

General Business. W. J. OSBORNE, PRINCIPAL. The Business College.

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B., OCTOBER 26, 1899.

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Northumberland with the Empire.

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no opportunity for thwarting the party undertakings of all Conservatives in the province who did not make a particular business of shouting for and praising him, in and out of season.

He was also one of the ministers who, in 1896, deserted their posts between the meeting of Parliament and the passing of the Address, thinking to break down the leader of his party. Not succeeding, he was glad to apologise and return to his allegiance, although he was afterwards characterised by the same leader as one of "a nest of traitors," and it is known that the same old leader, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, has not since personally recognized him.

It can hardly be expected, therefore, that he will receive sufficient encouragement from the parties through whom he is working to lead him to venture into Gloucester County on a speech-making tour. Should he do so, it is probable that he will find it as lonely as it was for him at Chatham Station that chilly evening when he addressed a public meeting for the purpose of carrying out his Moncton Convention order to annihilate the local government. The local celebrity who presided at that meeting—at which poor Mr. McInerney was left to do all the talking—can tell Mr. Foster, from personal experience how it feels to go to Bathurst to address an audience and find only the janitor of the hall and the party who invited him, turns out to hear him.

Death of Hon. Peter Mitchell. The announcement that Hon. Peter Mitchell was dead reached here yesterday. He was found dead in his bed at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, yesterday morning.

As a comparatively early age he became interested in politics and soon found a seat in the Legislature as a representative of Northumberland. He was one of the leaders against what was known as the "Family Compact." He became a member of the Legislative Council and subsequently—1858—a member of the government of which Mr. Tilly (afterwards Sir Leonard) was leader.

The story of Confederation is an old-told one with which our people are familiar, and they know with what ardour Mr. Mitchell espoused the scheme and the promise it held in securing its success in this province. When confederation was carried and the Dominion organized, Mr. Mitchell was made a senator and the movement leader in that body, holding the portfolio of Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Assisted by the late William Smith, for a long time deputy minister, he organized the Department most efficiently, pursuing an energetic and up-building policy in both branches of the service. He resigned his seat in the Senate and ran successfully for the House of Commons, holding his seat in the government until the fall of 1873, when he resigned, together with his colleagues and leader, Sir John A. Macdonald, on account of the Pacific Scandal. In the election of 1874, following the advent of the Mackenzie government to power, he was re-elected over the Liberal candidate, Mr. Snowball. In 1878 he again ran as a Conservative against Mr. Snowball and was defeated. In 1882 Mr. Snowball retired and Mr. Mitchell was returned unopposed. In 1887 he associated himself with the Liberal party, and in the election of that year successfully ran against the late Hon. M. Adams, by whom he was defeated in 1891. He was twice defeated by the present representative of the county, Mr. James Robinson, and in 1896 was appointed to a position in the Fisheries branch of his old department.

Mr. Mitchell will long be kindly remembered by those of all shades of politics who know him. He was an able and fearless opponent and while an election contest was on would lose no chance of success. Personally he was no man's foe. He was a man of generous impulses, kind and open-handed. Had he been less self-assertive and independent of party discipline, he might have continued through life, as he long was, in the front rank of the country's foremost public men. He will long be remembered as one who made for himself a name and position unique in the politics of the province and Dominion, and now that he has passed away, all will join in paying a tribute to his memory as one who gave his life to the public service and was an active force in shaping the destinies of the scattered provinces by assisting in effecting their federal union.

The flags on the Custom House, Town Hall, Public Square, Senator Snowball's and other edifices were displayed at half mast yesterday on account of Mr. Mitchell's death.

Britain's Leading Statesmen on the War. After routine proceedings following the Speech of the Queen at the opening of the British Parliament—the speech was published in last week's ADVANCE—the address in reply was moved and discussed. In the House of Lords, LORD KIMBERLEY, THE LIBERAL LEADER, said: "Regarding the calling out of the reserves and the voting of supplies, 'I can speak with no doubtful voice. Whatever may be our opinions as to the past history of this melancholy business, we are as ready as the usual supporters of the government to give our support to whatever measures may be necessary to vindicate the honor of the empire and to protect its interests.' He said the government could not have sent any other reply than that they did send to the EXTRAORDINARY ULTIMATUM OF THE TRANSVAAL. He warmly praised the readiness of his

reserves and expressed entire confidence that the British soldier would do his duty in South Africa in the future as he had done in the past.

"There are some points in the negotiations, however," observed his Lordship, "which I have not viewed with satisfaction. The negotiations have not been conducted in a prudent and certain way in a successful manner. 'My own interpretation of the word 'suzerainty' is that there are in the London Convention certain stipulations which limit British sovereignty in the Transvaal and there is constituted 'suzerainty.'"

THE PREMIER, THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, replying to Lord Kimberley's criticism of the negotiations, said:—"The Boer government were pleased to dispense with any explanation on our part respecting the cause or justification of the war. They have done what no provocation on our part could have justified. They have done what the strongest nation has never in its strength done to any opponent it had challenged.

THEY ISSUED A DEFIANCE so audacious that I could scarcely depict it without using words unmet for this assembly, and by so doing they liberated this country from the necessity of explaining to the people of England why we are at war. But for this no one could have predicted that we would ever be at war.

"There have been very grave questions between us, but up to the time of the ultimatum the modes we have suggested of settling them were successful and the spirit in which we were met was encouraging. We lately had hoped that the future had in reserve for us a better fate. 'But now all questions of possible peace, all questions of justifying the attitude we had assumed, and all questions of pointing out the errors and the grave oppression of which the Transvaal government has been guilty—all these questions have been wiped away in

THIS ONE GREAT INSULT which leaves us no other course than the one which has received the assent of the whole nation and which it is our desire to carry out.

"It is a satisfactory feature of our policy during these latter days that on questions involving the vital interests and honor of the country there are no distinctions of party."

His lordship said he believed that a desire to get rid of the word "suzerainty" and the reality which it expressed had been the controlling desire—the dream—of President Kruger's life. It was for that that the president of the Transvaal had set up the negotiations of 1884, and in order to get that hateful word out of the convention he had made considerable sacrifices. Mr. Kruger had used as a screw to obtain a concession on the subject of suzerainty. "I quite agree," he remarked, "that the word 'suzerainty' is not necessary for Great Britain's present purpose. Situated as Great Britain is in Africa towards the Transvaal and Outlanders, she has a duty to fulfill which has nothing to do with any convention or any question of suzerainty.

"This word, however, being put into the treaty, obtained an artificial value and meaning which have prevented Great Britain from entirely abandoning it. If Great Britain dropped it, she would be intimating that she also repudiated and abandoned the ideas attached to it.

IT IS A QUESTION OF BRITISH SUPREMACY. "It was largely due to the character of Mr. Kruger and to the ideas pursued by him that we have been led step by step to the present moment, when we are compelled to decide whether the future of South Africa will be a growing Dutch supremacy or a safe, perfectly established supremacy of the English people."

extended "their fullest sympathy to those brave people, the Boers," and strongly condemned "the sending of a Canadian contingent to the Transvaal to fight against people with whom we have no quarrel." They further resolved that a copy of their resolution be sent to President Kruger. And now all the other Hibernian organizations have been put to the trouble of repudiating the sentiments of the Montreal branch and condemning its action as disloyal and not in keeping with the sentiments of the organization. Meantime, genuine Irishmen are winning honors for British arms in the field against Britain's enemies. The Montreal Hibernians may, therefore, be left to their own devices.

The Cork Convention says that a few evenings ago Dr. Charles Tanner, nationalist member of parliament for the Middle division of Cork, was abusing the Queen and the British soldiers, when one of the Royal Engineers knocked him down, promising to repeat the operation if Dr. Tanner would rise. Dr. Tanner says the soldier hit him with a stone, the blow causing swelling and dislocation of his face.

According to the Outlook it is reported that President Kruger has issued letters of marque to French privateers to prey upon British transports on the way to Cape Colony, and although France is officially friendly there is no guarantee that cupidity will not tempt privateers to fit out ships. This is said to explain the despatch of the British first class protected cruisers Dudson and Nisus, very fast vessels, to Las Palmas, which is an admirable place of observation.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A Gloucester correspondent, telegraphing yesterday, says a force of six thousand Boers, led by Gen. Joubert, has been defeated severely by a force under Gen. Symons.—A later and more full despatch is as follows:—

GLoucester CAMP, Oct. 20, afternoon.—The battle to-day was a brilliant success. The Boers got a reverse which may possibly for a time at any rate check all aggressive action. The British artillery practice in the early part of the day decided the battle.

The seizure of Dundee hill by the Boers was a surprise, for although pickets had been exchanging shots all night, it was not until a shell boomed over the town into the camp that their presence was discovered. Then shells came fast and the hill was positively alive with swarming Boers, still the British artillery got to work with magnificent energy and precision.

Batteries from the camp took a position to the south of the town and after a quarter of an hour's magnificent firing silenced the guns on the hill. The correspondent could see the shells dropping among the Boer pieces with remarkable accuracy, and doing tremendous execution, for the enemy was present in very large numbers and in places considerably exposed.

By this time the enemy held the whole of the hill behind Smith's farm and the Dundee Kopje right away to the south, in which direction the British infantry and cavalry moved immediately.

Fighting raged particularly hot at Voley, outside the town. Directly the Boer guns ceased firing, Gen. Symons ordered the infantry to move on the position. The infantry charge was magnificent; the way the Kings Royal Rifles and Dublin Fusiliers stormed the position was one of the most splendid sights ever seen.

The firing of the Boers was not so deadly as might have been expected from troops occupying such an excellent position but the infantry lost heavily going up the hill and only the consummately brilliant way in which Gen. Symons had trained them from being swept away. Indeed, the hill was almost inaccessible to the storming party and any hesitation would have lost them the day. The enemy's guns as far as the correspondent could see were all abandoned, for the Boers had not time to remove them. A stream of fugitives poured down the hillside into the valley where the battle went on with no abatement.

bought at a heavy price. In addition to Sir William Penn Symons, who is mortally wounded, two colonels, three majors, six captains and ten lieutenants were wounded. This heavy loss among the officers was due, as the latest despatches from the front show, to their sticking to the traditions of the British army and refusing to use the cover of which the men availed themselves in storming the Boers' position on the summit of Kops.

LONDON, Oct. 23d.—A despatch of yesterday from Gloucester Camp says:—"The attack made by the Boer forces under General Lucas Meyers on the British position Saturday, enabled the British forces to secure another signal success. An armored train with the men of the Manchester regiment appeared on the left, at Ladysmith, at daybreak Saturday in support of the Johannesburg Imperial light horse and the Natal field artillery, with the object of re-opening communication with Elandsburg. They took a position above the town and shelled the railway station, from which the Boers ran out, and the British mounted infantry entering the place released the English prisoners.

The Boers, numbering some 1,600 men with three guns, occupied a commanding position, they poured such a well directed fire on the British and their shot was so effective, that the British force steadily retired until reinforcements arrived, when the mounted infantry was sent out to drive the Boers out from the ridge on the right.

A large force of mixed cavalry, in the meanwhile, swept over the place and up the hill on the right. The lancers were met with a heavy fusillade, while on the left a British battery opened fire with good effect.

The British infantry who had detrained interior advanced steadily over the plain and up the rocky ridge previously cleared by the cavalry. The Boer artillery dropped shrapnel into the advancing columns, but the British finally scaled the hill, whence they overlooked the broad valley to three rocky hills, forming the Boer's position, their camp being in the centre. On the left the Boers had a battery of three large guns. The smaller hills were also strongly held. On the Boer right was the station in a valley on the British left. The latter's cavalry was on both flanks and a battery on the right was busy throwing shrapnel at the Boers' batteries.

The British infantry formed for the attack in extended order behind the brow of a hill, the Devonshires on the left with four companies of the Manchesters and some of the Gordons on the right. At about 5 p.m. the infantry advanced through the valley as steadily as on a field day.

Half way down the slope they met a terrible infantry and artillery fire and the men fell rapidly and the wounded were carried to the rear. But in spite of the heavy work of the Boer guns and the sharp shooters concealed behind the rocks, the increasing fire of the advancing British infantry gradually gained the upper hand and the Manchesters and the Gordons edging toward the right, gained the top of the ridge, thus outflanking the Boers left.

At six the bugles sounded the "Charge!" and the British swept ahead. The Boers fought to the last, only attempting to escape when further fighting was hopeless. In the meantime the Devonshires, pushing steadily up the left, were strongly opposed at the Boer camp and from the flanking hills. But they carried both at the charge with wild cheers and bugle blasts. By seven o'clock the British had gained the position and "Cease fire!" was sounded.

"Three 12 pounder Nordenfets were captured, with quantities of munitions. The Boer dead and wounded among the rocks were numerous. The wounded were attended to as far as possible in the dark. Gen. French thanked the troops on the field, especially mentioning Col. Hamilton's splendid handling of the infantry.

The British bivouacked on the captured position, Saturday night. Some estimates place the Boer losses at five hundred men, but this is probably exaggerated.

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CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY. SUMMER 1899. Table with columns for routes (e.g., Fredericton to Loggieville, Fredericton to Loggieville), times, and fares. Includes sections for 'GOING NORTH' and 'GOING SOUTH'.

Connections. The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following stations: Derby Station, Upper Nelson, Boom, Chatham, Upper Blackville, Blackfield, Cross, McNamara's, Loggieville, Loggieville Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Station, Upper Cross, Green, Green Bridge, Zouville, P. S. Nab-wick, Manger's Station, Pennington.

Montreal and Vancouver. ONLY 100 HOURS APART. THE IMPERIAL LIMITED TRAIN. COMMENCES RUNNING JUNE 15th, 1899.

Table of train schedules for Montreal and Vancouver. Columns include destination (e.g., Montreal, Vancouver), departure times, and days of the week.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. COMPANY! COMMENCING OCT. 2.

The Steamers of this Company will leave ST. JOHN for EASTPORT, LUBEC, PORTLAND and BOSTON, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 7.30, standard.

On Wednesday the Steamer will not call at Portland. Through tickets on sale at all Railway Stations, and Baggage checked through. For fares, rates and further information write to C. E. LAECHLER, Agent, St. John, N. B.

Wanted:—\$2 per day sure, gentlemen or ladies; special work; position permanent; reliable firm, with best references; experience unnecessary. Address: S. M. FRY, Field Manager, Toronto.

Wanted:—Industrial men of character to travel and appoint agents. Salary and expenses paid. BRADLEY-GARRETTSON CO., LIMITED, BRANTFORD.

Wanted:—Christian men and women to introduce "Light of Life," the most marvellous book since the publication of the Bible. A commentary on the New Testament, together with complete lives of the Apostles. The finest, most touching, life-like illustrations ever designed for the New Testament. Sells in every house, and anybody can sell it. Capital or experience unnecessary. Freight paid. Books on time. Send for outfit, giving choice of territory, and we will show you how to make money. BRADLEY-GARRETTSON CO., LIMITED, BRANTFORD.

Wanted:—Several bright and honest persons to represent us Managers in this and close by counties. Salary \$500 a year and expenses. Straight, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. It is mostly office work conducted at home. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY Dept. 3, Chicago.—1,400.

Bait Associations. An Ottawa despatch says—Dr. Kendall, M. L. A., of Sydney, who has been appointed fisheries superintendent of the deep sea fisheries bait associations of the department of fisheries in co-operation with Prof. Robertson, has worked out the details upon which aid to the fishermen is to be given. The idea is to organize fishermen's bait associations at about thirty different places along the coasts of the maritime provinces. The membership of any single association is to consist of not less than twenty fishermen, but the number of members to be limited. Every fisherman has an equal right to become a stockholder, shares in the association to be \$5 each. The smallest association will be one hundred shares. Members will elect their own directors to manage the business, just as any municipal board performs its functions. The government will provide a full detailed plan for an ice house, freezer and cold storage in each locality where the association is formed. The cost of the smallest cold storage building to hold ten tons of bait, will be \$200. An expenditure of \$1,000 will furnish accommodation for about forty tons of bait. When an association puts up a building according to these plans, the government will pay one-half the cost. Each shareholder has the right to store 400 pounds of bait in the

Agents:—Our book "Breakfast, Dinner and Supper," is a revolution in delightful cookery. It's the best advertised, most patronized, least criticized and mostologized. A snap for snap hunters. THE BRADLEY-GARRETTSON CO., LIMITED, BRANTFORD.

1874 NOTICE 1899. That F. O. PETERSON, Merchant Tailor, IS STILL AT THE SAME BUSINESS AS USUAL.

Quarter of a Century. HE HAS BEEN DOING IN CHATHAM.

Always on hand a large stock of the most FASHIONABLE CLOTHES and TRIMMINGS and a select stock of GENTS' FURNISHING.