General Business.

COMMON SOAP
WILL CAUSE
ROUGH SKIN
On Face and Hands.

We have just imported a large lot of

Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap

direct from the factory which we can sell for the next **TWO WEEKS**
—AT—
3 Cakes for 10 cents.

It is made from Pure Olive Oil and the Juice of Cucumbers. We can recommend it.

Mackenzie's Medical Hall.

DR. SHOOP'S REMEDIES.

DR. SHOOP'S
Restorative,
Restorative Pills,
Rheumatic Cure,
Cough Cure,
Preventics,

always in stock and sold under DR. SHOOP'S guarantee to refund money if they fail to do as represented.

Any of the other remedies which might not be in stock will be procured for anybody wanting them.

ONLY AT

HICKEY'S DRUG STORE.

Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital (all paid up) $12,000,000
Reserved Fund 8,000,000
(TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS)

IN THE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
of this Branch, interest is allowed
AT CURRENT RATES
on sums of $4.00 and upwards and paid or compounded twice a year, on 30th of June and 31st December. This is the most convenient form for depositors, but deposit receipts will be issued to those who prefer them.

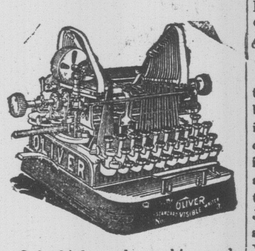
COLLECTIONS
made at all points in Canada and the United States at most favorable rates.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Chartered Banks in Chatham, N. B. and Newcastle N. B. have decided to change the Saturday closing hour to 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, commencing on October 4th next.

Until futher notice, for convenience of customers, this Bank will be open for business from 9.30 a. m. on Saturdays. Other days as usual from 10 a. m. until 3 p. m.

R. B. CROMBIE,
Manager Chatham Branch.



Only high grade machine made in Canrda.

Long or short carrirge interchangeable.

In use by both great Canadian railways.

Visible writing wins.

Every machine guaranteed perfect.

Regarding the price, we save you $25 which you don't have to pay in DUTY.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
183a St. James St., - Montreal.

WANTED.

Men or women local representatives for a high class Magazine. Large commissions. Cash prizes. Write J. N. Trainer, 80 East Washington Square, New York, N. Y.

REMOVAL.

Dr John S Benson has removed his office to the residence, lately occupied by Mrs Alexander Robinson on St. John Street, where he may be found at all hours.
Chatham, July 7 1903.

$25.00 REWARD.

I will pay the above reward for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who broke into my store on Sunday night last. The information will be treated as confidential.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE,
Chatham, N. B., June 13th, 1904.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - SEPTEMBER 8, 1904.

The Canada Eastern Railway.

The transfer of the Canada Eastern Railway to the Dominion Government, which was announced to take place on Thursday last, has, we understand, not yet been fully completed owing to some unforseen contingencies that have arisen in connection with the completion of titles, or, as it is popularly put, because some of the law business was not advanced as expeditiously as that of the railway men. It was hoped that the Intercolonial authorities would have entered into possession and brought the new time table into effect on Monday, 5th, but that was not done, everything but the lawyers' work is, however, in readiness for the change, which cannot now be very long delayed.

Its Natural Weapons.

A fortnight ago the ADVANCE made some suggestions which seemed to it to be justified by events of the past in reference to the probable party attitude of Northumberland's present representative in the House of Commons. Our remarks were treated by the St. John Sun in its customary offensive manner and our statements of fact met by the most palpable misrepresentation of the party record of the gentleman named. In last week's number of the ADVANCE we showed by reference to the record that we were right and the Sun in error. Instead of admitting its lack of correct information and apologising for its misrepresentations, the Sun publishes some disgusting remarks on the subject which appeared in its Chatham satellite, showing that it is incapable of decent discussion. It will be remembered that Mr. S. D. Scott, the Sun's editor, appeared in Chatham with some other St. John political missionaries who came here to enlighten our people as to their duty in the last Assembly election, and it was thought best not to let him speak after his chum, Mr. McDade, had electrified the meeting. We had, before that, an idea that Mr. Scott was—in the matter of character and sense of propriety, at least—a little above Mr. McDade and the editor of the Chatham World, but it appears that we were mistaken. They follow each other's style, to the degradation of newspaper discussion. When history, as it is, won't justify Mr. Scott's arguments he invents what he requires. When he wishes to place his political betters in the wrong, he invents and publishes assertions which he falsely attributes to them, and does it all with a "Smart Aleck" air which seems to pass muster with his employers as genius. It is therefore, not a matter of wonder that the Sun has become a synonym for all that is unreliable in its dealings with political subjects, and that no public man who is not of its party escapes its vindictive misrepresentations.

It is said—and the saying is true—that a man must know a good deal, before he can be a success at conducting a hotel. There are, of course, different kinds of hotels, and it is interesting to observe the mistakes that are made in the application of the term to some very indifferent hostelries. St. John has, in the Royal, one of the most satisfactory hotels in Canada, and the Victoria in the same city has also been considered a very good house, but its former manager and proprietor, Mr. McCormack, is no longer there to greet his patrons, and the Victoria's management has passed into the hands of Mr. C. J. Milligan, who has had experience as a lawyer, a political party and newspaper manager, a dead game sportsman and a traveller. If there is, therefore, anything in a hotel manager knowing a good deal as a means of running the institution successfully, the Victoria will, no doubt, hold, or even better its former good reputation. We wish Mr. Milligan every success in his new departure.

The St. John Globe, having grown tired of its fruitless efforts to alienate the people of the province and members of the legislature from the local government, took a new course on Monday and seriously stated that Mr. C. J. Osman M. P. P. had placed his resignation in Premier Tweedie's hands. In reply to an enquiry on the subject by the Telegraph Mr. Osman wired: "Do not understand Globe report, as I have not resigned my seat in the legislature." The Globe lets itself down by saying that if Mr. Osman has not sent in his resignation it is believed he will do so before the legislature meets. What a wonderfully reliable paper the Globe is getting to be!

The Liverpool Lumber Market

In its Liverpool notes, the London Timber Trades Journal of 27th August says:

"The trade is still in a languid mood, as is usual at this time of year when Lancashire is taking its holidays. In a week or two these will be over, and the mills and factories [illegible] will resume their [illegible] time. We must [illegible] At the same time [illegible] point out that there is by no [illegible] means a lively state of affairs in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and this naturally is reflected in the timber trade. All the same, when the operatives return to work, and if the general trades in these two counties should revive, it will be some time before its effect can be felt in the timber trade. It is a well-known fact that the timber trade is always the last market to feel the effects of any improvement in the general business of the country."

* * *

"The auction sale of spruce deals, scantlings, boards, &c., ex "Regent" from Hopewell Cape, N. B., held by A. F. & D. MacKay on Friday last was well attended by buyers, of whom some came from the country. The bidding at first was slow, but eventually good competition sprang up for the 3 x 11, a size which is scarce in the market. The others sizes sold at the prices given below."

The correspondent gives a memorandum of the prices paid, showing that the 3 x 11,—1094 pieces in all, ranging from 9 to 16 feet in length—brought £7, 12, 6; one lot of 339 pcs. 9 x 3 the same figure and two lots of same size, totaling 5,277 pieces, £7, 5 and £7, 2, 6. The rest of the cargo, including 3 x 7, 3 x 10 and 3 x 8, scantling and boards brought prices ranging from £6, 12, 6 to £5, 5. The correspondent adds:

"The scantlings 3 x 6 and under sold at very full rates, and so did the boards and ends. This helped up the average of the cargo to about the equivalent of £6 2s. 6d. per standard c.i.f.

"A firm of brokers has written us a letter with regard to spruce to the effect that last week there was a rise of 5s. to 7s. 6d. per standard for cargoes. In mercy to them we withold their name. We showed a copy of their letter to some of the largest brokers engaged in this special branch of our trade. By one firm it was received with laughter—the laughter of derision. By another the comment upon it was brief but emphatic, and couched in language which would have shocked the ears of the good young man who wrote the letter to our London house on the plea that he did not know the Liverpool correspondent. With what object such a letter could have been written is known only to the writer of it. He must have been confused between the c.i.f. prices of spruce and the "ex quay" cargo, ex "Regent," referred to above."

Canada's Next Governor-General.

The King has approved the appointment of Earl Grey as Governor-General of Canada in succession to the Earl of Minto.

Albert Henry George Grey, who was born Nov. 28, 1851, is the son of Gen. Hon. Charles Grey. His mother was a daughter of Sir Thomas Harvie Farquhar. The Countess of Aberdeen and Countess of Minto are his sisters. He inherited his title in 1894 on the death of his granduncle, the third Earl. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, he was elected member of Parliament in the Liberal interest for South Northumberland in 1880 and represented that constituency for five years. For another year he sat for the Tyneside division of Northumberland.

In 1896 Lord Grey was appointed by the British Government to succeed Dr. Jameson as Administrator of the Chartered South African Company's territory. He was one of the original applicants for the charter and had been an influential director of the company. He had made a number of expeditions in South Africa and was considered one of the best informed men on that country.

Lord Grey has in recent years taken a great interest in the English public house trust, whose aims are to provide desirable places of amusement for the masses. About eighteen months ago he came to Canada to explain the objects of the trust and lectured in Toronto. As the result of his visit Cafes, Limited, an association for the establishment of people's coffee houses, was established in Toronto.

The new Governor-General was an intimate friend of the late Cecil Rhodes and is one of the executors of his will. He was a special favorite with the late Queen Victoria, his father, Gen. Grey, being for many years private secretary to her Majesty and chief of the suite which accompanied the Prince of Wales when he made his famous visit to Canada. Earl Grey is godson of the late Prince Consort, and Queen Victoria herself stood sponsor to his eldest daughter.

The Countess of Grey is the daughter of Mr. Robert Stayner Holford, M. P. for Westonbirt, Gloucestershire. They were married in 1877.

The family of Grey is one of the oldest in Northumberland, and the present Earl traces his lineage back to Sir John Grey, a Knight of Berwick, in the fourteenth century. The first Earl was a distinguished commanding officer in the first American war. The estate of the Earl covers about 17,600 acres. His seat is Howick House, Lesbury, Northumberland. The Earl's son bears the title Viscount Howick.

The third Earl Grey was a cousin of Lord Durham, who was sent out in 1839 to Canada to report on the state of the colony after the rebellion.

The Poultry Fattening Stations. What they are Doing, Where Situated.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Commissioner's Branch,
Ottawa, Sept. 1, 1904.

Seventeen illustration poultry fattening stations are being operated this year by the Dominion Department of Agriculture under the supervision of Mr. F. C. Elford Acting Chief of the poultry Division. The following is a list of these stations, with the names of the operators in charge.

ONTARIO.

Bowmanville,	A. W. Foley.
Hormesville,	T. P. Foster.
Bendville,	A. P. Hillhouse.
Chicoutimi,	T. O. Lachance.
La Trappe,	Rev. Father Edward.
Stanfold,	Frank Farley
L'Islet,	Auguste Fafard.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Andover,	George E. Baxter.
Regersville,	F. Richard.

NOVA SCOTIA.

East Amherst,	Alex. Clegg.
North East Margaree,	Mariner Smith.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Vernon River Bridge,	Robert Furness.
Alberton,	M. J. Matthews.
Elden,	Robert Lougard.
Glenfinnan,	David McDonald
Montague Bridge,	William Campbell.
Mount Stewart,	Montague Pigott

A great deal of the operator's time is given to showing farmers how the work of fattening is done, therefore the salary of the operator and the cost of installing the plant are considered as experimental and educational expenditures. The selling price of the dressed chickens is, however, expected to exceed the first cost of the chickens and the cost of feeding, plucking and marketing. The work of each station is confined to fattening enough chickens for illustration purposes. About 200 is the maximum number kept at one time. The operator is not allowed to be a competing buyer with others who have begun to fatten chickens as a private enterprise. If the farmers are already getting a fair price for their poultry, the station will confine its efforts to illustration or experimental work with even less than 200 birds. Those who are carrying on the work for themselves will be considered not rivals but friends, and will be offered assistance where possible.

Special attention is being paid to choosing the right sort of bird for fattening; for instance the blocky type of Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte recommended as suitable for the purpose. The operators are required to spend as much of their time as may be required in assisting those who are engaged in or entering the business, by giving instruction in buying the proper type for fattening, in killing and plucking, packing, shipping, &c.

Only birds of the proper type will be bought this year and seven cents per pound will be paid for these at the stations. An extra good type might well be worth eight cents, while another type of the same breed would be too dear at five cents a pound.

Each operator is considered responsible for the work and success of his own station. He is expected, as far as possible to find a suitable market for the birds fattened at his station. The Department will, however, endeavor to provide a market for any surplus stock above local requirements. Each station will be conducted as much like a private enterprise as possible, the Department assisting the operator in marketing, etc., as it would a private firm initiating a new business.

The demand for chickens fattened at the Government stations is very brisk this season, and from the offers already received it is expected that the ruling price will be from 11 to 13 cents per pound. Parties fattening chickens according to the methods recommended by the Poultry Division, who may wish assistance in marketing can obtain, on application to Mr. Elford, a list of dealers who will be glad to purchase their birds.

Sick at Your Stomach.

Perhaps feeling as if the bottom has dropped out of your life. It's Nerviline you want. Nothing restores quiet and order to the stomach so quickly. All squeamishness and nausea goes away the minute you take Nerviline and an extra dose or two is always sufficient to set you up in first-class shape. Nerviline is an old tested remedy for stomach and bowel troubles and always can be relied on. Sold in large 25c. bottles.

Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show.

The Maritime Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show which is to be held at Amherst on December the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, marks the latest stage of advancement in Agricultural Education in Canada as carried forward by the modern exhibition.

The Fairs of 1901, 1902, and 1903 are a matter of history and judging by the expressions of opinion that have been made by those competent to judge, from all points of the Maritime Provinces as well as from abroad, they were a magnificient success and fully justified the efforts put forth to bring them about:

From an educational standpoint there is no effort put forth in these provinces that is giving such large returns. It is intended that the Show to be held this year, shall far surpass all previous ones.

A large and generous prize list has been offered and especially low rates have been procured on the different lines of railway. It is the wish of the Management that everyone in the Maritime Provinces should avail themselves of this opportunity to study the best animals and the requirements of the best trade in this line, and also to avail themselves of the opportunity of learning how products in the different branches can be produced so as to make them a financial success. It is the opinion of those competent to judge that the conditions existing in these provinces are exceptionally good for producing the very best food products at an expenditure at least as reasonable as in other parts of Canada.

Make your plans to attend the Maritime Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show.

For Prize Lists and all information, address E. B. ELDERKIN, AMHERST, N. S.

TO CURE sore throat bathe in warm water, dry and apply Kendrick's Liniment—For corns apply night and morning.

Ayer's

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral quiets tickling throats, hacking coughs, pain in the lungs. It relieves congestion, subdues inflammation. It heals, strengthens. Your doctor will explain this to you. He knows all about this cough medicine.

Cherry Pectoral

"We have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in our family for 25 years for throat and lung troubles, and we think no medicine equals it." MRS. A. POMEROY, Appleton, Minn.

25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for **Weak Throats**

Ayer's Pills greatly aid recovery. Purely vegetable, gently laxative.

The War.

A Tokio despatch of Friday says:—

Admiral Hoseya, reports that the Japanese guard-ships near Yentao, south of Sanshantao, near Talien Bay, Sunday and Monday, captured twenty-six Chinese junks, which were attempting to carry provisions into Port Arthur. They were taken to Talien and were tried and confiscated. The crews were released.

Last Saturday's Toronto Globe says:

"It is reported at Paris, from St. Petersburg, according to The London Times' cables to the Globe, not only that the line to Mukden has been cut, but that Kuropatkin has also abandoned his positions on the North bank of the Taitse River. The Russian War Office is quoted as issuing, as usual, a reassuring explanation of these occurrences, which, if confirmed, means the annihilation of Kuropatkin's army. The report of the complete evacuation of Liaoyang by the Russians, which came from St. Petersburg, seems to have been premature. The Russians have been driven from all their advanced positions around the town, and Kuropatkin has evidently massed a large part of his men from Liaoyang across the river and masked them on his eastern and northeastern fronts to oppose the advance of Kuroki, who is north of the river, and permit of the gathering together of his shattered divisions.

"While there is no doubt at all that a large number of the Russians have retreated across the Taitse, it is quite evident that they hoped to hold the south side of the river west of Liaoyang, and apparently the town itself, and so withdraw their stores or such part of them as might be hurriedly removed.

Liaoyang was full of Russian wounded a couple of days ago, and one can hardly believe the story that it has been set on fire. The Russian forces still south of the river cannot now withdraw without suffering terrible losses, as the Japanese artillery will be able to concentrate its fire on the bridges during the retreat. Indeed, Oyama, in a despatch to the Tokio War Office, says the Japanese used some of the heavy guns abandoned by the Russians to fire upon and hinder the entraining of the latter at the Liaoyang station. The number of captured guns is not specified. Official Japanese despatches declare that in retreating the Russians, or those of them who crossed the river, were thrown into confusion by the pressure of the Japanese.

"The Japanese resumed their attack all along the line Friday morning, and it is evident that if Kuropatkin does finally succeed in breaking away from them, it will be after heavier losses than he has so far sustained.

The casualties on both sides already reach enormous totals. From the 23rd of August to Thursday night the Japanese reported a loss of 25,000 killed and wounded. This may have been made good by the arrival of reinforcements of 30,000 men recently reported to have been landed at Newchwang. The Russians admit a loss of 8,000 in two days of the present fighting. The days are not specified, but as they had previously reported losses of 7,000 men on specified dates, they have probably by this time lost as many as their attackers."

Press despatches of Saturday and Sunday indicate that the Russians are in hopeless retreat.

The only direct news from the seat of war bearing Sunday's date came by way of Tokio in a report from Field Marshal Oyama saying that Liao Yang fell completely in the hands of the Japanese at nine o'clock that morning, that the Japanese casualties were believed to be heavy and that nothing was known to the Japanese concerning conditions on the right bank of the Taitse River.

The only comfort for the Russians at home was the news conveyed in a report from General Kuropatkin, dated Saturday afternoon, that General Stakelberg's corps of 25,000 men reported on Friday as having been cut off to the westward of Liao Yang had been safely extricated and that General Stakelberg had succeeded in joining the main body on the right bank of the river.

General Kuropatkin also reported that the greater portion of the army was south of Yentai, ten miles northeast of Liao Yang. It is indicated that there has been cessation of fiercer fighting, Kuropatkin reporting that his men were not being much interferred with by the Japanese in the near neighborhood of his army.

In St. Petersburg the absence of news is looked upon as heightening the gravity of the situation for the Russians.

A St. Petersburg despatch of Sunday says: "Emperor Nicholas this afternoon received a telegram from General Kuropatkin asking for the immediate despatch to the far east of the sixth army corps."

The Russian war office is able to make the reassuring announcement that the retreat from Liao Yang did not involve the loss of guns, and also declares that the abandoned stores were set on fire before the Russians crossed the Taitse river. It appears, nevertheless, that the Japanese used captured Russian guns in firing upon the Russians as they were tumbling over each other in their haste to get upon the trains leaving Liao Yang.

General Kuropatkin complains that the growing Chinese corn in the vicinity of Liao Yang greatly interferred with the more expeditious moving of his troops in their retreat. In a despatch of Saturday to the Emperor he says:—"Our troops, which were posted at Liao Yang, are crossing to the right bank of the Taitse river.

"The area of operations is almost entirely covered by growing Chinese corn, which greatly impedes the movements of troops.

"The retreat of Major General Orloff's detachment yesterday (Friday), was largely due to the fire with which the force was assailed among the corn fields. General Orloff's losses are considerable, one regiment alone losing 1,500 men."

A St. Petersburg despatch of Monday morning says:

"There is bitter disappointment tonight, probably the keenest of the whole land campaign, over the situation at the front. Up to the battle of Liao Yang, the retreating from and abandonment of positions, the public and officials thought they knew it was all a part of General Kuropatkin's plan of campaign. Had Liao Yang been abandoned without a fight the public at least would have looked forward patiently to a decisive stand at Mukden, but after a desperate battle with victory for the instant apparently in sight, to find Liao Yang abandoned, its immense stories captured or destroyed, and the retreat continued under the most adverse conditions, severely tries public confidence in the commander in chief."

Even the credulous Russians are growing suspicious of the veracity of many of the reports of victories gained and captures made by their forces. They were elated early in the battle of Liao Yang by the report that forty Japanese guns were captured, only to learn a few hours afterwards that there was no truth whatever in the statement, but it was the Japanese who were capturing Russian guns and driving the Russians before them in a continuous retreat.

The war events of last week may be said to mark a decisive turning point in the great struggle which has been going on in the east for months. An attack on the Russians from the northeast, pressed by Kuroki's army—the force that crossed the Yalu four months ago—was the feature of the battle on Tuesday, 30th. In the face of over a hundred Russian guns Kuroki won ground in the hilly country through which the Taitse runs. By the evening he had forced the Russians back upon the river. The river was in flood however and the Russian guns on the north bank left no hope of rushing the fords.

On Wednesday a practicable passage was discovered higher up the stream, some twenty miles east of Liaoyang, and Kuroki, by the use of pontoons, got over with a force of at least 40,000 men. He at once began to march along the north bank toward the railway. Liaoyang lies south of the Taitse, and the railway leading north to Mukden from Liaoyang is carried over the river on a large bridge. With Kuroki on the north bank of the river and the railroad bridge blown up, Kuropatkin's condition would have been a desperate one. To save his army from being hemmed in and destroyed he gave the order to abandon Liaoyang, retreat across the river and occupy ground on the north side. This involved the abandonment of all the magnificent defences upon which the labor of months has been spent, including miles of trenches, barbed wire entanglements, hidden pitfalls and mines, and the destruction of hundreds of thousands of tons of military stores accumulated at Liaoyang for the use of the army. It rendered useless all the valor of the Russian army which for three days had withstood in a spirit worthy of the best traditions of a great people the almost fantical attack of the Japanese.

St. Petersburg despatches of Monday are as follows:—

It was reported at a late hour tonight that General Kuropatkin's rear guard had been almost annihilated and that the main Russian army was in imminent danger of being surrounded.

The war situation to date is: The whole Russian army, or at least the main portion of it, is already above Yentai, and is pushing on toward Mukden. The whole of Field Marshal Oyama's army has crossed the Taitse River and part of it is hanging on to Kuropatkin's flank.

A strong flanking column on the east is pushing rapidly north in the effort to head off the Russians. Against this column Kuropatkin has sent out a strong cavalry division to the northeast which it is believed is already in position to check the Japanese flankers, while to the westward Kuropatkin is moving a division towards Sinmintin, 30 miles west of Mukden to meet any interference that may be attempted from the direction of Yinkow or Newchang.

The Japanese have thrown a strong flanking column across the Taitse river at Benitzu, about thirty miles northeast of Liaoyang, which is hurrying to the northward and endeavoring to get in between the Russian army and Mukden. It is against this movement that General Kuropatkin has dispatched General Rennenkampff with a strong Cossack division which it is believed is already blocking the eastern high road.

Kuropatkin has three roads by which he is marching towards Mukden, besides the double tracked railway. The latter is chiefly occupied with the transportation of guns and of equipment of which there is a large amount. The soldiers are marching in light order and most of the wounded have already been dispatched north by rail.

A despatch from Kinmintin says:—"A Chinese official who arrived from Mukden Sunday states troops are leaving for the north; that there are 18,000 men ten miles east of the city, that the officers and men have become dispirited and much sickness prevails.

The retreating column of Russians between Liao Yang and Mukden is fully fifteen miles long.

The Russians have lost by capture and abandonment about 75 guns—some reports place it at 100.

On Tuesday evening the following despatch reached St. Petersburg:

The retreat of Gen. Kuropatkin's army is being carried out, despite the terrible condition of the roads rendered sodden by the rains which fell yesterday and today and cut up by lumbering and heavy transport trains. Long lines of commissary wagons drawn by steaming mules, horses and even bullocks, are straining their way north along the soaked and cut up main road from Yentai. Behind them come long trains of artillery and back of them Gen. Kuropatkin's army. The Japanese are hanging on Kuropatkin's flanks, keeping the Russians engaged in continuous rifle fire. The progress of the retreat has been slow, owing to the necessity of first getting through the baggage and guns, but the heads of the commissariat are already passed through Mukden and are continuing on their way to the north. The main Japanese army is marching up along the roads eastward of the Russian lines of retreat, which converge at Mukden. Another Japanese force is also heading for Mukden from the westward, coming from the direction of the Liao river.

Marshall Oyama seems to be making a race for Mukden. He evidently has great superiority in numbers, especially in artillery. As this despatch is filed the correspondent of the Associated Press can hear the booming of the Japanese cannon which are in place 14 miles from Mukden. The skies are black and the air is stifling with the sense of suffocation which is felt here before a storm breaks.

A Che Foo despatch of 1st inst. to Paris Matin says that the bombardment of Port Arthur has been completely suspended. It would appear that the Japanese have abandoned the idea of taking the fortress by assault, and will endeavor to reduce it by establishing a strict blockade and thus, by starving out the garrison, save much bloodshed.

MEN ENGAGED IN THE WORLD'S GREAT BATTLES.

					Totals.
Liao Yang, Aug. 30, 1904.	Russians.	200,000	Japanese	250,000	450,000
Leipsic, Oct. 16, 1813	Allies	300,000	French	130,000	430,000
Sedan, Sept. 1, 1870	Germans.	250,000	French	140,000	390,000
Borodino, Sept. 12, 1812	Russians.	140,000	French	140,000	280,000
Bautzen, May 20, 1813	French	140,000	Allies	90,000	230,000
Wilderness, May 5, 1864	Union	120,000	Confederate.	80,000	200,000
Vionville, Aug. 16, 1870	Germans.	67,000	French	128,000	195,000
Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62.	Union	113,000	Confederate.	78,000	191,000
Wohlstatt, Aug. 26, 1813	Allies	90,000	French	100,000	190,000
Waterloo, June 18, 1815	French	72,000	Allies	117,000	189,000
Gettysburg, July 1, 1863	Union	94,000	Confederate.	78,000	172,000
Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862	Union	51,543	Confederate.	39,000	90,543
Bull Run, 2nd, Aug. 29, 1862.	Union	35,000	Confederate.	46,000	81,000
Shiloh, April 6, 1862	Union	33,000	Confederate.	40,955	73,955
Bull Run, 1st, July 21, 1861.	Union	28,000	Confederate.	31,000	59,000

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Do You Want to Fit Yourself out with

A Nobby Wagon, or
A Set of Harness
or other Seasonable Article?

IF SO GO TO

George Hildebrand, Cunard St. Chatham, N. B.

GOOD ALL THROUGH

—THE—

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

ST. JOHN, N. B.

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