General Business.

CARD.

R. A. LAWLOR,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW
Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public Etc
CHATHAM, N. B.

NOTICE.

WELDON

THE TAILOR

Is offering the best Bargains ever offered to the People of Chatham.

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 our work.

See our Men's Working Pants at $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50.

Mothers purchasing cloth for their boys' suits should call and see our Stock before ordering elsewhere, 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. B.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 24 JULY, 1896.

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

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

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

ALBERT T DUNN,
Surveyor General

FOR DISINFECTANT PURPOSES

USE

CARBOLIC - DISINFECTING POWDER,

FOR SALE ONLY AT

HICKEY'S

DRUG STORE.

The Subscriber intends travelling his well known Black Percheron Stallion "PREFERE JUNIOR" weight 1500 lbs, during the coming season in the following places: Bay du Vin, Black River, Napan, Chatham, Nelson, Baraaby River etc.

Prefere Junior was sired by the pure bred Percheron "PREFERE" imported by the New Brunswick Government from France. His Dam was sired by Victor Hugo the well known pure bred Percheron also imported from France by the New Brunswick Government and purchased by the Northumberland Agricultural Society.

Terms for season, $6.

J. C. COUGHLAN,
Owner.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

19 Hours
....TO....
BOSTON.

THE Steamship "St. Croix" will sail from St. John direct to Boston every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 5.30 p.m., Standard. Steamers "Cumberland" and "State of Maine" will sail from St. John, for Eastport, Portland and Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 8.15 Standard.

Through Tickets on sale at all Railway Stations of Intercolonial, Dominion Atlantic and Prince Edward Island Railways. Baggage checked through.

For rates and information apply to nearest Ticket Agent.

C. E. LAECHLER, Agent.
St. John, N. B.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To Ignatius Redmond, of the parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, New Brunswick, farmer, and Cicily Redmond his wife and to all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the twenty second day of November A.D. 1887, and made between the said Ignatius and Cicily Redmond of the first part and John Brown of Chatham, in the said county, merchant (since deceased) of the other part, there will be sold by public auction, on Thursday the twenty first day of July next, at twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the post office in the Town of Chatham, the following property in the said indenture of mortgage described, default having been made in payment of the sum secured thereby—

All that piece, parcel or lot of land situate lying and being in the parish of Chatham, aforesaid known as part of lot number sixteen granted to Alexander Fidler, bounded on the southerly side by the northerly side of a road leading from the Richibucto road to the old Napan road; on the easterly side by the old Napan road; on the westerly side by that part of lot sixteen formerly occupied by George Cribbs and northerly by another road leading from the Richibucto road to the old Napan road known as the Crosby road and contains thirty acres more or less and was conveyed to the said Ignatius Redmond by Margaret Swan Graham and Mary D. Graham, by deed dated the 26th July 1873.

Also all that piece of land situate in Chatham aforesaid, containing six acres more or less sold and conveyed to the said Ignatius Redmond by Johanna Hart and Thomas Hart by deed bearing date the day of August 1876, as by reference thereto will fully appear, and on which piece of land the said Ignatius Redmond formerly or now resides.

Also all that lot or parcel of land being in the parish of Glenelg, in the county aforesaid, bounded on the westerly side by lands owned and occupied by Ellen McInnis; in front by Napan river and in rear by lands formerly owned and occupied by the late Caleb McCulley, being the same land devised to Andrew McInnis by his father and was sold and conveyed by the said John Brown to the said Ignatius Redmond, by deed dated tweaty first of November A.D. 1887, as by reference thereto will fully appear.

Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or appertaining.

Terms Cash.

R. A. LAWLOR, Solicitor.
ANDREW BROWN, Executor of the estate and effects of John Brown, deceased.

Chatham, 16th May A.D. 1898.

15 Positions Filled During the Month of April.

Full particulars relative to above situations will be mailed with our Illustrated Catalogue to any address.

THE CURRIE BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,
St. John, N. B.

Telephone 991.
P. O. Box 50.

WANTED—Smart agent to sell an article easily sold in every farmhouse. Large commissions paid. A splendid chance to make money.

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59 King St., St. John N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - JULY 21, 1898.

Political.

A Liberal Conservative convention was held in Moncton on Tuesday. Those invited were a certain number of delegates from each polling sub-division of the Province, Liberal-Conservative members of Parliament, and of the Local Legislature and defeated parliamentary candidates of the same political complexion. There was a good attendance at the opening, principally, however, of opponents of the local government. The members of Parliament on hand were Senator Josiah Wood and Messrs. Hale of Carleton, Ganong of Charlotte, Foster of York, Powell of Westmorland, McInerney, of Kent and McAllister of Restigouche. The members of the Local Legislature were Messrs. Dibble, Carleton; Fowler, Kings; Chipman, Charlotte; Black, Howe, Pinder and Pitts, York; Sumner, Westmorland and Stockton, Alward and Lockhart, St. John. It was remarked that Northumberland, Gloucester, Victoria and Madawaska were unrepresented. Senator Wood presided and Mr. J. Douglas Hazen, ex-M. P. was Secretary. The committee on resolutions recommended the following for adoption:

1.—Adherence to the principles of the National Policy.

2.—Favoring the growing union of colonial and imperial interests and preferential trade.

3.—Approving the course of the Liberal-Conservative Opposition in the House of Commons.

4.—Affirming that the pledges to the people on seeking election should be kept scrupulously inviolate.

5—Condemning the policy of the present government at Ottawa, in violating promises to reduce the public debt and expenditure, in introducing the spoils system and encouraging place hunting, and in abolishing the principle of tendering for public works.

6.—Claiming that the deliberate disregard of promises by the premier and others lowers the prestige and dignity of public life.

7.—That in the opinion of this convention local politics should be divided on federal lines.

All of the resolutions were adopted, but that in favor of assimilating Dominion and Provincial politics caused considerable discussion and dissent. The reports which were given out—the press being excluded—state that the vote for the new principle was made unanimous. It is one thing, however, for these gentlemen to dictate in this matter to the electors of the province, but it will be quite another for them to secure obedience to their mandate in the constituencies.

The political agitator seems to be an ever-active element in our affairs, and it is interesting to observe the different methods and avenues by which he seeks to impress himself and his designs upon the public mind; and it is to be noted that he is almost always associated with the party which, for the time being, is not charged with the responsibility of administering the affairs of the country. He is, in many cases, quite a respectable and reputable personage; in others, he is of the flotsam and jetsam of the race. Sometimes, he appears boldly before the public and has his say and does his work openly; at other times, he is an unknown and unseen entity, whose concealed individuality, like that of the mosquito in the dark, is disagreeably felt and often deserving of execration. It cannot, however, be said that the political agitator's mission is one of unmixed evil, for he infuses a condition of alertness into the public mind—like the mosquito he keeps people awake—while it may always be safely assumed that in doing so he is, like that pest, seeking his own advantage. Even when he meets with his fellows in convention and causes platforms to be adopted and resolutions to be passed affecting things which are, for the time being, managed entirely by other people, he may be unduly meddlesome, but not altogether a useless worker, for he keeps before the public mind the difference between the politician when he is in power and out of it, and demonstrates the real purpose of partizan politics, which, after all, is but the cement which holds together elements which are too weak to stand alone and, but for it, would sink into oblivion unnoticed.

That "Grave Charge."

The World publishes a statement made by a correspondent of another paper who states that Mr. R. A. Lawlor, who was acting for the Crown, endeavored to get both the attorney in the Curtis shooting case and the prisoner's wife, to employ Provincial Secretary Tweedie to conduct the defence. Our reporter, happening to meet Mr. Tweedie yesterday, asked him if he had seen the statement and he replied affirmatively, but remarked that he believed it was without foundation in fact and like a good many things emanating from the same quarter, set afloat for political effect.

He said that on the morning after the shooting he received a telegraphic statement of the main facts from Blackville and the information that no coroner in that part of the county would act in the matter; and he was requested to send a coroner who would act up to make an investigation as soon as possible. He did so, and notified the Attorney-General, who was, at the time, in St. Andrews, and the Attorney-General instructed him to employ Mr. R. A. Lawlor to look after the Crown interests in the case.

The next day he, Mr. Tweedie, was approached by a prominent gentleman of Newcastle, who asked him if he would consent to defend Curtis. Mr. Tweedie's reply was that under no circumstances would he have anything to do with the matter. "As far as any statemant made by Mr. Lawlor is concerned," said he "I have no knowledge of it." He said the only other matter in which he interested himself in connection with the case was when application was made to Judge Hannington for bail for Curtis.—The Attorney-General consulted with him as to the advisability of holding a special court for the trial of the accused. He thought this advisable, as it was done in the Jackson case here and had been in others all over the Province. Therefore, he had a special commission from the Governor in Council prepared and also obtained a similar one from His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, to hold a court on July 13th.

"This" said he, "is all I know about the matter, being fully engaged with other business, and I never even read the evidence in the case."

The writer of the letter, who is well known, will find that any successes he may achieve in his profession, in order to be lasting, will have to be by his own merits and that of the causes he may espouse, rather than by attacking the integrity of others.

Anglo-American League Formed.

The inaugural meeting of the Anglo-American League was held in London on 13th inst. under the presidency of the Duke of Sutherland, who was supported by Earl Grey, the Earl of Jersey, Baron Farrer, Baron Brassey, Baron Tennyson, Baron Monkswell, Sir John Lubbock, Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. James Bryce radical member of Parliament for Aberdeen, and author of "The American Commonwealth." Others present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, Cardinal Vaughan, and the Duke of Westminster. The Duke of Sutherland, in opening the proceedings, said the league was quite apart from ordinary politics, its object being to express the feeling of cordiality which existed between the people of Great Britain and the United States, an effort which he believed would be appreciated and reciprocated in America. On the motion of Lord Brassey, the following resolution was adopted:

Considering that the people of the British Empire and the United States are closely allied by blood, inherit the same literature and laws, hold the same principles of self-government, recognize the same ideals of freedom and humanity in the guidance of their national policy, and are drawn together by strong common interests in many parts of the world, this meeting is of opinion that every effort should be made in the interests of civilization and peace to secure the most cordial and constant co-operation on the part of the two nations."

A representative executive of the league was then appointed.

St. John Letter.

A loud wail comes from some parts of the province of Quebec over the Spanish-American war, where it is feared that the Cubans, the Porto Ricans and perhaps the inhabitants of the Phillipines will be deprived of their religious liberty and made the slaves of their victors. There is no occasion for fear. England always leaves her colonies better than she finds them; the Americans by whom this war is waged are of her blood and are one with her in sentiment. The war is not for conquest nor for a political purpose, but to free a people from the domination of oppression, bigotry and superstition under which they have been groaning for centuries. Especially in Cuba, almost within ear shot of the American coast, it is shamful that the Spaniard's barbarities have been tolerated so long.

Goods in the stores of Messrs. Brock & Patterson, T. L. Coughlin and A. E Clark on King street, were damaged by fire last Monday night to the amount of about $2,500.

The provision market is dull, but no actual change in prices has occurred. The markets abroad are slightly easier. Cornmeal has advanced 10 cents per barrel but flour and oatmeal are unchanged. New canned peas are expected this week and are quoted at 80 and 90 cents per dozen. The crop is light and prices are expected to go higher. Business generally is active.

The 40th anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. G. A. Hartley in the Carleton F. C. B. church was celebrated last Thursday.

Another Rescue Home is to be established in the city by the Salvation Army.

There are now 400 fish in the Carleton salmon pool where they appear to be perfectly at home.

The masons' union has "kindly consented" that its members may resume work on the Mispec pulp mill after several weeks of enforced idleness. There is no tyranny like that of ignorance and prejudice.

Mr. Thompson of the Boston Optical Co. has established a branch store in Halifax. Hundreds in this province with naturally defective or impaired eye sight now use the scientifically adjusted glasses of this company with much satisfaction.

Thomas Theall, aged 50 years, has been sent to jail for three months, for theft. His is a striking example of a hypocritical and wasted life.

Rev. Dr. Carey has resigned the pastorate of the Brussels Street Baptist church to take effect November 1st.

The police raided a disorderly house last Friday and the city is $300 richer in consequence.

There were registered in the city last week six marriages and fourteen births.

St. John, July 17.

News and Notes.

Mr. Mulock is to be congratulated upon having won his point concerning a two-cent letter rate for the British empire. It is now announced that as soon as details can be arranged letters between Great Britain, Canada, Newfoundland, Natal and Cape Colony shall be charged at the rate of two cents per half ounce. There must, to all appearance, follow a similar rate for Canada and from Canada to the United States, as it would be strange if letters should be carried from any part of Great Britain or South Africa to any part of Canada for two cents, while three cents were still demanded between one part of Canada and another.

LONDON, July 15.—At the meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley to-day, the Rajah of Kolapore challenge cup, seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards, was won by the Guernsey team (eight men,) with a total of 744.

The Victoria team, the winners of the trophy in 1897, scored 741, the British team scored 741, the Canadians scored 735, the Jersey eight had 718 to their credit, and the Indian riflemen totalled up 700 points.

The scores of the Canadians in the shooting for the Kolapore cup were:

Hayhurst,	96
McVittie,	89
Blair,	89
Forbes,	95
Ross,	96
Broadhurst,	98
Hutchinson,	90
Lieut. Smith,	82

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Secretary of War has ordered the removal of all the submarine mines which now protect the harbors of the United States against the entry of hostile ships. This action was decided upon at to-day's Cabinet meeting. For weeks past, in fact almost since the beginning of hostilities, the War Department has been deluged with protests from the commercial interests of the country against the continuance of these mines, which, operated to the great detriment of commerce. In certain cases influences were brought to bear that secured an abatement of the rules, but this only increased the dissatisfaction in localities where they were enforced. Practically it has been impossible for shipping to enter or leave any of the harbors of the United States during the last two months between the hours of sunset and sunrise. The decision of the Cabinet to remove these mines now is one of the most signal manifestations of the supreme confidence of the Government in the future, and of the exemption of the United States ports from attacks at the hands of any hostile power. After thoroughly considering the subject, it has been decided by the engineers that the safest and quickest means of removing the mines is by exploding them, and orders to do this have been prepared for transmission to all of the United States engineer officers in charge of harbor defences throughout the country.

The War!

General Wheeler's headquarters, before Santiago de Cuba, July 13—4 p.m.—Via Kingston, Jamaica, July 14, 1.30 p.m.—It appears that on Monday General Shafter did not again demand the unconditional surrender which General Toral had refused on Sunday, but he offered as an alternative proposition to accept the capitulation of the enemy and to transport the Spanish officers and troops to Spain, they to leave all their arms behind and there to accept the parole. It was this proposition which General Toral declined yesterday. This morning it was decided to hold a personal interview with General Toral. General Miles and his staff, who got no further than General Shafter's headquarters last night, accompanied by General Shafter and his staff, rode out to the front shortly before three o'clock, under a flag of truce.

A request for a personal interview with the Spanish commander-in-chief was made and acceded to. At about nine o'clock General Miles, General Shafter, General Wheeler, General Gilmore, General Morse, Captain Wiley and Colonel Mestree rode up, passed over our entrenchments and went down into the valley beyond. They were met by General Toral and his chief of staff under a spreading Mango tree, at the bottom of the valley, about half way between the lines. The interview that followed lasted almost an hour. The situation was placed frankly before General Toral, and he was offered the alternative of being sent home with his garrison or leaving Santiago province—the only condition imposed being that he should not destroy the town and should leave his arms behind.

This latter condition the Spanish general, who does not speak English, explained through his interpreter, was impossible. He said the laws of Spain gave a general no discretion. He might abandon the place when he found it untenable, but he could not leave his arms behind without subjecting himself to the penalty of being court-martialed and shot. His government, he said, had granted him permission to evacuate Santiago. That was all. Further than that he was powerless to go.

Without saying so in words, General Miles said the tenor of General Toral's remarks all betrayed his realization that he could not hold out long.

When General Shafter explained that his reinforcements were coming up, that he was completely surrounded, and that new batteries were being posted, General Toral simply shrugged his shoulders.

'I am but a subordinate,' said he; 'and I obey my government. If it is necessary we can die at our posts.'

WASHINGTON, July 14.—An early sequence of the surrender of Santiago and the eastern end of Cuba will be the invasion of Porto Rico with a military force almost entirely composed of fresh troops from the United States. This means a radical change of policy on the part of the army, for it was expected that the movement against Porto Rico would be made by regiments now engaged in the Santiago campaign. It was anticipated that only a few organizations of soldiers would be sent to Porto Rico from the Department of the Gulf. The Government relied on the expected seasoned character of the Santiago troops, and it could not be foreseen that the health of the men would become so impaired in the short campaign in southern Cuba as to render them unfit for duty in Porto Rico. It is the present intention of the War Department to send one army corps from the Florida coast to participate in the Porto Rico campaign, and to maintain the fifth corps under Gen. Shafter in Santiago Province for the present. At least two regiments of immunes will be sent to garrison the City of Santiago. Major-Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the first army corps, has been summoned to Washington to consult with the War Department officials in regard to the Porto Rico expedition, and he will unquestionably be placed second in command to Major-Gen. Miles in the invasion of the island. The first army corps will compose the bulk of the invading force. The President and Secretary of War are disinclined to use a single man from Santiago in the Porto Rico campaign, on account of the danger of spreading yellow fever among the other troops. It is probable, however, that several batteries of artillery from the regular army forces now in Santiago will be detailed for the Porto Rico expedition. There are very few batteries of artillery left in the United States, and the large guns are considered absolutely necessary for the subjugation of the Spanish garrison in San Juan and other Porto Rican towns. It is expected that Gen. Brooke will arrive in Washington to-morrow, when the details of the expedition will be arranged. Major Gen. J. H. Wilson has already been instructed to prepare for the Porto Rico expedition at once. He is now at Charleston, S. C., and he will go at the head of the first division of the first army corps with the first troops started for the island. The War Department plans provide for the embarkation of the expedition before the end of next week, and under the most favorable circumstances the troops will be on their way within six or seven days. There is no doubt that Miles will command the expedition, and those persons who are acquainted with his record as a soldier predict a vigorous campaign. No time will be lost, now that Santiago has surrendered, in sending soldiers to the city to form a garrison during the war. Inasmuch as these troops will have to remain there until a peace is concluded, the Government will not take the chances of deadly disease by sending ordinary soldiers into the city, but will order the regiments of immunes, recently organized, to do duty there. The first and second regiments of immunes are the only ones available at present. Until the American forces leave Santiago Province Major-General Shafter will be the Military Governor of the area surrended. The Cuban refugees from Santiago City elected General Castillo or the insurgent army Governor of the province, but if he assumes the duties of that position his office will be distinct from that of General Shafter, who will assert absolute control over the conquered territory.

MADRID, July 15.—The minister of war, General Correa, is quoted as declaring in an interview that he thought peace might be arranged on the following terms:

The United States and Spain to agree to let the Cubans decide by a plebiscite whether they desire independence or autonomy under the suzerainty of Spain, the two governments to agree to abide by the results of the plebiscite. In the event of the Cubans voting for independence, the United States to allow Spain nine months in which to withdraw her army gradually and dignifiedly from Cuba.

LONDON, July 15.—Mr. S. C. Valdes, the London representative of the insurgents under Aguinaldo, says that the Philippine insurgents have an agreement with Admiral Dewey as follows:

1—The independence of the Philippines shall be proclaimed.

2—A republic shall be established with a government designated by General Aguinaldo and approved by Admiral Dewey or General Merritt, as the case may be.

3—The government will recognize the temporary intervention of the American and European commissioners designated for the present by Admiral Dewey.

4—The American protectorate shall be recognized on such conditions as are arranged for Cuba.

5—That the Philippine ports shall be opened free for the commerce of the world.

6—Precautionary measures shall be adopted against Chinese immigration so as to regulate the competition of the work of natives.

7.—The corrupt judicial system at present existing shall be reformed, entrusting at the commencement the administration of justice to competent European legal officials.

8—The complete liberty of association and of the press shall be declared.

9.—There shall be a general religious toleration, but measures shall be accepted for the abolition and expulsion of the religious communities, which, with an iron hand, have hitherto demoralized the actual civil administration.

10.—Measures conducive to the working, development and prospects of the natural resources of the country shall be adopted.

11.—The development of the public wealth shall be facilitated, together with the opening of roads and railways.

12.—The existing obstacles to the forming of commercial enterprises and investment of foreign capital shall be suppressed.

AT GENERAL WHEELER'S HEADQUARTERS, before Santiago de Cuba, July 15, via Kingston, Ja., July 16.—The preliminary basis of the capitulation of the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba was agreed to and signed under a picturesque cieba tree half way between the lines shortly after midnight. Our commissioners were invited to enter the city by those representing General Toral, but the invitation was declined and the conference was held under the spreading cieba, just such a tree as that under which Columbus assisted at the celebration of Mass on his first landing in Cuba near Havana. At the very outset a hitch occurred owing to a misunderstanding of what was said at the personal interview between General Shafter and General Toral at noon. At that time our interpreter translating the language of General Toral had given Generals Shafter, Miles and Wheeler distinctly to understand that Captain General Blanco had consented that the commissioners should have plenary powers to negotiate the terms of surrender, such terms as they agreed upon to be binding upon both parties. Something was said about a notification to Madrid government, but General Shafter insisted that the capitulation had been actually agreed to and no further consent of the Madrid government was required. When the commissioners met shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon those in behalf of General Toral (General Escario, Lieut.-Col. Fortan and Mr. Albert Mason, the British vice consul) combatted at once the idea that the capitulation had in fact actually taken place. The consent of Madrid, they insisted, was still necessary, but at the same time they claimed strongly that it would be forthcoming, as Captain General Blanco had authorized it, and the home government would do the same.

General Toral, who was personally present and who, in fact, directed the negotiations on his own behalf, said he had never been overruled by the captain general. Still, he added, until Madrid had sanctioned it Santiago had not capitulated.

All this was extremely unsatisfactory to our commissioners, who clung tenaciously to the understanding General Shafter had received earlier in the day. Finally, with the question of whether or not the Spanish forces had actually surrendered still open the commissioners proceeded to the consideration of the preliminaries. Capt. Miley had drawn up thirteen articles of general nature and these were submitted to General Toral personally. He made a strong appeal that the word "capitulation" be used instead of the harsher term "surrender," and that his army be allowed to march out, the officers with their side arms and the men with their small arms. He said the arms could afterwards be sent to Spain, either on the same ships with the troops or on some other ship. General Toral further remarked that he expected that our commissioners, as representatives of a brave and chivalrous people, would not seek to humiliate the army. His soldiers desired to go home with honors. They had simply yielded to superior force and they would prefer dying to going home without their honor.

Our commissioners could not resist this appeal, but they said it lay beyond the terms laid down by our government and they could only recommend the matter to Washington.

At four o'clock General Toral returned to the city to consult with General Linares, who had hitherto been erroneously reported dead. General Toral and the Spanish commissioners returned at 6.30 saying they desired a still further change in the articles and suggested a postponement of the negotiations until morning. This General Wheeler firmly declined. Thereupon a recess was taken until 9.30. The commissioners returned at that hour and articles were again gone over in detail. Various changes of verbiage, which tended only to soften the sound of the terms without affecting the sense, were proposed by the Spaniards, and our commissioners accepted practically all of them.

Shortly after midnight the signatures of the Spaniards were affixed to the articles and the commissioners separated to meet again at 9.30 in the morning. The present municipal authorities are to continue in control of the city until the Spanish troops are embarked. The Spanish troops from other points are to be embarked at the nearest ports.

The terms covering the evacuation entirely in the province of Santiago having been signed by both parties now await the approval of Madrid.

In the meanwhile, the two armies remain in the trenches. General Shafter said this morning: "The Spaniards claimed that the surrender must be commenced by Madrid. I refused to consider any such contention, for the surrender was complete and ordered by Governor-General Blanco and was made by General Toral. But General Linares sent me a letter begging that the Spanish soldiers be permitted to take their side arms back to Spain. He asked me to intercede with the President and, if possible, arrange for a return of the arms to the prisoners after they had surrendered them."

THE TERMS OF SURRENDER.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A special to the Journal from Siboney gives the following terms of the Spanish capitulation:—

The terms of the surrender are that the 20,000 refugees at Caney and Siboney are to be returned back into the city. An American infantry patrol is to be posted in the roads surrounding the city and the country between the American cavalry. Our hospital corps is to give attention to any possible sick and wounded among the Spanish soldiers at Santiago. All the Spanish troops in the province except General Luques's 10,000 at Holguin are to come to the city to surrender. The guns and defences of the city are to be turned over to the Americans in good condition. The Americans are to have full use of the Juragua Railway, which belongs to the Spanish government. All the Spaniards are to be conveyed home by American transports with the least possible delay and they are permitted to take portable church property with them. The Spaniards are to surrender their arms.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A despatch to the World from Manila July 14, by way of Hong Kong, says: Admiral Dewey sent a messenger to the German admiral recently to enquire whether America and Germany are at peace or war. If they are at peace he demanded that the German warships here pursue a different course. If they are at war he wanted to know it, so he could govern himself accordingly. Admiral Dewey was prompted to send this peremptory message by the action of the German cruiser Irene in preventing an insurgent attack upon the Spanish garrison at Subig Bay, which greatly displeased him. Admiral Von Diedrichs, in command of the German fleet in the Pacific, returned a verbal answer which was apologetic in tone and satisfactory, but afterward he sent to Admiral Dewey a note stating that he objected to the Americans stopping German ships which have been in the bay once and been visited. The German ships have made a practice of coming into Manila and then taking trips outside the bay, cruising among the islands and returning in two or three days. The German contention is that a ship should not be stopped after the first time. Admiral Dewey replied that Manila is a blockaded port and that he would continue to have all ships communicated with when he desired, whether on the first or the hundredth time of entering the bay. The German admiral responded, still objecting, and saying that he would submit the question to the senior officers of his other warships.

The Germans continue to keep a large squadron of warships in the bay here and about the islands. The armored cruiser Kaiser and the protected cruiser Irene have remained at Manila. The protected cruisers Kaiserin Augusta, Prinzessin Wilhelm and Cormoran returned to-day from the Island of Cebu, of the Visayas group, commercially a very important part of the Phillippine archipelgo. They have been coasting about the island. The four entered the bay on returning in column form.

All the vessels in the bay dressed ship to-day in honor of the French holiday, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile.

General Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, has established headquarters at Bakor. He still has his quarters at Cavite, but is not expected to occupy them. The insurgents continue to maintain their lines about Manila, but make no attempt to capture the city.

The Wedding Wine.

[By the Rev. George Hodges.]

"And when they wanted wine, the mother of Jesus saith unto him, they have no wine." Such a piece of information, whispered at a wedding to a Christian minister to-day, would probably bring a response of satisfaction. The Christian minister would be heartily glad that there was a scarcity of wine. He would rejoice to have a wine famine fall upon the whole country. To have no wine anywhere would seem to him to be one of the essentials of the millennium.

It is evident, however, that Jesus had no thought of prohibition. The answer which He gave to this appeal shows that He had no wish to banish wine out of Cana in Galilee. Not only is it evident that Jesus was not a preacher of prohibition, but it is quite as plain that He was not Himself a practicer of total abstinence. "The Son of Man came eating and drinking, and they say, Behold a man gluttonous and a wine bibber." Christ quotes this complaint not to criticize it, but to show how impossible it is to please everybody. He compares His own manner of life with that of John the Baptist. "John" He says, "came neither eating nor drinking." Did they like that any better? No; they say, "He hath a devil." The value of this for our present purpose lies in the contrast between Christ and John.

John was an ascetic. He kept out of the world altogether. He had no part in the life of his time except as a stern preacher against the evils of it. Especially, he belonged to one of the numerous total abstinence societies of his day. Jesus was in full sympathy with everything that was good in human life, lived in cities, rejoiced in companionship, sat at men's tables, and never joined any of those associations which exacted a pledge of total abstinence.

On the contrary, so far as the drinking of wine was concerned, not only did He provide the wine for that festivity in Cana, not only was He known and seen by the people to drink wine, but He set the drinking of wine as a symbolic act in that sacrament which summed up the blessed meaning of His life. Even since then, Christian people, in the most sacred rite of religion, have tasted wine. And this was real wine. It was the fermented juice of the grape. It was a liquor with which it was possible to become intoxicated; as people actually did at Corinth. No other idea about it is sanctioned by scriptural scholarship.

There is only one good foundation for a doctrine, and that is the foundation of the actual truth. That is the final test of the Christianity of any doctrine; is it true? Nothing that is not true is Christian.

Accordingly, I set the example of Christ at the beginning of all study of the doctrine of temperance. The life of Christ is the revelation of the mind of God. After all the centuries of moral progress, we still go back to Him for the absolute ideal of right living. Every reform that has ever been proposed has prospered just in proportion as it voiced His spirit. He is still a long way ahead of the wisest and the best. It has been found invariably that His way of looking at things is the right way, and that every other view which is broader than that, or narrower than that, is wrong. This is the testimony of experience.

A young man at a theological seminary declared the other day that if he could be assured that the wine at Cana was real wine he would no longer be a follower of Christ. Between the judgment of Jesus Christ and the judgment of a young man in a theological seminary it is not very difficult to choose.

Now, we want to promote temperance. All decent people are agreed in that. We want to put down intemperance, and to keep it down. We believe that drunkenness is of the devil. We recognize the fearful curse of it. We see plainly enough that it is the mother of degradation and crime, that it is the enemy of the home, that it is the menace of manhood. We are earnest for reform. But we want to be on the side of a reform that will reform. We want to stand upon a principle that has truth under it.

It may perhaps seem to us that some other doctrine might be more desirable, might be stronger, might have a more powerful influence over the people. If drinking had been set among the forbidden things in the Ten Commandments, if it had been inveighed against in the Sermon on the Mount, if it had been classed among the deadly sins and threatened with everlasting damnation, we might have been able to scare more people out of it. But nothing will ever permanently prevail in this world except the truth. And truth in ethics, truth about morality, truth about temperance, is to be discovered in the life and words of Jesus Christ.

And Jesus Christ, as we have seen, had no desire for prohibition, did not practice total abstinence, did not look on drinking as a sin. No plan of reformation which represents drinking as a sin, which teaches total abstinence as the universal rule for man, and tries to secure absolute prohibition, can possibly succeed. There is no use attempting it. It is against the right judgment of intelligent people. It is against the example of Jesus Christ.

The result of such an attempt, like the result of every other extreme, is reaction. The last end of a community which proceeds upon these mistaken and unsanctioned principles is worse than the first. How to get rid of drunkenness is the great problem. We all want to get it answered. We cannot afford to lose time and waste strength over any answer that will not work. And universal prohibition and compulsory total abstinence will not work. Drinking is no more essentially a sin than eating. Everybody ought to know that.

But drunkenness is sin. "Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess." "Let us walk honestly as in the day—not in rioting and drunkenness." Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God—nor drunkards?" The Word of God is plain and strong against all drunkards.

No doubt one of the great causes of the shameful intemperance is the impurity of liquor. If adulteration could be prohibited that would be a prohibition indeed. If the juice of the fruits of the earth could be brought to men sweet and clean, pure and unpoisoned, there would be a reformation. The traveller sees no drunkenness in Europe. And yet he sees almost universal drinking. It is not drinking that makes men drunkards, it is what they drink. John Calvin, in Geneva, allowed the saloons to be kept open. But every man must say a grace before he drank, but what he drank was good.

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Here is the sum of the whole matter. Drinking is not a sin; drunkenness is sin. Very much as eating is not a sin, but gluttony is sin. The guilt lies in excess. Prohibition, as a public policy, cannot be maintained either on grounds of Holy Scripture or of practical expediency. It will not work. Total abstinence, as a private rule of life, is not to be made compulsory. To drink or not to drink is a part of personal liberty; it must be left to every man's conscience.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

SUMMER 1898.

UNtil further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows

Between Fredericton Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) MIXED	EXPRESS		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) EXPRESS	MIXED
6 10 a m lv	3 15 p m	..Fredericton,....	5 28 ar.	12 40
6 20	3 18	....Gibson,.....	5 25	12 37
6 50	3 28	...Marysville,....	5 15	12 15 p m
8 25	4 40	..Cross Creek,...	3 55	10 45
10 00	5 40	...Boleestown,...	2 42	9 00
11 00	6 30 ar / 6 45 lv	...Doaktown,..	2 00 p m	8 00
12 46 p m	7 50	...Blackville,...	12 45	6 55
1 55 ar	8 50	..Chatham Jct..	11 50	5 30
2 35 lv	8 55		11 25	ar 5 10
2 50	9 10	..... Nelson	11 10	
3 15	9 25	....Chatham....	10 50	4 30
3 35 ar	9 40	.. .Loggieville Lv	10 30 a m	4 00 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
lv. Chatham,	10.30 p.m.	1.10 p. m.
Nelson	10.50 "	1.30 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	11.10 "	1.50 "
Lv. " "	11.30 "	2.25 "
Nelson	11.50 "	2.45 "
Ar. Chatham,	12.10 "	3.05 "

GOING SOUTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
Lv. Loggieville	10.30 a. m.	
Chatham,	10.50 "	9.20 a. m.
Nelson	11.10 "	9.40 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	11.25 "	10.00 "
Lv. " "	11.45 "	11.45 "
Nelson	12.00	12.00
Ar. Chatham	12.20 p. m.	12.20 p. m.

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations— Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Bloomfield Carroll's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings but not Monday mornings.

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St. John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

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