cents each; parties of 10 persons or more, 40 cents each.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS can be had on board at Reasonable Rates.

J. ARCH'D HAVILAND,
Manager.

Chatham, N. B., Sept. 17th, 1900.

NOTICE.

To James Graham of the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick.

Notice is hereby given that under a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of September A. D. 1895 made between you the said James Graham of the one part and Charles L. Rainsborrow of the Parish of Hardwick, in the county and province aforesaid, Farmer and Lumberman of the other part, registered in volume 72 of the County Records on pages 40, 41 and 42 and numbered 33 in said volume. There will in pursuance of the said power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by the said indenture of mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold by Public Auction in front of the Post Office, in the Town of Chatham, on Thursday, the sixth day of December next, at twelve o'clock noon, the following lands and premises in the said mortgage described "all that tract of land situate in the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, bounded as follows: Beginning at a maple tree standing on the northern bank or shore of Bay du Vin River at the south east angle of lot number thirty-nine granted to Joseph Cunard east of the Richibucto Road, thence running by the magnet north twenty degrees west sixty-four chains, thence north sixty-two degrees east with a rectangular distance of fifteen chains, thence south twenty degrees east sixty-seven chains to a hemlock tree standing on the bank or shore of Bay du Vin aforesaid and thence along the same following the various courses thereof up stream to the place of begining, containing one hundred acres more or less and distinguished as lot number forty-three east of the Richibucto Road northerly side of Bay du Vin River, excepting that part of the settlement road running through the above described tract and was granted to the said James Graham by grant dated the thirtieth day of May A. D. 1885 and is known as the Graham homestead property.

Also all that certain other piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being on the South side of the Bay du Vin River aforesaid in the Parish of Hardwick aforesaid bounded as follows: On the west by lands originally granted to the late Angus McDonald, deceased, on the east by lands originally granted to the late James Hill, deceased, on the north by the said Bay du Vin River and extending southerly the full extent of the front tier of lots on the said river, containing two hundred acres more or less and known as "The Green farm property" which piece of land was conveyed to the said James Graham by Harrison T. Graham.

Terms Cash.

Dated 20th September A. D. 1900.

CHARLES L. RAINSBORROW
Mortgagee.

R. A. LAWLOR,
Solicitor.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - NOVEMBER 22, 1900.

A Party and its Troubles.

If we are to judge by what is said in the Ontario papers, Hon. Mr. Foster's chances for finding a constituency in that Province, to say nothing of his being elected to the House of Commons, or chosen as leader of the Conservative party, are not promising. It is realised more and more every day that the party owes its defeat, in a greater measure to Mr. Foster than to any other man within it. His rank as a campaign speaker is conceded, but his word-painted ideals are the veriest Dead Sea apples to those who know the hon. gentleman's record. He has appeared to think that people accepted him and his associate party leaders at his estimate of them, while they also believed that the Liberal leaders were as he painted them. In both cases he lost sight of the fact that the people do not require to be told very much about our public men, whose doings are ever before them. Moreover when Mr. Foster, or anyone else, makes a business of misrepresenting those who are as well known in public life as he himself is, and whose records compare at least favorably with his own, he errs to his own hurt and undoing. It may, therefore, be said that Mr. Foster's guise of the pharisee, through which the public could not but see the whited sepulchre, has had much to do with his defeat and politically friendless position.

Mr. Foster is reported in Ontario as having designs upon some constituency there with a view of claiming the party leadership in succession to Sir Charles Tupper. The Ontario Conservatives however say that as the party following is nearly all in that province, one of its representatives should be leader, even if Mr. Foster had proved himself to have capacity for the position, which he has entirely failed to do.

Those who oppose Mr. Foster's aspirations to the leadership point to his instability in matters of public concern. They remark that he entered parliament under Liberal auspices and as the champion of the cause of prohibition, but joined the Conservatives for the sake of office and declared that his prohibition professions were made "in a moment of weakness." It is also placed against him that he was the chief plotter against Premier Bowell in 1896, when he and six other members of the government went on strike, but were obliged to return to the old gentleman, beg his pardon and again take office under him—an episode which disgusted many conservatives all over the country and contributed very largely to the party's defeat at the polls a few months afterwards.

Then, Mr. Foster's critics say he further showed his unfitness for leadership by attacking prominent members of the party through his greatest blunder in his own province: the Moncton convention. In that he demonstrated his absolute ignorance of the prevailing sentiment of the people of New Brunswick and of the political forces which he challenged to a test of strength.

Last of all, having failed to secure a nomination in either of the constituencies which he had already represented, he displayed his usual temerity and want of judgment, by putting himself up against Mr. Blair in St. John, only to be snowed under by a thousand votes.

It is not, therefore, a matter of wonder that Ontario conservatives do not receive Mr. Foster as their leader. The fact is, they are giving him the cold shoulder. It appears, however, that with the aid of certain maritime and western Conservatives he has been enabled to prevent some of his rivals for the leadership from doing much better than himself, and the dissensions and jealousies which led to the disruption of 1896 have broken out afresh, with the added complication of certain of the plotters of that time against Sir Mackenzie Bowell being at each others' throats. Messrs. Haggart, Wallace and Foster have not now the common purpose of ousting Mr. Bowell, but each has designs upon the party leadership, and it is not unnatural that Sir Mackenzie, who is the Conservative leader in the Senate, should be found keeping his promise to prevent either of them from everbecoming head of the party. Sir Hibbert Tupper has been suggested, but the Ontario Conservatives will not have him, because he is not a representative of their province, and he—as one of the "nest of traitors"—is also objectionable to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who has great power to dictate to the party by reason of his acknowledged position in the Senate.

It is, therefore, not surprising to find Sir Charles Tupper still directing Conservative party affairs, although he was defeated at the polls and has announced his retirement from politics. It must sadden him to be obliged to thus remain in harness rather than have a full public exposure of the internal strife which is the natural result of the blunders and mismanagement of such men as Messrs. Foster, Haggart, Montague, Caron and other men of their stripe, most of whom have met with well merited defeat. If Mr. Foster will cease to be a political agitator and devote his future to the life insurance business, for which he is better fitted than for political leadership, the country will be thankful. He will, at the same time, do the Conservative party a service, for it can never be restored to influence or the regard of the people so long as he and others of his political school occupy positions of prominence in its councils.

[London Timber Trades Journal, Nov. 10]

The Spruce Outlook.

The spruce market affords by no means an unfavorable prospect. Sellers are very jubilant over the return of Mr. McKinley to the presidental chair, as an assurance that the boom in the States will be continued. The American demand for Canadian pine and spruce has been a great strong point with the Quebec and Lower port firms, and we understand some big orders for St. John spruce have recently been received from the United States. In London spruce is undoubtedly weaker, which, in the present position of stocks and the congested state of the docks, is not likely to rally for some time. The statistics of the spruce shipments from the port of Miramichi, N. B., up to Oct. 9th are at hand. They show that this season the export of deals to the United Kingdom is considerably less than up to the same date last year the deficiency being nearly 9,000,000 sup. ft., and of ends a deficiency of over half a million sup. ft., boards 800,000 ft., and of palings 3,000,000 ft. Of scantlings, however, nearly 1,000,000 sup. ft. more have been shipped. The following are the figures for this season up to October 9th, compared with last year:—

	1900. Octpber 9 h.	1899. October 10th.
Deals,	95,743,182	104 702,484
Scantlings,	3,776,869	2,801,467
Ends,	4,184,594	4,655.735
Boards,	5,590,319	6,465.427
Palings,	1,172,862	4 206,676
Totals,	110,467,826	122,831,789

The position of the London market at the present time is this: If you have any considerable stock of wood goods and want to turn it into money, you must make up your mind to lose something in the operation. It is true that there are many buyers of spot goods, meaning those here ready for delivery, still to be met with, but they are not greedy; the feast has been plentiful and they are only inclined to nibble at the tit-bits that come in their way, and which they do not care to see pass by them. Otherwise the trade may be described as in a very dull state. Ordinary class goods are looked upon coldly, and even those who have occasion for them mostly hold off, or buy sparingly in the expectation, from the heavy quantity in the docks, that they have only to wait a little and they will get them cheaper.

"Ballot Difficulties."

The Moncton Transcript, in an article on "The Ballot difficulties in the late elections" offers criticisms on the official ballot, the directions under which it was prepared and the difficulties of complying therewith, some of which are pertinent while others are not. We quite agree with the Transcript that the sample ballots sent from Ottawa could not have been suggested or designed by a person of practical experience in the actual polling of votes. In those samples the upper portion of the ballot was far too large. The matter required by the statute to be printed thereon should not occupy more than a quarter of the space. As to the numbering there does not seem to be any special necessity for it, and it certainly adds considerably to the expense of the work. We do not agree with the Transcript that there is any difficulty in getting the ballots out in time. This office turned out nearly 8000 printed, perforated and consecutively numbered in three days and could have doubled the output if necessary. One absurdity of the law is that the ballot papers must be put up in books of 25, 50 and 100 each. Why not 75 also? A must absurd thing in connection with the instructions from the know-it-all bureau at Ottawa was the direction to the Returning Officer that the ballot papers were to be paid for at $3.00 for the first thousand and $1.00 a thousand for all sub sequent thousands required. Imagine any printer who is not running for the bankrupt court, or has not the Ottawa printing bureau with its big annual deficit at his back printing, perforating and numbering 1000 ballots almost the size of a single note sheet for $1.00! These Ottawa people, be it remembered, print everything connected with the elections which they possibly can, and send only such work as they cannot do to be done at local offices, and for the latter, they prescribe prices which account for the deficits of their own printing office. There is no interest which is so badly treated by the government of Canada as the printing trade, through that centralising invention of the late government—the Ottawa Printing department—and there ought to be a thorough investigation of its affairs, so that the people may understand what it is costing the country.

Political Notes.

The Conservatives of York county are reported as believing that they can unseat Mr. Gibson and send Dr. McLeod to Ottawa without contesting another election. They claim to have now in their hands evidence which will prove that Mr. Gibson obtained four hundred votes by illegal means. The particularity with which they make their statements is truly Fosterian. They appear to lose sight of the facts stated by leading liberals that Rev. Joseph McLeod's candidature was promoted by much more cash than was used in any previous election in York, while the liquor supplied in his interest to voters was a shock to even many of his friends. Mr. Gibson had against him the Orange, rum and moneyed interests and, yet, his reverend opponent talks purity!

CALGARY, N. W. T., Nov. 14.—A torchlight procession and mass meeting at the Opera House was Calgary's tribute to M. Frank Oliver, M. P. elect, on Saturday night to celebrate his return to the House of Commons with a majority double that of his previous election. His previous majority over a weak man was 784. His present majority was over a fluent candidate, whose cause was espoused by several able speakers.

[Mr. Oliver's opponent was ex-alderman R. B. Bennett, formerly of Chatham, who has developed into quite an able politician in the "Wild and woolly West."]

The Macleod Gazette says: Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Conservative candidate for Alberta, has been beaten, but he has put up a good fight and has shown himself to be a good man, worthy to represent any good cause and of any opponent's steel. He has not won this election, but defeat to him does not mean political extinction. The election campaign which he has conducted against a very strong opponent, shows what manner of man he is. He has conducted a fair, honorable, straightforward and manly campaign, and his many gifts as a public man have won acknowledgments even from his bitterest opponents. He is but a young man and it is not too much to prophesy that he will be heard from again in connection with federal politics in this western city.

OTTAWA, Nov. 17.—Mr. Edward Kidd, it is stated, will not resign his seat in the Dominion house in order to let Hon. G. E. Foster run in his constituency. Intimate friends of the newly elected member for Carleton say positively that he will not entertain the idea for a moment. Mr. Kidd's friends support him in his stand.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, speaking at Dundee to-day, said he hoped Lord Rosebery would return to the leadership of the Liberals, adding that if he did he must be chief of the whole party. He said he never understood why Lord Rosebery retired in 1896. The Liberals would welcome him back again.

The Toronto Globe says:—

"Mr. Cahan may fairly be classed among the Conservative leaders who were defeated in the general election. Though new to Federal politics, he was regarded as the coming man in Nova Scotia, and Sir Charles Tupper was considered to have scored a triumph in bringing him out. Mr. Powell was next to Mr. Foster in New Brunswick. The list of the slain leaders, therefore, is: Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Cahan in Nova Scotia, Mr. Foster and Mr. Powell in New Brunswick, Sir Adolphe Caron and Mr. Bergeron in Quebec, Dr. Montague in Ontario, Mr. Hugh John Macdonald in Manitoba. Half a would-be Ministry went down in the fight."

Those who are well acquainted with the public men of New Brunswick for some time thought Mr. McInerney quite the equal of Mr. Foster in all that goes to make up a public man of great possibilities. Unfortunately for himself, however, Mr. McInerney permitted Mr. Foster to dominate and mislead him. Mr. Foster succeeded in getting the late member for Kent into his meshes when he set himself to the task of driving Mr. Costigan out of the Conservative party, and it is a matter of regret to his friends that Mr. McInerney did not resent the use that was being made of him as soon as he discovered the scheme. He was, however, naturally ambitious and when the prospect of supplanting Mr. Costigan in the position that gentleman had always held in the party was suggested by the plotter, Mr. McInerney yielded to the temptation. He was obliged to blindly follow his leader into the Moncton convention blunder as well as other devices for compelling independent New Brunswick Conservatives to subscribe to the treacherous and suicidal policy which Mr. Foster had devised. It may be that Mr. McInerney fully realised the wrong he had done to his own future and the old friends who had hoped for better things for him, when Mr. Foster's other lieutenant, Mr. H. B. Betherington threatened to go gunning for Quebec Frenchmen but, if he did, it was too late, and he reaped as he had sown. Had he kept clear of Mr. Foster he might be in a different position from that which he now occupies, both in the regard of the people of Kent, and of the cleaner element of the Conservative party.

A. H. McNeill, formerly of Charlottetown, the Conservative candidate in Yale-Cariboo, has withdrawn, and John McKane, formerly of Newcastle, will contest the constituency in behalf of the Opposition. Mr. McNeill says his legal practice will not permit of his participation.

The printer of the ballots, J. M. Lawson, whose name was printed upon them above that of the first candidate received five votes in the county election day.—Yarmouth Times.

[We are told that Mr. D. G. Smith, whose name was similarly placed on the Northumberland ballots received about a dozen votes at one of the Alnwick polling districts.]

It doesn't seem probable that any of the Ontario Conservative members-elect will resign to give place to defeated leaders from the Maritime Provinces. If any such offers were made it must have been "in a moment of weakness."

There is no foundation for the rumor of changes in the Cabinet by transferring Sir Richard Cartwright to the office of High Commissioner and elevating Hon. James Sutherland to the portfolio of Trade and Commerce. Lord Strathcona is on his way back to London as High Commissioner and will continue in that office.

A Toronto despatch of Friday last stated that Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, one of the second raters of the Conservative party, who secured his re-election for West York, Ont., had been called by Sir Charles Tupper to British Columbia to take part in the fight in the two remaining constituencies in that province, where elections are yet to be held. Is this an indication that Sir Charles Tupper's personal statement that he had retired from politics was only a ruse?

BATHURST, Nov. 14.—To-day was declaration day in Gloucester County. Sheriff Meahan, the returning officer, declared Mr. Turgeon elected, majority 996. The following are the returns from the different polling divisions:

	Blanchard.	Harris.	Turgeon.
Bathurst, No. 1	67	78	147
Bathurst, No. 2	167	54	180
Beresford, 3	21	6	155
Beresford, 3½	38	8	276
Beresford, 4	39	24	124
N. Bandon, 5	26		31
N. Bandon, 6	40	10	125
N. Bandon, 7	25	17	66
Caraquet, 8	75	1	67
Caraquet, 8½	120	2	88
Caraquet, 9	109	3	175
Paquetville, 9½	66	0	92
Saumarez, 10	149	5	233
St. Isadore, 11	58	2	62
Shippegan, 12	74	2	98
Shippegan, 13	43	5	165
Shippegan, 14	55	5	58
Inkerman, 15	33	3	73
Inkerman, 16	109	6	95
Total,	1314	230	2310

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—The election at Gaspe took place to-day. Returns indicate the election of Lemieux (liberal) by over one thousand majority.

BOWMANVILLE, Nov. 14.—A surprise was sprung on the public to-day at the recount in the West Durham election. D. B. Simpson, Q. C., representing Mr. Beith, the defeated Liberal, entered a protest against the returning officer declaring Mr. Thornton, Conservative, elected, although he had a majority of 40 votes. The protest was based on the fact that Thornton's deposit was not made in legal tender or bills of any chartered Canadian bank. Mr. Thornton's deposit was made the day previous to nomination by his financial agent by a certified cheque on the local agency of the Standard Bank. [If Mr. Beith should be awarded the seat under such circumstances it would be an outrage.—Editor ADVANCE.]

Mr. H. H. Cook has charged that a definite offer was made to him of a seat in the Senate on his paying $10,000. This was unquestionably the most serious accusation made during the whole course of the campaign. It was not accompanied by such proof as would satisfy reasonable men, and unfortunately was made in the midst of an exciting campaign, and at such a late hour therein that there was no chance to verify or sift the evidence, even had it been given. Mr. Cook can see, however, that the matter cannot be left where it is. It is too serious a charge to be allowed to drop. The fact is that he must furnish the full proof of what he has stated or stand convicted of having given currency to as foul a slander as was ever circulated in this country.—Toronto Globe

WINNIPEG, Nov. 19.—It is reported at Portage La Prairie that Mr. Boyd, Conservative M. P. elect for Macdonald, is to resign in favor of Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, Mr. Macdonald to assume the Conservative leadership for the Dominion if elected.

The Same Old Globe.

It is amusing to read the St. John Globe, Sun, the Moncton Times and other political organs opposed to Mr. Blair, of the losses which are to be incurred by the country by the carriage of grain over the I. C. R. from Montreal for shipment at St. John. A despatch from nobody knows who to the St. John Globe stated alleged particulars of an arrangement, for carrying grain from Parry Sound to St. John giving the I. C. R's share of the through rate, and the papers named at once began to demonstrate exactly how much would be lost by Mr. Blair over the transaction. It does not seem to have occurred to these critics that the Globe's telegrapher might not know very much about the matter, and that if Mr. Blair thought it worth while to take any notice of their assertions he might show that they were entirely misled. The Globe, itself, seems to be awakening to this view of the matter for it had a kind of repentant Montreal despatch on Saturday as follows:

"One of the exporters interested in the shipment of the grain which the Intercolonial has contracted to carry to St. John, speaking to your correspondent to-day, said that the rate charged was one which the C. P. R. would readily have accepted from Owen Sound had that road not been at loggerheads with Mr. Blair at the time the contract was made. This gentleman declined to state what the rate was, but said it was a regular export grain rate, about which there was nothing extraordinary whatever."

The Globe seems to be resuming its old policy of furnishing incorrect statements as political ammunition for use by Mr. Blair's detractors, and after doing the work designed, taking them back in a left-handed way. It is, no doubt, exasperating to Mr. Blair's enemies to find that he is maintaining the Winter Port business at St. John and that the C. P. R. is actually going back on its former stand and joining in the good work, as Mr. Blair said it would.

Hon. Mr. Blair's Great Victory.

[United Canada.]

Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways, whose political extinction has been the dream and hope of some of the ablest political and commercial conspirators and combines in this country has won a victory on Wednesday which shall be recalled long after his day. His task was not only to pilot his party in his province, in which he was ably assisted by Hon. John Costigan, but he had to fight Hon. George E. Foster in St. John, and above and beyond all, he had to fight the C. P. R. and all the interests which it controls in the country. The C. P. R. magnates could not understand Mr. Blair, and they said: "This man Blair actually refuses, on the eve of a general election, to surrender and sacrifice the public trust at the demand of this company. We can't understand him. When we finally threatened him, as we used to threaten the Haggarts, Popes and other railway ministers, instead of relenting, he accepted our challenge to fight and gave the signal to clear the decks for battle." Mr. Blair not only defeated the C. P. R. and Hon. G. E. Foster but the actual voting strength of the two parties in New Brunswick now stands:—Liberals, 11, and Conservatives 3. For political dress parade purposes, etc., the vote is 9 to 5 in favor of the Liberals. The people of the country will not fail to appreciate his fidelity, integrity and courage, and moreover, the distinguished service which Hon. Andrew G. Blair has rendered his province and the Dominion by that action.

[Halifax Chronicle.]

A Heavy Handicap.

The Conservative Toronto Telegram, the property and personal organ of Mr. J. Ross Robertson, ex-Conservative M. P. makes the following true and timely remarks which the members of its party will do extremely well to lay up in their hearts, and put to practice in their political lives. Under the heading "A Dead Weight," the Telegram editorially says:—

"Politics is a world of realities, not dreams, and any attempt to rouse the country by the cry of French-Canadian domination must fail because of the attitude of English-speaking Quebec.

"The fact as it exists is that English-speaking Canadians in Quebec have largely voted for the Government at the hands of Wilfrid Laurier and his compatriots.

"Racial enthusiasm and the Montreal Star have combined to solidify Quebec, French and English against the Conservative party.

"It was an evil day for Sir Charles Tupper and the Conservative party when they turned their future into an advertising medium for the Montreal Star.

"There was no fairness or reason in its attitude of hostility to everything which the Liberals proposed and its friendship for everything of Tory origin. It never printed a word that would help to bring the Conservative party into touch with the popular demand for aggressive action in defence of public rights. It was a campaign sheet for three years prior to the election, and as such proved to be the heaviest handicap ever carried by an Opposition in its race for power."

News and Notes.

The London Daily News says Lord Roberts has intimated that it is impossible to spare more troops from South Africa.

In a railway accident near Dax, France, on Thursday, thirteen persons were killed, including the Peruvian Minister to France.

London, (Eng.) people who contributed $54,000 to the Ottawa fire fund are making pointed enquiries as to how the money was spent.

Lord Wolseley, it is asserted, intends as soon as the opportunity is afforded to visit the scenes of his campaign in Canada (1867), South Africa (1879, and Egypt (1882).

Mr. E. A. Wills, Secretary of the Toronto Board of Trade, has a query from D. McPherson, Yarmouth, N. S., asking for the names of firms on the lakes with vessels to charter that could take the lost Monticello's place.

James S. Scott of Quebec, has received a letter from his nephew, Corporal Charley Scott, now in South Africa, in which it is stated that the Canadians understand they will form Lord Roberts' personal bodyguard when they arrive in England.

The Richelieu and Ontario Company have given the contract for a new steamer between Montreal and Quebec. It will cost $450,000, and will be finished May 15, 1902. It will be the first Canadian steamer to furnish its passengers with bath rooms. The interior decorations will rival if not excel those of the Fall River line.

A floating drydock of 16,500 tons is to be built by Swan & Hunter of Newcastle-on-Tyne for the British government. The new dock is to be located in Bermuda, and will replace the one now in use at that port. It will be 545 feet long and 126 feet wide, and will accommodate the largest vessels of the English navy.

The statistical report of lake commerce through the canals at Sault Ste. Marie for the month of October shows a marked reduction in the east bound grain movement, comparing with the corresponding month of a year ago. The movement of wheat through both the United States and Canadian canals amounted to 2,046,276 bushels, compared with 9,777,091 bushels last year.

At Millville, N. S. on Tuesday 13th, a young man, a son of Benjamin Snyder, was filling a lighted lantern with kerosene oil, whilst it was burning, held by his sister Cora, a girl of 25. The oil became ignited, and instantly the girl's clothing was in flames. In attempting to extinguish the fire the young man and others were badly burned. The house and contents were destroyed and the injured girl died next morning.

The order for the new yacht to defend the America's cup in the match of August next against Shamrock II. was placed with the Herreshoffs on Wednesday, Nov. 14. The contract required in the case was signed in New York on that day. Now the work of building will be carried on as fast as it is practicable. An early launching of the boat will be required because of the early date of the race, so it is probable that the new craft will be afloat the latter part of April or the first of May.

Driver Bird, of the 98th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, stationed at Athlone, Ireland, met with a shocking death a fortnight since. A horse which he had been out exercising ran away with him, and, taking him under the big weighing scales in the market place, one of the points of the beam penetrated his right eye, lifting him off the saddle and leaving him suspended by the eye in the air. When he was taken down it was found that the iron had run into his brain, and he died in the hospital shortly after being removed there.

The following item on bad bills appears in Dickerman's Counterfeit Detector:—A counterfeit of the $1 issue of March 31, 1898, Dominion of Canada, check letter A, signed J. M. Courtney for minister of finance, and countersigned W. C. Barrie. The other is a counterfeit of the $10 issue of Molson's Bank, Montreal, dated January 2, 1900, and bears the check letter B. It is signed by Mr. Wm. M. Macpherson, president, and T. Jefferson, general manager. It is said some of the money is afloat in the province.

Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, sent a letter on Friday last to Mayor Van Wyck in reference to vice in New York and protesting "against the habitual insult, the persistent menace, the unutterably defiling contacts, to which, day by day, because of the base complicity of the police of New York with the lowest forms of vice and crime, my people are subject." Mayor Van Wyck promised to secure a hearty and efficient co operation by the police department with all who are working to do away with public violations of law and decency.

Rev. Father John E Barry, vicar general of the diocese of Manchester and Concord, N. H., and pastor of St. John's church, Concord, was instantly killed by a cable car on Broadway last Thursday afternoon. In company with Rev. E. M. Callahan of Portsmouth, N. H., Rev. G. W. Murphy, of Portland, Me., and Rev. W. J. O'Reilly of Manchester, N. H., he was crossing the street immediately in front of the Astor House for the purpose of mailing a letter at the post office, when, in hastening to escape one car he ran in front of another, one set of wheels of which crushed him.

Civilization vs. Ignorance.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Oct. 11.—From Pekin to Shanghai it is next to impossible to meet a European or American who has resided any length of time in China but who believes the real trouble has not really commenced. They bitterly reproach the powers for not being more severe in their measures, particularly for not absolutely destroying the Forbidden City at Pekin. Old residents of Tien Tsin, Che Foo and Shanghai say it was a blunder that will in the near future cause the loss of thousands of lives and property. It is a well authenticated fact that hardly a Chinaman outside the province of Chi Li believes that the allies have had any success at all. Papers are sold in Shanghai giving as graphic details of the alleged capture of the Admiral Seymour and others as any of the wonderful stories that emanated from the "Shanghai Liar," a few months ago, describing the butchery of the ministers and their families, which were so freely published in the European and American papers. Not only are the details given at full length, but pictures are also published showing the admiral and generals with chains around their necks being tried before native judges. Two Chinamen were beheaded recently in Shanghai for publishing wilful slanders and malicious falsehoods in stating that Pekin had fallen into the hands of the allies and that the Empress Dowager and the Emperor had fled. The most serious part of the whole affair is considered to be the fact that the Chinese judges themselves believed the men were really lying.

The presence of foreign troops in Shanghai is not objected to but it means an immense amount of money is being spent there and the only thing that is worrying the Chinese storekeepers is that some day soon the "Ever Victorious Army" of the "Sons of Heaven" will come, and drive the "Foreign devils" out, a consummation that, from one point of view, they devoutly hope for, but from the financial they would rather have postponed for the present.

The white people in this part of China say that Chi Li is but a very small part of the country, only one province of 18 and but of medium size, in population and that if it took as many men as it did to subdue Chi Li what will it take when the whole country rises, as it is ripe to do?

The removal of the Empress Dowager and the court recently from Shan Si to Shen Si is looked upon by missionaries and most of the converts as a danger and a menace. A merchant who has been 30 years in China told the Associated Press it was a place almost impossible for foreign troops to reach if they so desired, and the only feasible way was to go about 1,500 miles up the Yang Tse river and then 500 miles by land. If this were attempted, however, they would have to fight the greater part of the way. He believes that the Empress Dowager has a hold on the situation and is only endeavoring to make terms in the name of the Emperor, just to gain time and trusts that in the meanwhile some of the powers may get to fighting among themselves. The Empress has issued an edict, announcing her departure from Pekin, not as a flight, but merely to be in a more central position, and informing all officials that the country is menaced by foreigners, but that not enough of them exist in the world to disturb the serenity of the Chinese court.

Some English missionaries, who have been in the country years, say the Empress Dowager has a better knowledge of the Chinese situation, the character of the people and their possibilities than any other human being alive; also that she has one or two very able advisers.

C. P. R. and St. John.

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

The following statement was handed out by the Canadian Pacific Railway this morning:—

"After negotiations with the Premier and other members of the cabinet during the past ten days, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company announces its decision to take export traffic to the port of St. John during the coming winter.'

On enquiry at the president's office it was learned that while no definite agreement between the government and the company had been reached as yet, the prospect of an arrangement in the near future that will be mutually satisfactory has induced the company, at the request of the government, to adopt the course outlined above.

In connection with the foregoing the Globe did not make any attempt to show that the C. P. R. was to do this winter port business at a loss, as it did in the case of the Intercolonial's undertaking to bring grain to St. John for shipment.

TORONTO, Nov. 19.—The Canadian Pacific authorities to-day notified grain shippers here the company would operate a service of steamships this winter from west St. John to Europe. The steamers will be those of the Elder-Dempster line to Liverpool, the Donaldson line to Glasgow and the Head line to Dublin. In exporting circles it is said the C. P. R's. decision was hastened by the knowledge that the Intercolonial was preparing to take contracts on a large scale for shipment from St. John of stuff usually handled by the C. P. R.

The Burnt Land Brook Case.

A Boiestown correspondent writes to the Fredericton Herald under date of November 13th as follows:

"Considerable interest was aroused some time ago in Burntland brook just as it flows through Boiestown by an equity suit which was then in the court. It will be remembered that Peardon Saunders, whose lands abut on Burntland brook, brought an action for damages against William Richards & Co, Limited, for some tearing and washing away, which was done to his bank during the freshet of last spring. Saunders claimed that the damage was caused by the dam; while the company claimed that the trouble arose from the greatness of the freshet, which tore away part of the mill dam and was unprecedented in Burntland brook. Nearly every man in Boiestown was taken by one side or the other to Fredericton for the trial. This was the reason that it attracted so much attention, while all became interested to know if a mill would be held responsible for damage caused by its surplus water, and if this one would be compelled to remodel and reconstruct its new dam. Mr. Saunders prayed for an injunction to force the company to rebuild the mill dam and to turn the the water into another channel from that in which it is flowing at the present time, while William Richards & Co. answered that their new dam was built in a proper manner and would protect the bank of the plaintiff.

By chance proof of the correctness of the contentions of the one side or the other was offered even before the suit has been decided.

During the recent heavy rains, which caused such widespread damage in almost every section of the country, the water in Burntland Brook rose to a height that, until last spring, had never before been equaled. Boiestown watched its action with intense interest; and true to the contention of the Company, the water was all carried away by the improved construction of the dam, without damage or loss to anyone.

The people of Boiestown are now awaiting with renewed and increased interest the decision of the court.

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