General Business.

FISHING TACKLE.

A fine assortment of Fishing Tackle just received Rods from 15c, to \$7.50. Reels from 50c, to \$4.00. Lines from 3c, to \$6.00. An Extra supply of Casts from 15c. to 90c.

ALL THE POPULAR FLIES, SUCH AS. Jock Scott, Durham Ranger Popham, Silver Doctor, Black Dose, Nigger, Dusty Miller and Butcher.

Also a lot of novelties, consisting drinking cups and pocket flasks.

Newcastle Drug Store, E. LEE STREET,

Newcastle, May 10, 1897. AT THE CHATHAM CARRIAGE

Agricultural Warerooms. \$85.00.

-AND-

The '97 Model.

MASSEY, HARRIS BICYCLE



Beautiful in Design! Faultless in Construction

The standard equipment of this Bicycle is like the Dunlop Tires, Perry Chain, Christy Saddle. -ALSO-

FEATHERSTONE BICYCLE

'97 MODEL.

COMBINATION TANDEMS. The Midget \$40. Beebe Woodframe Bicycle \$60. ALEX, ROBINSON Agent. Chatham, N. B

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC. VIA THE

Canada Fastern and Fredericton,

Loggieville Leave Chatham Chatham Jc. Doaktown Boiestown 9.35 a.m. Cross Creek 10.47 a.m 12.15 p.m. Arrive Fredericton Leave Arrive Bangor Portland

Boston 7.25 a.m. Pullman Sleeper runs through Boston.

Millinery, Jubilee



THE BOUOUET.

In commemoration of the **OUEEN'S JUBILEE,**

LARGE DISCOUNT. AT A The ladies who have not yet procured their mid-

quet and secure great bargains. JOSIE NOONAN.

Notice. Executors

All persons having just claims against the Estate of the late John Shirreff, Righ Sheriff deceased, are hereby requested to file the same duly attested with M. S. Benson, Attorney at-Law, within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate pay-Dated at Chatham 15th day of March, 1897. MARY HENRIETTA SHIRREFF, Executrix.

HARRY SHIRREFF, Executor

WE MANUFACTURE AND HAVE

FOR SALE Laths,

Palings, Box-Shooks, Barrel Heading. Matched Flooring, Matched Sheathing, Dimensioned Lumber. Sawn Spruce Shingles.

THOS. W. FLETT.

NELSON.

IMPROVED PREMISES Just arrived and on Sale at

Roger Flanagan's

Papers, Window Shades, Goods. eady Made, Clothing, dents Furnishings Hats, Caps Boots, Shoes &c. &c

Also a choice lot of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS **FLANAGAN** ST. JOHN STREET CHATHAM. I two or three years ago and not re-built.

Miramichi Advance.

Restigouche.

CHATHAM. N. B..

gouche, and our late reference to the battle fought near Campbellton in 1760 between English and French ships and land forces under Capt. Byron and Commander Boudreau respectively, it will, no doubt, interest many of our readers to know that in that engagement probably the last gun was fired in naval warfare between the English and French in North America. Protessor W. F. Ganong recently published some valuable references to the Restigouche in a paper which appeared in the Educational Review, entitled "Materials for a History," and they will be interesting to the greater number of our readers who have not seen them. He-says that but few relics of the French period remain to us and he classes "The Athol Cannon" as

amongst three of the most important. \$85.00. Of them he says:— Three miles above Campbellton an intervale point extends northward into the river. No son of New Brunswick can stand here for the first time and not thrill with the pride which makes patriots. All about him rise the splendid hills in a grandeur not to be matched elsewhere in the province. Behind him lies one of the finest farms in the land, and near by are the ruins of "Athol House" so long the hospitable home of a family of those grand Scotsman who have made northern New Brunswick's chief wealth. Before him is a placid basin where noble river meets the waters of a great bay, and here occurred one of the most striking and least known events of our history, the last sea-fight in North America under the banners of England and France.

> At his feet lie relics of that battle in two These cannon, from their association and unquestionable authenticity, are hardly inferior in interest to the Meductic Stone, though unlike it they give us no new historical facts. They lie at the extremity of the point. They were formerly mounted on wooden blocks, but by the settling of these, one is tipped out of position, and the other is upside down on the ground. They are of different pattern though of about the same size, nearly ten feet in length, seventeen inches in diameter at the butt, and five and a quarter inch bore. On the one still on blocks, there are cut two anchors, much rusted, one near the muzzle and fairly distinct, and the other faint and farther back. On the other gun the fleur-de lis is twice cut or cast into the metal, once near the touch-hole, and again farther forward. These marks are well preserved, since the gun is upside down and they are underneath and protected from the weather, but this

Railway position makes it necessary to do som burrowing in order to see them. The French origin of at least one of cannon is established by the presence 6.00 a.m. the fleur-de-lis. I think the anchor on the other is a symbol or seal of the French marine, for on a French chart of 1760,

ent shape, is thus used. But there are documents which tell us more of their history. Dr. Robb, former president of the University of New Brunswick, collected materials for a history of the province, and among his MSS. at present in following note in his writing.

Campbellton Restigouche called & spoke of the destruction of the French squadron with transports by Capt. Byron in the Baie

There are two guns at Athol House one spiked, one of which was got from vessel (other from Battery Pt.) Another gun is in the town of Campbellton now stands, Bustced's chimney from Battery Pt. B. has also found in old ship—silver forks spoons-swords-bombs cemented into soft The guns above referred to are 5 in. river. calibre-10 feet long-one with fleur-de-lis-

other with anchors on it. Mr. R. Ferguson here referred to was the son of Robert Ferguson, a native of Logierait, Scotland, who came to New Brunswick in 1796, and founded Athol House, which he made the centre of a great business and noted for its hospitality.* He or his son mounted these cannon before Athol House. where they often were fired to celebrate each secured a piece of board to keep holidays or other special occasions to be them affoat they slipped overboard in an article of the true faith. honored. There are several references to the darkness of the night and started them and to Athol House in books. Cooney's "History of Northern New Brunswick and Gaspe," published in 1832, a rare work which, though containing many errors, is of considerable historic value, gives a full account of the events with which the cannon are associated, and I shall quote this book below. In Charles Lanman's "Adventures in the Wilds of the United States and British American Provinces," 1856, Vol. II, pp. 54-70, is a full and appreciative account try posted on the bank. Reaching the of this region and its people, much about

the Fergusons, and a cut of Athol House Johnston's "Notes on North America. 1851, (Vol. I, p. 409), refers also to the cannon, though with some errors. They are spoken of again in Governor Gordon's "Wilderness Journeys," (1864, p. 34); for they were fired to welcome him on hi arrival from his trip down the Restigouche.

the sky.... The echoes of the cannon fired from Athol House reverberated grandly in the Canadian valleys, being echoed and re- their place of landing. echoed from mountain to mountain, like prolonged peals of thunder in the still even-

Again in a valuable illustrated article or the Restigouche in Harper's Monthly for March 1868 (Vol. XXXVI, p. 430), we

Two iron cannons that once belched forth destruction from "Battery Point" upon the invading English, are now mounted upon a plateau at "Athol House" and still do occasional service in the way of firing salutes on the anniversaries of the "Queen's Birthday" and the "Landing of the Loyalists." There are other references to them and

contemporary events in a valuable series of articles on the history of this region by Rev. J. C. Herdman, published in the St John "Daily Sun" in 1883, and reprinted in the Campbellton "Enterprise" in 1896. The battle of Restigouche was fought in 1760, and was not only the only naval engagement of any account ever fought in New Brunwick waters, but it closed the struggles on the sea between England and France in North America. It has received little notice from historians. Parkman does not mention it, though Hannay and other local writers refer to it. The only original account known to me is the semi-official description the London Magazine for 1760, reprinted

by Cooney (p. 212, compare also 211), from

which the following is copied "London, 8th September, 1760." B despatches received from Captain Byron, Senior officer of his Britannic Majesty's Ships at Louisburgh, and dated 26th of July it appears that Captain B., upon receiving more, that a French fleet had sailed up Chaleur Bay, proceeded with the Fame Dorcetshire, Achilles, Scarborough and Repulse, in quest of them. Having destroyed one French ship, La Catharina, in Gaspe Bay, Captain Byron proceeded to a large river, called by the Indians Rustigushi. Here he found the remainder, consisting of tors of Louisburg and Quebec. the Marchault of 32 guns; the Esperance of 30; the Bienfaisant of 22; and the Marquis * He is buried in the little burial ground on the

point and his monument gives further facts about him. He died in 1851. Athol house was burned

sloops and small vessels. "When our fleet appeared off the Rustigushi harbour, the enemy proceeded up the river, and anchored above two batteries, mounted on the north side of it. These being but indifferently served, were soon silenced; and the ships, after a short resistance, were all sunk or Reverting to the subject of the Restitaken. Captain Byron then destroyed the

> References to the French ships and the return of some of their crews to France occur in the "Canadian Archives" for 1887.

The site of this battle is known beyond the possibility of a doubt. It was fought on the basin before Athol Point. The sites of the principal batteries on the Quebec side are called to this day Battery Point, and Point La Garde. Point a Bourdeau preserves probably the name of the French commander. The site of Petit Rochelle is also known; it was opposite Athol Point, extending from Officer's brook to Broadlands. The position of the event is further fixed by the many references to the wrecks of the ships formerly visible in the basin Thus Cooney speaks of them, (pp. 217-219) as do Lanman and Herdman, and the following note by Dr. Robb, a part of the

one already quoted, is of interest : The hull of a vessel of about 700 tons which had apparently been blown up-near Mission Pt. at officer's brook. Hull and part of stem dry at low water it was explored this year during dry season and high tides. Found balls, staves, (? Battery Pt. & Pt. La Garde. English ves sels entered Restiguichi in pursuit- a Nova Scotian who had been prisoner on board French ship at Campbellton escaped by swimming & informed English who were at Pt. La Garde of retreat of French - English landed at Pt. La Garde, & by a detour be-

Mr. Ferguson had heard this from Nova Scotian himself. The traditional account of Byron's ad vance up the Restigouche, rendered very difficult by the shoals, is given with greater fulness by Mr. Herdman.

hind shore ridges reach French Battery at

head of tide, when French surrendered. Old

All this have these cannon not only wit nessed but taken part in. Yet they lie in neglect, perhaps even in danger of the which always menaces such objects - the junk-dealer's scrap-pile. It would be public-spirited act, and one for which posterity would thank them, if the citizens of Campbellton would mount these cannon upon a firm foundation with an inscription briefly reciting their history. If, in addition, the part of this beautiful and historic Point surrounding them, even but an acre or two, could be secured and set aside forever for the public, it would form a most appropriate monument for the Jubilee year of Her Majesty, and a worthy contribution to the higher life of the province from her loyal subjects of Campbellton.

The Collector of Customs of this port (Chatham) who is a son of the elder Mr. Ferguson referred to Professor Ganong, gives the following particulars respecting the prisoner who made his escape from the French fleet at Campbellton by swimming to the British squadron at Pointe la Garde. This man was a Dutchman of whom Mr. Ferguson had heard and whom he found in a fishing village near Halifax my possession, an anchor, though of differ- in the early part of this century. His story was to the effect that while he and several other Nova Scotians were trading in the Bay Chaleur in th summer of 1760 they were made prisoners by a part of the fleet sent out possession of Rev. W. O. Raymond, is the from France to attempt the recapture

of Quebec. To escape from the squaason of Athol House near dron sent from Louisburg under Captain Byron to give them chase the French vessels sailed up the Restigouche to a point, which from his scription must have been about where some of the smaller vessels and prizes going two or three miles further up the

> Pointe la Garde, which he captured, and came to anchor a short distance below. The Dutchman and another of the prisoners resolved to make a bold dash for liberty by swimming down the river to the British vessels. Having on their long and perilous swim. other man soon lost courage and turned to the ship, but the bold Dutchman kept on and as daylight began to break when he was passing the big Battery, where the channel runs near the shore, he had to keep low in the water to escape the notice of the sen. British squadron, he was taken on board of Captain Byron's ship, pretty well exhausted.

With his assistance the vessels were piloted up the river, while a force wa landed at Pointe la Garde under orders to march through the woods and attack, from the rear, the strong positions and The sun had set The sea was calm as town of Petite Rochelle, about fourteen miles up the Restigouche from

Petite Rochelle and a small battery about two miles further up the river were surprised and taken, while the squadron, after silencing the batteries on the way up, had a sharp engagement with the French fleet at Campbellton and further up the river, cap turing or sinking all their vessels and ending the day so successfully, both on land and water, as to entitle the battle of the Restigouche to a place among the most splendid and decisive victories in Canadian annals.

A cannon ball, found about sixty years ago imbedded in a large tree a Campbellton, was looked upon as relic of that eventful day.

Among the Canadian Archives is to be found a despatch from the Governor, Vaudrenil, to the French Government in which he denounces "the foul cupid-"ity of certain purveyors in France who "were not ashamed to furnish for the "use of the troops sent out to Canada "in 1760 on board the Marchault, the "Bienfaisant and the Marquis De "Marloze, quantities of rotten horse-"meat and beef which the men were "unable to eat." As these were three the Restigouche, it is little to be wondered at if the men whose food was provided from such a commissariat.

The Archives contain many other references to the state of affairs during the French occupation of Miramichi

Northern New Brunswick as well as of a pole. for the pen of romance.

OH, "LORD"! The newspapers and telegraphers of the Associated Press appear to have been very much exerof two hundred houses; and also both of the cised over the question as to what title Sir Donald Smith would select under his recently acquired patent of nobility. They had it "Lord Glencoe" at first, but recently have thought it might be Lord St. Lawrence, or Lord Montreal. It is to be hoped that the new lord will soon decide the question, which seems to us an entirely personal one, so that the tuft-worshippers of the press may turn their attention more to matters in which the public is in-

THE PAPERS are recording "sad" drownings. Did anyone ever hear of a cheerful drowning?

Chatham's Trade, Etc. The customs statistics for Chatham and outports for the year ended 30 June, 1897, are as follows:--Exports. Imports. Duties.

\$958,060 \$17,727.46 No. Tons. Vessela. Men. Arrived from sea, 74 " coastwise, 759 35,669 92,050 63,443 " coastwise, 32,988 96,431

Grand Total 1,630 188,481 6,687 Govt. Savings Bank. Balance due depositors, 1st July, \$283,317.55 Deposited during year, 47,828.00

33,495.85

Balance due depositors, 1st July, The increase of the people's deposits in the Govt. Savings bank notwithstanding the recent cut in the rate of interest paid shows that their wealth, if not their enterprise, is suffering no

Withdrawn "

Interest added.

abatement.

THE P. E. I. local elections which were held last week, resulted in the Peters government being sustained although its majority in the Assembly is reduced very considerably.

ECLIPSE :- Preparations are made i many places to take observations of the annular eclipse of the sun, which will take place between 9 and 11 o'clock this morning. The difference be tween an annular and a total eclipse is that with the former there remains a ring of light around the margin of the shadow, the result of the moon being nearer to the sun and farther from us than during a total eclipse. The eclipse will be visible as a partial eclipse throughout Canada, the United States, Mexico and the northern part of South America. The path of the annular will begin in the Pacific Ocean, pass across Mexico, Cuba and a few of the Windward Islands, will touch Cape St. Roque and end in the South Atlantic Ocean.

Sir Wilfrid and the Cobden Club.

Mr. Isaac N. Ford, in his special cable despatch from London to the New York Tribune, says :- The Cobden Club is getting on and really learning something It has presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier a gold medal and a copy of resolutions declaring that Canada's preferential tariff does not invalidate the Belgian and German treaties, and adding that even if it does the most favored nations clause must be abandoned by England. As the Cobden Club guards the ark of the covenant of free trade, this is an orthodox declaration that the most favored nation principle it Captain Byron followed as far as a hocus-pocus, and that Canada has hit on the practical method of using the tariff as a lever to force foreign nations to open their markets. This, of course, is precisely what the English fair traders have advocated, and what the free traders have sternly condemned. The Cobden Club now redeems the doctrine from the reproach of heterdoxy, and proclaims it as

A London despatch says "The Daily News in an editorial urges the renunciation of the commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium."

Mr. Reid's Good Taste. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the United States special envoy to England, appears to have managed his entertainment of royalty with much more success than was achieved by Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. Reid, however, did not undertake to entertain more people than his residence at Carlton House Terrace could hold, or than would fill his dining table. Prince of Wales attended in evening dress, his only decoration being the ribbon of the garter. All of the other of the forty guests were present, and as soon as His Royal Highness was ushered into the drawing room, dinner was announced. The Prince took Mrs. Reid in. The Austrian and Russian Ambassadois, the Duke and Duchess of Portland and several from the river to the ears. other distinguished persons, including Sr William Vernon Harcourt, were present. This dinner closed Mr. Reid's functions as special envoy of the United S ates to England on the Queen's jubilee. The world of newspaper men everywhere must congratulate their brother journalist on the successful way in which he discharged his important duties .- [St. John Globe

St John Letter. Canon Doyle of Wexford, Ireland, was run over by a lady bicyclist the other day and the following Sunday, says the London Telegraph, he made bicycling by ladies the subject of his afternoon's discourse. made no allusion to his mishap, but directed his ecclesiastical thunder at the advertise. ment of a ladies' cycling race soon to come off in the neighborhood, and invited ladies who do not cycle to "denounce the miserable creatures who degrade themselves and disgrace their sex." He hoped the race would not take place, and said, "should any vile things, in the shape of girls, dare to exhibit themselves, let the roughs and corner boys of the town chase them off the field and give them a dip in the pond. It is per- of operations being started short!y .sumed the canon's dignity was very much hurt by his mishap. There are about 500 cycling girls in St. John whose wheels afford them their most healthful, becoming and least expensive recreation. It is prointelligence from Brigadier General Whit- of the vessels engaged in the battle of bable that the model of the lady's bicycle will be improved and its usefulness e larged, but this mode of locomotion cannot be checked by any ecclesiastical diatribe If Canon Doyle really wished to create a disturbance at the race his suggestion to duck the participants was unfortunate. Another clergyman preaching on a breach of good manners in his parish closed his discourse by saying, "guilty as the man is, With these \$1,400,000,000-\$1,600,000, don't ride him on a rail." Here was a sug- 000 received from abroad, which the

de Marloze of 18; together with twenty-two interesting materials for the history of prit was being escorted out of town astride England is able to meet the balance of

A Maine man provides every householder in his town with a weekly newspaper at his Oh, for a day by the chattering brook,

A day in the elm tree's shade. A quiet dream in some pleasant nook Afar from the marts of trade: For I'm tired of the plauning and schemin With which the city thrills:-Oh, for the hush of the pine woods. The silence of the hills

Better the chirp of a cricket, The drowsy hum of a bee. Than the song of an opera singer Or a vaunted symphony: Better the woods and pastures Where God's own breezes blow, Than the city with all its glitter, With all its joy and woe.

Mr. F. H. C. Miles is exhibiting his co lection of views of New Brunswick scenery in Moncton, where he has classes in drawing and painting.

many years ago I passed dozens of abandoned tobacco and cotton plantations that had been fertilized with guano and cropped until the soil was thoroughly worn out. The ground was as bare as a brick pavement and of the same color. Many of the so called chemical fertilizers have a similar effect, but it has been proved in England where Alberts' Thomas Phosphate has been in use since 1885 that this fertilizer makes the soil more productive for six or eight years after the first application and usually pays for itself in the first season's crop. It is especially commended as a fall topdressing for meadow and pasture lands and as a fertilizer for large and small fruits.

Rev. Lindsay Parker, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, New York, with his family, is spending the summer at "Shoreacres" on the Kennebeacasis. His sloop yacht Asmoid, is known on all of the waters of the St. John.

Very wisely a good many people in this city have banished beef and milk from their tables until the mystery of what becomes of

Arrangements have been made to stock Loch Lomond with sea trout and salmon

Tourist travel is not so large as it was at this time a year ago. Most of our visitors are former residents or their descendants. An interesting history will sometime be written of the "Consolidated Electric Case"

which has occupied the attention of the St. John bar for many moons. During the last week flour has advanced 25 cents a barrel: oatmeal has advanced 30 cents and is now firm at \$3.00 per barrel. Beans are quoted at 90 cents per bushel for prime and 95 cents for hand picked. In other staples there have been no recent

bicyclists on a Waterloo street sidewalk.

are expected this week.

Henry Adams of this city is under arrest or a revolting crime, but it is intimated that he will escape punishment because "circumstances make it not advisable to go to the full extent of the law." If Judge likely be different.

David Whelpley, a resident of this city died last Wednesday aged 86 years. first employed a physician about three

From 400 to 500 calmon are brought to the city daily by the shore fishermen A fire on the craiser Lansdowne last

Wednesday was extinguished before it had

made much headway. Ira Cornwall, secretary of the Board Trade, journeying to Fredericton by bicycle, disapreared from a hotel at Westfield at an early hour last Friday morning leaving his bicycle behind him. Drowning is feared and

the river is being dragged for his body. Eight deaths were reported in the cit

St. John, July 26.

Maine Lumber for England

About 15,000,000 feet of deals, mostly spruce, will be shipped from Bangor to England this season, which is about twice as much as has been sent from there to all foreign ports in the last 20 Though work is brisk at the two mills where the deal is sawed, the lumber business is very du lon the river. Several large mill operators will soon move their I nts to the forests, as the cost of driving is greater than the price of carrying lumber by rail. In fact the picturesque river driver will soon be without an occupatien. One big pulp mill at Waterville which has always obtained the spruce logs from the Kennebec drives, is nov getting its wood from Jackman and Lowelltown, near the Canadian line. logs are sawed into four foot lengths and put on cars for Kingman. At Kingman they are unloaded and barked by power and then placed on the rails again for Waterville. Though the wood loaded and unloaded twice, and though it is brought 150 miles by rail, the pulp company is making big dividends by changing its means of transportation

Wonderful

PILES CURED IN 3 TO 6 NIGHTS - ITCHING

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from three to six nights. One application brings comfort. For blind and bleeding piles it is peerless. Also cures tetter, salt rheum, eczema, barber's itch and all eruptions of the skin. Relieves in day. 35 cents: Sold by J. D. B. I

News and Notes.

Japan has 2 500 miles of railroad in operation and 1,000 in course of construction. The government owns 700 miles and the people are clamoring for the state to assume control of the entire sys-

Reports from Gaspe say that the company has at last struck oil in paying quantities. One well is reported to have spurted 150 feet in the air, and was plugged with difficulty. We trust to hear

Northern Euterprise. Rand McNaily's "Monthly" says England receives about \$400,000,000 foreign countries; \$400,000,000 to \$600,-000,000 net from its merchant marine. which carries three-fourths of the merchandise that crosses the seas, and \$400. 000,000 to \$600,000,000 more from the profits realized by its citizens settled in its colonies or foreign countries and engaged there in trade or manufactures. and Restigouche, which would furnish gestion, and in less than an hour the cul- customs statistics make no mention of, tion with them, and in a practical sense it discovery which has now been made would

trade against it, which exceeded \$1,000,-000,000 in 1896, and the expenditure of its citizens traveling abroad, with, deductions made of a like expenditure of foreigners traveling in England, are not less than \$200,000,000. There actually remains, therefore to England, not withstanding the enormous trade balance against it, an annual surplus obtained

from abroad of \$200,000,000 to \$400,-

000,000. Mr. R. R. McLeod has an admirable letter in last week's Gold Huuter on a statement made by Mr. Hunter, of Crossley and Hunter, to the effect that "any man who did not say grace before a meal should eat with the hogs." It is too bad that Mr. Hunter by his rabid and eccentric talk should so often spoil all the good done by Mr. Crossley in these services. In Annapolis, had the reverend gentleman talked as a gentleman should have done, Traveling through the Southern States most likely there would have been more good done, than, we are sorry to say, was done. - Annapolis Spectator.

A young New Yorker who had purchased a fine lot of cigars had them nsured, and, when he had used them all up, brought suit against the insurance company on the ground that they had been destroyed by fire. He got a verdict n his favor, but the insurance company rompily had him arrested for setting fire to his own property, and the same udge sentenced him to a year's imprisonment. He will devote bis leisure time for the next 12 months to finding out where the laugh comes in.

The correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle in Sagua La Grande, province of Santa Clara, Cuba, writes to his paper a terrible account of the position of affairs in the island. Both the government troops and the insurgents, he says, are suffering from famine and the ravages of smallpox and yellow fever, while butcheries of prisoners, after inquisitorial tortures, are of daily occurrence, the victims being suspected of withholding information. Captain General Weyler, the correspondent says, has shown neither mercy nor quarter, and has turned the campaign in Cuba into a near approach to that of the Duke of Alva in Holland in the 16th century.

Cable despatches on Wednesday night brought the news that Mrs. Francis Samuelson, of Breckenbrough Hall, Yorkshire, England, had died at the home of her father-in-law, Right Hon. Bernhart Samuelson, Bart., Princess Gate, London, from injuries received while her hair was being dressed with petroleum hair wash, which ignited. The hair wash gives off strong fumes and Mrs. changes. Canned peas of this season's crop Samuelson was frightfully burned, lingering three weeks in terrible agony before Last Wednesday a gentleman of 70 was she died. Deceased was a daughter of run down and seriously injured by lady the late Wm. M. Wright, formerly of Saint John. As Miss Fannie Wright she will be remembered by many friends, who will deeply regret to hear of the sad accident. A private cable to Mrs. Starc confirms the report given in the press despatches. Mrs. Samuelson was about 37 Lynch were on this circuit the result would or 38 years of age. -[St. John Globe 22nd.

Chauncey Depew has been to England and returned and like many distinguished American predecessors he is strongly imbued with the belief that the British empire is a formidable power and one not easily subdued. Referring to the German episode ne says that "Englishmen said they could whip Germany and take all her colonies from her in sixty days and I rather think they could have done it." He adds caudidly that European nations generally were troubled critics of Great Britain's exhibitions of resources and naval power. It is strangely admitted work on "Sea Power" is unintentionally Downey's case was a striking one, as he now due the revival of British naval strength. The book was published at a moment limbed and as smart in his movements as a when the misgivings of the British naval young man of twenty. reformers found expression, and it was used to accentuate their arguments. A German diplomat told Mr. Depew that it would roin Germany in vain, to attempt overcoming British naval preponderance.

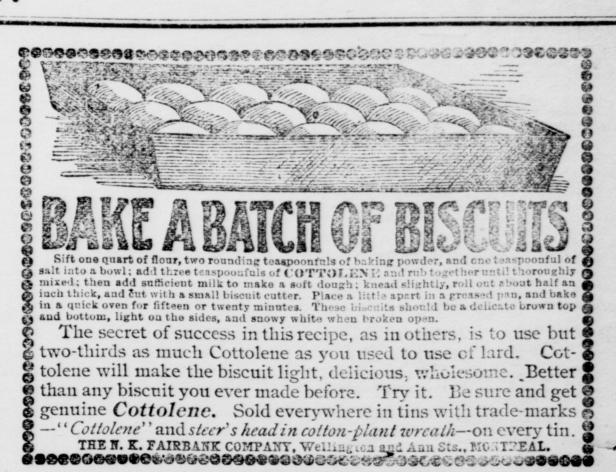
A curious scene occurred on Sanday, 18th, at Dunoon, a watering place, seven and a half miles from Greenock. Great excitement has prevailed there for several try was first as inaccessible as the Northern weeks because of the authorities of the borough refusing to allow passengers to of the Australian discoveries, and the conland there on the Sabbath. On Sanday a pleasure steamer arrived there ound the pier closed and a guard police stationed at the gate. The whole town turned out to watch the proceedings. t having been announced that a landing would be effected despite the prohibition of the authorities. The passengers landed headed by a popular Scotch agitator named Hunter, amid the cheers of the populace. Hunter demanded that th gates be opened, and, compliance with the demand being refused by the police, the passengers made a charge and ultimately smashed the gates and entered the town. The police were handled roughly by the steamer's passengers. Thousands of the populace danced with delight over the outcome of the conflict and ran to Hunter to shake his hand, the people of the town being in favor of the

admission of tourists on all days. Russia is about entering upon interior waterway development on a scale corres ponding to the trans-Siberian railroad construction. A deep and long canal to be built by Russia to connect the Bel tic with the Black Sea. This stopendons project indicates the giant aims of the great Empire. The canal, as projected, is to connect Riga, on the Baltic, with Cherson, on the Dneiper near the Black Sea. It is to be over one thousand miles long, 213.23 feet wide at the surface, and 115 feet at the base, with a minimum depth of 29 feet. It is to carry easily the biggest battleships of the world.

River Dving, then by canals from Dvinaburg to Lepel, through the Beresina and Dniper to Cherson. It is further projected to cover all the river regions with such a network of canals as will aid very materially in developing the whole surrounding country. Ships that hitherto went by way of the Atlantic, Mediterranean Sea, and Marmosa Sea, taking more than twelve days will need now less than six days. Basins and harbors are to be built at all important points along the canals. Traffic is to be carried on day and night at a possible or permitted speed of about seven miles per hour. The cost in Alaska of men employed in the work of of the canals is put down at \$95,200,000. amount, as such huge works always do. It is to be ready for traffic in five years.

Helpless for a Year.

DOWN WITH RHEUMATISM From the Post, Sackville, N. B. Records like the following carry convic- overland telegraph system -the great gold agent.



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might be said that this is still the age of have been anticipated by a quarter of a miracles. Mr. Edward Downey, of Maccan, century. N. S., says :- "I have been a resident of began to gain flesh and feel like a new man. I am free from aches and pains and have Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to thank for it all." presents a stout well built figure, straight

The New Gold Field.

There has not been so much interest manifested in the discovery of gold since the early Californian or Australian days as in the recent find in Canadian territory near the Alaskan boundary. When the discoveries in California were announced the coungold fields of today. The same may be said ditions attending the great gold find in the Rand district in South Africa were about the same. Gold apparently turns up in the most out of the way places and the pioneers who go after it have to endure great hardships. The direct route laid down for reaching the Klondike gold fields is to start from Juneau in Alaska across the mountains to Fort Selkirk in the Dominion of Canada, Fort Selkirk is at the head of the Yukon river where that stream collects a number of its upper branches, although some 200 miles or more higher up than the gold fields. But this trip overland, although said to be less than 700 miles in length, is one which involves a great many hardships, and must be one which a person would not be justified in taking unless he was both physically and mentally prepared to stand severe

The so-called longer route by the Yukon river is also not a trip that one would think of taking for pleasure purposes. St. Michael where the sea transportation ends and to which steamers make their voyages is not ously reported to be but on Norton sound and is chosen as a port because of its excellent ST harbor-rather rare natural conditions in that part of the world-and because the river Yukon makes such a bend in its course as to be only two or three days' circuitous route followed, while it may also be added that navigation at the mouth of the Yukon is exceeding treacherous in consequence of the vast alluvial deposits which the river is all the time bringing International S. S. Co. From Riga the canal is to run into the down, and which form bars at the numer. ous months of its delta.

The trip across country from St. Michael to the Yukon river is a relatively easy one to make, this being the route which for a number of years past has been taken the valley of the Yukon, and who have obtained their supplies and made their shipments from St. Michael. That port in 1867, when the Western Union Telegraph Company was laying its then proposed line of telegraph between America and Europe via Behring straits-that is. just prior to the successful laying of the Atlantic cable-was the chief headquarters telegraph building. As the telegraph line Of course, it will cost more than this which the Western Union company proposed at that time to construct followed the line of the Yukon river, coming down into British Columbia from the head waters of the Yukon, it is not improbable that if the successful laying of the Atlantic cable had been delayed a few years-giving time to

have permitted of the construction of this

To those who entertain the idea of Cumberland Co. some years. I have been a trying their luck in this newly discovgreat sufferer for upwards of ten years with | ered gold field, it may be well to point sciatic rheumatism. I was tortured with out that the conditions of life there are severe pains which at times would become rigorous in the extreme. In the first almost unbearable, and I think I suffered place, the area in which gold has been disalmost everything a man can suffer and live | covered is only a short distance south of the I was so crippled that I could not work and | Arctic circle. The summers are brief but part of the time was not able to even move during their continuance the weather is about. I became so weak, and my system fairly warm and the mosquitoes and black so ran down that I despaired of ever getting | files are so numerous and active as to make better. My case was an almost hopeless human life almost intolerable. On the one, and as I had abandoned work I was other hand in the depth of winter daylight almost helpless for over a year. I heard of lasts but two or three hours and the cold is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I was induced | intense. One of the members of the Western to at least give them a trial. In a short | Union expedition, who spent two winters time I began to recover, and the agonizing in the Yukon valley, speaking of travelling pains left my back and limbs, so that I was | through the country with dog and sled said enabled to walk out of doors. Before I had | that when properly wrapped in furs and used more than half a dozen boxes I was having to walk or run by the side of a dog almost entirely well and could do a hard | sled which was leaded with supplies, 40 deg. day's work. I had a good appetite and Fabrenheit below zero, if there was not too temperature for travelling: when the thermometer was 20 deg. above zero one was that to the American Capt. Mahon in his The reporter could not help feeling that Mr. apt to get too hot, while, when the temperature descended to 60 or more degrees below

zero, travelling became intolerable. These are the physical conditions that the gold seekers have to face after reaching their destination; but to reach this they have to make e ther an exceedingly arduous journey across the mountains from Juneau or make a trip up the Yukon of many hundred miles in length in a small stern steamer. It is safe to say that of the many who in the next few months undertake this venture, a number will pay with their lives the penalty for not fully estimating the

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