NOTICE. WELDON

Newcastle, N. 1

THE TAILOR Is offering the best Bargains ever offered to the People of

Having purchased a large quantity of the famous Humphrey Mill Goods, comprising, Tweeds, Cheviots, Homespuns, Blue and Black Serges, Checked Goods in light and dark shades, Brown and Greys, we are offering them at surprisingly low prices which range from 40c to \$1.00 per yard. The goods are in many ways superior to any goods on the market. Good suits for \$10, better for \$12 and \$14 We will give you as good a suit for \$16 and \$18 as you can purchase elsewhere for \$18 and \$20 We employ only First Class Hands and Guarantee

Chatham.

See our Men's Working Pants at \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.0 and \$3.50. where, and save money.

Cutting and Trimming done cheap and well.

Wool taken in exchange for Goods.

We are clearing out the small balance of our large

stock of ulsters, overcoats and Men's pants at 10 per cent below first cost. W. L. T. WELDON,

Water St., Chatham, N. I



TIMBER LICENSES CROWN LAND OFFICE, 24 JULY, 1896. The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations

which reads as follows ;-"19 No Spruce or Pire trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage censees are hereby notified, that for the

future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly ALBERT T DUNN, Surveyor Genera

BOOTS! SHOES

If you want a

Class Article made to Order

The driving-boots that all the Lumbermen are looking for are made at this establishment, and a stock of them is now on hand. tock of them is now on hand.

All Hand-made work and Warranted.

SAMUEL JUHNSON

STEAMER NELSON

Capt. Bullick. Until further notice will leave

CHATHAM AT J, ARCH'D HAVILAND, Chatham, N. B., April 22, 1898.

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and fastest. The system, although an English one, is taught to the exclusion of all the American systems in the public schools of New York and in leading institutions all over the United States.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

LATEST ACTUAL BUSINESS METHODS. BEST COURSE OF STUDY. BEST RESULTS.

Time required for graduating, 4 months and upwards, according to ability of student.

SEEND TO-DAY for Catalogues, giving terms

S. KERR & SON.

Notice is hereby given to owners and harborers of dogs and bitches in the Town of Chatham that the annual tax of One Dollar on all dogs and Five Dollars on all Bitches will be collected, as ordained by the Town Council of the Town of of Chatham, as in section No. 1 of the By-Law. The owner or harborer of every dog or bitch, in the Town of Chatham, found going at large without a collar on its neck, shall be subject to a fine of Two Dollars, after the 1st day of May. 1898, without further notice being given.

This notice will be strictly enforced.

By order of the Town Council of Chatham W. J. D. LOBBAN,

Assessors' Notice

GEORGE STOTHART SAMUEL WADDLETON MICHAEL HALEY

Sizes of lots 50x100

These lots are situated in the most desirable par of the town and will be sold cheap and on re ason J. B. SNOWBALL Chatham, 12th April, 1898.



Miramichi Advance.

OHATHAM, N. B., - - MAY 19, 1898,

Deals and Freights. Prevailing freight rates, the condition of the deal market in Great Britain and the practical suspension of shipments to the United States, combine to make the outlook for the lumber business on this side of the Atlantic quite unpromis-

ing. Transatlantic charters are now all in favor of the ships, the rates having advanced with a rapidity unprecedented for many years past, and although there has been a slight improvement in prices of deals in the British and continental markets, it is more than all absorbed in the increased freights. To make matters worse, the stocks of deals held on the other side are very large, compared with those of the corresponding period for the last twelve years, while consumption by no means keeps pace

with the imports. Freights to United Kingdom ports may be quoted at 12/6 to 15/ higher than last year by either steamers or sailing vessels, and sailing tonnage is almost out of the question. Sailing vessels in the transatlantic trade are decreasing from year to year, for the reason that as old ships are laid by there are very few building to take their places, steam tonnage being preferred in almost all branches of trade. The greatest factor in the recent stiffening of freight rates is the unusual activity in grain transactions, which has caused wheat to come forward for shipment from the United States to Europe near ly two months earlier than usual, the war shutting out American bottoms and placing a premium on those of Great Britain and other European countries.

If other conditions were favorable the prices of deals would go up in sympa thy with freights, but the large stocks in the British market prevent that, to say nothing of those held on this side. Holdings at Liverpool, no doubt, fairly indicate what they are elsewhere in th United Kingdom. - At the end of last month the Liverpool stock of deals was 13,235 standards, against only 4,634 on the same date in 1897 and 2,500 standards in 1896. The largest stock held in Liverpool on any preceding 30th April for twelve years, at least, was that of 1891. It was 12,000 standards. but the import of April in that year was only 850 standards, while the consumption was 4,600 standards. In April of this year, however, the inports were 2,591 standards and the consumption only 2,981, showing that the market this year has been discour

agingly sluggish. To an outsider, the conditions warrant a rather pessimistic view of the season's prospects. Those who secured the vessels they require for the season at the rates of a few weeks ago are fortunate. Those who have not done so are confronted with a serious situation, and if tonnage is not procurable it is difficult to see how they can continue to cut with their piling-grounds already very fully occupied. We ob serve that nearly all of the St. John mills are shut down, but hope that i will not be so bad as that on the Mira-

Ottawa Letter.

The principal parliamentary event of last week was the attempt to revive the Manitoba School question, and the

complete failure of that effort. The subject was brought up by Mr McDougall, of Cape Breton, on motion to go into supply. In a speech of more than an hour's length he charged the Government with not having fulfilled their pledge to settle the question. He spoke from the standpoint of Our system is the ISAAC PITMAN-the test a Roman Catholic, and claimed that his co-religionists in Manitoba were still suffering under the grievances of which they had so long and bitterly com

plained. When Mr. McDougall sat down, it soon became apparent that his speech was intended merely as an introduction for a more elaborate attack on the Government by Mr. Bergeron, who seemed to be particularly anxious to fasten upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier the re Dog Tax Notice. proach of having sought to settle the school question through an appeal to His Holiness the Pope, and in direct defiance of the hierarchy in Canada, At the same time, he charged the Government with duplicity in having settled the matter with the Manitoba Government without reference at all to the minority in that Province. He made much of the petition to His Holiness the Pope and was quite clearly bidding for the approval of the Quebec bishops, whose authority and views he alleged

had been set at naught by the Premier. Mr. Clark Wallace, Orange grand master followed. He took advantage of the occasion to make what Sir Wilfrid Laurier aftewards very properly characterized as a strong no-Popery speech, manifestly intended to influence the ultra-Protestant element in the country. His chief theme was the infallibility of the Pope, and it is perhaps needless to say that he waxed warm in

his refutation of this dogma of the Roman Catholic Church. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply was characteristically broad-minded, definite and patriotic. At one point he said: "The memorial which has been read was never sent by me to the Holy See, or to the Propaganda or Cardinal Secretary of State. I shall explain in a minute how and under what circumstances I wrote that document, but that I ever sent it to Rome is a statement which is not true; not that I would not claim the right to send a document to Rome if I chose to do so I am a Roman Catholic and a British subject. I have no other temporal sovereign than Queen Victoria, but I belong to the Church which, in religious matters, acknowledges the supremacy of the Pope of Rome, and I would have

been quite within my right if I had

the authority of the Canadian people.

The dignified and straightforward speech of the Premier found strong acceptance in the House, and aroused the Liberals, particularly the French Canadians, to a high state of enthusiasm. Sir Wilfrid vigorously deprecated the effort to resurrect a question that had been disposed of and should be allowed to so remain. If, however, the course of the Government in this matter wer challenged by a clear and definite resolution, he was prepared to vindicate the action of the Ministry. He would not pretend to say that the settlement effected was perfect; but such as it was, there it stood.

Two or three other members spoke on the question, and then the debate suddenly terminated.

This effort of Mr. Bergeron to open the Manitoba School question, is the first step in a movement which has for its object the setting up of that centleman as the leader of the French-Canadian Conservatives. The old Conservative leaders in Quebec are completely out of touch with Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Chapleau has cut himself away from the party, Messrs. Taillon and Angers have sunk into silence, Sir Adolph Caron is discredited, Mr. Ouimet is on the bench and Mr. Dupont is dead. In this situation Sir Charles has picked upon Mr. Bergeron as the man best fitted to become his French-Canadian lieutenant, and when he has given that gentleman the necsssary status it is said by Liberals that his next move will be to establish a strong French-Canadian morning paper Montreal. It remains to be seen how this programme will work out.

Another exceedingly interesting chapter was added yesterday to the story of the Drummond County Railthe last sitting of the Committee, Mr. Farwell testified that he thought he had seen a letter written by Sir Charles | half in the brook known as Duck Creek, Tupper to Mr. Rufus Pope, M. P., in the spring of 1896, offering to purchase the railway for \$2,500,000, or to lease it for an annual rental of \$100,000. This evidence very naturally occasioned Conservatives, and it was felt that an extraordinary effort would have to be made to counteract the impression which would be created in the public

Sir Charles Tupper positively denied having written the letter referred to. Mr. Pope's story was, however, a most extraordinary one. He did not deny having shown Mr. Farwell a letter purporting to have come from Sir Charles Tupper, who was then a member of the Government and the prospective Premier; but he declared that Sir Charles had not written him such a letter. He thought it possible that he had concocted the communication simply as an election measure, a thing which he declared he might feel justified in doing at any time under such circum-

Leaving aside the moral view of Mr. Pope's statement, two or three questions are suggested which are calculated to weaken this surprising line of defence. In the first place, Mr. Farwell was the most influential Conservative in that section of Quebec, and it would seem to be as unnecessary as it was heartless to put up a job of this kind on him. In the next place, it seems extraordinary that Mr. Pope would dare to write such a letter unless he had Sir Charles' consent to do so. If this consent were given, it follows that it was intended to serve the purpose of deceiving Mr. Farwell and others and to enable Sir Charles to repudiate the letter in the event of the elections going against him. In the straightforward and honest judgment of the people at large, a course of this kind will probably be as thoroughly condemned as though Sir Charles had actually written the letter and Mr. Pope had played an honorable part in the matter.

[St. John Telegraph editorial, May 14]

Sea-Trout Culture in New Brunswick. New Brunswick does not appear to be disposed to leave anything undone, that is possible of accomplishment for the development of its natural resources and capabilities, especially in so far as the local government is concerned. The enof general approval, but the success interests." schieved in that matter would have been far short of the reality, if it had not been for the foresight which prompted the initial six-weeks' old sea-trout fry. These fry cheers. are the result of the greater portion of the ova of a number of sea-trout, ranging Northumberland county, and are said to may be, even war itself would be cheaply ing the work of fish-culture to that of the | Saxon alliance. - (Prolonged cheers.) crown land department, and, although it was entered upon quite late last season. been very large, and the only regret of they were separated by the blunder of a the surveyor-general is that he has been obliged to deny himself the pleasure of tity requested. It is hoped, this year,

Manitoba School Question other than intendent Shaesgreen and his assistant in ests are similar to our own." making this first provincial fish-breeding undertaking a success.

> There are many of our lakes and streams which cannot but be benefitted by restocking. The people generally, we are convinced, understand and appreciate the value of having fishing preserves to be used and not abused, more than they ever did before, and in view of the general demand for fry for restocking purposes, and the character and position of those who evince the greatest interest in the work. it may be assumed that whatever may be done hereafter in regard to it will be of great advantage in increasing the attractions of our local waters for our own people, as well as for anglers and tourists guarded from the old time poaching prac-It may not be out of place to mention

in this connection, that there seems to be a misapprehension in the public mind or the subject of exclusive fishing rights in the waters in which restocking is contemplated by the surveyor-general. It seems to be thought that some of them are leased by the local government, to the exclusion of anglers generally. That this is a mistake will be readily understood from the fact that not a single fishing lease is in existence or even contemplated. in the whole province outside of the counties of Charlotte, Restigouche, Gloucester and Northumberland-and in Charlotte only one lake-and there is not any trout stream under lease, even in those four counties, on which any angler may not obtain a permit by paying a reason able fee per day per rod. Some tracts of land embracing fishing

waters are owned by private persons, having been granted years ago, before the present government adopted the policy of reserving all fishery rights to the public. as represented by the crown, but, of course, the government has no control ly unpleasant.

Respecting the sea-trout fry just planted in Loch Lomond waters, they will, no doubt, naturally seek the sea in the fall of next year. They have been placed in way. It will be remembered that at the spring brooks running into the two lakes-one-half in that running through guardian Johnston's farm, and the other near Mr. James Kane's, and running into the second lake. These brooks are screened off by guardian Johnston, so as to keep out any large trout or other fish which might prey upon the youngsters until they are able to take care of themselves. a great deal of commotion among the When they are liberated from these brooks and follow their instinct of going to the sea in 1899, they will migrate by way of the Mispec river, in which a fishway is to be provided in connection with the dam to be constructed at the pulp works of the English company, of which Mr. M. F. Mooney is the manager.

The Governor Generalship

London, May 13 .- It is officially an nounced that the Queen has accepted the esignation of the Earl of Aberdeen as governor-general of Canada, to which office he was appointed in 1893. two persons most prominently mentioned recently as likely to succeed the Eal of Aberdeen as governor-general of Canada are the Earl of Selborne, the under secretary of state for the colonies, and the Earl of Hopetoun, the paymaster general. has been said that the former can have the governor generalship of Canada if wants it.

Earl Aberdeen gives out correspondence between himself and the prime minister that private interests and family claims make it desirable that he should return home before the end of the present year, and the co'ouisl secretary has granted Aberdeen's application to be relieved of his present duties in October or November of this year. He adds that he shall never forget Canada or Canadians.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply, dated May 7th, expresses deep regret and declares that his excellency's term of office will leave deep and permanent affection in the hearts of the people.

British-American Alliance.

London, May 13. - The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, made an important speech on public affairs at Birmingham this evening. Mr. Chamberlain, deprecating the constant assertions in certain quarters that Lord Silisbury was "discredited" and the

government "weak and vaci lating," said 'If foreign countries believe and act upon those statements, they will find themselves very much mistaken and that terprise of the department of crown lands | courteous diplomacy and graceful conces in connexion with the recent sportsmen's sions are not incompatible with a firm exhibition in Boston has been the subject | maintenance of the country's honor and

Then declaring that he intended to make a "plain sta ement of facts, unfettered by the mysteries and reticences of work in connection with the establishment | the diplomacy of half a century ago, of what is now known as the Crown Land | which, without revealing secret negotia-Museum, which embraces hundreds of tions, should be understood of the people," specimens of the products of the rivers, Mr. Chamberlain said he would accept forests and other lands of the province, the judgment of the people as willingly as and which formed the nucleus of the that of the wisest diplomatist in the Boston show. In the same way, advances | wor.d. Referring to the policy of strict have been made in preparing for the influx | isolation that England has pursued since of sportsmen and tourists who will come the Crimean war, he remarked that this to the province as a result of the exhibi- had been "perfectly justifiable;" but, "he tion. Yesterday morning. Surveyor- added, "the time has arrived when Great General Dunn, accompanied by Fishery Britain may be confronted by a combina-Commissioner Smith, returned at an tion of powers, and our first duty thereearly hour from Loch Lomend waters, fore, is to draw all parts of the empire where, with the assistance of Mr. Alex. | into close unity, and our next to maintain Johnston, fishery guardian for that dis- the bonds of permanent unity with our trict, they were engaged in planting 20,000 kinsmen across the Atlantic. (Loud

"This is a powerful and generous nation," said Mr. Chamberlain, "speaking from two to four pounds weight each, our language; bred of our race, and havwhich were taken early last September in | ing interests identical with ours. I would the Bartibog and Tabusintac waters in go so far as to say that, terrible as war be the first sea-trout, (Salmo Trutta), purchased if in a great and noble cause hatched in the dominion. To Surveyor- the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack General Dunn belongs the credit of add- should wave together over an Anglo-

"It is one of the most satisfactory results of Lord Salisbury's policy that at the results have been entirely satisfactory | the present time these two great nations and successful. The demands for trout fry understand each other better than they from all sections of the province have ever have done, since, over a century ago. British government."

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to draw a supplying even a hundredth of the quan- gloomy picture of the situation in China "where we have to count with Russia, as that the work will be extended, so that a in Afghanistan, except that we do not more general distribution may be made possess an army or a defensive frontier in next year. One of the difficulties met China, and cannot, therefore, injure with just now is the want of room in the Russia without an ally. The fate of the existing hatcheries for laying down the whole Chinese empire is involved, and ova. So far, a little spare room at the our interests are so enormous that no Miramichi hatchery only has been utilized, more vital question was ever presented through the courtesy of Hon. Sir Louis H. for decision to the British nation and a Davies, minister of marine and tisheries; British government. Unless the fate of and the fishery commissioner speaks warm- | China is to be decided without England's done so, I did not do so. I never ly of the valuable service rendered to him voice, we must not reject the idea of an

appealed to any authority upon the in his work of the past season by Super- alliance with those powers whose inter- respondent of the Daily Mail says :- 'The in rejecting any interference from neutral of the great guns costs as much as \$500.

PRESS COMMENTS. The Times, commenting editorially upon Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham last evening, says :-"Mr. Chamberlain was assured beforehand

Unionists when contending that we must draw closer the ties binding us to the colonies. It was almost as much a foregone conclusion that the opportunity should be seized of establishing permanent relations of amity and something more with the United States whose success in the operations that have lately taken place has been welcomed last. here as not only justified by the goodness of her cause, but as a tribute to the practical capacity of the Anglo-Saxon race in the business of war, even when no adequate from abroad, as the fish will be jealously preparations for the struggle have been

berlain's "brave and historic plea for an Anglo-American alliance."

The Morning Post says: "Mr. Chamberlain insists that it is only his own aspiration when he declared we should seek an Angloopen-mouthed diplomacy will suit Lord Salisbury's arrangements at a moment when Spain and America are involved in a contest in which we are neutral."

The Daily News thinks the speech strong signal" and believes that "the immediate point of danger is West Africa." The Standard applauding Mr. Chamberlain's stand says :

"There is not the smallest reason to suppose that his convictions are not shared by every member of the cabinet.

"They have been interpreted by mos men who have tried to look below the surface current of diplomacy and the special quality which he has imparted to the declaration was the emphasis of concentrated and unadulterated truth. We are liable at any moment to be confronted by a combination of all the European powers. The contingency should not be dismissed as impossible merely because it would be startling-

"Already we have endeavored, with no small success, to draw all parts of our vast empire together in the firm determination to co-operate for the common defence, no can it be said that there is anything lacking in our feeling of regard and friendship for the greatest kindred community on the other side of the Atlantic."

War News!

FIGHT OFF CARDENAS. From the London 'Telegraph's' correspon dent, off Cardenas Bay, Cuba, via Key West, Fig., May 12.—The first loss of life on United States ship in Cuban waters since the war began occurred in this bay yester day afternoon. Three vessels, the gunboat 'Wilmington' the torpedo boat 'Winslow, and the revenue cutter 'Hudson,' which had been taking soundings, tried to sink or cap ture some Spanish gunboats, and were fired on by masked shore batteries. The 'Winslow' was disabled and had five men killed, and her commander and one man wounded The other ships were struck by projectiles, but sustained no damage. I was not at Cardenas when the action took place, but arrived shortly after, and learned from the

aground, but was floated an hour later with-About noon all the vessels ran up the bay until in sight of the town. They saw three small Spanish gunboats moored at the wharves, and one anchored some way out. The American ships opened fire on the gunboats and batteries in the town of Cardenas and sustained a severe fire in reply. After a half hour's bombardment the 'Winslow' was ordered to try to capture or sink a Spanish boat anchored off shore.

commander of the 'Hudson' that the vessels

arrived in the bay early in the morning and

began taking soundings. The 'Hudson' got

In trying to do this tho torpedo boat pass ed close between two range buoys which the Spanish gunners had anchored about three thousand yards off shore. The range of these buoys was accurately known and as the 'Winslow' passed she was struck and disabled by a four-inch shell. The projectile entered her starboard bow, nearest her forward boiler, destroyed her starboard engines and disabled her steering gear.

The 'Winslow' was quite helpless and was drifting toward the Spanish batteries when she signalled for help. The 'Hudson,' hundred and fifty yards away, ran up, and towed the torpedo boat out of range. While passing the rope both vessels were struck several times and the 'Winslow's' funnel and ventilators were shot away. Most of the projectiles were solid shot, but just as the 'Winslow' got under way a heavy shot ruck her on her forward deck, and, exploding, killed Ensign Bagley, three firemen, and one sailor, and wounded Lieut. Bernandow, commander of the boat, and one sailor The 'Hudson' was struck with splinters, but day as follows :

no one was injured. Meanwhile the cruiser 'Wilmington closed in on the batteries and maintained terrific fire, which enabled the 'Hadson' to tow the damaged vessel out of range, The Wilmington' afterwards shelled Cardenas and set the town on fire and sunk the

Spanish gunboats. The loss of life on the Spanish side mus have been very great. The batteries re plied to the American fire for a short time but soon slackened.

No damage was done to the 'Wilmington, which drew off to sea before nightfall. It is believed the 'Wilmington,' Machias' and 'Newport' will renew the attack on Cardenas to-day and complete the destruction of the town and fortifications.

The 'Hudson' has left for Key West wit

the dead and wounded. The hodies of the dead are very much mangled by shells Nothing could exceed the coolness bravery displayed by the American sailors during the action and during the trying wenty minutes when the 'Winslow' lay helpless under the fire of the batieries. I have been told that the sailors on the Spanish gunboats moored to the wharf

deserted their ships during the engagement. Key West, May 12.-Later reports of fighting at Cardenas yesterday indicate a great improvement in Spanish gunnery. An officer who fought on board the 'Hudson' has just told me that a perfect hail of well simed projectiles was poured on the ill-fated torpedo boat 'Winslow.' She was hit more than twenty times at a range of about two thousand yards. Her smokestacks and conning tower were riddled and a man in the latter was severely wounded.

and four men was just at the close of the action. It exploded under a paint locker, and several of the killed were literally covered from head to foot with paint. Several instances of heroic courage are recorded. When Lieut: Bernandow was wounded, the shock of the explosion blew him overboard. Two sailors instantly

waters and rescued him from drowning.

The shell which killed Ensign Bagley

The men on board the 'Hudson' worked as coolly as if on parade while getting a tow line on the 'Winslow,' and made jokes when shells struck the ship or passed close over head. The Spaniards only used their own gunboats to draw the fire of the American ressels. The real fighting was done by a masked battery in Cardenas town, which used smokeless powder and could not be located by the American gunners. The sailors killed in action were buried

here this evening with full military honors. Nfld., is worthy of the attention of all sick came to the conclusion that I was going to no equal in the world. ANTI-BRITISH FEELING IN MANILA.

Spaniards at Manils are incensed against the powers British because it is believed that the 'Esmeralda' piloted the Americans into the bay. It is feared that the Spanish soldiers, who are unpaid, will attack the British factories. The British gunboat 'Linnet' of the approval of the whole body of the brought from Manila both the Spanish and American mails. The Spanish authorities and Admiral Dewey have been equally courteous in permitting communication with the land and sanctioning the forwarding of letters and documents by any and all means which offered themselves. But the Spaniards have made up their minds to hold out to the

'They are in a position to give the Americans a deal of trouble. There are twentyfive thousand soldiers in the garrison at Manila and a hundred thousand volunteers | broadly hostile to the Anglo-Saxon race. enrolled. Scores of coasting steamers are The Daily Chronicle welcomes Mr. Cham- blocked at the mouth by some sunken

British residents and the British consul over the delay in obtaining protection. Commodore Dewey had taken coal from three Saxon alliance, but we doubt whether this British vessels, allowing others to load

> Englishmen was intense. The Spanish soldiers spat at an Englishman and used foul language. When the incident came to the knowledge of Governor-General Augusti of the English club, threatening to shoot

'For the following information I am indebted to Mr. Wildman, the American consul here, who tells me that according to his despatches a flag of truce is flying over Manila, and the people are allowed to proceed freely to and from the ships in the harbor. The Americans are on duty night and day on the lookout for boats which endeavor to run the blockade with food supolies. The hospital is supported by the Americans. The Spaniards are boasting that their big battleship 'Pelayo' is coming. and will demolish the Americans in ten

The Spanish and American Fleets.

The Spanish fleet now in West Indian waters is composed. it is believed, as

Infanta Maria Teresa, armored cruiser, 11-inch, ten 5.5-inch, eight 2.2-inch rapidfire, eight 1.4-inch, two machine; torpedo tubes : 20 knots speed : 500 men.

displacement; armament, four 7.8-inch, six 4.7-inch rapid-fire, six 6-pound, four 3-pound, ave machine; 5 torpedo tubes; 20 knots speed; 276 men. Almirante Oquendo, armored cruiser,

7,000 tons displacement; armament, 11-inch, ten 5.5-inch, eight 2.2 inch rapidfire, eight 1.4-inch rapid-fire, two machine ; six torpedo tubes; 20 knots speed; 500 men Vizcaya, armored cruiser, 7,000 tons displacement: armament, two 11-inch, ten 5.5 inch rapid-fire, two 2.7-inch, eight 2.2inch, four 1.4-inch, two machine; six torpedo tubes; 20 knots speed; 500 men.

Cristobal Colon, armored cruiser, 6,840 tons displacement; armament, two 10-inch, ten 6-inch rapid-fire, six 4.7-inch, ten 2.2inch, ten 1.4-inch, two machine; four torpedo tubes; 20 knots speed; 450 men. Destructor, torpedo gunboat, 458 tons displacement; armament one 3.5-inch, four 6-pound rapid-fire, four machine; three torpedo tubes; 22 knots speed; 55 men. Pluton, torpedo boat destroyer, 400 tons

displacement; armament, two 12-pound, two 6-pound, two 1-pound; two torpedo of the Empire. tubes; 30 knots speed; 70 men. UNITED STATES. Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet, as far as accurate information has been given since

its departure from Cuba, is composed as follows : New York, flagship, armored cruiser. Iowa, first-class battleship. Indiana, first-class battleship. Detroit, unprotected cruiser. Montgomery, unprotected cruiser.

Amphitrite, monitor. Terror, monitor. Yale, formerly Paris, auxiliary cruiser. Havard, formerly New York, auxiliary

Marblehead, unprotected cruiser.

Porter, torpedo boat destroyer. Some smaller craft also accompany the

Flying Squadron. The flying squadron, under command of Commodore Scaley, consists of the Brooklyn (flagship), armored cruiser; the Massachusecond-class battleship; Columbia, Minneapolis and San Francisco, protected cruisers.

Britain's Strong Hand.

NEW YORK, May 15 .- The London cor respondent of the Sun cables his paper to-

"Had it not been for the sharp veto of

the British government, the United States would have been confronted several days ago with the difficult problem, whether to withdraw Dewey ignominiously from the Phillprines or fight combined Europe. I make this statement on the authority of two prominent members of the Salisbury cabinet and its accuracy is beyond question. Moreover it falls far short of conveying an adequate idea of the manifold perils, plots and counterplots which the situation contains.

"The proposition to send a demand to Washington to limit the campaign to the West Indies, and to enforce the demand with the combined fleets, came to the British government from three powers. speak on the highest authority when I say that it was rejected by the unanimous voice of the British cabinet. Moreover, I violate no confidence in saying that the ministry was equally unanimous in favor of granting the United States the fullest British support

"It should be explained that the idea of European interference was not prompted by | is sent. any really friendly sentiments for Spain. Continental Europe is convinced that the complete downfall of Spain is a foregone conclusion. It is expected that she will be stripped of all her possessions outside her domestic borders as a result of the war. The powers are already discussing the division of the spoils between themselves. The only hope is that they may quarrel. The points whereon they agree are that the United States shall reap nothing outside the West Indies, and that Great Britain shall nothing, least of all the Philippines.

fact, the attitude of Europe may now best be described not as anti-British but as "It is premature, perhaps, to discuss imprisoned on the river Pasig, which is to-day the details and nature of the alliance which Great Britain desires to make with the United States. The chief point which 'There was a stormy meeting between the it is desired to determine at this juncture is whether the public sentiment of America will sanction any alliance. If it will, I do

not go too far in saying that the terms can

be arranged either now or at some more suitable moment in the near future. "The British cabinet has definitely 'For a few days popular animosity toward unanimously committed itself in principle, to an Anglo-American alliance if it can be made upon terms honorable and advantageous to both countries. The British govhe wrote an ample apology to the secretary ernment having committed itself to this radical new departure, has no disposition to any officer or soldiers who repeated the drive a sharp bargain. It is probably quite willing that the United States should determine the scope of the proposed partner-

ship, the general desire being to make it as close and intimate as possible. "There is little doubt that Great Britain will be glad to enter a full offensive and defensive alliance. On the other hand, if Americans preferred, she would negotiate partial or contingent alliance for special

purposes of defence and mutual interests. "The point which Great Britain would probably urge with the greatest emphasis upon America would be that she speedily equip herself as a first-class naval power."

England Has Enough.

[Westminster Review.]

noted by future historians as one of the turning points in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race. From that year will be traced six the first indications of a new tendency marking a fresh epoch in the eventful story Lepanto, armored cruiser, 4,827 tons of our people. The change has been so gradual that it has not yet been generally noticed by the bulk of the nation. Nevertheless, it is of so revolutionary a character that the whole of our foreign policy must inevitably be readjusted in order to comply with the new order of things which is coming into existence. The race which for decades has expanded and spread itself over the world has, apparently, come to one of those periods in its history when the tide ceases to flow and a period of tranquility follows years of restlessness. The emigrant, the type of the period of expansion, is replaced by the citizen, the symbol of the new era of consolidation. The multitudes which have streamed from our shores have already occupied most of the vacant lands of the earth. The English race has entered into possession of all the unclaimed lands of the world as if they belonged to it as a matter of right. Now the race shows signs that its land hunger is at last appeased, and that it will for years to come occupy itself rather with consolidating what it has already acquired than in increasing the vast extent

Porto Rico.

Porto Rico, according to present indications, will be the seene of hostilities very shortly, and therefore a little information about the island will be of interest. area is 3550 square miles, population 807,000. San Juan is the capital city, sugar and coffee are the principal products, the climate is remarkably even, the thermometer never showing above 84 degrees, and never below 50. There are 340 miles of railway on the island and according to the latest returns the exports reach a value of about \$10,000,000 annually. The distance from San Juan to New York is 1426 miles; to Havana 1040 miles; and to the Cape Verde Islands 2100 miles. San Juan is a fortified and walled city with about 18,000 inhabitants, well laid out and well drained. It is large, are now being more firmly held. one of the healthiest places in the West Indies. The harbor is well defended by forts, and is considered very safe. It is in excess of the corresponding month last expected that the greatest-probably the year, a large steamer cargo having arrived setts, first-class battleship; the Texas, deciding battle of the war will be fought during the past few days; the deliveries outside San Juan, and the encounter may have been more sasisfactory, and, owing to take place any day.

War Comes High.

ROUGH ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF WAR

WITH SPAIN. War is an expensive luxury. The cost per day of maintaining in commission an ordinary warship is \$1,500.

The present outlay for the United States

navy is more than \$50,000 a day. On a peace footing it cost the government \$39,-065 60 to maintain the cruiser New York during 1897. The expense was divided into pay for officers, crew, and marines, \$237,762.76 rations, \$35,542.60; equipment, \$6,835.21

navigation, \$3,216.58; ordnance, \$14,743.70 construction and repair, \$9,163.05; and steam engineering, \$28,261.26. Besides these items there were small charges for medicines and navy-yard repairs. The Maine's expense account for 1897 was \$262,416.48. the pay-roll being \$159,125.50. The cost of operating these ships in battle is, as yet, an unknown quantity. The men who handle them must be more skilled in their several departments than those who

used to fight the old wooden ships that won so many battles. A single charge of ammunition for some

Such a shot may do a million dollars' worth of damage to the adversary against whom it

The single item of coal supply for a manof-war means an outlay of from \$7,000 to \$10,000 to fill her bunkers.

No estimate of any value can be made in dvance of the loss of lives and property hat may result from a war.

These losses are always great, and often

irreparable, but as no person can set a cash value on the life of one who is dear the mortality item in the cost of war has to be left out of the question The war has not yet fairly begun, but it

is already costing the United States at the rate of \$25,000,000 a month, or \$300,000,000 Army operations for a similar period would amount to a vastly larger sum, because of the much greater number of men

It is safe to say that at least \$500,000. would be spent in a year of war with Spain, without making allowances for the losses of warships and merchantmen, or for other damages which the enemy might inflict.

SOME SAMPLE FIGURES. Union navy in 4 years of war cost \$ 310,000,000 nion army in 4 years of war cost 2,714,000,000 losing months of war, Union expenses per day..... 3,000,000 roperty destroyed by civil war, North and South 100,000,000 135, 193, 702 Revolutionary war cost us...

107,159,00

Number of men killed, died of wounds, etc., in civil war 303,000 Great Britain has spent in war in 300 years......... 6,795,000,000 Such are the money costs of war. - New ork World.

War of 1812 cost us.....

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

We Are Sure You Will Select the Diamond Dyes.

There are several kinds of wretched imitation and soap grease dves that are sold by some dealers for the sake of large profits. These dyes bring consternation and despair to every inexperienced housewife who uses them. The results may be summed up as follows: mixed, muddy colors, ruined garments and materials, bad temper, and a shower of wrath on the dealer who has sold the deceptive dyes. For long years the women of Canada have

had before them the celebrated Diamond Dyes for home coloring work. These chemically pure dyes have carried satisfaction and delight to all who have used them. Old, faded and dingy garments have, by the aid of Diamond Dyes, been transformed into new and beautiful creations; money has been saved, and the happiness of families increased. Where directions have been faithfully followed, not a single failure has been recorded. If you are a novice in the work of home

dyeing, you have now presented to you the varied classes of dyes that you can purchase and use. If you desire success, profit, an unruffled temper and home happiness, you must surely decide in favor of the Diamond Dyes-the only warranted dyes in the world. You cannot be deceived if the name "Diamond" is found on each packet of dyes Book of directions and card of 48 colors

free to any address. Write to Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q.

The British Wood Market. [Farnworth & Jardine's Circular.]

LIVERPOOL, May 2.- The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 4,893 tons register, against 1,733 tons register, during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during the years 1896, 1897 and 1898 has been 82,114, 75,213 and 73,450 tons respectively.

The import during the past month has been moderate, more activity has been shown owing to the rapid advance in ocean freights, partly on account of the war between the United States and Spain, and values of most articles, especially of pitch pine, have advanced. Stocks, which under ordinary conditions would be considered

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals.-The Import has has been the advance in freight and great difficulty in securing tonnage, values have somewhat improved and the stock, although too heavy is more firmly held. Pine deals are dull of

Birch .- Of logs the import has been mall and the stock is moderate; values have slightly improved. Of planks the mport has been sufficient; however, there is more enquiry and prices are firm.

Kent County

HARCOURT, May 14 .- On Tuesday, 10th nst., Mr. Patrick McGloan, of Silvertown, Parish of Welford, had the misfortune to lose his barn and contents, supposed to have been caused by children playing with matches. The barn contained a quantity of hav and straw, all of Mr. McGloan's seed grain, his mower, reaper and binder, carts. plows, harrows-in fact, all his agricultural implements. Two young calves also perished in the flames. Mr. McGloan's loss will be fully one thousand dellars.

Mr. Wm. Cameron, who bought the Atkinson saw mill at Mortimer last year has had a successful season's sawing and has now on hand a fine lot of lumber, hard and soft, awaiting purchasers.

HIGHEST PLACE IN THE TEMPLE OF FAME.

Paine's Celery Compound the Hope of the Civilized World.

A MARVELLOUS CURE IN ST. JOHN'S, NFLD,

Another Proof that Paine's Celery Compound Cures When the Doctors Fail.

To gain admittance to the Temple of Fame, ing man and woman to use Paine's Celery, came to see me I was prevailed upon to use leaped into the bullet-tossed, shark-infested honor, reputation, worth and wondrous Compound at once. achievements must be some of the necessary | Wells & Richardson Co... Paine's Celery Compound has gained all of

> It has saved husband, wife, sister, brother and suffered from a heavy cold. My doctor had taken seven bottles, when I found myand child to the family after the efforts of said I was run down, and advised me to give self as strong and healthy as ever before in the best physicians proved unavailing. Paine's Celery Compound is doing its grand work every day, bringing joy and for indigestion and nervousness. The medi- blessed my efforts with Paine's Celery Com-

and suffering people. The results as describ- die. LONDON, May 13,-The Hong Kong cor- ed by Mr. Landy should induce every suffer- Through the influence of an old friend who

would soon set me on my legs again. After GENTLEMEN :- With great pleasure I make using the first bottle, and the pills that go known what your Paine's Celery Compound with the compound, I had such good results has done for me. Last December I was sick | that I continued with the medicine until I up my work (the tailoring business) as he my life. I am able to work at my trade as thought it was not conducive to my health. | well as in former days, and see no necessity He gave me medicines for my trouble, also for giving it up. From the results that have cines, however, produced no good results, pound I would strongly advise every sick The cure of Mr. E. Landy, of St. John's, and I was reduced to a mere skeleton, and person to use the great medicine which has EDWARD LANDY,

Paine's Celery Compound, which he said

32 Plank Road, St. John's, Nfld.

come to the shop of Samuel Johnson.

Repairs made promptly.

Prices reasonable all round. Building adjoining the Post Office, Chatham,

CARBOLIC - DISINFECTING POWDER,

HICKEY'S

Town of Chatham,

The Assessors for the Town of Chatham having been duly appointed hereby give notice that any person or body corporate liable to be assessed, or his or their agent, may furnish the assessors within thirty days from the date hereof with a written detailed statement of the real and personal estate and income of such person or body corporate, and every such statement shall be subscribed and sworn to before some Justice of the Peace for the county by the person or agent making the same.

Blank forms of statements may be procured from the assessors. the assessors.

Dated at Chatham, 2nd of March 1898.

BUILDING LOTS

62x132