General Business.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS & CANALS. CANADA

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addresse to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Bridge over the Hillsboro River," will be received at this office until 10 o'clock (4 p.m.) on Friday 10th day of August, 1900, for the construction of the Superstructure of a combined Highway and Railway Bridge over the Hillsboro River at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after the 9th day of July, 1900, at the office of the Superintendent of the Prince Edward Island Railway at Charlottetown, and the Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton.

Printed forms of Tender can also be obtained at the places mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the firm, and further, an accepted bank cheque on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada for the sum of $20,000 must accompany the tender.

The accepted bank cheque must be endorsed over to the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The accepted bank cheques thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary Dept. Rys. & Canals.

Department of Railways and Canals.
Ottawa, 5th July, 1900.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SHORT LINE TO QUEBEC.

VIA MEGANTIC.

Leave St. John 5 15 p. m., Daily, Except Sunday.
Arrive, Quebec, 9 50 a m., Daily, Except Monday.

"IMPERIAL LIMITED,"

OCEAN TO OCEAN, IN 116 HOURS.

Knights of Pythias Meeting,

Detroit, Mich, Aug. 27th to 31st.

One Fare for the Round Trip.

Summer Tours, 1900,

Send for Booklet. Shall be glad to Quote Rates for Special Tours on Application to

A. J. HEATH,
D. P. A., St. John, N. B.

NOTICE.

COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

All persons having accounts against the County are hereby required to render the same, duly attested, forthwith to my office, preparatory to audit.

Dated Newcastle, 18th June, 1900.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,
Secy-Treas. Co. Northumberland.

Notice to Collectors of Rates

Collectors of County Rates are hereby required to collect the same promptly and make returns to the office of

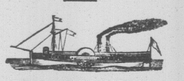
SAMUEL THOMSON,
Secy-Treas. Co. Northumberland.

Newcastle, 18th June, 1900.

M.S.N. CO.

TIME TABLE.

Miramichi Time used—30 minutes faster than Eastern Standard.



STR. "MIRAMICHI,"

CAPT. GOODFELLOW.

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, Oak Point, Burnt Church, and Neguac, calling at Escuminac on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and Bay du Vin on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Steamer's passengers for Newcastle, Douglastown or Bushville will be forwarded by Str. Nelson.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD AT REASONABLE RATES.

STEAMER "NELSON"

CAPTAIN BULLICK.

COMMENCING MAY 21st, 1900, WILL LEAVE

CHATHAM AT	NELSON AT	NEWCASTLE AT
9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	10.15 a.m.
11.00 "	11.50 "	12.15 p.m.
2.00 p m.	2.50 p m.	3.15 "
4.15 "	5.00 "	5.15 "
7.00 "		7.45 "

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays Str. "Nelson" will leave Chatham at 7 p.m., or on arrival of Str. "Miramichi."

☞SEE PASSENGER TARIFF FOR RATES.

All Freights Must be Prepaid

J. ARCH'D HAVILAND,
Manager.

Chatham, N. B., May 17, 1900. (Telephone 40.)

WEDNESDAY - AFTERNOON EXCURSION RATES.

STR. NELSON.

Commencing on Wednesday, the 4th day of July, 1900

will, on every Wednesday, until further notice, carry passengers between Chatham and Nelson and intervening points, commencing with the trip which leaves Newcastle at 12 15 p.m., at the return rate of

15 CENTS FOR ADULTS, AND 10 CENTS FOR CHILDREN UNEER 12 YEARS.

TICKETS GOOD FOR DAY OF ISSUE ONLY.

Commencing July 5th, 1900, and until further notice, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, tickets good for ROUND TRIP to Newcastle and return, leaving Chatham at 7 o'clock, will be issued at the following rates:

GENTLEMEN, 15 CENTS. LADIES AND CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS, 10 CTS.

The management hope that the public will justify the above reduction in rates by a liberal patronage.

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, 50 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., June 20th, 1900, Telephone 40.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - AUGUST 2, 1900

Certain Philadelphians, so far from joining in the cry against Great Britain which is so marked a feature of American politics, have formed a society composed of many men powerful in the financial and political world, who pledge themselves to work for an open alliance with that country. The first meeting of this organization, which is known as the Transatlantic Society of America, was held about a fortnight ago. The proceedings were kept secret, but the plans have now become known through an application in court for a market. In a circular which is to be sent out, it is stated that the purpose of the society is to be fulfilled by the distribution of literature, in which will be published refutations of the erroneous impressions which may obtain in regard to the relations between the two countries, by lectures and addresses on commercial questions and on subjects which will aid the work of the organization, and by the formation of a library and reading-room and by the publication of journals and books, which will further the plans of the society.

A unique method of cheating the postal revenues and thereby saving a few cents has been reported to the Post Office Department here from Niagara Falls, N. Y. That city has a good many English people for residents, while it is annually visited by thousands of tourists from the British Isles. Consequently there is a large outgoing mail to the United Kingdom from that place, and every mail day from 150 to 200 letters are sent to various parts of Great Britain. The foreign postage on the American side of the river is 5 cents per half ounce, but within the last year it has been reduced on the Canadian side to 2 cents. Since that time a custom has sprung up among the Anglo-American residents of having one of them collect the letters and then walk over to Niagara Falls, Ont., and post them, saving 3 cents on each missive. In the case of a single letter there is no saving, as there is a toll of 10 cents for the round trip across the railway bridge and 15 cents across the steel arch bridge. When a large number of letters are collected together, however, the saving mounts up. As long as no one regularly engages in this sort of work for pay or commission, the Post Office Department can take no steps to put an end to it.

According to a story which comes from Seattle, there is great indignation in southern Alaska over the temporary boundary line as laid down by the international surveyors between Canada and the United States, which has placed in Canadian territory the northern half of the porcupine mining district which has been held by Americans for years, and the title to which, it is claimed, has never been contested. A petition has been drawn by the miners there and forwarded to President McKinley, appealing for the correction of what is termed a "costly and unwarranted mistake."

The petitioners represent that the modus vivendi has permitted the British to seize thousands of acres of the public domain containing rich deposits of gold. All of the Klaheena River and Glacier and Boulder Creeks, upon which Americans have spent thousands of dollars in prospecting, are taken away from rightful proprietors. "All this," says the petitioners, "makes our future look uninviting. We protest to you, Mr. President, against the unjust seizure of the Klaheena above Kluckwan, including the Klaheena River and Boulder and Porcupine Creeks, upon which Americans have made valuable discoveries at great expense of time and money. Did you not say that you were not in favor of ceding one inch of public domain? Here are thousands of acres of rich mining ground that the British are inclosing within their iron posts. Will you not, Mr. President, act with the people and see that those posts are moved back?" In discussing this question, State Department officials say that the present boundary is only temporary. When the Joint High Commission broke up in a row, some boundary had to be laid down to prevent danger of conflict until the correct one could be ascertained. The British representatives claimed that the boundary line should run from headland to headland, and not only not follow up all the inland canals, but should be measured from the outer ocean coast. Had their original contention been admitted Juneau, Skagway, Dyea, and other important towns built up by Americans would have been placed on the Canadian side of the line. After much discussion, a modus vivendi was agreed to, which both Canada and the United States declared was a deliberate sacrifice of their rights. According to this the temporary line was to run through the White and Chilcoot passes and thence around in a generally western direction, crossing the first noticeable summit on the Dalton trail north of Kluckwan. Under the terms of this temporary agreement the surveyors who are fixing the line have nothing more to do than to run a theodolite boundary from the principal passes indicated in the agreement. It was generally supposed that most of the Porcupine country would be on the American side of the temporary line, but there was no certainty of this, as no one knew anything at all about distances in that country.

At a nationalist demonstration in Dublin the other day, John E. Redmond, leader of the United Irish party in Parliament made a vigorous appeal for funds to assist the candidates of the party at the forthcoming general election. During the meeting handbills were distributed discouraging the work of recruiting for the British Army and urging that as England's Army was now discomfited in South Africa the time was ripe for an Irish rebellion. Of course the handful of agitators won't be able to organise a rebellion.

Commissioner Wilson, of the Internal Revenue Bureau has reiterated an old decision of his office in regard to the tax on Canadian bank notes circulating in the United States. He says: "Whenever Canadian bank notes or the notes of any person, firm, corporation, association or company, whether foreign or domestic, other than a national banking association, are passed from hand to hand anywhere in the United States in payment of debts or in the purchase of goods, it is held that they are used for circulation, and that any bank receiving these notes so used and paying them out again in the United States is required to pay the tax of 10 per cent on the amount of the notes thus paid out." It may be mentioned that all domestic banknotes, except those issued by National Banks, in the United States are subject to this tax.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 27.—Passengers by the Cottage City from Alaska report that the steamer Florence S. was lost in Lake Lebarge and that forty out of the one hundred and fifty on board were drowned. News of the calamity was received at Juneau just before the Cottage City sailed. The Florence S. left Dawson for White Horse on July 10 and besides passengers had probably $100,000 in gold. A few days after she had left Dawson the Humboldt sailed and she brought the news to White Horse. Details of the terrible disaster were not available when the Cottage City left.

The Florence S. was operated and partly owned by Captain Barrington, who a year or two ago was master of the Domville, which was lost. She was a stern wheel vessel and high out of the water and was a good mark for a storm, which was responsible for the accident.

THE WAR!

General Prinsloo, who is reported to have had under his command General DeWet's forces numbering five thousand men, has surrendered to General Hunter.

The War office has the following from General Lord Roberts, dated at Pretoria July 29th:—

"On July 26th MacDonald fought a rear guard action with the enemy from early morning until dark nine miles outside of Naauwpoort, in the Bethlehem hills, resulting in his effectually blocking Naauwpoort Nek to the Boer wagons. Hunter reports that the enemy twice checked his advance by holding strong positions on two neks, one of which was taken before dark by the Scots, the Royal Irish, the Wiltshire and the Leinster regiments. Our casualties were only five or six. The second nek was taken during the night by the Scots and Guards without opposition, the enemy retiring close to Naauwpoort. Prisoners taken stated that twelve hundred burghers would surrender if guaranteed that they would be treated as prisoners of war and not as rebels. To this I had assented. As a result of these arrangements Prinsloo, commanding the Boers, asked under a flag of truce this morning a four days' armistice for peace negotiations. Hunter replied the only terms he could accept were unconditional surrender and until these were complied with hostilities could not cease. I expressed my approval and told Hunter on no account to enter into negotiations.

"As I am writing a telegram has come from Hunter saying that Prinsloo had written a second letter expressing willingness to hand over himself with his men, rifles, ammunition and other firearms upon condition that the horses, saddles, bridles and other possessions of the burghers be guaranteed them and they be allowed to return to their homes. I have replied that the surrender must be absolutely unconditional, that all rifles, ammunition, horses and other possessions must be given up and that the burghers would be considered prisoners of war. I added that Prinsloo's overtures will not be allowed in any way to interfere with Hunter's operations, which must be continued until the enemy is defeated or has surrendered."

A later despatch from Gen. Roberts, dated 29th, confirms the surrender of Prinsloo with 5,000 Boers.

The Chinese Troubles.

LONDON, 1 a. m., July 31.—The admiralty has made public the following from Rear Admiral Bruce at Tien Tsin:

The following message has been received from Pekin:

BRITISH LEGATION, Pekin, June 20 to July 26, repeatedly attacked by Chinese troops on all sides, both rifle and artillery fire. Since July 16 an armistice, but a cordon is strictly drawn on both sides of the position. The Chinese barricade is close to ours. All women and children are in the British legation. Casualties to date 62 killed, including Capt. Strouts. A number of wounded in the hospital including Capt. Halliday. The rest of legation all well, except David Oliphant and Warren, killed July 21. (Signed) McDONALD.

LONDON, July 31.—Sir Claude MacDonald's welcome despatch, dated Pekin, July 21, and received in cipher, is accepted on all sides, as dispelling any doubts that might still have existed regarding the genuineness of the despatch. Owing to an error in transmission the message fails to show the number of wounded. Oliphant and Warren were two student interpreters. The message fails to mention the other legations and other matters of pressing importance to know, but it should be borne in mind that the British Minister may not be aware that all his previous despatches have been suppressed and may be under the impression that the government is fully posted regarding all recent occurrences. Apart from this despatch there is practically no fresh news although a Tien Tsin special asserts that the British and American forces are getting ready to advance within 48 hours.

"SHANGHAI, July 28.—Newspapers here publish a statement by an influential banker residing in Pekin near the British legation, who arrived in Shanghai July 25, having left Pekin July 7. He states that the legations had then been destroyed. All the foreigners had then disappeared, but he could not say positively whether or not they had been murdered, as he was too frightened to enquire."

The Mail's correspondent proceeds: "Investigations prove this information is reliable. The banker in question has gone to Ning Po. His friends will not disclose his name, fearing that to do so would cause him to lose his head. The manager of the Russian Bank of Shanghai has received a letter from the bank's New Chwang branch stating that one of their Chinese representatives from Pekin, who had just arrived, confirmed the report of the Pekin massacre. Torture failed to shake the man's statement. He declared that all the foreign ministers were murdered. Seeing death was inevitable as the Chinese swarmed into the legations, the ministers killed their families at the last moment. Sir Robert Hart in despair committed suicide."

NEW YORK, July 28.—Li Hung Chang, the Chinese viceroy, in response to a request cabled to him three days ago by the Tribune, sends the following reply, dated Shanghai, July 27:

"Tribune, New York:

"Pekin reports ministers alive. Safety assured. Allied forces entrance to Pekin unnecessary.

(Signed) "LI HUNG CHANG."

LONDON, July 30.—Shanghai despatches to the Daily Telegraph says that Li Hung Chang was questioned yesterday. He declares the Emperor, Empress Dowager, and foreign ministers are all safe but he has no more compunction than befits an oriental for the condition of the men and children in Pekin. He is unable to explain why, if the ministers are safe, he cannot produce such proofs as would satisfy the powers, but he strongly favors holding the ministers as hostages so as to secure favorable terms for the Empress Dowager and the rebel government. He does not see that holding the envoys as hostages would be a less crime than killing them.

It is obvious now that the object of Li Hung Chang's visit to Shanghai is to sow discord among the allies through the consuls, but as yet he has not met with much success. A municipal meeting has been convened for Tuesday for the purpose of re-organizing the defences of Shanghai. The number of possible assailants is considerably greater than was originally supposed, and a great many officials who are apparently loyal, do not deserve to be trusted.

An excellent Chinese source reports a shocking instance of official treachery. The then governor of Shan Tung, Li Ping Ling, left a month ago for Pekin, being then imperial commissioner of the Yang Tse War Junks. He was considered loyal, yet a couple of days ago on the way to Pekin he entered Kin Chow and ordered the soldiers of his command to massacre Christians. His soldiers killed two thousand native Christians and one French priest.

TIEN TSIN, via Shanghai, July 30.—The latest advices from Pekin under date of July 15, say that the legations were holding out. The Chinese attacked the legations on the night of July 10, were led into a trap by the American and British and one thousand of them were killed. Afterwards they continued bombarding the legations more freely.

Chinese Gordon's Prophecy.

(New York Sun.)

There was probably no European more qualified to express an opinion of the Chinese than Colonel Gordon, more commonly called Chinese Gordon, whose strange career closed at Khartoum in January, 1885. His military association with them during the two years, from 1863 to 1865, when he commanded the Ever Victorious Army, as it was styled, gave him a unique experience of the Chinese and an insight into their somewhat complex character.

With the crudest of material and in spite of the strongest opposition, an opposition that would have been fatal but for the loyal support he received throughout his short term of service under the Emperor of China from Li-Hung-Chang, he organized a force that under European officers of nearly every nationality, including some Americans, suppressed the Tesping rebellion then threatening the existence of China and the dynasty. The opinions he expressed therefore have at the present moment exceptional value.

One which he gave confidentially to a friend in 1880 when he was just on the point of leaving for India, where he had accepted the post of Secretary to the Viceroy, Lord Ripon, is just now of particular interest. Speaking of the Tesping rebellion, and of the courage of the Chinese troops, he denied that they were cowards in one sense. He held that they did not fear death, though he had seen them stand up bravely sometimes and then flee like sheep afterward. But what Europeans would have to consider was, he said, the awful consequences of a general movement, when least expected, in the vast inert mass of hundreds of millions of men to overwhelm the foreign devils whom they hate like poison.

The danger of such an outbreak, Gordon said, became greater every year on account of the way the Chinese were being continually harassed by the European States with demands for compensations, in some cases just, in others quite frivolous. When they saw that their only means of meeting the aggressions was to organise an army with improved weapons, then they would buy guns and rifles and ships, and with the aid of Europeans, who would always be found ready to drill and organize them, they would create a formidable army.

Of one thing Gordon felt sure. The days when Europeans could march up to Chinese troops in position, or in defence of a position, and could sweep them away like flies, would soon be over. There would be no more military promenades by a few hundred British and French troops through the country, driving thousands of Chinese before them.

Speaking of the authorities, Gordon said a mandarin was never to be trusted, and he was only too glad when he left their service. The English, in his opinion, made the mistake of thinking they were welcome wherever they went, but in fifteen or twenty years they would find proof to the contrary. With all their superstitions, their vices and their ignorance, the Chinese were, in Gordon's estimate, far too proud to be ruled by the class that governed them. The Governments of France, Russia and England, he emphatically declared, had for the forty years before the time he spoke treated the Chinese most scandalously.

Current events are proving how accurately Chinese Gordon judged the situation, and the regret is that certain defects of character and temperament should have caused him to abandon a position in which he could have rendered great service to China and civilization. In the light of what is passing in China to-day Gordon's words of twenty years ago have a prophetic ring.

The Judgment in the Case of the Town of Chatham against J. D. Creaghan.

Following is the test of Mr. Justice McLeod's judgment in the case of the Town of Chatham vs. J. D. Creaghan:—

Queen vs. John D. Creaghan,

MCLEOD J:

July 23rd, 1900.

The complaint in the case is that the defendant had caused to be erected a wooden building on the south side of Water street in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, contrary to a bye-law of the Town of Chatham, and on the hearing he was convicted, and a fine of $24 was imposed and in default of payment, imprisonment for three months.

On the argument it was contended that the bye-law was not properly proved: (2) that the Town Council had not power to make the bye-law restricting the erection of the building within the said district; and (3) that the term of imprisonment imposed was longer than the bye-law provided for, and it was claimed that on and in all of the grounds the conviction was bad.

The facts of the case are about as follows: The Town of Chatham was incorporated in 1896 by Special Act, and in the same year The Towns Incorporation Act was passed, to nearly all of the sections, of which Act: the Town of Chatham was made subject. After the Incorporation, the Town passed a bye-law which provided that within a certain section (and this building is within that section) there should be no wooden building or erection constructed or built; And another bye-law providing that "No existing wooden building within the limits aforesaid, should be enlarged, raised or added to, etc.

There was at that time a wooden building on the site where the present building now is, and the defendant tore down a part of it and rebuilt it of wood, making it, however, about four feet longer than the old one. There is no doubt that the building is within the district provided for by the bye-law.

There is some evidence that Creaghan had the authority of an inspector to put up the building as he did. The defendant claimed he had that authority, but it was denied, and as the evidence seemed to be conflicting and the Magistrate appears to have found that he did not have that authority, I will not deal with that branch of the case.

The first question is: Was the bye-law properly proved? The mode of proving a bye-law is provided for by the 65th section of The Towns Incorporation Act of 1896, and is as follows: A copy of any ordinance, bye-law, rule or regulation made or ordained by the Town Council of the Town, purporting to be certified by the Town Clerk of the said town, to have been compared by him with the original and to be a copy, shall, without proof of the official character of such Clerk, or of his handwriting be sufficient evidence in all courts of the passage of such ordinance, bye-law, rule or regulation.

The bye-law was proved by a certificate given by Mr. Benson, who was then Town Clerk, but who is not now Town Clerk, and it was claimed that that was not sufficient, that the certificate should be by the present Clerk to show what at present the bye-law is, that it was not sufficient to show what was the bye-law in 1897, and I am inclined to agree with that view. When you seek to make a man guilty of an offence under a bye-law you must prove the bye-law, that is, that it was in force at the time the offence was committed and I think that can only be done by the person who is then Town Clerk. There may be two views of the question and if I relied entirely on that, I would take some further time to to consider it. It seems to me you must show that the man is guilty of the offence of which he is charged, you cannot presume anything against him at the time of the trial. The Statute must be taken to be existing and speaking all the time, and should be proved by the present Town Clerk, or the one at the time the offence was committed. I think the bye-law has not been properly proved.

Then, as to the erection of the building: The bye-law prohibits the erection of wooden buildings within a certain district, and the charge was for having erected this building within this district. The old building was existing at the time the Town was incorporated, and at the time the bye-law was passed, but part of it was torn down. In re-building it was lengthed about four feet. I have gone over the Act carefully, and it seems to me that authority given to the Town to make bye-laws, is contained in the 64th section of the Act Chapter 44 1896, "The Towns Incorporation Act of 1896," the 49th sub-section of section 64 of said Act, reads as follows: "To provide for the security, safety and advantage of the inhabitants, by such rules and regulations and restrictions as may be deemed expedient to be observed by all persons in the erection of buildings, to be built within the populous part of the Town," I can find no other section dealing with these matters.

My rendering of that section is, that the Town have a right to look to the security, safety and advantage of the inhabitants in the erection of the building, but I do not think that that gives them the right to say that a wooden building shall not be erected. Rather under the sub-section it seems to me that they should see whether it was built securely and safely, and not whether it is of brick or wood. This is the view I take of that sub-section.

A bye-law was passed adding a section to the bye-law relating to the construction of buildings within the Town of Chatham, providing that the penalty on conviction should be a fine not exceeding forty dollars. Another bye-law provides for the recovery of penalties, and provides that the imprisonment when the fine is eight dollars shall be twenty days. When the fine or sum shall be twenty dollars, or shall exceed twenty dollars thirty days. In this the case is a fine of forty dollars and imprisonment three months. I think that is bad. The 117th and 121st sectionsof "The towns incorporation act of 1896" were cited in support of the penalty, but they do not support it. They are for a pecuniary penalty under the Act. This charge is for a breach of a bye-law for which the penalty is provided by a bye-law. The conviction will therefore be quashed, but I would much prefer if it can be mutually agreed that the whole question—as it is a most important one—be referred to the full court.

The defendant will be allowed costs, which I tax at fifteen dollars.

Assassination of King Humbert of Italy.

Despatches from Rome early on Monday morning reported the assassination of King Humbert of Italy, at Monza, in his own kingdom, on Sunday evening.

The King had been attending a distribution of prizes in connection with a gymnastic competition. He had just entered his carriage, with his aid-de-camp, amid the cheers of the crowd, when he was struck by three revolver shots fired in quick succession. One pierced the heart of His Majesty. The shooting was done at 10.45 p. m., and the King died at 11 30.

The murderer gave his name as Angelo Bressi and he claimed to be from Prato, in Tuscany. Following are some of the press despatches on the subject:—

New York, July 30.—The Evening World prints a copyrighted despatch from Rome as follows:

"The assassination of King Humbert has caused a feeling of stupefaction and alarm. It is feared that the monarchy is in grave danger of suppression by the revolutionary elements. News of the killing of the King at Monza was kept back in order to give the cabinet time to adopt measures to save the monarchy. The interreguum which must last until King Victor Emmanuel III. (the Prince of Naples, now the King) arrives from his yachting tour in the Levant, may pave the way for the success of the revolutionary plans of which Humbert's murder was a part. Arrangements have been completed to place the whole country under martial law if the revolutionists assert themselves. This is the greatest crisis ever confronted by the monarchy, but the Vatican authorities are said to have given assurances that they will use all their influence to assist the established order of things. The new King is neither mentally nor physically of great account. A strong man is needed to meet the perils of the hour."

Evening papers here to-day say there is little doubt that the plot to kill King Humbert has been known for several months in the Italian settlements around New York. It was given world-wide publicity two weeks ago by the suicide of an anarchist in Paterson, who claimed to have been chosen by lot to do the killing. That his position is known is proven by the fact that his compatriots, including many well-known Italian bankers, were only prevented from giving him a magnificent funeral by the intervention of the police.

Signor Branchi, the Italian consul general, does not believe that the murder was the result of any anarchistic plot, however. He thinks that it was the act and inspiration of the murderer.

London, July 30.—A despatch from Monza received here to-day says the assassin Bressi is from Paterson, N. J.

Beyond the brief announcement of the fact, nothing with regard to the assassination of King Humbert has been allowed out of Monza. At noon a Rome correspondent telegraphed that not the slightest details of the catastrophe had transpired, while up to four o'clock this afternoon London and other capitals of Europe knew nothing beyond the bare fact. Officials are at a loss to explain the apparent rigorous censorship.

New York, July 30.—The news of the assassination of King Humbert recalls the fact that it was referred to in a letter left by Carboni Speindio, who two weeks ago killed Gius Pipessina in Paterson, N. J., and then commited suicide. The part of the letter referring to King Humbert follows: "My dear friends and companions: I give you to-day notice of the horrible fate that has come to me, not of my own will, but compelled to act by the grand and brave society to which I belong. That is to say, the anarchists. In a few words I will tell you to the best of my ability. In the first place, on February 2, at a drawing at Milan, as to whose lot it would be to kill the King of Italy, that lot fell to me, but I being an American the society has left it to my full liberty to choose as a substitute whomsoever I wish. So I, seeing this brute animal, Gius Pipessina, who did not respect anybody, who ill-treats his own countrymen and his friends, and, more than anything, he did not respect either sons or nephews, I was content to choose this one."

MILFORD, Mass., July 30.—General Wm. F. Draper, United States ambassador to Italy, when informed of the assassination of King Humbert, was very much affected. Ambassador Draper said that King Humbert was very popular with all his subjects except those opposed to all government and the extreme clericals. He added: "The heir to the throne, the Prince of Naples, is an exceedingly able man, and it is my belief that in his hands the government of Italy will go on without a break."

They Saved my Life

REMARKABLE CURE OF INDIGESTION BY DR. CLARKE'S LITTLE RED PILLS.

To the Editor of the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

DEAR SIR:—I would like to let your readers know something of Dr. Clarke's Little Red Pills. I was a victim of indigestion for over five years. Doctors, medicine and patent medicine were alike useless, until I was fortunate enough to notice an advertisement for Little Red Pills, and gave them a trial. I consider that it was a new life for me when I sent for them. I have taken four boxes, costing $1.50, and have now a new lease of life. Let those who suffer try these wonderful pills. D. M. Howich, Haldimand, Ont.

Dr. Clarke's Little Red Pills are positively guaranteed to cure rheumatism, asthma, paralysis, catarrh, coughs, lame back, indigestion, all stomach and liver troubles, female complaints, even when the diseases have been standing for many years. The most stubborn cases will yield if the pills are taken long enough. For sale by leading druggists, or sent direct by mail, by addressing Canada Chemical Co., Petersborough, Ont. 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for $1.00.

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONEST persons to represent us as Managers in this and close by counties. Salary $900 a year and expenses. Straight, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. 3, Chicago.—1,4,00.

COONEY'S HISTORY!

—OF—

NEW BRUNSWICK

—AND—

GASPE.

Printed by Joseph Howe in 1832 and reprinted by D. G. Smith in 1896, handsomely bound in blue and green and gold—including 97 pages of the History of the County of Northumberland and a vivid description of the

GREAT MIRAMICHI FIRE:

also the history of the early struggles of the French and English for the possession of the country; the hostility of the Indians; the French villages founded at Bay des Vents, Cain's River, etc.; the ships sunk in the Miramichi and Restigouche; the work of the Davidsons, Hendersons, Peabody, Frasers, Cunard, Simonds, Rankin, Street and others, and an account of the settlement of Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche as well as the St. John River, etc., etc., etc.

Price $1.50 post paid to any address in Canada or elsewhere. For sale at the ADVANCE OFFICE, Chatham, N. B.

D. G. SMITH.

PHOTOGRAPHS

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PRESENTS.

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NOW IS THE TIME

TO SIT FOR THEM AT

Mersereau's Photo. Rooms,

And avoid possible disappointment later when our rush is on.

Give us a trial order for an enlargement in Crayon, Water color &c.

MERSEREAU.
The Photographer

Chatham, Nov. 23rd 1898.

GRAND BAZAAR

—AND—

FANCY FAIR

will be held by the

SISTERS of the HOTEL DIEU,

Chatham, N. B.

In the flat of the New Building just completed; to commence on

Tuesday, 31st July

and closing on

Wednesday, 6th Aug.

ARTICLES both useful and ornamental will be on sale at the different tables.

REFRESHMENTS suitable to the season will be on hand.

GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS of various kinds will be provided.

As the object of this Bazaar is to provide much needed accommodation for the extension of their Hospital work; it appeals most urgently to the charitably disposed to aid in bringing this undertaking to a satisfactory completion.

The Bazaar will open each day at 5 o'clock p. m. and close at 10 o'clock; except the first and last days when it will open at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Arrangements will be made for the "NELSON" to convey Newcastle and Douglastown friends home after closing on WEDNESDAY 1st AUGUST at 10 o'clock.

RETURN FARE AND ADMISSION TO BAZAAR 25c.

ST. MICHAEL'S C. T. A. SOCIETY BAND

will be in attendance.

ADMISSION - 10 CENTS

WANTED A Traveling GENERAL AGENT

An experienced canvesser, or a man with good character and address, with the necessary ability to travel from town to town and appoint agents. No canvassing. Salary and expenses paid. Position permanent and promotion according to merit.

THE BRADLEY-GARRESTON CO., LIMITED
BRANTFORD, ONT.

Mention this paper.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

FIVE TRIPS A WEEK

19 Hours to Boston!

The Steamship "St. Croix" will sail from St. John DIRECT TO BOSTON every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 5.30 p. m., standard. Fast Express to Boston.

Steamers 'Cumberland' and 'State of Maine' will sail from St. John, for Eastport, Portland and Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 7.30 o'clock, standard, due in Boston about 4 p. m. next day.

Wednesday's steamer from St. John will not call at Portland.

Connections made at Eastport with Steamer for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.

Freight received daily up to 5 o'clock.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

No experience necessary. Permanent position. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Stock complete with fast selling specialties, including Seed Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, &c. OUTFIT FREE. Secure territory now. Write, **BROWN BROS. CO.** Nurserymen, Limited, Brown's Nurseries P. O., Ont.

NO SUMMER VACATION.

No better time for entering than just now.

St. John summer weather is always cool. Our rooms are perfectly ventilated, and the large classes of ladies and gentlemen now in attendance find study just as pleasant as at any other season.

Business Practice—The Latest and Best. Shorthand—The Isaac Pitman.

Send for Catalogue.

S. KERR & SON.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 24 JULY, 1896.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations which reads as follows:—

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be forfeited"

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced

ALBERT J. DUNN,
Surveyor General

WANTED.

Agents to fill permanent positions with us **AT GOOD PAY.** All supplies free. Chance of promotion to good men.

We also desire some good Agents either on whole or part time, to sell our preparation for the destruction of Tussock Moth Caterpillar, known as

"CATERPILLARINE."

☞Many of our salesmen carry this as a side line, and make considerable more than their expenses thereby.

We have the largest assortment of stock of any Nursery in Canada. People prefer our goods, because of our guarantee. All our stock is sent out under Government Certificate, providing cleanliness and freedom from disease.

Apply now for territory.

STONE & WELLINGTON, - TORONTO.

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC.

VIA THE

Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton.

Pullman Sleeper runs through from Fredericton Junction to Boston.

Schooner "Gem" for Sale.

The above named Schooner of eleven (11) tons is offered for sale. She is in good condition well found and in every way sea-worthy. Apply to

F. E. WINSLOW,
Chatham, N. B.

Summerside Journal copy.

Executors' Notice.

All persons having any claims against the estate of the late Bartholemew Stapleton, deceased, are requested to present the same to the undersigned, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment to the undersigned within the same period.

D. CHESMAN,
H. D. STAPLETON,
Executors.

Chatham, N. B., July 26, 1900.

Notice of Discount on Taxes.

Having received the assessment list for the Town of Chatham for 1900, I will allow a discount of five per cent on Taxes for ten days, expiring Monday 30th inst.

W. JOHNSTON,
Town Treasurer.

Chatham, 20th July, 1900.

OUR 1900 FASHIONS.

Really the nicest line of Suitings ever shown by us, we now have for your inspection.

This is a sort of a Spring Opening, though it is not a formal opening at all.

You will find the nicest goods, the latest fashions, and we are here to fit you perfectly.

W. L. T. WELDON

MERCHANT TAILOR.

CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

ST. JOHN, N. B.,

Opens Sept. 10.

Closes Sept. 19.

Additions have been made to the Live Stock Prizes and a Butter-making Competition and exhibit of Cheese-making provided for.

Amusements will this year be more than ever a prominent feature, including many unique and startling novelties.

Very cheap fares and special excursions on all railway and steamers. Exhibits on several of the main lines will be carried practically free. Full particulars advertised later.

Exhibitors desiring space in the buildings or on the grounds should make early enquiry, and for sales and special privileges immediate application should be made.

Premium lists and entry forms will be sent on application to

D. J. McLAUGHLIN, President. CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Secretary

MALT EXTRACTS.

We are prepared to supply the demand for these goods.

WE HAVE

WYETH'S MALT

AT 35cts PER BOTTLE.

PABST MALT

AT 30cts PER BOTTLE.

HOFBRAU MALT

AT 15cts PER BOTTLE OR TWO FOR 25cts.

Reduction in Price in Lots

OF ½ DOZ AND DOZEN.

HICKEY'S DRUG STORE

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 Evening—7.30 to 9.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.

OFFICE—OVER MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL, CHATHAM, N. B.

NOTICE.

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

The property to the amount of Five Hundred doll