General Business.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS & CANALS. CANADA

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed 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 Substructure 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, 6th July, 1900.

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

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Wilson's Beach Breakwater," will be received at this office until Friday, the 27th July, inclusive, for the reconstruction and extension of the breakwater at Wilson's Beach, Charlotte County, Province of New Brunswick, according to a plan and a specification to be seen at the offices of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., Resident Engineer, St. John, N. B., and C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., Resident Engineer, Halifax, N. S., on application to the Postmaster at Wilson's Beach, N. B., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, *for two thousand dollars* ($2,000.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order,

JOS. R. ROY,
Acting Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 3rd July, 1900.

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

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Black Brook Wharf," will be received at this office until Monday, the 23rd July, 1900, for the construction of a wharf at Black Brook, Northumberland County, New Brunswick, according to a plan and a specification to be seen at the office of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., Resident Engineer, St. John, N. B., on application to the Postmaster at Chatham, N. B., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, *for seven hundred dollars* ($700.00), must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order,

JOS. S. ROY,
Acting Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 29th June, 1900.

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

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until Tuesday, 24th July, 1900, inclusively, for the supply of Coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained at this office, where all necessary information can be had on application.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an *accepted* bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to *ten per cent of amount of the tender*, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

By order,

JOS. R. ROY,
Acting Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 28th, 1900.

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

EQUITY SALE!

MRS. ELIZABETH WALLS' ESTATE

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 24th day of July, A. D. 1900, at the hour of two of the clock in the afternoon, at or near the Post Office, in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, there will be sold at Public Auction, under and by virtue of and in pursuance of the authority given to me, the undersigned Referee in Equity, in and by a certain order of the Supreme Court in Equity, bearing date the 27th day of April, A. D. 1900, and made in a certain suit therein pending, wherein Johanna Murphy is the Plaintiff, and James D. Murphy and Mary Curran, administrator and administratrix of the personal estate and effects which were of Elizabeth Walls, deceased, who died intestate, are Defendants; and in pursuance to the provisions of the Fourth Chapter of the Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick made and passed in the 53rd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act Respecting Practice and Proceedings in the Supreme Court in Equity," all the Real Estate, Lands and Premises of which the said Elizabeth Walls was seized at the time of her death, in separate lots, mentioned and described in the said order as follows:—

FIRST.

"All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Chatham aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing on the north side of Duke Street at the distance of sixty-nine feet easterly from the east side of lands lately owned and occupied by Alexander Key, deceased; thence northerly on a line parallel with King Street sixty eight feet six inches; thence easterly on a line parallel with Duke Street twenty-nine feet six inches; thence southerly on a line parallel with King street thirty five-feet six inches; thence westerly on a line parallel with Duke Street four feet three inches; thence southerly on a line parallel with King street thirty-three feet three inches, or to the north side of Duke Street; thence westerly along the north side of Duke Street twenty-five feet three inches to the place of beginning—being the same piece of land that was conveyed to said Johanna Murphy by James Crowley on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1870, and by said Johanna Murphy conveyed to said Elizabeth Walls, by deed dated the 14th day of November, A. D. 1883, registered the 14th day of November, A. D. 1883, in Northumberland Registry Office in Vol. 62, pages 214 and 215.

SECOND, also all that other lot of land and premises mentioned and described in said order as:

"All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Town and Parish of Chatham aforesaid, in the County of Northumberland, on which the buildings formerly occupied by John Brown, merchant, as a store, stands, with a right of road from front to rear of said premises, on the west side of the said building, of six feet, conveying the same breadth as in front of the said premises to the rear thereof, and was conveyed to David T. Johnston by his father, George Johnston, by Indenture, bearing date the 26th day of November, A. D. 1870, and by the said David T. Johnston to Thomas Delaney, by deed, bearing date the 14th day of June, A. D. 1883, and bequeathed by the said Thomas Delaney to his wife, Margaret Delaney, by will, bearing date the 9th of October, A. D. 1887, the same having been conveyed by the said Margaret Delaney to said Elizabeth Walls, by deed, dated the 29th day of August, A. D. 1889, and registered in the Registry Office of the County of Northumberland on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1889, in Volume 67, pages 65 and 66.

☞ For terms of sale apply to the undersigned.

Terms cash.

Dated this 11th day of May, A. D. 1900.

E. GIROUARD,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

HENRY H. JAMES,
Referee in Equity
for the Co. of Kent.

NOTICE.

All persons having legal claims against the estate of Sarah A. Dinkman late of the Parish of Nelson in the County of Northumberland, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from date; and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned sole administratrix of said estate.

REBECCA J. BROWN,
Administratrix.

Nelson, 5th June, 1900.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - JULY 19, 1900

The Dreadful Mr. Blair.

According to some of the Opposition papers Hon. Mr. Blair is a dreadful person, who is constantly engaged in fattening the Grand Trunk Railway directors and shareholders and sundry other alleged boodlers at the expense of the people of Canada. If the statements of these papers were true, instead of being slanders, parliament would refuse to furnish Mr. Blair with the money he asks for to pay his railway expenditures. But the people's representatives in that responsible body vote the money, because they know it is required for the development of the people's railway and the trade of the country. It is left to a characterless and irresponsible set of persons who happen to control the yellow papers to get up slanders on the subject in the hope that the ignorant—to whom they specially address themselves—will believe, at least some of their statements. They are too "small potatoes" for the minister's notice, of course, and are only laughed at by even those whom they think they are misleading.

A WELL-EARNED VACATION is just entered upon by Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. Finance Minister Fielding and Hon. Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries—all of whom are about to start across the Atlantic to visit Great Britain and parts of the Continent. Mr. Blair left Ottawa on Tuesday for Boston where he would be joined by Hon. F. P. Thompson who goes across the Atlantic with him. Messrs. Fielding and Davies are to follow immediately.

This movement on the part of the ministers indicates that there will not be a Dominion general election at a very early date.

Boomerangs.

Sir Charles Tupper's absence from Ottawa has given his lieutenants opportunity to demonstrate their ineptitude for leadership and also their unreliable make-up in the matter of memory. The other day when the Canal estimates were under discussion in the House of Commons, Messrs. Haggart and Foster complained of $425 per day being paid for a dredge on the Galops Canal.

After permitting them to get frothy in their denunciations, Hon. Mr. Blair quietly showed that the contract was made in 1892 by Mr. Haggart and a few days' work done at this price, but the work was left over until Mr. Blair finished the contract in 1897. This was, of course, a point gained by Mr. Foster over his rival in the leadership race—Mr. Haggart—and Mr. Blair and his supporters had the laugh on both.

When the Railway estimates were before the House it came out that the St. Libiore branch and Nicolet branch in Quebec, to which subsidies were paid by the late government, were not only not operated, but the rails were lifted off those roads and laid elsewhere on other lines which were subsidized.

Mr. Haggart said that men who did that ought to be sent to the penitentiary, and the Liberals called out "Hear, hear."

Mr. Haggart was told that it was done some ten years ago, and he replied that he had never heard anything of it,—and yet, he was the responsible minister at the time. Laugh number two on Mr. Haggart!

Box Shooks for Great Britain.

The St. Croix Courier of 12th inst. says:—

"In January 1st Haley & Son of St. Stephen filled an order from a London, England, house for a quantity of box shooks for Greenwich, England. In April they shipped a car load of shooks to Glasgow, Scotland, and are this week shipping a third repeat order to the same market. Another carload went last week and others will follow. The firm finds shipping facilities from St. John hard to secure and may have to ship through Montreal. The business could be greatly extended if shipping facilities were better."

On the Miramichi, the mill owners appear to have given little attention to the manufacture of shooks and similar small stuff for the British and Continental markets, although it would appear, in the natural order, that such business could be profitably done here. We have an abundance of the raw material, and a large amount of capital is invested in getting it out of the forest and placed on board ships with a bare minimum of labor upon it. The conversion of the tree into deals is an operation involving only the labor sufficient for its removal from where it grows to where it is really manufactured, for the deal is the raw material of the wood manufacturer of the mother country. It is true that much of our wood-output will always have to be marketed in this form, because deals of certain dimensions are used to a very large extent in building operations in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, but it is also true that millions of feet of deals, when they reach the other side of the Atlantic, go into mills there where they are re-sawn and converted into small lumber, box, shooks, cases, etc. The question is, Why cannot much of this class of manufacturing be done here? Why cannot the mill which makes the deal profitably do also what the British case or box maker does? Why cannot the log be sawn into thin boards as well as deals, the boards planed, jointed, matched if necessary, dried, cut into short lengths, trimmed and made up into bundles or cases of shooks all ready to be put together by the manufacturing concerns in the old country? If this branch of the wood trade were developed, much of our short stuff of different kinds, as well as pine that is unmerchantable as deals, could be used up, while the workingman here would be more largely employed in preparing our home-grown wood for the British and European consumer. If a concern in St. Stephen, which has to seek shipping facilities in Montreal, can profitably do such business as this, why cannot Miramichi people engage in it?

Lobster Hatching.

The Federal government of the United States (Congress) has made another comparatively large grant this year for the artificial propagation of lobsters. Although this work has been carried on for six years those engaged in it are not yet certain as to the results, although they are satisfied that much in the way of restocking waters that have been almost depleted has been accomplished. It is very easy to hatch the ova and the young will live in any kind of sea water—harbor or other—but they are hardly forty-eight hours old before they begin to devour each other, preferring this mode of feeding to any other. They are also subject to epidemics which destroy them by wholesale. The best way of distributing is to dump them over ocean shoals so that they will separate as much as possible before reaching bottom.

Freshets.

Reports from several sections of the Province show that the rivers are unusually high for the season. The St. John has risen seven feet above summer level and Miramichi and other North Shore waters are proportionately high. Angling is practically suspended for the time being. It has rained more or less every day since the 27th June—now three weeks—and some crops are damaged. The hay crops on low-lying islands and intervals are in danger of being destroyed by the overflowing waters and the debris they carry in upon them.

The Secret of Some British Defeats.

Julian Ralph, who is, perhaps, the best of all the South African war correspondents and represents the London Daily Mail which is free from all war office entanglements and influences, writes a letter which is very suggestive in regard to the causes of the Boer victories which have cost so much loss of valuable life and property in the campaign and dimmed the lustre of British prestige The latter part of his letter deals with phases of disloyalty, not only to the country and British institutions but also to those who trust and employ needy seekers for work, who "deal treacherously with the hands that feed them." Julian Ralph's story is as follows:—

The lights of the crowded and busy hotel bathed the broad stoop where forty men and women in evening dress chatted over iced beverages and burning tobacco.

The great windows of the drawing room flung out the strongest radiance, and behind them a small company listened to a spirited ballad by the most musical of the guests.

Beyond the stoop the hotel lights and the paler gleaming of the moon melted together among the shrubs and small trees of the semi-tropical garden where deep shadows chequered the yellow driveways and the paths.

This was in Cape Town—a fair and enticing corner in a shabby, dusty city; a corner all loveliness where the sinister shadow of rebellion and but half-suppressed treason murks every moral aspect.

"Mother," said a golden-haired German maiden, "I will get my wrap and walk out a little with Captain Simple, of the Essex Fusiliers."

"Yes, darling; cover up warmly, dear; but as I was saying, Major Candour—" and the jewel-decked matron turned again to her tete-a-tete with an officer in the corner of the stoop.

"Where's father?" the daughter enquired, as she again passes her mother on her way to walk in the moonlit garden.

"He's taking a little something with Colonel Stonehead, in the smoking room, darling; don't disturb him. As I was just remarking, Major, I know the Boers, and if you go and bombard Colesburg and do such things all over the Free State—destroying towns and houses—they will become very cruel and bitter. They will kill all their prisoners and they will rouse Cape Town to help them."

"But we shall do nothing of the sort."

"Ah, I don't know, Major. Perhaps you have heard that some general is asking permission to shell Colesburg? Ah, dear me! I am so afraid he will do it—and we shall have the whole colony to fight."

"My dear Madam" Major Candour replied, "I was at the Castle all the afternoon. I know everything that is going on. The general of whom you speak has orders not to bombard any towns or damage any property."

"Oh, I am so glad," the matron answered. "I was sure we would not make such a mistake. What a beautiful night it is, Major. But yet it is chilly. If you will excuse me, I will take something to put over my darling's head, so that she shan't catch cold. Won't you join my husband and the Colonel in the smoking room?"

In the smoking-room the husband, Mr. Dinkel, has assured Colonel Stonehead that the Boers are in reality one-third Negro in blood, two-thirds devils in morals, and three-thirds savages in their mode of living. "I hate them like boison," he says: I haf spent dwenty years mit 'em, and I know dem like a pook. Shoot dem down is vot I say: kill dem like rats,"

The Colonel, delighted with these sentiments, next proceeds to explain that Lord Roberts will quickly end the war. He says that the Field Marshal will presently be joined by French, and an immense army will move into the Free State by way of Ladsin and Ramdam. The date of the movement he knows but, may not tell, though it is not far off.

Out in the quiet garden, where the broad banana leaves and the fans of the palms are silhouetted against the softly luminous sky, the Captain and maiden are strolling.

What a pretty picture two youths of opposite sexes make when Cupid's conditions are all fulfilled—and they are alone together—and the lights are low; and especially when he typifies valor in uniform, and she suggests Beauty linked with Innocence!

"No," she said, "you must not; let me walk by myself. We do not know each other well enough for that. Besides, you will go away tomorrow, and we may never see each other again."

"I'm not going to-morrow," he said.

"Why, yes," she replied, "you must start to-morrow if Lord Roberts moves forward on Sunday."

"I got word to-day that he starts in just a week. I can have three more lovely days with you. Truly—on honor—he does not start until a week from to-day."

"I am so glad—if you are glad," the maiden said. "But now we must go indoors. It is really too chilly for me out here."

An hour flew and ten o'clock came. The Dinkels met in the room of the father and mother. "Vot did you found out?" he asked, first of his wife, and next of his daughter. "So," he said, "Vot blamed fools! Dey vil gif avay their stomachs if you ask them, You found owd dot Colesburg don't get bomparded. I found owd that French choins Lord Ropperts, and, my leetle darling, you make luf to dot silly captain and he told you choost when Lord Ropperts is advancing. Veil ve can gif our friends in Bretoria all der news to-morrow."

This is a kodack snapshot of one foreign family in one hotel in Cape Town.

But there were many foreign families in several hotels in that town.

Come up to the front if you wish to see how other spies work.

There! we are passing De Aar, once the advance base of the western forces. That is where the spies and rebels held high day and holiday, for we were then as green as grass. That is where bearded Boers used to stroll about the great camp, noting the arrival of the horses and mules, watching the stocking of the sheds with harnesses, bridles and saddles, counting the boxes of ammunition and the hillock heaps of buscuit boxes. They said they had come to see if we wanted any potatoes or butter, or would not like to pay them twenty-five pounds each for a five pound horse. All day long they used to helio what we were doing, or ride to the nearest rebel headquarters and report more in detail.

Only Heaven, good luck and Boer cowardice ever saved to us De Aar and its million pounds' worth of stores.

In time we organised armies, and to go with them we formed our transport services. We hired carts and men from the country around us; negroes to drive, and any sort of white men that happened along to serve as conductors. In Natal, it is fair to suppose that we salaried few traitors and spies in this way, because it is said that on that side Englishmen are all English, Scotchmen are all Scotch and all white men are white. It is different in the three-quarters Dutch towns of the Colony, and if many of our transport men were not in sympathy with the Boers, it was due to our good luck more than good management.

Even in the employment of scouts, we established the doubtful rule "that they must know the country and speak the Taal." (The lingo of the Boer.)

We fought battles and now and then we halted.

At once the farmers and the shop and hotel keepers came forward and said: "We are so glad you have come, adding always that they were English or pro-English. They always said that the Boers had been very kind and just and had taken nothing, but that the Tommies, oh, my! Fruit and fowls and forage had been stolen right and left—and who was to pay the bills? We promised to pay, and we bought their produce, rented their houses, took rooms in their taverns, and always had them hanging about listening, questioning, watching. The longer we resisted, the more our suspicions were aroused. Lights in the houses of our new friends were flashed toward the Boers at night, mounted men dashed away when we approached some houses. Boers swam the river, to and from others of the cottages helios flashed on distant hills; negroes came in and gave themselves up to loaf about for a day—and disappear!

We enriched everybody, treated every man as if he was as guileless as ourselves, and hampered no one with distrust—except the correspondents of the London newspapers. In return we got worthless information and maps and lies about the Boers.

We were ringed around by a circle of sleepless eyes. We never made a move but what we saw that the Boers were aware of and prepared for it.

To fight an invisible enemy was terribly wearying, but to feel as if the very air we breathed was a conductor of intelligence to that enemy, was too uncanny for words. Once a colonel begged of his general to allow him to do a pretty stroke "on his own." He wanted to make a night attack on a certain kopje.

"You may," said the general, "if you tell all the officers precisely what you are doing and also make it known to the colonels whose regiments are on either side of yours."

The colonel in question made the move without ever taking a soul, except his general, into his confidence. He trapped, encircled, (oiled) and his command suffered awful slaughter. Said one of the Boers who helped to remove the dead.

"We have never stayed on that kopje at night before, but we got word at seven o'clock that this regiment was coming at eleven, so we kept in our places."

That is offered as a sample of our experiences, not as an extraordinary case.

We were fighting in an enemy's country but we could never grasp the fact in all its enormity. We could not believe that there was a lie on nearly every tongue which spoke us fair, a trick in almost every offer to help, a double face above many a collar in our auxiliary service, a dagger up half the sleeves that went with the open hands we grasped.

JULIAN RALPH.

THE WAR!

On Wednesday last there was a British reverse within a few miles of Pretoria, which demonstrated the fact that the Boers are not quite so nearly out of the war game as has been popularly supposed. It appears that five companies of the Lincolnshire regiment were ordered on Tuesday to proceed and hold the pass through Magalesburg, in the neighborhood of Dasport fort.

A Pretoria despatch of Thursday says: "They arrived in the afternoon at the pass, where three companies with two guns took up a position and camped for the night, leaving two companies on a plain south of the pass. The eastern hill was rugged, rocky and impassable, but further east apparently approachable from the main ridge. At daybreak on Wednesday the Boers appeared on the eastern kopje and opened a heavy fire. Confusion ensued. The colonel ordered the men to take up a position on a kopje west of the Gap. From this point a hot fire was kept up during the entire day. Two guns under the escort of the Scots Greys placed in advance of the main body were captured after a short resistance. Nearly every man was killed or wounded. A Maxim gun was brought into action early in the day. The fire was too hot and the men were forced to retire. A sergeant, aided by seven volunteers, saved the gun. There was a continuous firing all along the line, the Lincolnshire regiment men vigorously replying. About three o'clock in the afternoon the Boers appeared to the left of the position occupied by the British. An officer and fifteen men attempted to charge them, and fourteen men were killed or wounded as the result. Three companies were practically surrounded, but they kept up a steady fire unwaveringly, until towards nightfall, when their ammunition gave out. The latest arrival from the scene states that at the time of his escape the men were taking a good position under cover, and with fixed bayonets were awaiting the approach of the Boers. It is understood upon good authority that the Boers have employed armed natives. Two of the natives leaped from cover when a small party from the Lincolnshire regiment stepped up and demanded their surrender. A soldier stepped forward and shot both of the natives dead. One officer, who succeeded in making his escape, had an encounter with an armed native. It is feared that the losses of the British were numerous. About thirty of the British soldiers straggled back to camp to-day. According to all accounts, a great force is being assembled to prevent further progress of the Boers."

A despatch from General Roberts to the Governor-General conveys the news that Major Borden, son of the Dominion Minister of Militia, was killed in action on Monday, 16th.

The Chinese Slaughters.

London, July 13.—A news agency report says that an official message received in London states that all foreigners in Pekin were murdered on July 6.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Express gives the text of a long edict of Prince Tuan, dated June 29 and addressed to the Chinese Ambassadors, which the Express declares is identical with the message from Emperor Kwang Hsu, mentioned by the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, and with the Chinese edict published in Washington. The Express considers that the edict proves that Prince Tuan's party is making no attempt to disguise the fact that the worst that could be anticipated has happened. The edict contains the following paragraphs:

"The anger of our people knows no bounds. They could not be restrained. The task of guarding the Legations, which before was difficult, was made impossible.'

Elsewhere, referring to the desire to protect the Legation still unharmed, it says:

"If it is impossible for us to continue this protection, let it be presented to the Powers that we must be held blameless, for the anger of our people grows with the rising of each sun that sees more and yet more foreigners and soldiers coming to overrun and lay waste our country and slay our people."

The correspondent says the edict is intended to pave the way for a final lifting of the veil over the recent history of Pekin.

St. Petersburg, July 11, via Paris, July 13.—The Czar has received with great emotion the dreadful particulars of the tragic catastrophe at Pekin. Tears coursed down his majesty's cheeks as he read the cablegram from Admiral Alexieff, at Port Arthur, confirming the horrible details of the assassination of M. DeGiers, which merely in the form of a rumor had already reached Russia. The admiral declares that the Russian envoy was dragged through the streets by the Boxers, insulted, beaten and tortured and then thrown into a great kettle and boiled to death. Then his remains were thrown to the dogs. When M DeGiers was disposed of the fanatic mob danced around the cauldron.

Madame DeGiers, Admiral Alexieff's advices declare, suffered a fate worse than death, and was beaten and tortured with sharp sticks until life was extinct.

The legation officials are said to have been tortured fiendishly until death ended their sufferings. M. DeGiers and his legation officials resisted desperately and his brave bodyguard killed many of the attacking mob. In the midst of his tortures the envoy is said heroically to have proclaimed his faith in Christianity, encouraged by those who so soon shared his martyrdom.

The announcement of this intelligence to the relatives of the Russian martyrs in China was accompanied by heartrending scenes. Count Lamsdorff received the friends of the murdered ones at the Foreign office and unfolded to them the tragic news. The scenes of frenzied terror and grief that followed were unspeakable. The building of the Foreign office was besieged by an excited throng and the whole of St. Petersburg is full of lamentation. Immediately upon the receipt of Admiral Alexieff's report the Czar ordered the cabinet and council of state to go into session at once.

Cologne, July 13.—A despatch to the 'Frankfort Gazette,' from St. Petersburg, says that Russia has ordered the fourth brigade to embark immediately for China. It is composed of four effective regiments.

Paris, July 13.—The Foreign Office has received a despatch from Taku, stating that the admirals have decided that eighty thousand troops will be necessary for an advance on Pekin. Of this number twenty thousand will be required to garrison Taku and Tientsin and maintain the line of communications.

General Vroyon has been appointed to the command of the French contingent to be sent to China. He is the division general now acting as inspector-general of marine infantry. He is not identified with any political faction.

It is learned that Japan will send to China a field marshal who outranks the officers of the other powers. This would settle the question of supreme command, unless, as suggested here, Russia should send an officer of similar rank. It is feared that friction will yet arise on this point.

Hamburg, July 12.—The 'Boersenballe' announces that the Hamburg-American line has leased four and the North German Lloyd line six steamers to the marine minister for transportation of 12,000 troops and ammunition to China.

London, July 12.—The American hospital ship 'Maine' sailed to-day from Southampton for China.

Washington July 12.—The Japanese legation has received a despatch from Tokio giving briefly the details of the assassination of Baron Von Ketteler at Pekin. The despatch was sent from Tokio on July 4, but was in some way subject to great delay along the Siberian routes. It states that the German Minister was killed by a shot and that it is not known whether the mob element or the soldiers are responsible for the shooting.

Berlin July 13.— The 'Cologne Gazette' says Germany will send to China with the marine brigade eight infantry battalions of eight hundred men each, four batteries of artillery and a strong force of engineers and pioneers, thus forming a complete army division. Government circles are awaiting the receipt of the first authentic news as to the extent of anarchy in China before taking additional measures for the protection of German interests.

Latest despatches from Tien Tsin state that the allied forces with forty guns besieged that city on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last, made breaches in its walls and captured it. Their losses were about 800 men of all ranks, the Russians and Japanese being the principal sufferers in this respect.

It is now reported, on authority of Minister Lu at Washington that the foreign ministers at Pekin were safe and well on Friday, 13th inst. It is however, significant that while news of this kind can reach the Chinese Minister no direct communication can be had by any of the powers with their representatives in the Chinese capital.

The Proposed Grand Falls Pulp Plant, etc.

It is said that the building of the pulp plant at Grand Falls, N. B., has been determined on, and its capacity will be 300 tons of white newspaper, 225 tons of ground wood pulp and 175 tons of sulphite pulp daily, requiring 525 cords of wood a day. The plant will furnish employment for 1,000 hands. The power afforded by the Grand Falls of the St. John river will be electrically developed, and other industries will be established either at this spot or near by. Twelve miles above the falls plans are being made for the manufacture of pulp and various products of hard and soft woods. In this enterprise several prominent men are interested, among them Lord Strathcona, F. Stetson, of St. John, N. B., and Hon. E. R. Burpee, of Bangor, Me.—Canadian Engineer.

Astor in Disgrace.

A London press despatch says William Waldorf Astor's sudden departure from Germany at the very height of the season, the cancelling of all his London engagements and the recall of the invitations which he had issued for house parties at Clieveden are universally regarded as signifying the close of his social career in London. It is openly declared that the Prince of Wales, who is the supreme arbiter of English society, has cut him in consequence of his insulting treatment of Capt. Sir Archibald Milne recently.

Deanery Meeting at Harcourt.

A deanery meeting was held at Harcourt on Tuesday and Wednesday July 10th and 11th. There were present, Revds. Canon Forsyth, R. D.; W. J. Wilkinson, B. D.; James Spencer, P. G. Snow, and G. L. Freeberg, B. D.

On Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock the Holy Communion was celebrated by Rev. Canon Forsyth, assisted by Rev. James Spencer. The chapter met at 10 o'clock and after prayers and the reading of the minutes, there was read in Greek and considered carefully, Heb. 13.

On Wednesday morning the chapter met again, and prayers were read by Revds. James Spencer and W. J. Wilkinson. Mr. Spencer's paper, the subject of which was "Camp Visitation," was discussed and a resolution passed "That a committee be appointed to consider the matter of Camp visitation with the view of bringing about, if possible, the appointment of a clergyman to visit the different camps in the diocese during the winter months."

Rev. Messrs. Forsyth, Spencer, and Snow were appointed the Committee.

The consideration of Mr. Wilkinson's paper was postponed untill next meeting.

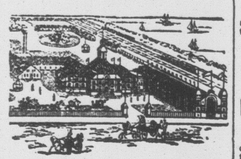
The services in addition to the corporate Communion already mentioned were as follows:—

On Tuesday evensong was sung by W. J. Wilkinson; after which a paper was read by Rev. P. G. Snow, entitled "The practical benefits of the S. S. in its relation to Baptism and Confirmation.

On Wednesday morning Matins and Litany were said at 9 30 o'clock and the Deanery service at 7.30 o'clock p.m. The service was sung by Rev. James Spencer, the lessons read by Revds. W. J. Wilkinson and P. G. Snow and an able sermon preached by Rev. Canon Forsyth.

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. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. 3, Chicago.—1,4,00.

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

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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

"OATERPILLARINE."

☞ 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.

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-GARRETSON CO., LIMITED
BRANTFORD, ONT.

Mention this paper.

That Hang-on Cough

only needs to be attented to in a proper and thorough manner to be eradicated entirely from your system. Liniment rubbing and flannel wraps about the chest and throat are good enough but they are not sufficient, they don't go deep enough. The root of the disorder is pulmonary weakness—build that up—strengthen it with Adamson's Balsam and your

Cough is Cured.

25 Cents AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam

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.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC Ry.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS

TO

Canadian Northwest

FROM CANADIAN PACIFIC STATIONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Round Trip Colonist Class Tickets.

Winnipeg,	$28.00
Moosomin,	28.00
Regina,	30.00
Yorkton,	30.00
Prince Albert,	35.00
Calgary,	35.00
Red Deer,	40.00
Edmonton,	40.00

Tickets good going only June 18th, July 13th and 16th, good to return until August 20th, Sept. 12th and 16th, 1900, respectively.

Tickets good to stop over at Dryden, Ont., Winnipeg and west thereof.

For further particulars write 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, 13th 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.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Miramichi Skating and Curling Rink Company will be held at the Waverley Hotel, Newcastle on Thursday the sixteenth day of August next at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of dissolving the said Company, disposing of the property and dividing the capital and property remaining among the stockholders, in proportion to their respective interests.

Dated Newcastle, 7th May, A.D. 1900.

JNO. FERGUSON,
Sec'y. Treasurer.

Farm Property For Sale.

That pleasantly situated Farm Property on Miramichi River consisting of 160 acres, 40 acres under cultivation and only two minutes walk from Bushville Wharf, better known as the Flemming Property.

Land in good heart and abundance of small Fruits consisting of an acre of Strawberries all bearing, 300 Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, red and black.

4 Head of stock wintered on property will be sold at a bargain.

Apply on the premises to

M. S BELCHER,
Chatham, N. B.

P S Crop has been all planted for this season, namely, Oats and Vetches, Turnips, Potatoes, Carrots, Corn and Kitchen Garden.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

Maid Servant Wanted.

WANTED:—A good general Maid Servant. Apply to

MRS. JARVIS, Chatham.

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.