

General Business.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Bridge over the Hillboro River" will be received at this office until 10 o'clock (a.m.) on Friday 10th day of August, 1900, for the construction of a combined Highway and Railway Bridge over the Hillboro River at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after the 9th day of July, 1900, at the office of the Superintendent of the Prince Edward Island Railway at Charlottetown, and the Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway at Montreal.

Printed forms of Tender can also be obtained at the same institutions.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual statements of the full name, nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the firm, and further, an accepted bank cheque on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada for the sum of \$20.00 must accompany the tender.

The accepted bank cheque must be endorsed over to the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be returned to the party tendering the same on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The accepted bank cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective party whose tenders are not accepted.

The deposit must not be made to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, L. K. JONES, Secretary Dept. Ry. & Canals, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 24th July 1900.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SHORT LINE TO QUEBEC.

VIA MEGANTIC.

Leave St. John 5:15 p.m., Daily, Except Sunday. Arrive, Quebec, 9:50 a.m., Daily, Except Monday.

"IMPERIAL LIMITED,"

OCEAN TO OCEAN, IN 116 HOURS.

Knights of Pythias Meeting.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 27th to 31st.

Summer Tours, 1900.

Send for Booklet. Shall be glad to Quote Rates for Special Tours on Application to A. J. HEATH, Ottawa, 24th July 1900.

GOONEY'S HISTORY!

NEW BRUNSWICK AND GASPE.

Printed by Joseph Howe in 1882 and reprinted by D. G. Smith in 1898, handsomely bound in blue cloth and gold-tooled. The book is a history of the County of Northumberland and a vivid description of the Miramichi and Gaspe.

GREAT MIRAMICHI FIRE.

also the history of the early struggles of the French and English for the possession of the country; the history of the Indians; the French villages founded at Bay des Veux, Cote a River, etc.; the ships sunk in the Miramichi and Restigouche; the work of the Fisheries, Henderson, Peabody, Fraser, Cunard, Simpson, Bankin, Street and others, and the recent settlement of Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche as well as the St. John River, etc., etc.

M.S.N. CO.

TIME TABLE.

Miramichi Time used—30 minutes faster than Eastern Standard Time.

STR. "MIRAMICHI,"

WILL leave Chatham every morning (Sundays excepted) at 5:10 a.m. for Newcastle and leave Newcastle at 7:45 a.m. and Chatham at 9 p.m. for points down river, viz:—Lepperville, Oak Point, Burnt Church, and Annapolis, calling at Ecclesville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and by St. John on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD AT REASONABLE RATES.

STEAMER "NELSON,"

COMMENCING May 21st, 1900, WILL LEAVE CHATHAM AT NEWCASTLE AT NEWCASTLE AT 5:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 5:00 p.m., 7:00 p.m., 9:00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY - AFTERNOON EXCURSION RATES.

On every Wednesday, until further notice, every passenger between Chatham and Nelson and intervening points, commencing with the trip which leaves Newcastle at 12:15 p.m., at the return rate of 15 cents.

TICKETS GOOD FOR DAY OF ISSUE ONLY.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, will be issued at the following rates: For one person, 50 cents; for parties of 5 to 10 persons, 40 cents each.

GENTLEMEN, 15 CENTS. LADIES AND CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS, 10 CTS.

The management hope that the public will justify the above reduction in rates by a liberal patronage.

Excursion Rates on Steamer Miramichi.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Excursion Tickets, good for day of issue only, will be issued from Newcastle or Chatham, to points down river at the following rates: For one person, 50 cents; for parties of 5 to 10 persons, 40 cents each.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS CAN BE HAD ON BOARD AT REASONABLE RATES.

J. ARCHIB. HAYLAND, Manager, Chatham, N. B., June 24th, 1900.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., AUGUST 9, 1900.

Queens County.

Anticipating a partial reorganization of the local government, in which it is supposed that Hon. Mr. Farris will become Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, assisted by Messrs. Hazen, Stockton and others, held a "grand conservative rally" in Queens county last week for the purpose of securing Mr. Farris' defeat in the event of his taking the portfolio named and running an election. They nominated a Mr. Hetherington, who has been prominent in stumping tours on the Conservative side for a number of years and has quite a record of defeats connected with his political efforts.

Mr. Foster appears to still be floundering in the mire of his Monoton convention blunder. He is, himself, at his wits' end in seeking a constituency and thinks that if his friend Hetherington can beat Mr. Farris in Queens he may, himself, be accepted there as a Federal candidate.

Spruce Deals and Freights.

The Timber Trades' Journal of 28th ult. in its Liverpool notes says: "The yarded stocks of spruce deals are not increasing in the way one would think, considering the large import now in progress. Something like twelve steamers and sailers are discharging cargoes of these goods at the North End Docks, the task of keeping the berths clear being one of a most arduous nature. Prices keep up in a marvellous manner, but they must do so to pay for importing, as the freight market still continues to maintain its abnormally high position. A few weeks ago it appeared not unlikely a lower range of prices might set in, but this hope has faded away, and rates are firmer than ever.

"We have heard expressions of doubt whether all the Canadian goods would be got forward before the close of the season, whatever price for tonnage was offered. This, however, is an extreme view. You can always get what you want if you are prepared to pay the price. The ruling price for spruce cargoes from St. John, N. B., or Miramichi is £7 15s. per standard c.i.f., with half-a-crown less for specifications containing small percentages of eleven inch."

Respecting freights the Journal says: "There is a good demand from the St. Lawrence, but a scarcity of tonnage, owners will not come on from the St. Lawrence while so much good business is offering elsewhere. High rates are likely to be paid for the balance of the season from all the wood shipping ports.

The late fixtures are as follows: "Florida" (s), 1,800 stks., Montreal to East Coast, 60s. "Indianapolis" (s) from Quebec, and a loading place to Dundee, 350 stks. timber 92s. 6d., balance deals, 70s. Steamer, 1,200 stks., Montreal to Hull, 65s. 1,000 reg., Miramichi to London, 62s. 6d. 800 reg., Miramichi to Dublin, 68s. 600 reg., Miramichi to Bristol, 67s. 6d. 500 reg., Miramichi to Manchester, 60s. "Frieden" from Miramichi to Ayr, 66s. 3d. 600 reg., Shediac to W. C. B. or E. C. 1, 58s. 9d. 500 reg., Shediac to Mersey or Bristol Channel, 58s. 9d.

Abetting Game-Law Violation.

The Fredericton Gleaner does not appear to hesitate at anything in its unflattering purpose of making capital against those it opposes. In carrying out this object no man, however high in position or blameless in character, is spared from its abuse and misrepresentation, while none is too corrupt or bad to be praised or defended by it, provided he is willing to assist it in its degrading work. A case in point was an article which appeared in it on Thursday last in reference to the case of Arthur Pringle of Stanley, who is one of the best known sportsmen of the province, but, unfortunately for himself, was not contented with the privileges he enjoyed in that capacity and as a general hunter and trapper, but was tempted to violate the game laws and incur the penalty prescribed for doing so.

Every honest citizen of the country respects these laws, for he knows that they are enacted by the legislature for the preservation of the game and fur and feather-bearing animals of the province against excessive hunting and killing, which, if not restricted, would lead to their extinction. There is, however, a certain class of men who consider themselves privileged to violate them, and who think that they are clever enough to evade punishment. Mr. Pringle was one of these. It was for the ordinary guide and trapper to respect the law, but he assumed that he was an exception to the general rule. If other hunters refrained from killing prohibited animals, or from hunting out of season, so much the better for him, for there would be just as many more left for him to slay and sell to dealers, of whom there are always enough to offer a market for whatever such hunters have to sell.

The nature of some of Mr. Pringle's operations had been suspected by the Crown Land Department for some time, for rumors of his killing dozens of beavers in the winter of 1898-9 were rife. A month or two ago his case was taken up by provincial warden, John Robinson, jr., of Newcastle, who, with great perseverance and after undergoing no little hardship in locating his man and running him down in the Bald Mountain region, discovered ample evidence against Pringle and brought him before the police court at Chatham, where he was convicted.

Instead of commending the Department and its officer, the Gleaner comes to the aid of the law-breaker. It says:—"Mr. Arthur Pringle of Stanley, one of the most competent, reliable and best known hunting guides in the province, has incurred the ill will of some of the lumbermen and others on the Miramichi, whose game of poissolation of the Government and of visiting sportsmen he would not assist nor be a party to, and they have been crowding him of late in a determined effort to drive him out of that section of the country—and they have succeeded better than they know, perhaps. While trapping out last spring Mr. Pringle caught eight beavers in his traps, as every trapper does, and like the others he skinned the animals and kept the skins. He was informed upon and taken before a magistrate at Newcastle and fined \$160 and costs, in all \$182, and was given just one hour in which to raise the money. Not satisfied with that the case was taken before the Surveyor-General who has yielded to importunities and pressure and who has caused a notice to be inserted in this week's Gazette cancelling Mr. Pringle's license as a guide and ordering that his name be struck off the list of guides of the province."

The Gleaner proceeds to indulge in further insinuations regarding the motives which prompted Mr. Pringle's punishment, all of which are, of course, "peculiar" to the minds of those who are ever ranged on the side of lawlessness and disorder. It cannot deny that Pringle was guilty of violating the law, but it makes the absurd assertion that the capture of the beaver was an incident of the trapping of otter. It does not state the fact that Mr. Robinson—before he found Pringle's camp or the beaver skins he had been illegally taking—found his otter-traps all baited with beaver meat, and that there was abundant evidence that an important branch of Pringle's industry in the region in which his detection took place was the deliberate pursuit of beaver. So manifest was this fact and so clearly was he caught that Pringle made no defence. He tried the other story, but that is a kind of thing which only passes current with trappers of the Gleaner office type, who are ready and willing to use even the most patrician bait in laying their political traps.

Miramichi lumbermen had nothing to do with Mr. Pringle's detection and punishment. He belongs to a class of men who, above all others, ought to realize that it is their duty, as it is to their interest, to themselves respect the game laws and see that others do likewise. It would be demoralizing to guides of lesser note and to many residents of the country—to say nothing of visiting sportsmen—to know that men in Pringle's position, who are trusted by the government, are allowed to violate the game laws with impunity. There appears, however, to be at least one newspaper that holds a different view. It propounds the doctrine that because a man is a prominent and good guide he ought to be considered above the laws of the land. We are not surprised at its taking that position, for any other would seem out of place, considering the Gleaner's record. Having made its demoralizing defence of Pringle, it concludes with this threat:—"Mr. Pringle is a very well known and popular guide and much in demand by American sportsmen. He has all his time engaged for the coming season, but instead of hunting as he expected on the Miramichi, he will take his parties into Quebec and hunt there."

We are quite sure that all who know Mr. Pringle's prowess as a guide will be sorry that he has brought upon himself the punishment he is receiving. If, however, he is as unrepentant as the Gleaner article would indicate, and disposed to slander the lumbermen of the country, and doesn't know the difference between the methods of trapping otter and beaver, perhaps a sojourn in Quebec may do him good, but it is not to be supposed that, even with the assistance and sympathy of the Gleaner enlisted on his side against the hunting grounds of the Northwest Miramichi, any appreciable number of American sportsmen who resort thither, via Fredericton, will be induced to show their sympathy with law-breaking as he goes to the inferior game-regions of Quebec, especially when their doing so will have the appearance of sympathizing with violation of the laws of this Province, as the Gleaner does.

CHINA.

A Shanghai despatch of Aug. 2nd, which may be the work of a certain disappointed college professor who is out of a job, says:—"While waiting for the relief expedition to start for Pekin, high officers are entertaining nightly at elaborate dinners, with military bands playing operatic airs."

President Tenny, of the Tien Tsin University, who has volunteered to guide the army to Pekin, says to-day:—"This business is not progressing in accordance with Anglo-Saxon traditions. Twenty thousand Europeans are staying here while women and children wait their own race are starving and awaiting massacre eighty miles away."

"That the position of the legations demands that the army take extraordinary risks by scouring the surrounding country and commandeering animals and wagons and tow boats sufficient for purposes of transportation, is the prevailing opinion of civilians and many officers, notably Japanese and Americans."

The comment is made that the European officers are too much attached to book theories to utilize the resources of the country, and that they would rather stay in Tien Tsin according to rules than start for Pekin without a perfect equipment."

General Doward, of the British forces, and other high officers take an optimistic view of conditions at Pekin, saying they think the legations will manage to hold out on the surface the best of feeling prevails among the officers and soldiers of the various countries represented here. All are fraternizing, but the lack of organization and supreme command handicaps progress.

The disregard of all sanitary regulations, by certain troops is a serious matter. The streets are full of refuse and an insufferable stench pervades the town."

A Chefoo despatch says: Public opinion and the foreign press at the treaty ports are alarmed at the possibility that the Chinese may prevail upon the powers to consent to the establishment of a power without inflicting punishment befitting the Chinese Government's crime. Officials, persons engaged in commercial pursuits and missionaries of all nationalities, are remarkably united. They believe Pekin should be destroyed as an object lesson, and that if the dynasty is continued it should be forced to establish the capital at some accessible city. The Americans suggesting Nanking. This is considered important, as the Chinese always believed that China defeated the powers in 1860 because the capital remained intact."

It is also thought that guarantees to prevent excessive armaments should be demanded, and the government should be compelled publicly and definitely to renounce the fiction that the foreign Ministers are representatives of tributary Powers. There is a strong demand that unusual punishment, like the destruction of the Kings' tomb, shall be inflicted. The American and the English Missionaries advocate a programme similar to the foregoing."

LONDON, Aug. 2, 4 a.m.—At last the story of Pekin has been told. Dr. George Ernest Morrison, the famous Pekin correspondent, has written a book which is a masterpiece of history and of the English language. It is a masterpiece of history and of the English language. It is a masterpiece of history and of the English language.

Canada Soldiers in London.

A recent statement in the London Daily Telegraph represented that Canadian soldiers on sick leave in that city were wandering about homeless, destitute and without any shelter, save that to be found in the parks etc. The story is shown by a letter written by the Canadian soldiers themselves—who are quartered in London—in the name of their body as a whole, to be unfounded. They say they are well cared for by the home authorities and if there have been any cases of hardship they have been caused by certain individuals behaving injudiciously, not taking care of themselves and failing to avail themselves of the good care always provided by the military authorities and ready for them at all times.

An Election Forecast.

A special despatch from Montreal to the St. John Globe says:—Le Soleil publishes the following forecast of the result of the general elections in the Maritime Provinces sent it by private letter from reliable sources in Nova Scotia:—"The Liberals will easily win one of the two seats in the County of Cape Breton. Sir Charles Tupper will have such a fight in that constituency as he has not had since 1867, when he was elected in Cumberland by a majority of only eighty votes. The great forces which he is accustomed to command have broken away from him. Including Hans, lately represented by Dr. Halsey, the Liberals at present hold twelve seats out of twenty in Nova Scotia. They will not lose one of them, but will certainly gain three, and perhaps five. I have just returned from New Brunswick, and provincial members there say that out of the fourteen seats the Conservatives cannot with certainty count on more than four, and that the chances of Mr. Foster are more than doubtful in the counties in which it is possible for him to be nominated. The prospect was never so brilliant for our party, and everything promises an even more glorious victory than that of the 23rd of June, 1896."

A Peculiar Convass.

MONTEAL, Aug. 2.—It has been evident for a long time that the Conservative plan for the defeat of the Gleaner is to represent Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the English provinces as too French and disloyal, and at the same time to reproach him in the Province of Quebec for his sympathy with England. Heretofore their campaign has been carried on in an underhand way, but now the disguise has been thrown off. Mr. Milton MacDonald, Conservative M. P. for Bagot, French Conservative organizer for this Province and Managing Director of Le Journal,

the new French Conservative paper established by Sir Charles Tupper, speaking in St. Simon de Bagot on Sunday, strongly condemned the Laurier Government for sending millions of Canadian money in the war against the Boers. The Conservative organization here is also distributing campaign literature in the French portion of the Province, endeavoring upon Mr. MacDonald's complaint. A gentleman who has just returned from spending his holidays in the County of Kamouraska, found that the parish of Notre Dame had been flooded with anti-British campaign literature of this kind.

A pamphlet, No. 6, in French, is furious with Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his conduct in regard to the Boer war, and says:—"The first spike of Imperialism was driven at London by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. There was sailed the compact which today is crimson with Canadian blood, shed at Paardeburg, Belmont, Mafeking, Faber's farm and all the other sad engagements. On the 18th of June, 1897, at a great banquet held at the Imperial Institute, after a review of Canadian troops in the presence of Lord Lansdowne, Minister of War, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a moment of enthusiasm, placed the Canadian troops at the disposal of the empire. As becomes a French descendant, he chose the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo to make this offer. Here are his words from a cable to The Globe, dated London, June 18:—'Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking after Lord Lansdowne, Minister of War, who had asked if the colonies would not be prepared to aid the mother country in her just war, pronounced these words:—'Lord Lansdowne has spoken of a day when the empire may be in danger. This day, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, reminds us that at all times England has given proof that she can always fight her own battles, but if some day she were to be in danger, when the clarion would sound and the signal fires be lighted on every hill and in every colony, it may be that we could not do much, but we will do all we can.' The engagement was a solemn one, and it was kept. Some days afterwards Sir Louis Davies, taking pattern from his chief, pointed to the Canadian troops and said in the presence of other colonial Ministers:—'If England needs ten thousand men, take these, Canada will give them.' Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that it is of his own will that he sent Canadians to the Transvaal. He has also said on several occasions that if he is asked he will send more troops. All these members—Brodeur, Brunson and Legris—voted against the Bourassa motion, approved the war and voted two millions to pay the piper."

In the meantime many of the Conservative papers are endeavoring to arouse prejudice against the Government by representing it as too French and blaming Sir Wilfrid for not sending more men to South Africa. In fact this anti-French campaign has been carried to such length in Ontario that La Presse, the most influential French Conservative paper here, has felt itself compelled to protest and to point out that it was not such intolerant methods that Sir John Macdonald governed this country for such a long time. It is significant that around Montreal and wherever there is an English population the Conservatives have carefully refrained from distributing this anti-British literature."

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A pamphlet, No. 6, in French, is furious with Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his conduct in regard to the Boer war, and says:—"The first spike of Imperialism was driven at London by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. There was sailed the compact which today is crimson with Canadian blood, shed at Paardeburg, Belmont, Mafeking, Faber's farm and all the other sad engagements. On the 18th of June, 1897, at a great banquet held at the Imperial Institute, after a review of Canadian troops in the presence of Lord Lansdowne, Minister of War, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a moment of enthusiasm, placed the Canadian troops at the disposal of the empire. As becomes a French descendant, he chose the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo to make this offer. Here are his words from a cable to The Globe, dated London, June 18:—'Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking after Lord Lansdowne, Minister of War, who had asked if the colonies would not be prepared to aid the mother country in her just war, pronounced these words:—'Lord Lansdowne has spoken of a day when the empire may be in danger. This day, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, reminds us that at all times England has given proof that she can always fight her own battles, but if some day she were to be in danger, when the clarion would sound and the signal fires be lighted on every hill and in every colony, it may be that we could not do much, but we will do all we can.' The engagement was a solemn one, and it was kept. Some days afterwards Sir Louis Davies, taking pattern from his chief, pointed to the Canadian troops and said in the presence of other colonial Ministers:—'If England needs ten thousand men, take these, Canada will give them.' Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that it is of his own will that he sent Canadians to the Transvaal. He has also said on several occasions that if he is asked he will send more troops. All these members—Brodeur, Brunson and Legris—voted against the Bourassa motion, approved the war and voted two millions to pay the piper."

In the meantime many of the Conservative papers are endeavoring to arouse prejudice against the Government by representing it as too French and blaming Sir Wilfrid for not sending more men to South Africa. In fact this anti-French campaign has been carried to such length in Ontario that La Presse, the most influential French Conservative paper here, has felt itself compelled to protest and to point out that it was not such intolerant methods that Sir John Macdonald governed this country for such a long time. It is significant that around Montreal and wherever there is an English population the Conservatives have carefully refrained from distributing this anti-British literature."

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