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OHATHAM, "N. B., - - OCTOBER 18, 1899,

The Dinner in Politics.

just now as a mark of appreciation of interest the public man. The Liberals in New Brunswick have been and are dining Hon. A. G. Blair, in different places and the Conservatives have helped them to some extent. The latter have been doing Hon. Mr. Foster a similar honor in St. John. It is one Fredericton Business College of the instances of the good use that can be made of the social instinct, that men of different grades and classes can be got together around the same table to henor their political leaders. They thus meet as men engaged in a common purpose, each in his sphere of action, and while it is the leader's privilege on such occasions to tell his friends something of his own or his party's policy, it is also that of the lesser party lights present, if they so desire, to speak for themselves and their associates matters which they may wish leader to know. By all means let the good work of

> breaking bread together go on between the leaders and the rank and file of the parties. At proper times there much good to be accomplished by even the members of the party not in power getting their legs under the same table with their more successful political opponents in doing honor to the Minister who controls the public affairs of their province or neighborhood. The other day, when a non-political dinner was given to Hon. Mr. Blair by the Town Council of Moncton, nearly all the Conservative papers dealt with the matter in a churlish way and enattending the function. The party men, however, very largely refused to be intimidated by the organs. They went to the dinner and had a good time. They had the satisfaction of doing honor to the recognised governmental leader of the Province, while their fealty to their party was in no way lessened. They, no doubt, felt the better for having got out of the narrow grove of party politics for a few hours and a notch or two above the envious and narrow-gauge stay-at-homes. The dinner benefitted them in more ways than one, for it helped to impress them with the fact that it is a mistake to let party prejudice keep men from seeing that all the good things of public life are not on one side of the political fence.

#### War in the Transvaal.

Great Britain, as a matter of course. declined to comply with the Boer ultimatum the gist of which we published last week; and at the time stipulated by President Kruger's government the Boers opened hostilities. They are State and apparently by disloyal subjects of Her Majesty at the Cape. So far, the Transvaal forces and their allies appear to have the best of it in the looting the dwellings of British subjects who have been forced to leave the country, tearing up railway tracks, destroying bridges, cutting telegraph lines and, in one case, blowing up an armored train which an over-confident British officer caused to be run just where they wanted it, notwithstanding the fact that he was warned of the danger awaiting it.

No doubt is entertained of the ultimate success of Great Britain conquering the enemies of the Empire in South Africa, but the beginning is an awkward one and the sacrifices of life and property involved will be very

considerable. lost sight of; it is that the jingo British elements in South Africa, represented by such men as Jamieson, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes. while they have had the "soft side" Colonial-Secretary Chamberlain, have overrated their interests and personality as factors in South African civilization. Not only so, but they have failed to realise that Africa does not occupy as large position in the empire politically as it does from a mining standpoint. That is why the Empire, as a whole, has not been over-impulsive in organizing rally in support of British contentions. But, when "Oom Paul", by his ultimatum, practically ordered the British to get off the face of the earth, so far 1899 as his pig-sty republic and its environment were concerned, there could be no further critical examination of the right or wrong of the situation. The first duty of everybody not a traitor was to contribute in every way possible to the vindication of British supremacy and the punishment of the presumption which made the ultimatum of the Transvaal Republic possible.

The leading colonies are showing their loyalty to the mother land by sending men to assist in the struggle for British rights and the relief of British subjects from the oppression which the Transvaal government has maintained towards them. hostilities began the Dominion authorities were in communication with the Imperial Government in reference to defiance the terms on which Canadian volunteers would be allowed to do service in South Africa, Unfortunately, Charles Tupper, as leader of the Opposition, decided that it was a proper thing for him to attempt to make political capital out of the pending troubles, and he and his party associates and their newspaper organs have been engaged in the very questionable work for some time. Now that the time for

doing all that could be done, while the irresponsibles of the opposition were indulging in their questionable tactics. In connection with the matter of sending a Canadian contingent to the seat of war the following despatches are of The dinner is the order of the day

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—In a caolegram on Oct. 4 Mr. Chamberlain furnished the following information to assist the organization of the Canadian contingent into units suitable for military requirements : Units should consist of about 125 men : may be infantry, mounted infantry or

cavalry; in view of numbers already available, infantry most, cavalry least serviceable; no more than one captain and three subalterns to each unit. The whole force may be commanded by an officer not higher than a major. In considering the numbers which can be employed the secretary of state for war guided by the nature of the offers, desires that each colony should be fairly represented; but a limit is necessary if the force is to be fully utilized by the available staff as an integral portion of the imperial forces. They would gladiv accept units. The conditions are as follows Troops will be disembarked at a port of landing in South Africa, fully equipped at the cost of the colonial government or the volunteers. From the date of disembackation the Imperial government will provide pay (at Imperial rates), supplies

and ammunition, and will defray expenses back to Canada and pay wound pensions and compassionate allowances at Imperial rates. Troops to embark not later than 31st October, proceeding direct to Cape Town for orders. Colonel Foster, chief staff officer, has issued the following militis orders from

(1) His Excellency the Governor General in Council, having been pleased to approve of the despatch of Canadian volunteers, formed into eight companies of infantry, for active service in South Africa, it is hereby notified that one thousand volunteers will be accepted, and that their enrolment has been authorized at the places mentioned below, upon the following conditions, viz. (a) Service under the army act for six months, with liability of extension to one

(b) Rations, clothing and equipment to be provided free. (c) Pay at the rate laid down in militia regulations for the permanent corps from attestation until date of disembarkation in deavored to prevent Conservatives from | South Africa, from which date pay will b at British rates. Standard-Height, 5 feet 6 inches, with

34 inches chest measurement. Age — Not less than 22 or more than 40. The following are the places of enrolment: Victoria, Vancouver, Winnipeg. London, Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston, Mon treal, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Charlotte. town and Halifax.

Men desirous of offering their services should make application in person or by letter at the office of the officer commanding the military district, or to a commanding officer of a corps of militia. Commanding officers will at once forward to the district officer commanding the names

The correspondence which passed beween Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Chas. Tupper regarding the Canadian contingent is as follows :

Dear Sir Wilfrid Laurier, -I regret to

thus received with their remarks.

learn that the telegram I sent you from Yarmouth on the 5th instant was not received by you until yesterday, owing to some delay in transmission at Halifax. The announcement is made to-day that the government of Canada has consented to send a Canadian contingent to the Transvaal on the condition that a large share of the expense and the pay of the men is to be borne by the mother country. It is to be hoped that Canada, if it is to show its loyalty by having troops on the Transvaal, will undertake the affair in a generous, patriotic and Canadian spirit, and that the Dominion contribution will be made in such a way that the men will assisted by troops of the Orange Free | be entitled to rank as Canadians fighting for the empire. I am confident that patriotic Canadians to day hope that even at this late date there will be forwarded by Canada to Natal an efficient force representative as far as practicable, well ficered and properly paid by the Dominhostilities. They confine themselves to ion. Then Canada may be congratulated convictions and doing the right thing in the right way. The offer of the gentleman to whom I have referred in the telegram, and whose means are ample for the purpose-to provide an insurance to the extent of \$1,000,000 to meet any casualties that may occur-will greatly lessen the expenditure involved on the part of

Again assuring you of my readiness to give you all the support in my power in this matter in parliament, which has already been practically sanctioned by a unanimous vote in both Houses.

I remain, yours truly, (Sgd) SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

PRIVY COUNCIL, Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 14. letter of this day. It is quite true that your telegram addressed to me from Yarmouth on the 5th of this month. never reached me until yesterday. When -after enquiries made at my request at the telegraph offices in this city-it was found that I had never been made familiar with it, along with the whole people of Canada, to whom you had taken the precaution of communicating it. I am sorry to hear from you that the action which the government have taken seems to you insufficient. The action which the government has taken is to authorize 1,000 volunteers to be equipped and transported to South Africa at the expense of Canada. The Imperial government proposed that it would be proper for the Imperial authorities to provide the pay of the men in the field and we have consented to that proposal. I have the authority of His Excellency the Governor General to enclose to you a copy of a despatch from the Colonial Office, which will cause you. I your advice and aid. am sure, to reconsider your opinion. You will see by reading this despatch, that the government has faithfully accepted the or war and the commander-in-chief. I question whether in a matter of this kind it would be advisable to be more loyal than the Queen, or attempt to be wiser than the secretary of state for war and

the commander-in-chief. further whether you really voice the sentiments of our volunteers when you ask that they should be placed on a better footing in the field than their brother volunteers from the other British colonies, and for my part I venture to believe that inequality of treatment between colonial troops, all engaged in the same noble work, would be very doubtful wisdom.

Yours faithfully, (S2d) WILFRID LAURIER.

London, Oct. 14-For the war which i now on Great Britain has set going machinery more powerful than that which crushed Napoleon and twice as strong as that which gave her Egypt and the Soudan. General Sir Redvers Buller has gone and already the God. Boer bullets have sung a song of desperate

by sharp fighting can almost be taken for Office. granted. That the result will be for a time not teo favorable to the British is also to be admitted. The main question is: How long are hostilities to last? Ultimate British victory is almost assured by virtue of

overwhelming strength. A forecast of the length and nature of the campaign should not be ventured without knowledge. General Buller has gone to take entire control of the South African situation. speech being read by commission. Im-He will be as absolute as was Wellington

lies in his discretion, but also virtually the future of all South Africa.

General Buller's mission is nearly in keeping with the spirit of the colonial office. Rightly or wrongly, believing war to be the only possible method of solving the Transvaal trouble, the officials have made no attempt to conceal their satisfaction at receiving an ultimatum from President Kruger, thus enabling them to place the onus of the war on the Boers. England may or may not have justification for her contentions. but the government organs, which must know the real feelings of the anti-Boer party in England, have made pitiful hypocrites of themselves in printing jeremiads upon Mr. Kruger's perverseness in sending an ultima-

The only thing that surprises an impartial observer is that the Transvaal president did not adopt this course weeks ago, before British reinforcements arrived. The only explanation of his failure to do so lies in the report that he overestimated the strength of the British peace party. Once General Buller gets to work, it is

believed here, the Boers will offer little organized resistance. Something depends. of course, upon the success they may achieve Davitt, Nationalist member for South in the interim, but the life insurance companies are asking only an extra premium of nive per cent as a war risk -in other words, placing the odds at 20 to one. This does not apply to South African irregulars fighting side by side with the British regulars, for it is said the Boers will show them no quarter. This is hard to believe when it is recalled with what unusual humanity the Boers treated the English prisoners during the

Boers had nearly 12,000, Gen. Sir George rather presumed that Gen. White, knowing the tremendous extent of the reinforcements on the way, will consistently remain strictly on the defensive, rather than risk a doubtful

All sorts of surmises are current regarding the detailed strategy likely to be emthe Orange Free State confers an immense advantage upon the British, as it will enable Sir Redvers Buller to go direct through that | nothing of moment to write about. For | who were levelling the glasses at them. country into the Transvaal. The Natal and Military Record, in the course of an interesting article written by an army officer, who compares the forces, says :--

"There is little doubt that the first losses on our side will be heavy. Our troops will be compelled to accept the role of attack on prepared positions, while the Boers, at the very outset, by means of their mobility, may be able to make a dash into Natal, retiring with comparative ease if pressed. But it is hard to believe that they have staying power sufficient to prolong operations for any

"General Buller will eventually be strong positions taken up by the Boers and to sit down and wait until exhaustion sets in among them. Sparsely populated as is the veldt, with a total area scarely equal to France, it is questionable if ten thousand typical yeomen, trained in the use of arms, can be raised throughout the whole Transvaal. The rest are city men with the vices of greed and the love of ease engendered in centres of urban life.

"It is far from true, that the Boers are a godly, clean living and generous race. They have openly given it out that the British are to be uprooted, stock and branch, and the oft heard phrase 'To every man a damsel or

"We enjoy the sublime advantage eventually posing as the attacking party. and it remains to be seen how far the Boers are fitted for the wearisome role of passive by the world on having the courage of its defence, which, soon or late, will be imposed upon them.

"The service revolver they have in many cases discarded for one of ten chambers, but do not believe there will be much hand to hand fighting, for Sir Redvers Buller is well aware that in a melee the advantages of iron discipline are to a great extent lost. We do not intend to allow the Boers to close with our infantry, although cavalry patrol skirmishes will be unavoidable. The Transvaal forces prefer ambuscades, and our difficulty will be to get into contact with them. It is to be hoped that the British-Indian troops will be detailed as an advanced guard, for they are well trained in ambush work." KIMBERLEY, Oct. 16 .- An armored train. while reconnoitering near Spyfontein, en-Dear Sir Charles Tupper,-I have the gaged the Boers, killing five and wounding honor to acknowledge the receipt of your seven. The British had no losses, and re-

of the armored train say the Boers fired 13 a single shot struck the train, which then made bold to approach nearer and open fire with the Maxims. The burghers replied Only three or four bullets struck the train.

### British Parliament Opened.

London, Oct. 17 .- Parliament opened to-day to consider the South African situation. In the speech from the throne Her Majesty said :

My Lords and Gentlemen,-Within a brief period after the recent prorogation I am compelled by events deeply affecting the interests of my empire to recur to

The state of affairs in South Africa has made it expedient that my government should be enabled to strengthen the milirequest and adhered to the plan of cam- tary force of this country by calling out of the defender of the cup, but because it paign prepared by the secretary of state | the reserve. For this purpose the provisions of the law render it necessary that parliament should be called together. Except for the difficulties that have been caused by the action of the South African republic, the condition of the world continues to be peaceful

Gentlemen of the House of Commons. -Measures will be laid before you for the purpose of providing the expenditure which has been or may be caused by events in South Africa. Estimates for the ensuing year will be submitted to you in due course.

My Lords and Gentlemen,-There are many subjects of domestic interest to which your attention will be invited at a later period, when the ordinary season for the labors for a parliamentary session has been reached. For the present I have invited your attendance, in order to ask you to deal with an exceptional exigency. and I pray that in performing the duties which claim your attention you may have the guidance and blessing of Almighty

Prior to the meeting of parliament the Prince of Wales visited the Premier, the That the next few weeks will be marked Marquis of Salisbury, at the Foreign

The cabinet met this morning at the residence of Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and government leader in the House of Commons, instead of at the Foreign Office, it being the first time during the existence of the present cabinet's history when this has occurred. Both Houses assembled in the Chamber of Peers at 2 o'clock, the Queen's

Hon. William Court Gully, returned to paper man sees, or thinks he sees, points of the Chamber of Committees, the House adjourning at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, Laberal member for Northampton, will move an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne in favor of arbitration in the Transvaal imbroglio even at this late day.

Mr. John E. Redmond, Parnellite member for Waterford, will move an amendment against the war.

Mr. Henry Seton-Kerr, Conservative member for St. Helens, Lancashire, has given notice of a question for Thursday concerning the alleged disloyal utterances of certain Irish Nationalists members of the House, which, he will contend, are in violation of the oath of allegiance. He will take especial exception to an expression by Mr. Patrick K. O'Brien, Parnellite member for Kilkenny, of a hope that the Irishmen in the British regiments, instead of firing on the Boers, would fire on Englishmen. He will also refer to similar declarations made by Mr. Michael Mayo, and Mr. Wm. Redmend, Parnellite member for East Clare.

The opening cermonies occupied

#### The Deal Market.

It is usual at this time of the year for deal prices to harden in the British market, and the experience of the present season is no exception to the rule. In-Speaking of the war of 1881, it should be deed, the position of the freight market remembered that Gen. Colley's entire force is such that it required a rise of from £1 amounted to less than 2,000 men, while the to £1.5 above the prices current last year to meet the advances in that item Stewart White, the British commander in alone, to say nothing of the higher in-Natal, is not likely to fall into Gen. Colley's surance rates exacted this year from error of a premature advance. In fact, it is tonnage employed in the all round Canadian trade. These considerations, and general business activity in Great Britain, have combined to raise the prices since the races have been inaugurated. A of wood goods to a point higher than they band on the Plymouth struck up the inhave attained for a good many years. In its Liverpool report of 7th inst. the on board amid cheers and shaking of hand-London Timber Trades Journal says :-

"Beyond saying the condition of the trade shows little or no change, there is the gaze of the enthusiastic spectators, 11 05 some time past the railway depots for timber have been in a congested state, and the greatest difficulty has been experienced by merchants in getting sold goods forwarded to their destination. To such a pitch has this arrived at, that one railway company has been driven to the necessity or working on Sunday in the endeavour to get their receiving yards cleared of accumulations.

Some of the other companies are hampered by the want of rolling stock, which is blocked up the country.

"Pitch pine timber, especially sawn, enough to invest any fortified towns or going rapidly into consumption, and though the import has amounted to 239,000 cubic feet during the month, the consumption has kept pace with it. Sales of 30 feet average continue to be made at 624. c.i.f., and other averages in pro-

> "The spruce deal market keeps on its upward way. A steamer cargo was sold this week at £7 c.i.f, to a Lancashire port. We have seen the correspondence

"With the drainage of steam tonnage for transport ourposes, we are likely see still higher rates of freight, and with two,' throws a lurid light on Mr. Kruger's this a corresponding increase in price. Added to this, is the sudden jump in the bank rate, a factor which always tells heavily in the transactions of the timber trade with its long-dated bills.

WANTED-SEVERAL BRIGHT AND governing the race, and by which every day Managers in this and close by counties. Salary \$900 a year and expenses. Straight, were made for a contest on Friday. It was bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position | the same old story, or even worse, for the permanent. Our references, any bank in conditions of fog and absence of wind kept any town. It is mainly office work con- both yachts at their anchorages inside the ducted at home. Reference. Euclose self. Hook. Referring to the effect of the freaddressed stamped envelope. THE DOMIN-ION COMPANY Dept. 3, Chicago. -1,4,00.

### The America Cup Contest.

The non-existence for so long a time sufficient wind to enable the yachts tickets for the series of races were trying Columbia and Shamrock to sail over the thirty-mile course in the time stipulated in the rules, while it was unsatisfactory to the out the patience of the committee and general public, did not prevent the critics the owners of the two yachts. The delays from commenting on the merits, as yachts- have been equally trying upon the crews of men, of those handling the two boats. On tars have been keyed up to racing pitch and one occasion in particular—the third trial, they are beginning to feel the effects of the which took place on Saturday 7th-it was strain. Wind is what everybody is praying shells, but their aim was wretched and not generally stated that the Shamrock was the better handled of the two, and even the newspapers which manifestly wished the Friday, just to stretch it. It was said to Columbia to win, criticised the work of contain about 800 more square feet with heavy rifles, again shooting wildly. Capt, Barr and his men as comparatively canvas than the similar sail of the Yankee inferior to that of Capt. Hogarth and the boat. Add to this the excess of sail area of crew of the Shamrock. This called forth a her lower sails and the Shamrock is capable protest from Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, the of spreading about 1200 square feet more of managing owner of the Columbia, who com- canvas than the Columbia. In light airs, plained to his friends, and even to press therefore, the Shamrock must have a great representatives, of what he termed "the advantage. lax support which is given to the American boat." He said, in effect, that while the race was pending, and until the matter of the cup being held or lost by the New York Yacht Club was decided, criticism should be witheld; after that it would be in order.

Mr. Iselin's chief reason for taking this position was not that anything which had been said or written could affect him or those chiefly concerned in the management might have a disturbing effect on the spirit of her crew, though every man of them believed in the boat and was keen to help in

sailing her to victory. There is, no doubt, much in what Mr. Iselin has said, and those who have taken of her longer water line. It was a magnifipart in public contests of this kind realise how little things affect men when the tension of the doubtful contest makes the nerves more sensitive than they would be under normal conditions; but it must be remembered that everybody does not look at such matters in the same way. When a race is being conducted by men who are, with good reason, supposed to be perhaps, windward work to the outer mark, and gainthe best qualified on earth for their work, ed 22 seconds in the run home before the exercise of the right of criticism by some- wind. There was a good strong ten to body is pretty sure to follow any errors they twelve knot breeze, and it held throughout may make. When an error is made, those who are responsible for it are no doubt, the regatta committee, as a result of the showing first to realise it, and no good can come to made by the defender, are convinced that them or their after-management by the fact the cup is safe. Blow high, blow low, Colbeing blazoned forth to everybody, while the umbia, it is believed by her manager, Mr. confidence and ready responsiveness of those | Iselio, can take the measure of her rival. who depend upon them for orders must | Sir Thomas Lipton confessed after the race necessarily be weakened by the fact that the that he had been fairly and squarely beaten. leaders are proclaimed as not infallible. In He had no apologies to make, saying that theory, therefore, Mr. Iselin, as one he would die game. particularly interested in the Columbia's success, was quite right in suggesting to the press the fairness of witholding adverse criticism on the management of either boat, until after the great contest is over. apart, the Shamrock leading. The course It was not, however, to be expected that the was a triangular one-three sides, of ten

superiority, or the reverse, on one side or the other it is hardly in human nature to expect that he will be restrained from tel'ing of it through his paper, although he may feel that some interest may suffer or somebody's reasonable claims may be thereby

On Thursday last there was very little wind and a good deal of fog in New York harbor and bay and off Sandy Hook. At 8 a.m. the steamer William Fietcher, with Sir Thomas Lipton's guests on board, en oute for his steam-yacht Erin, ran head on into the ferry boat West Brooklyn just off Governor's Island. Both boats were considerably damaged, but nobody was hurt. After landing, the Lipton party were transferred to another steamer and taken to the

The wind did not materially increase, nor did the fog lift up to eleven o'clock a.m. Then, the race was declared off for the day. A New York despatch, referring to the events of Thursday says :-

"Mr. Iselin's interview in this morning's papers, protesting against the criticism of the Columbia which has been liberally indulged in by some of the newspapers, and appealing for support for the Yankee boat and her crew until the series is completed, evidently touched a patriotic chord, for on the way back every excursion steamer in the fleet sailed alongside and saluted, while the passengers gave the white beauty three rousing cheers and a tiger.

"Not since the victorious yacht Defender was towed home from Sandy Hook lightship after her final race with the Valkyrie has there been such a popular demonstration as was tendered the Columbia today on her way from the lightship to the entrance to the Swash channel. In tow of the tug Wallace B. Flint, the Columbia took the lead after the race was declared off, the Shamrock following half a mile aster. The fleet of excursion steamers and fast private yachts closed in on the racers, dividing themselves up on their starboard and port sides.

"The big Fall River line steamer Plymouth, her upper decks black with people, caught up to the Yankee boat and very appropriately set in motion the wave of patriotism that seems to have been lacking spiring strains of "Hail Columbia." The refrain was echoed by a thousand voices Mrs. Iselin were sitting on spars near the companion way. Moving around they met 10 01 This outburst of good feeling and fellowship must have warmed the hearts of the couple, not to mention the crew, which was ranged up forward in white duck suits and black and red yacht caps. No demonstration came from those on board the Columbia, the tribute being received in silent gratification, nevertheless.

There was a parting salute from the whistle of the Plymouth as she forged ahead of the tow. Rapidly on came the excursion steamer Republic, then the Glen Island, and the large sound-going steamer Richard Peck, the latter's band playing national airs while all the people on all these vessels cheered the cup defender. Had the yachts finished and the Columbia carried off the first of the series the plaudits could not have been heartier. Among the other vessels that saluted the Columbia were Col. Oliver Payne's magnificent Amphrodite, revenue cutter Manning, in charge of Captain Evans, and a score of small yachts and steamers of varying sizes.

"All this time the Shamrock, half a mile astern, seemed clearly deserted, and although no race, it was the yankee boat's day. As the racers passed the point off LEAVES MONTREAL Sandy Hook the deep-throated steam siren, braying loudly every thirty seconds, seemed to join in the demonstration in its fog mission of warning to ingoing and out-

Mr. Iselin ought therefore to be quite satisfied with the effect of his protest; he has reason also to congratulate himself over the evident influence he has gained with the masses who are following the race, and which he has honestly earned by the generous and costly part he has taken i defending the cup.

Under the change made in the rules HONEST persons to represent us as after Thursday last has become a racing day until the decision is reached, preparations quent failures to bring off the first race of the series an associated press despatch says :

From 60,000 people who went out on the first day, the crowds have dwindled until less than 5,000 persons were affoat to-day. Some of the excursion boats which sold at 7.30, standard. to-day to redeem them, with the intention of abandoning their excursions altogether. The repeated postponements have also worn the two rival yachts. For over ten days the

The Shamrock bent a new club topsail on

On Saturday there was not sufficient wind to start the race and it was declared off.

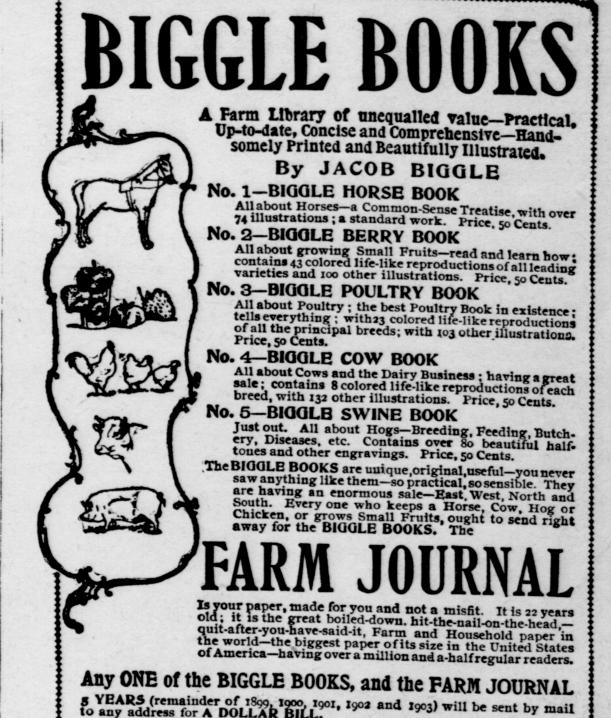
On Monday the first of the series of races was completed in a fine whole-sail breeze. over a windward and leeward course-fifteen miles out and return. A New York despatch says :-The Columbia bounded across the finish

line fully a mile and a half ahead of the challenger, defeating her by ten minutes and 14 seconds actual time, or ten minutes and 8 seconds corrected time, after allowing the six seconds handicap, which the Columbia must concede to the challenger on account cent race, skilfully sailed and decisively won. Opinion as to the merits of the two boats has been somewhat divided as a result of the flukes during the last two weeks, but no nautical sharp expected that the Shamrock would be so overwhelmingly vanquished as she was. The Yankee boat outgeneralled her at the start, beating her in the race true as the needle to the pole: The

On Tuesday there was again a good breeze and the vachts started ten seconds press representatives would be influenced as miles each. Columbia overtook and got to largely as might be desirable by his views of windward of Shamrock in eight minutes their duty, for they realise that the public, after the start. Twenty-three minutes after action has arrived, it transpires that the and less hampered than was Kitchner. mediately after the reading the Speaker know all that is possible about the two broke close to the mast-head. No one was testing the eyes. for whom they are really working, want to crossing the line the Shamrock's topmast know all that is possible about the two broke close to the mast-head. No one was yachts and their management, and if a news-hurt. The mishap, of course ended the race Oct. 9, 1899.

Pullman Sleeper runs through the did and will be at The Medical Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday, 24th and 25th October. No charge for testing the eyes.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE. Boston. THE REV. SUPERIORESS. Dominion military authorities were Therefore, not only the conduct of the war of the House of Commons, the Right yachts and their management, and if a news- hurt. The mishap, of course ended the race Oct. 9, 1899.



## CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

WILMER ATKINSON.

CHAS. F. JENKINS.

**SUMMER 1899.** TYNtil further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follow

Sample of FARM JOURNAL and circular describing BIGGLE BOOKS free.

Address, FARM JOURNAL

10.25 "

2.10 "

Between Fredericton Chatham and Connecting with I. C. R. Loggieville. GOING NORTH. EXPRESS. FOR CHATHAM FOR FREDERICTON 10.25 p m. 10.45 " (read (up) MIXED Ar. Chatham June., ..Gibson,.... 12 12p m 3 57 Ar. Chatham. 12.05 a.m . Marysville, ... 12 00 ...Cross Creek, .. 10 50 1 50 ...Boiestown,... 10 00 12 20 p m GOING SOUTH. ... Doaktown, .. 9 00 11 10 EXPRESS. ...Blackville,... 7 50 9 40 12 50 p. m. .. Chatham Jet .. 6 42 ar8 00 9.40 "

Loggieville Lv 6 00a m 7 00 a m Ar. Chatham made up on Eastern standard time. The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stor when signalled at the following flag Stations—Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carrol's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Ziouville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

7 20

.... Chatham .. . 6 12

Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday 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 Stanle THOS. HOBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

ONLY 100 HOURS APART. THE IMPERIAL LIMITED TRAIN

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COMMENCING OCT: 2.

The Steamers of this Company will leave ST. JOHN for EASTPORT, LUBEC, PORTLAND and BOSTON, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, Returning leave Boston same days at 8.15 a.m.

##On Wednesday trip the Steamer will not call at Portland. Through Tickets on sale at all Railway Stations, and Baggage checked through. For folders, rates and further information write to

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

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for her. She turned back, while Columbia kept on, sailing over the course alone and winning the second race of the series. There was but a nine mile breeze when the topmast was carried away.

There was no race yesterday, as Shamrock is getting a new topmast but, weather permitting, one will take place to-day. There does not seem to be much hope of the Irish

NOTICE.

Extracts from Act of Assembly 60, Vict. A. D. 1897.

The property to the amount of Five Hundred dollars of a wife deserted by her husband and compelled to support herself; and where the whole corperty owned by a widow, as well the place where fteen Hundred dollars, and such widow supports Hundred dollars; and also to the extent of One Hudred dollars for each minor child wholly suppor by her. If she has no property in the parish allowed in the place where such property is situated; but such exemption shall not apply or extend

Sec.-Treas. Co. Northd

SAM. THOMPSON.

EYE SIGHT.

During the long evenings a pair of good specta-cles are necessary for anyone with defective sight. Mackengie's spectacies are ,acknowledged to be the best and are reasonable in price. For difficult cases I have secured the services of Mr. J. E. Brown of Toronto, who visits Chatham at regular intervals

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