W. S. LOGGIE CO'Y, LIMITED.

SPECIAL:

Summer Clearing Sale of Remnants. REMNANTS DRESS GOODS, REMNANTS HAMBURG, REMNANTS RIBBON, REMNANTS FLANNELETTES,

REMNANTS GINGHAM, REMNANTS FURNITURE COVERING, REMNANTS MUSLINS,

THE REMAINDER OF LADIES' WAISTS TO BE CLEARED OHEAP.

Bargains in Black Sailor Hats. 10% Discount on Boys' and Men's Linen Hats.

knowledge of these principles and of the compass, presented by Mr. Geo. Watt, was objects of the several books usually to be found in a merchant's office.

The elements of political economy may perhaps receive attention in the upper forms of the Continuation School; and here, too, the student may be introduced to the first principles of commercial law; and, as an extension of the course upon experimental science, new interests should be introduced into the studies of the pupils by occasional lectures on the subject of commercial commodities, as preparatory to the more extendive courses of study, which will be provided in the Higher Commercial School, it connection with its museum of economic products, and with the visits which will be organised by the staff to docks and warehouses for the purpose of studying these products in bulk.

There is one other subject which should not be neglected in the Continuation School, and which should, perhaps, have been referred to under the nead of geometry.] allude to the graphic representation of variable quantities by means of curves. The pupils should be encouraged to plot curves upon squared paper, representing the | weeks, with the view of receiving pupils in | came to Chatham. variations of temperature, or of the height her art. She will we hope organise for His Lordship returned to Fredericton on of the barometer from day to day, the rent prices for some selected commodities, the rates of exchange with particular countries. the number of students attending different classes at the school, or any other quantities which vary from time to time, so that they may acquire the habit of graphically representing, for the purpose of rapid comparison, any of the variable quantities with which they may have to do.

A stadent who has successfully gone through the course of study outlined above, between the ages of 13 and 16, or 14 and 17, will find himself well qualified to enter the Higher Commercial School, about which we are to leaan at a later hour to-day.

I have not entered on the question of the organisation and control of the Continuation Day Schools or the Evening Schools, nor have I touched upon the question of the local authority whose duty it should be to provide, maintain, or control such schools, and the central authority in which all control should ultimately be focussed. I have not even considered whether the commercial schools should be under the Central Educational Authority, or, as the agricultural schools and colleges are aided by the Board of Agriculture, so the commercial schools, following the example of some commercial nations. should be placed upon the Board of Trade I will only say that I am not advocating any such policy. There are questions which may be said at present to be sub judice, and to raise a discussion thereon would divert the attention of the Conference from the main issue, namely, the subjects to be taught and the manner of teaching them. word may, however, be said about the school and the teachers. There can be no sufficient reason why the buildings of the endowed secondary schools and of those public elemen tary schools which are provided with laboratories for practical science should not be freely used for the purpose of evening con tinuation schools of a commercial type. Some day Continuation Schools, like those at Regent Street and Woolwich Polytechnic. may have separate departments for technical and for commercial subjects; in other cases the commercial day school may be an entirely separate institution, but for evening classes the buildings of the day schools may well be utilised. Regarding the teachers, the question is sure to arise whether those employed in evening schools should be professional teachers or specialists engaged in City houses during the day. The specialist has an important part to play in the higher commercial school, but in the Continuation teacher, whatever else he may be. Some practical business experience will be of value to every commercial teacher, but the object of the Continuation School is not to make a shipbroker, a valuer or an East India merchant-it is to teach the principles of commercial science. Systematic training can do much for the equipment of teachers; provinces. The Halifax Chronicle said practical experience of business is of value to the teacher in the commercial Continua tion School; keeping "in touch" with busi ness throughout his life by living in the

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

must be born, not made.

OYSTER FISHING is not to begin this season before Oct. 1st, a regulation having been passed enlarging the close season by fifteen

DIED AT TRACADIE :- Mr. J. J. McGaffi an's youngest daughter, Annie, died Sunday afternoon, at Tracadie, after a very short illness. Mr. McGaiffgan and his family have been spending the summer at their house on the Tracadie river. Deceased was a bright young girl.

Don't Miss it !- P. A. Noonan's Bar gain store, commences a cost sale to-day. Shoes and slippers as low as 25 cents; Men's beautiful all wool underwear for 50 cents; Men's fancy shirts, 50 cents; stylish and durable lace boots for \$1.00 and \$1.25; cotton a yard wide, 3 cents, and all sorts of

dry goods and clothing at cost. THE PICNIC at Moody's Point on Tuesday last was well patronised by the people of Newcastle, Chatham and adjoining districts. The Strs. St. Nicholas and Rustler carried passengers to and from the point, making an extra trip at noon. The weather was delightful and everybody enjoyed themselves. St. Michael's Band furnished music through-

out the day. MR. KELLY'S ENTERPRISE :- Mr. J. Carling Kelly, of Ottawa and London, returned from Europe by Allan steamer California Saturday, Mr. Kelly was successful securing the underwriting for \$6,000,000 of the bonds (in Lyons and Glasgow) for the new railroad from Salt Lake to San Olego Cal., Mr. Kelly leaves for Chicago nex week to confer with western capitalists .-[Ottawa Journal.

YACHT RACE :- There was a yacht race

School, but it is by no means essential that | doch buoy and back to the starting point. every student of the school should be con- The course was sailed over twice, a distance verted into a typewriting stenographer. For of nine miles. The yachts contesting were : those who mean to make this branch of The Maude, Oriana, Spray, Thetis, and commercial work a speciality every facility the Admiral D. The race was between should be provided, but the stud should | Maude and Oriana, as the breeze was too be regarded as a special branch of the heavy for the other boats, and was close school's work and not as a necessary part of and exciting to the end. Maude carried off the curriculum. The principles of book- first prize, a silver smoker's set, presented keeping should be taught throughout the by Mr. R. A. Murdoch; 2nd, a box of cigars | Bishop, sitting in his Episcopal chair, at the and no student should go through presented by the crew of the Thetis, was the urse without obtaining a thorough won by the Oriana; 3rd, a jewelled pocket

> WANTED-Old postage stamps used be fore 1870, worth most on the envelope, good prices paid; address W. A. Kain, 116 and 20 Germain St., St. John, N. B. *9-22.

PERSONAL:-Major Stuart returned from the upper provinces on Monday's Montreal the Offertory, of the Hymn, "Thine

Mr. George Henderson of New York, ac companied by his daughter, Miss Edith, paying a welcome visit to Miramichi. Messrs. Fred Tweedie and Harry Muir head have returned home from their visi to Rouen, Paris, London, etc.

Rev. Thos. F. Barry, Vicar General, was tated Clergy Fund. n Chatham on Tuesday and a part of ye terday, the guest of His Lordship Bishop

Kirmess and Delsarte Classes.

Miss Aimee Cecil Jones, who has a wide physical culture, is at the Adams House, to assemble, and in which there seemed to where she intends to remain for several Chatham one of the Kirmess and Delsarte entertainments which she has so successfully conducted in different large centres of the maritime provinces and which have received flattering press notices. The Charlottetown Guardian referring to one of Miss Jones' private entertainments says:-"The class of about twenty was each

permitted to invite a little friend who enjoyed the evening's perfor-Mrs. McGowan and Mrs. Percy Pope received the little ladies and gentlemen on their arrival and judiciouschaperoned the party till the close, bout 10 o'clock. A considerable number of the parents and friends of the pupils were present and were filled with admiration by the progress and efficiency manifested. Hearty applause and encores greeted the successive numbers. It is indeed remarkable that so much progress could have been made in one brief season towards developing grace and precision of movement in a class J. McKee, re-elected Grand Treasurer; Mr whose ages range from five to twelve years each. Miss Jones is a most capable, painstaking and efficient teacher, possessed of unlimited patience and from the first won the of delegates were nominated for the office of affection of all who came under her charge. And she is not only a teacher but a living illustration of the gracefulness of movement which she seeks to impart. * * * Miss Jones, since her arrival in the city has Father Tiernan and Bros. Behan and won a large place in the esteem and regard | Chisholm new members. The following

The Hants Journal referring to a part Miss Jones took in the Walther concert at that place says "Miss Jones appeared in part II in Tableaux Vivants, which wer fully equal to any that have ever been shown here by the best imported talent."

We hope Miss Jones, who is a Windso N. S. young lady, and has learned her art in the best Boston schools, will meet with every encouragement here. We observe that she has a large class under training in St. John and that after its present vacation it is to assist her at an entertainment in that city in October.

The Late Maritime Board of Trade

The World complains because the An VANCE omitted to give publicity to the fac that Messrs. J. L. Stewart and George Watt represented the Chatham Board Trade at the late meeting of the so-called Maritime Board of Trade at Truro, N. S. and intimates that the reason is because of envy, etc. What nonsense! The gentle man who is charged with being envious declined to go to the last Maritime Boar meeting as a delegate and nothing was sai in the ADVANCE on the subject. Last wee we were obliged to withhold a short notice of the meeting at Truro which we had i School the teacher must be essentially a type because we learned that some of the statements in it which were taken from

In any case, the Maritime Board of Trade does not command a great deal of attention. simply because it is not truly representative of the business interests of the maritime its recent meeting that outside of Halifax and St. John, the only towns represented were Truro, New Glasgow, Kentville, Dartmouth, Sydney and Chatham, and it invited atmosphere of a commercial circle may be of about thirty other places to explain why they were not represented by their hoards still greater value; but it is certain that to and the St. John Globe commenting on th be successful with young boys the teacher Chronicle's comments said ; "Perhaps might be as well to call upon the Maritime Board of Trade to explain why it is called what it is, when out of a possible fort places which might be represented, only eight sent delegates? Many places such as Wolfville, Kentville, Charlottetown and Fredericton which have local boards do seems to have thought it worth while

send delegates." It is no disparagement of those who wen to Truro from Chatham that they thought it worth while to do so, but their mission was not one of the great importance the World seems to attach to it and we beg to assure Messrs. Stewart and Watt that the fact their going would have been chronicled last week's ADVANCE but for the circum tance we have stated. We, therefore, hope that they will say feel better and accept our

Confirmation Services in S. John Evangelist's Church, Bay du Vin, and in S Mary's Chapel, Chatham, N. B.

His Lordship Bishop Kingdon arrived Chatham from Fredericton on Friday evening last, and remaining that night at S. Paul's Rectory, proceeded to Bay du Vin on Saturday last by Str. Miramichi. At Bay du Vin His Lordship was the guest of Rev. W. J. Wilkinson, B. D. at the Rectory. On Sunday morning he admistered the rite of Confirmation in S. John Evangelist's Church to 28 candidates, in the presence of a large and interested con-

with Mr. Wilkinson, proceeded to Chatham and administered Confirmation in S. Mary's Chapel at 6.30 o'clock to 36 candidates, 18 at least an honest temperance man. His males and 18 females. The chapel was filled to overflowing with a greatly interest-

sailed as one of the attractions at Father Hymn, "O Holy Ghost, Thy People Bless" of the verse in question and makes that a assembled thousands. Morriscy's picnic at Moody's Point on Tues- etc., Mrs. Flett, the organist, doing her part | warrant for the habitual use of all kinds of | The cry. "There they come !" was taken and lakes from the Atlantic Ocean to the day last. There was a fine breeze blowing, with her usual efficiency, the choir being alcoholic drinks. Thank God there are few up and passed along, and the people surged

the Bishop preceded by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson and the Rector, Canon Forsyth, entered by the western door and advanced to the chancel. The hymn being ended, Canon Forsyth read the Preface to the Confirmation Office, after which the Bishop put the usual question to the candidates. An interesting incident in the service then took place, viz: the baptism, as an adult, of one of the candidates for confir-

mation After the administration of the baptism by the Rector, the Hymn "My God, accept my heart this day" etc. was sung, and then the Bishop addressed the congregation at length on the subject of the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the church, dwelling upon the use and history of confirmation as one of her divine ordinances. The Bishop then offered up the prayers of the office as far as that in connection with the laying on hands, which was preceded by the Hymn, "Come, Holy Ghost, Creator Blest" etc., the candidates reverently kneeling. Next, the chancel steps, laid his hands upon the head

of each candidate as they were presented by

the Rector and knelt before him, using the beautiful prayer of the Confirmation office. After the laying on of hands, the Bishop briefly, and in words of wise and godly counsel and instruction, again addressed the newly confirmed. The concluding prayers of the office were then offered by the Bishop and were followed by the singing, during forever, God of love" etc. This ended, the Bishop pronounced the Benediction, and the service closed with the Recessional Hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers" etc., during which the Bishop and Clergy returned to the vestry. The offerings amounted to \$34.49, \$22.49 for the ordinary Parochia Fund, and \$12.00, special, for the lucapaci-

His Lordship expressed himself as highly pleased with all connected with the beauti ful and interesting service, in his address t the candidates. He enjoined upon them the du ty of being regularly at public worship, and referred to the ever-increasing beauty of the church in which it was their privilege be some added improvement each time he

nesday Aug. 31st in the celebration of the 114th anniversary of the foundation of the parish of Christ-Church, Maugerville, being the oldest parish in the Diocese of Frederic-

C. M. B. A. Convention.

QUEBEC, Aug. 27-At yesterday after noon's meeting of the C. M. B. A., Niagara Falls, Ont., was selected as the place o meeting in 1901, and some other routine business was transacted. In the evening the following officers were elected: Hon, M. F. Hackett, re-elected Grand President Dr. L. Beliveau, re-elected first vice-presi dent : Mr. J. E. Loughrin, elected second vice-president; Mr. S. R. Brown, re-elected by acclamation Grand Secretary : Mr. W J. J. Weinert, re-elected Guard; Mr. J Calvin re-elected Marshal. A large numbe trustees, and the following five men were elected: Messrs P. J. O'Keefe and J Rooney, standing members, and Rev gentleman were elected members of the committee on laws: Bros. Coffey, Roleau and Murphy: Finance: Bros. Brown Cook and Herbert were re-elected. It was resolved that the salary of Mi

Brown, Grand Secretary, be increased b \$500, and that the committee of trustees buy him a typewriter for the use of the office. It was also resolved that the salary of Mr. Houston, assistant secretary be increased by \$200. Votes of thanks were tendered to the retiring officers and th convention was then declared closed.

Hardwicke and the Plebiscite.

Editor MIRAMICHI ADVANCE. DEAR SIB :- The World of the 27th Aug. contained a letter over the signature of A. G. Williston, in which he evinces displeasure at the action of the central committee of the plebiscite campaign, in appointing him their representative for the parish of Hard wicke. Kindly allow me space to reply

why Mr. W. should feel other than honored by the appointment. The parish of Hardwicke, for some reason, was not represented at the recent convention, and as it was necessary to have a good person in each parish with whom the central committee could correspond, Mr. Williston's name was put in nomination and, no one objecting he was deeach representative containing the necessary instructions. It was from this source, and not as he says from the Advocate, that he learned of his appointment. This was the course pursued by the committee in every parish, and if Mr. Williston or any other similarly appointed, did not care to act, all they had to do was to drop a card to the ecretary of the committee declining the

But Mr. W., with his characteristic vanity for seeing his name in print, publicly pointing him without his consent. After cannot, or should not act.

New, while I believe every man should be allowed the greatest freedom in giving exfearfully inconsistent with his professions, which I will now proceed to prove :-

First: A few years ago Mr. W. became a nember of the "Good Templars," whose openly declared principles and platform are, "Total abstinence for the individual" and "Prohibition for the State." As the pledge is life long, and binding even after one has resigned from the order, Mr. Williston's new principles as set forth in his letter are

not far short of perjury. Again: Not long ago Mr. W. became a member of the society of "Christian Endeavor," and is still a member, as far as my knowledge goes, Now, it is well known that this young and vigorous society gives no uncertain sound on the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and has never failed either at ts international, state or provincial conventions to declare for that measure.

I could produce other proofs, and will (as have them at my finger ends) should Mr. After this service the Bishop, in company W. desire it, to show that the committee, in appointing him, had good reasons for believing him, if not a very active prohibitionist, quotations from Scripture only show his ignorance of both the question before the whirlpools, which swirled in awful commoed congregation and was tastefully decorated | people and the Holy Word, for who but an with flowers. The candidates occupied ignoramus would suppose for a moment that seats near the chancel, the females being it was proposed by law to prevent the medi- At 10.30 sharp the canvas cance painted represented the United States, and Comappropriately dressed in white and wearing cinal use of wine. But he, like many more green, with the two Indians paddling it, mander Wakeham the Dominion. Recomof the rummies, for whose approval he is shot out from the shore above Cushing's The service began with the Processional now catering, glibly quotes the latter part mill and came plainly into the view of the

an example, his own sons among the number. Let the central committee have no fear act as agents or in any other capacity looking to the entire and complete overthrow of on they headed for the pitch. Slowly,

the accursed drink traffic. Hardwicke, N. B., Aug. 30th, '98.

The Approaching Plebiscite.

(North Sydney Herald)

Dr. Russell, the Liberal representative Halifax in the federal parliament, in pen letter has placed himself on record against prohibition. He was asked by the evangelical alliance to take part in rohibition campaign, which he has clined to do on principle. Dr. Russe believes that a prohibitory liquor law coul not be enforced, and would be less effective n suppressing or controlling the traffic than the present provincial law. He also believes that a prohibitory law would result in enormous increase of smuggling. Dr. Rus sell is a temperance man and would no doubt be pleased to support any legislation which he believed would restrict the con sumption of liquor. We confess we h similar views to those expressed by D Russell. While like him, we would like see the consumption of liquor restricted, we yet fail to see how it can be done by pro nibition. The Scott Act is practically a pro hibitory law, yet after twenty years' experience of the act in this country, where the restriction? Then, take the condit of affairs in Maine, where they have had prohibitory law for fifty years. The last ssue to hand of the Portland, Maine, Argus contains the following editorial paragraph "A vote on prohibition is to be taken in th Dominion of Canada on September The result is said to be in doubt, but wouldn't be if the people of Canada con study for themselves the working of prohibitory law in Maine." If the people the Dominion who are called upon to vote on Sept. 29 could realize the odious charac ter of the prohibitory liquor law in the state of Maine, they would be quite convinced that a similar law in Canada would not in the interests of prohibition and morality. In Maine the law has been strongly enforce prisoned, but the sale and consumption of liquor still continues. Now, let us see the condition of affairs in the principal city of that state, Portland. The Argus, from which we have taken the above editorial quotation, has also the following police The Indian urged it in this direction, as report in its local columns : PORTLAND POLICE COURT-JUDGE ROBINSO

PRESIDING. Monday-Patrick Conley, intoxication fined \$3 and costs.

John F. Nolan, obscene words: fined \$ John A. McDonald, intoxication : fin \$5 and costs. Herbert H. Graffam, otherwise call

Herbert H. Griffin, intoxication; 30 days in the county jail. Edward Travers, intoxication; fined and costs.

Patrick Mulkern, intoxication; 90 days Joseph J. Presley, intoxication; fined \$

Wm. J. Chanler, search and seizure fined \$100 and costs. Appealed. Wm. W. Morgan, larceny; noile prossed

We notice by the published opinions some of the plebiscite or prohibition party that prohibition would work such a mora miracle, the habits of the people would b so changed by it, that the jails would soon e empty, and the police officials could lmost be dispensed with. They argue that these agencies are maintained and necessitated in Canada because the sale of liquor is not prohibited. But the argument is used in seemingly total ignorance of the actual working of "prohibition," in the State Maine where the law has been on the statute book for the past fifty years. The law in Maine is practically of no effect. The sale of liquor goes on without publicity. but almost without restraint, and in Portland, which is a city of the size of Halifax. there is more drunkenness to the square acre, as shown by the police returns, than there is in any city in Canada to-day. The above police record of the city of Ports land for one day should convince Canadians that nothing whatever is gained in public morality by prohibition; that the expense In looking into the matter I see no reason of the police force is not lessened, but rather increased, by the effort to check the drunkenness resulting from the ease with liquor is obtained. The worst feature the case in Maine is that vile, fiery pounds take the place of light wines and ale, being of less bulk and handled less exposure and expense. The conse-

Drowned in the St. John Falls.

quence is more drunkenness and demoraliza-

wines and beers are generally consumed

[Telegraph 27th Aug.1 Between 2,000 and 3,000 persons witnessed a sad tragedy at the falls yesterday morning, when an Indian, Xavier Francis. rapids in a canvas canoe in company with commission, now assembled in Quebec. Be Louis Mitchell. The latter survives. It fore this tribunal the United States reprewas announced in yesterday morning's paper denounces what he is pleased to style the that the Indians proposed to shoot the pelagic sealing. This would leave the "cheek" of the central committee in ap- rapids and that their chances of going industry in the entire control of those posesthrough were slim. Many persons thought | sing the breeding ground and wipe the that they would not attempt such a foolhardy | Canadian fleet out of existence. The British form customary in such matters. But he There was, however, a large crowd present American proposition; and it is quite obvious Collecting Agency for collection, whose costs not only declines to act in the capacity of and thousands were eyewitnesses to the poor why that province of the Dominion made will be added. To avoid this please pay at agent, but gives the committee as well as fellow losing his life. No assistance could the extraordinary request for special reprethe general public some reasons why he be given him and he died fighting hard for sentation at the Quebec conference, inde-

Though not extensively announced the commissioners, mere intimation that the men would attempt | Refused such a concession, the owners pression to his views on all matters coming to shoot the falls attracted a vast crowd to and agents of British Columbia sealing vesip for discussion and settlement by the the scene. Before 10 o'clock the bridge was sels have forwarded to the Governor inpublic, yet, at the same time, I hold that | lined with people-including many ladies- Council a special petition, setting forth, Mr. Williston's action in publicly declaring and the precipitous banks were occupied by among other facts, that the Victoria sealing himself on the side of the liquor traffic, is hundreds of spectators. All classes and con- fleet consists of sixty-five schooners of 4,292 ditions were there and not a few tourists. who probably never realized that so thrilling a drama was to be enacted for their Indians, giving support to the number of benefit. They came on foot, on wheels, in | 8,500 persons, and that the season's catch barouches, coaches and busses and they flocked to every spot that commanded a good view of the falls.

The sun began to pierce through the gloom of fog about 10 o'clock, and it was a sight to be remembered to see the crowds of people intently watching the rushing, roaring waters, which, as the tide in the harbor fell, increased in violence. The two Indians evidently were pleased at the sensation they were creating and at the prospect of a liberal reward after they had accomplished the feat, and moved about among the people on the bridge.

At 10.30 o'clock at Union Point the water was plunging in a mass of foam over a pitch of fully seven feet, almost perpendicular. Between this and the Cantilever bridge was a stretch of boiling, seething rapids which looked as if nothing could safely navigate them. Then there was the final pitch, under the Suspension bridge, beyond which lay dreadfully treacherous eddies and three large tion, as if eager for victims.

The crowd was not kept long in waiting.

of his having young men looking to him for steep banks or off the bridge in the eagerness of those behind them.

It was a thrilling sight as the canoe apbut that they can get many good men in proached the pitch at Union Point. Francis Hardwick who will consider it an honor to stood erect in the bow, skilfully guiding the craft, while Mitchell sat in the rear. Bow with ever-increasing momentum, they approached the watery declivity, while the spectators held their breaths and excitedly awaited the result. The Indians seemed be intent only on steadying the canoe and keeping it bow on. As it neared the pitch the current caught it and it fairly leaped forward with a wild plunge over the pitch. A cry arose from the crowd, "They're gone! but they were not. The light craft had actually got over the very worst spot the Indians could have chosen. Francis still maintained his position standing in the bow. The canoe was seized in an eddy and whirled around, and another groan of dismay ourst from the crowd as they saw it drifting apidly down, side on. But a stroke of Francis' paddle averted disaster for moment. It looked as if they would actualy perform the feat successfully, when suc denly the canoe went down in another pitch and was then shot up almost out of the water. Francis was bold and skilful, bu this shock was too much. He was thrown, standing as he was, bodily out, and in the twinkling of an eye the canoe was upset. This calamity set the crowd on fire, and they yelled excitedly for someone to help the poor fellows, as if there was any possible the same conservative policy may guide way of lending them aid. Every eye was Great Britain. strained to the spot where the cance upset. and as it turned over one of the Indians was

> seen clinging to it. The other for a moment was not seen, but in a moment the cry, "There he is," was heard, and he was seen struggling in the raging, foaming water 15 feet away from the canoe, with only the paddle for support All eyes were centred on him as he made great struggle to keep afloat. He was tossed about mercilessly in the rapids, but kept his head above water, and it was thought for a brief period that he would reach a rope that some workmen that are repairing the Cantilever bridge threw down. He drifted towards the spot, when he suddenly held close to where the rope was suspended, but | Hunter's Island. was apparently too far gone, for he sank again and was seen no more.

Meanwhile the other still clung to the canne, and a lucky fate drifted the craft closer in towards the cove. It drifted out of the pots and got into calmer water well as he could by swimming, and soon he was out of danger of being carried down under the bridge. He continued to push the canoe in, and after a while George Dalton and Herbert Sweet put out in a boat and rescued Mitchell, for he turned out to be the lucky fellow. They took hold of him to pull him in, but he told them to tow him ashore, which they did. As he approached still holding his canoe the crowd cheered, and the Indian's face lit up with a smile as he saw that he was saved, and he waved his arm and cheered faintly back. His face lightened with sad surprise, however, when told that his companion was drowned.

He and another Indian, John Nichol who was with them, took hold of the cand and carried it up the bank. Mitchell seem ed none the worse for his narrow escape. He took Francis' death with characteristic Indian stoicism, and simply grunted, "Too bad; he good fellow; should have held or

Mitchell is a medium sized Indian ove 50 years of age. Francis was 47 years age. He had no wife, Mitchell said. the other Indian added that he had three children. They belong to Pleasant Point, near Eastport. They never did any rapid shooting before, only the falls at Calais, but they think nothing of crossing in a cance Grand Manan when it is almost too rough for a stout boat.

The Indians didn't know what they would do, or whether they would remain in St. John, They did not apparently trouble themselves much over their comrade who was drowned.

The Conference at Quebec.

BEHRING SEA DISPUTE. The Behring Sea dispute is, practically esponsible for the Quebec conference, When Gen. John W. Foster, United States Commissioner, pressed for a revision of sealing regulations Premier Laurier and Sin Louis Davies, who were in Washington last winter, insisted, as representatives of the Canadian Government, that the Behring Sea matter be not considered by itself, but in conjunction with other matters of international dispute. To this the American Government consented. As the Canadian sealing ion was unable to agree to Mr. Foster's proposition for the complete suspension of the killing of the seals in the Pacific Ocean, Behring Sea, and on the Pribyloff Islands during one year, when all disputes should be considered by an international conference. However, the negotiations on the subject between Washington and Ottawa relost his life while attempting to shoot the sulted in arrangement for the joint high sentatives contend for the total abolition o pendent of and in addition to Canada's other

tons register and \$643,800 value, that the industry employs 807 whites and 903 averages \$750,000 a year. Attention is drawn to the disastrous results from the Paris award. The drawing of the sixty-mile zone around the islands, the shortening of the sealing season by three months, and the while 97,474 seals were taken in 1894, only 55,677 were taken in 1896. In brief, the petition forwarded to Ottawa holds that the sudden stoppage of pelagic sealing would oloyes. The authors of the forcible petition are ostensibly the sealers of British Columbia, but those in the confidence of the Government at Ottawa trace the authorship

The other fishery questions will come at the conference, one regarding the preservation of fish in inland waters, the other relating to the rights and privileges of American fishermen along the North Atlantic shore. It is useless for the Government on one side of the great lakes and rivers between the United States and the Dominion to enforce regulations for the preservation of fish, while on the other side depletion goes on uncheked, The decrease of fish in waters contiguous to the two countries, led to the appointment of a joint commission in 1892 Richard Rathbun mendations were made to prevent the pollution of these waters, to enforce a closed season, and to restock the lakes with ova-The commission investigated bays, rivers Pacific Coast, and its labors may bear fruit and the start was made at Moody's Point and assisted by the good aid of singers from S. men in our village who would care to take forward, now all excitement, and it is a an interested party when the Atlantic fisha beat to Black Brook, theace to the Mur. Paul's. While the hymn was being sung the course he is taking, in view of the fact | wonder that some were not pushed off the eries are considered, and it was recently | Boston.

announced that the island colony, though outside the Federation of the Provinces. would endorse arrangements made by Canada or the settlement of this question. The mackerel, cod, herring, lobster and salmon fisheries along the 6,000 miles of the North Atlantic shore have yeilded more than \$400,000,000 during the last thirty years, and are yet unexhausted and invaluable. The quarrel regarding the rights of Americans on these fishing grounds dates back to the rupture between New England colonies and Great Britain; and from 1818 to 1888when Mr. Chamberlain was one of the commissioners—countless efforts have been made to effect a satisfactory arrangement regarding the three-mile limit of the inshore sheries, the transhipment of fish by United States vessels in Canadian ports, and the purchase of bait and supplies. The last treaty drafted was rejected by the Senate at Washington; and the Canadian Government has continued to license American vessels at the rate of \$1.50 a ton to enter Canadian harbors for the purchase of supplies and transhipment of catch. Newfoundland would probably have settled matters in her own vay by the Bond-Blaine treaty of 1891. which was to permit United States fishing boats to procure bait in her ports and to sell ish and obtain supplies in return for the ree entrance of dried cod, oils, herring and salmon at American ports, but the Ottawa Sovernment protested against the island's eparate treaty, and the British Government voted the arrangement. If the proposal, now favored by British Ministers, to make the Atlantic fisheries a recruiting field or the British navy, is carried into effect, there may be opposition from the Home Office to any modifications of existing arrangements. If France is tenacious of her shery privileges on the west shore of Newoundland for the sake of recruiting a navy,

Two boundary disputes are certain to claim attention at the conference. The first affects the south-east limits of Alaska, and the second the imaginary line running along the stretch of water between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods, where Ontario and Minnesota are supposed to meet. From Mount St. Elias to the Arctic Ocean, the boundary between Alaska and Canada, is clearly and scientifically defined; but the treaties between Great Britain and Russia in 1825, and the United States and Russia in 1867, are of ambiguous import regarding Alaska's boundary from the southern point of Prince of Wales Island to Mount St. Elias. The uncertainty of the boundary between Ontario and Minnesota exists only n the region of Hunter's Island, and survey parties of both governments have gone over the paddle in the air and sank. He rose she ground. Mineral discoveries raised the again almost under the Cantilever bridge | controversy regarding both Alaska and

ALIEN LABOR LAWS. The alien labor laws, prohibiting foreign workmen from performing labor in the United States, and the retaliatory Canadian law, directed only against those countries enforeing alien laws against Canada, are on the programme for discussion at the conference. Labor leaders and officers, whose duty it was to enforce the acts, have been ca led to Quebec to give evidence when this subject is under consideration.

Minor subjects on the programme ar nodifications of laws relating to the conveyance of prisoners, and arrangements for reciprocity in wrecking and salvage. A revision of the agreement respecting naval ressels on the lakes will be requested. mining rights of citizens from Canada in the States and from the States in Canada will also engage attention.

By all odds the most important matters n the list are the two relating to OMMERCE, RECIPROCITY AND THE BONDING

and both are too intricate and extensive fo condensed statement. Two countries, border ing on each other for the width of half continent, should be able to establish some mutually advantageous basis for internation. al trade. It is surely more natural for Maine to trade with the Maritime Provinces than with Oregon, and for Oregon to trade with British Columbia than with Maine The same statement holds good of the Mari time Provinces and British Columbia; and. as a matter of fact, in spite of tariff walls, trade's tendency is to flow north and south. instead of east and west. Yet every effort to establish trade arrangements between the Inited States and Canada have failed since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty in 866. This has been entirely owing to the opposition of protectionist interests with their allied political party in each country. With the free trade party ascendant in Canada concessions may be offered to open the American market to the Canadian farmer. While the assertion is made that the Dominion will give a market of only 6,000, 000 people in return for gaining the American market of 70,000,000, the facts of the case are that in 1897 Canada took \$66,000,000 American goods, and the United States took only \$45,000,000 of Canadian goods. Whether the people exist for the sake of the railways, or the railways for the sake of the people, the bonding question will be a troublesome one for both sides of the High Commission. Opposing the American railways, which advocate the appeal of the bonding privileges, are the Northwestern States, whose produce reaches the Atlantic seaboard at reduced rates on account of the bonding privileges, and the Inited States seaports, which annually nandles some \$40,000,000 worth of Canadian imports and exports. The bondng question is only a phase of the rivalry between the American and Canadian transcontinental systems. With this list of intricate and important

ubjects, it may be expected that the onference will not be of brief duration.

Rush ! Rush ! Rush ! to W. T.

Harris' ing his business for sale, and people are astonished at the bargains he is giving in Boots and Shoes and Groceries. Don't loose any time in taking advantage of this cheap sale, as it is liable to close at any time; as some one is sure to buy out the whole business. It is a very desirable one situated in the best part of the town.

Call and get prices whether you buy or not, and you will be convinced that Bargains indeed are at the Red Stores, FOR SPOT

All accounts are closed and must settled at once, as W. T. Harris will be leaving town when he sells the Business, and thing and many did not go to the falls. Columbia sealers naturally oppose the the books handed over to the Montreal

Shipping News.

Aug 27-Sch Onyx, 99, McKinnon, New York, 27-Bk Ansgar, 864, Peterson, Waterford, J.

Aug 29-S. S. Aldersgate, 1476, Jones, Fleetwood 29-S. S. Marthara, 1556, Kerr, Liverpool, G. J. 29-Bk Amici, 567, Bertolotto, Timis, Wm. Rich -

PORT OF BATHURST Cleared for Sea Aug 27-Bk Veritas, Lovintzen, for Manchester,

WURDS FROM OLD STUDENTS NO. 13. Without the course of study which

took at your college I could not have taken the position which was offered me here. J. ARTHUR COSTER. Head bookkeeper for Messrs. Macaulay Bros. & Co.,

1 Jusiness THE ISAAC PITMAN Send for catalogues to S. KERR & SON.

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC.

VIA THE Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton,

Pullman Sleeper runs through

D. CREAGHAN.

Newcastle and Chatham.

Clothing Warehouse the Miramichi,

Special Attention is Invited

To our New Stock of Ladies' Coats, Jackets, Mantles, etc. They comprise all the "Latest Novelties" "direct from the Manufacturers.'

We have saved all intermediate profits and shall offer them at "Remarkable Low Prices."

and see them," Now is the time to secure your NEW FALL COATS. DRESS GOODS, BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS ETC.

AGENT FOR P. D. CORSETS

and PERRIN FRERES KID GLOVES.

J. D. CREAGHAN,

Chatham and Newcastle.



Spanish Barbarity.

on the Lunetta of thousands of people

these fashionables came in their equip-

ages. These ladies would stand in their

vehicles, determined not to miss any

part of the ghastly show. The signal

from the commanding lieutenant that

the victims were dead was the signal

for these delighted lady spectators to

wave their handkerchiefs or parasols as

As a general thing these were fright.

fully grewsome affairs. There was a fir-

ing squad of five for each unfortunate.

This squad of executioners would be

stationed about ten paces immediately

to the rear of their human target. In

most instances the soldiers constituting

the firing squad were natives. They

were secretly in favor of the rebellion.

and no member of the squad cared to

fire the fatal shot. Consequently each

man would aim for the arm or leg.

This of course only added to the horror

There was one occasion when 13 lead-

ing members of the secret revolutionary

society, the Catapunan, were executed.

There was not a single instance t this

execution where the unfortunate was

killed by the first volley. In a majori-

ty of cases three or four volleys were

required, and in one instance five vol-

leys were fired before the surgeon de-

clared the man dead. The announcement

that all were dead was the signal for

music by the band-gay, triumphal

Luxury would not be desired by any

of us if we saw clearly the suffering

which accompanies it in the world

Luxury is indeed possible in the future

-innocent and exquisite; luxury for

all and by the help of all, but luxury

at present can only be enjoyed by the

ignorant. The cruelest man living could

not sit at his feast did he not sit blind-

Willful Misunderstanding.

tures of some of the loveliest house

Mrs. Ferry-The paper has the pic-

Mr. Ferry—This house does not need

a gown. A coat of paint will have to

Let It Leak.

Mrs. Rousem (early in the morning)

-John, John! Don't you smell escap-

John (sleepily)—I don't care if I do.

The Chinese divide the day into 12

parts of two hours each. The Italians

reckon 24 hours round instead of two

It is said to be a curious circumstance

that some of the most important inven-

Government Secret Codes.

department has its secret codes of signs.

figures or words devised by some clever

code composer for use in the transmis-

sion of messages of supreme importance

and with regard to which secrecy is of

vital consideration. One which is said

to be the cleverest of all those now in

use is employed by the United States

state department. It is called the

"sphinx." The "sphinx" was devised

by one of the officials in the state de-

partment and is as susceptible to changes

as the combination lock of a safe. Hun-

dreds of messages have been sent by it,

and it defies all attempts to unravel its

meaning by those unacquainted with

Her Huge Secret Society.

A well known Washington woman

was doing the cathedral cities of Eng-

land last summer. Throughout her tour

she wore a tiny American flag pinned

to the waist of her traveling dresses. A

good many of the English people whom

she met did not understand or pretend-

ed not to understand what the flag stood

"You belong to some secret society, I

whom she was introduced, pointing to

"Yes," responded the Washington

woman amiably. "There are 70,000,000

Diplomatic.

'you didn't give me a birthday gift.'

"Henry," she said disconsolately.

"By Jove, that's so," said Henry,

"but you see you always look so young

that I can't realize you ever had birth-

the mean, subtle smile of a man who

Wooing in England is, as a rule, the

preliminary to a happy union. The lat-

est statistics show that the average an-

nual number of applications for divorce

does not exceed 575, which is certainly

marry each year is 450,000.

wife into servisude

has saved money. - London Tit-Bits.

the diminutive starry banner.

of us."-Washington Post.

the key.

Every government and almost every

divisions of 12 hours each, as we do.

tions have been made by lunatics.

It's the hotel's gas. I don't have to pay

for it.-Philadelphia North American.

music. -- Review of Reviews.

fold.-John Ruskin.

gowns on sale at Sellup's-

evidence of their satisfaction.

The deadly work at Manila was gen

SITUATION DEPARTMENT.

with a Situation Department. This department is in charge of a man who that had many years experience in business, and who is well and favorably known among the Business Men, All worthy students are sure of positions. 131 students now in

SEND FOR CATALOGUE,

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

erally performed in the cool of the morning. That these events were fully appreciated was shown by the presence All persons having just claims against said estate are hereby requested to file same duly attested with Hundreds of fashionably dressed ladies either of the undersigned within one month from date hereof, all persons indebted are required to and gentlemen "graced" the occasion make immediate payment to either of the Executors with their presence. For the most part Dated at Chatham, 25th May, A.D. 1898.

EDWARD GALLIVAN, Executors



Scientific American. A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3: MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway. New York

LABOR DAY RACES. \$330 IN PRIZES.

1.—Purse \$200—Open to all Horses; \$110 to 1st; \$65 to 2ud; \$25 to 3rd. 2.—Purse \$79—Open to all Horses that have never

3.—Purse \$60—Open to all Horses that have never

beaten 2.40; \$40 to 1st; \$20 to 2nd; \$10 to 3rd.

beaten 3 minutes; \$35 to 1st; \$17.50 to 2nd; \$7.5 The races will be conducted under National Asociation Rules, and will be called at 2 p.m., local ime. All races, will be mile heats, best three in In all races there must be five to enter and three to start. Entries by mail to be addressed to the Secretary, Chatham, N. B. Entries close with the do, and that will take all the money I 8 p.m.

The Entrance Fee, 10 per cent. of the purse in

> entries recognised unless accompanied by cash. The Park is only 15 minutes walk from the Town. at the Park and no pains will be spared to make the

each race, must accompany each nomination.

Admission to park, 25c. Children, 10c. Carriages, 25c. A BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE,

BICYCLE RACE during the afternoon, and

There will also be a

A BONNET HOP t the MASONIC HALL will close the day's CHAS. SARGEANT, Secretary.

NOTICE.

ROGER FLANAGAN.

WARNING.

I hereby give notice that neither the ship MALONE nor the master thereof will be responsible for any debts or other obligations contracted by any mem-

For CASH. perceive," said an English woman to ONE MONTH ONLY.

Before opening Fall Goods I will sell all remaintake advantage of this offer. and settle their accounts before the 15th OF SEPTEMBER after which date my books will go to the Collector. F. O. PETTERSON.

Then she was happy, and he smiled be mean, subtle smile of a man who

Chatham, August 15th, 1898

Wednesday, the 13th Instant

The Steamer "MIRAMICHI" on every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday furthur notice, will carry excursion parties number small, considering that the number of lng from 5 to 10 persons, at the rate of 40 cents Englishmen and English women who each, and parties of 10 persons and over, at 35 ceuts each for the return trip. Children under 14 years, Tickets issued at above rates will be good for day

J. ARCH'D HAVILAND,

In England less than a century ago it

was not unusual for a man to sell his