General Business.

Save Your MONEY.

To save your money, by getting more for it, ask your dealer in medicine to show you the new 50 cent size bottle of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. It contains over three times as much as the old 25 cent style, which is a great saving to those who use this valuable family medicine. The superior quality of this old Anodyne has never been equaled.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Fifty years ago this month, Dr. Johnson left with me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. I remember him distinctly, and could tell you just how he was dressed on that day. I have sold Johnson's Liniment ever since. Can truly say it has maintained its high standard from that time to this. No medicine today possesses the confidence of the public to a greater extent. JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Me., Jan., 1891.

As a family remedy it has been used and indorsed for nearly a century. Every Mother should have it in the house for many common ailments, Internal as much as External. Our book on INFLAMMATION free. Price 25 and 50c. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED.

No experience necessary. Permanent position. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Stock complete with fast selling specialties, including Seed Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, &c. OUTFIT FREE. Secure territory now. Write, BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Limited, Brown's Nurseries P. O., Ont.

EQUITY SALE!

MRS. ELIZABETH WALLS' ESTATE

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 24th day of July, A. D. 1900, at the hour of two of the clock in the afternoon, at or near the Post Office, in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, there will be sold at Public Auction, under and by virtue of and in pursuance of the authority given to me, the undersigned Referee in Equity, in and by a certain order of the Supreme Court in Equity, bearing date the 27th day of April, A. D. 1900, and made in a certain suit therein pending, wherein Johanna Murphy is the Plaintiff, and James D. Murphy and Mary Curran, administrator and administratrix of the personal estate and effects which were of Elizabeth Walls, deceased, who died intestate, are Defendants; and in pursuance to the provisions of the Fourth Chapter of the Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick made and passed in the 63rd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act Respecting Practice and Proceedings in the Supreme Court in Equity," all the Real Estate, Lands and Premises of which the said Elizabeth Walls was seized at the time of her death, in separate lots, mentioned and described in the said order as follows:—

FIRST,

"All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Chatham aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing on the north side of Duke Street at the distance of sixty-nine feet easterly from the east side of lands lately owned and occupied by Alexander Key, deceased; thence northerly on a line parallel with King Street sixty eight feet six inches; thence easterly on a line parallel with Duke Street twenty-nine feet six inches; thence southerly on a line parallel with King Street thirty five-feet six inches; thence westerly on a line parallel with Duke Street four feet three inches; thence southerly on a line parallel with King Street thirty-three feet three inches, or to the north side of Duke Street; thence westerly along the north side of Duke Street twenty-five feet three inches to the place of beginning—being the same piece of land that was conveyed to said Johanna Murphy by James Crowley on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1870, and by said Johanna Murphy conveyed to said Elizabeth Walls, by deed dated the 14th day of November, A. D. 1883, registered the 14th day of November, A. D. 1883, in Northumberland Registry Office in Vol. 62, pages 214 and 215.

SECOND, also all that other lot of land and premises mentioned and described in said order as:

"All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Town and Parish of Chatham aforesaid, in the County of Northumberland, on which the buildings formerly occupied by John Brown, merchant, as a store, stands, with a right of road from the front to rear of said premises, on the west side of the said building, of six feet, conveying the same breadth as in front of the said premises to the rear thereof, and was conveyed to David T. Johnston by his father, George Johnston, by Indenture, bearing date the 26th day of November, A. D. 1870, and by the said David T. Johnston to Thomas Delaney, by deed, bearing date the 14th day of June, A. D. 1883, and bequeathed by the said Thomas Delaney to his wife, Margaret Delaney, by will, bearing date the 9th of October, A. D. 1887, the same having been conveyed by the said Margaret Delaney to said Elizabeth Walls, by deed, dated the 29th day of August, A. D. 1889, and registered in the Registry Office of the County of Northumberland on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1889, in Volume 67, pages 65 and 66.

☞For terms of sale apply to the undersigned.

Terms cash.

Dated this 11th day of May, A. D. 1900.

E. GIROUARD, Plaintiff's Solicitor. HENRY H. JAMES, Referee in Equity for the Co. of Kent.

DERAVIN & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ST. KITTS, W. I.

Cable Address: Deravin

LEON DERAVIN, Consular Agent for France.

WANTED.

Agents to fill permanent positions with us AT GOOD PAY. All supplies free. Chance of promotion to good men.

We also desire some good Agents either on whole or part time, to sell our preparation for the destruction of Tussock Moth Caterpillar, known as

"CATERPILLARINE."

☞Many of our salesmen carry this as a side line, and make considerable more than their expenses thereby.

We have the largest assortment of stock of any Nursery in Canada. People prefer our goods, because of our guarantee. All our stock is sent out under Government Certificate, providing cleanliness and freedom from disease.

Apply now for territory.

STONE & WELLINGTON, - TORONTO.

M.S.N. CO.

TIME TABLE.

Miramichi Time used—30 minutes faster than Eastern Standard.

STR. "MIRAMICHI,"

CAPT. GOODFELLOW.

Will leave Chatham every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7.10 a.m. for Newcastle, and leave Newcastle at 7 45 a.m. and Chatham at 9 a.m. for points down river, viz:—Loggieville, Oak Point, Burnt Church, and Neguac, calling at Escuminac on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and Bay du Vin on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Steamer's passengers for Newcastle, Douglastown or Bushville will be forwarded by Str. Nelson.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD AT REASONABLE RATES.

STEAMER "NELSON"

CAPTAIN BULLICK.

COMMENCING MAY 21st, 1900, WILL LEAVE

CHATHAM AT	NELSON AT	NEWCASTLE AT
9.00 a.m,	9.50 a.m.	10.15 a.m.
11.00 "	11.50 "	12.15 p.m.
2.00 p m.	2.50 p m.	3.15 "
4.15 "	5.00 "	5.15 "
7.00 "		7.45 "

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays Str. "Nelson" will leave Chatham at 7 p.m., or on arrival of Str. "Miramichi."

☞SEE PASSENGER TARIFF FOR RATES.

All Freights Must be Prepaid.

J. ARCH'D HAVILAND, Manager.

Chatham, N. B., May 17, 1900. (Telephone 40.)

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - JULY 12, 1900

Welcome to the Papal Delegate.

Chatham honors itself in welcoming Monseignor Falconio within its boundaries. He comes as the delegate of the head of the Roman Catholic Church which is in the van of the christianizing and civilizing forces of the world. A very large proportion of the citizens of Chatham owe spirtual allegiance to that church and delight to do its representative honor, and their fellow citizens, not of their faith, are glad to manifest their good will and good neighborhood by sharing, as they may, in the welcome extended.

The Spruce Market.

London Timber Trades Journal of June 30th says:

"There is a big demand for spruce, and several sales of Lower Port unsorted deals and battens have been made this week to the U. K. Buyers are now more fully realising the effect of the high freights on c. i. f. quotations—higher than was at one time anticipated, and stuff chartered for is readily secured. The sales alluded to we are not at liberty to particularise, but would, taking a 3x9 basis, stand in the purchaser about £9 landed. A considerable precentage of shippers' specifications consist of small battens, probably 40 to 50 per cent., representing sizes from 6 to 8 in. The London market is running bare, there not being more than 75,000 pieces of deals in the Surrey Commercial Docks, the smallest that the market has carried for several years; and the recent arrivals will probably contribute only a small quota to the landed account, the bulk, we believe, going overside for the up-river wharves,"

In its Liverpool notes the same paper says:

"With no relaxation in the freight market from the spruce deal ports, the market keeps upon the recent level of prices, that is to say, large steamer cargoes, 1,500 to 1,750 stds., from St. John, N. B., or Miramichi ordinary mill, full specifications, are selling at £7 15s. c. i. f. to prime ports, such as Liverpool. The prices for outside ports are simply regulated by the size of vessel, specification and point of delivery. For this time of year deliveries are fair, and as no steamers are landing now, merchants are busy shipping off their retail orders. When we say this time of year, of course we allude to the end of the first half of the year. Most consumers are now holding off until they have taken stock and made up the results of their trading for this year so far as it has gone. In the course of a week or two the position will be in a more definite state than it is now. We think the freight market is not going to see any relaxation for a month or two, and when that time arrives the wheat and cotton-carrying branches of the tramp shipping trade will be looking for more profitable business than carrying deals. It would, therefore, be a reasonable presumption that under these circumstances we shall see no lower prices for that time, with a probability after that time of an increase in cost of importation."

A Go-Ahead Town.

Newcastle is displaying commendable and intelligent activity in improving itself as a town. A 12-inch vitrified pipe sewer is being laid the whole length of its main street at a level amply low to drain the deepest cellar along its line. Opposite every house, whether the owner connects his premises with it or not, a four inch pipe connection is made extending laterally to the line of the sidewalk on each side, so that a disturbance of the street surface by excavation will not be necessary for a long time. The waste water from many available artesian wells in the town, is let into the new sewer for flushing purposes. It is the intention, as soon as the laying of the sewer is completed to thoroughly macadamise the whole street for a uniform width of thirty feet. Along each side of this macadamised centre, which will be the drive-way, it is contemplated to make sidewalks, and the present sidewalks will then be laid down as lawn-plots with gravel, brick, flag or other walks and driveways leading to the doors and yards of the residences.

The whole work is the designing of Mr. Wm. Fish, C. E., who is personally superintending it.

A great improvement has also been made in the road extending from Bridgetown to Mill Cove, which has been gone over by the road-making machine owned by the town. There is much to show for the sum expended, and when that is the case no good citizen will complain of the cost, for he gets value for his money.

Halifax Chronicle.]

Sweet Innocence.

Truro has a preacher who proposes to enter into a "holy alliance" with the Montreal Star for the salvation of Canada. Local Opposition organs are reproducing his letter to the Star, an example which we have much pleasure in following. Here it is in all its "holy alliance", beauty:

To the Editor of the Star:

SIR,—Looking upon the Star, as I do, as the leading journal in Canada, and judged by its entire record, as being in the best sense of the term, non-partizan, I am glad that it has taken up the question of political corruption for special consideration,

That such corruption exists no one doubts.

That as an evil it is assuming aspects and proportions, more alarming from year to year, all are equally persuaded.

That it is acknowledged and proclaimed, with out even a bluse of shame, indicates the marked contrast between leaders of political thought and opinion of to-day, and some, at least, of former times.

It is time that intelligent and patriotic and trustworthy journalism were holding up this evil to public view and reprobation.

It is in accord with the eternal fitness of things that there should be a holy alliance between the pulpit and the pew in condemning an evil, that, unless speedily checked, will like a canker eat out the life of the body politic of our fair country.

Wishing you all success, I am,

A. D. MORTON.
Methodist Minister.

Truro, N. S.

We have not the supreme intellectual and moral pleasure of knowing the author of the above except as its author. We are therefore somewhat at a loss in diagnosing his ailment. We cannot, off hand, decide whether his affliction is acute innocence, chronic imbecility or criminal partizanism. We shall give him the benefit of the doubt and assume that it is the first named. And what a sweet innocent he is! The Star as "the leading journal of Canada" is good, but it does not compare with the Star "judged by its entire record as being in the best sense of the word non-partisan." We wonder if our dear innocent will ever get to know enough to blush when he re-reads what he has written.

And he is glad that the Star "has taken up the question of political corruption for special consideration." Our dear innocent almost got that sentence right by mistake. If he had put in the letter "a" and said the Star has taken up the making of charges of political corruption against its opponents "for a consideration" he would have stated the case precisely.

"That such corruption exists no one doubts," asserts our innocent one. Who has informed him? Has he seen any of it? Does he know anything of it personally? Is it true so far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned? If not, why should it be assumed to be true of another Province? But we are forgetting. He has the "non-partisan" assurances of the Star. Against that of course the fact that ample provision is made for the punishment of offenders against the election law, and that the courts are hardly ever called upon to punish any one, does not count.

It seems to us that it is strictly "in accord with the eternal fitness of things that there should be a holy alliance" between our innocent one and the Montreal Star. The one is evidently exactly suited to the other. When the two of them get after that bad, greedy "canker" it will have to change its diet without delay.

The Democratic Convention.

The United States Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for the national presidency and vice-presidency, was neither so entirely enthusiastic or unanimous as that of the Republicans, but it demonstrated that ex-senator David B. Hill, for whose suppression and extinction as a leader of the national democracy many of the bosses of the party have worked for years, must still be reckoned with.

A press despatch says:

"On the call for nominations Alabama yielded to Minnesota and the latter state presented its young champion of Silver Republicanism and Democracy—Charles A. Towne. The mention of his name was the signal for a flattering demonstration in his honor, men and women joining in the outburst. Far off in a corner of the auditorium, a young woman could be seen waving in one hand a lithograph of the Minnesotan and in the other the Stars and Stripes. On the floor, the Nebraska, Minnesota and one or two other delegations joined in the demonstration, but it was noticeable that it did not evoke any widespread enthusiasm among those who were about to do the voting.

"Gradually other delegations began to rise, some of the New Yorkers getting to their feet and for a moment it looked as though the convention might be carried off its feet. But against this was heard a counter storm of protestations and discordant hisses. For ten minutes the demonstration of Towne lasted with varying degrees of intensity. Meantime attention was being directed to an excited group, massed in front of the New York section with Hill as the vortex of a struggling throng of delegates. They pressed forward from all quarters of the hall urging him to permit his name to be placed before the Convention.

"The face of the New Yorker was a study as the demands upon him came from all sides. He sat in the front row of delegates with ex-Senator Murphy on his right and Judge Van Wyck on his immediate left. A seat away was Mr. Croker. Hill protested vociferously. Judge Van Wyck said he could not refuse. Murphy and Croker pleaded with him to obey the will of the Convention and accept. While the pleadings continued the call of Delaware was heard above the roar, and Delaware yielded her place to New York.

"At this the bulky form of Senator Grady, the silver-tongued orator of New York, pushed through the densely packed aisles up to the platform. There was a hush through the hall to hear what word he had to offer. "In behalf of the United Democracy of New York," he shouted, "I put as a candidate for Vice-President the name of David Bennet Hill."

"The effect was electrical and a tidal wave of enthusiastic approval swept over the Convention. Delegates stood on their chairs and waved frantically, not in a few scattered groups, but in a solid phalanx. Flags and standards were again mingled in triumphant procession while a roar as from Niagara pulsated through the great structure. Grady stood there proudly waiting for the storm to subside.

"But as he waited the audience saw a strange pantomine. They saw Hill leave the New York delegation and push through the throng up to the platform. They could see him appeal to Grady to withdraw, while Grady's answer was apparent from the shake of his head, and his advance to the front of the platform to continue his nomination speech. When the demonstration had subsided Grady completed his speech, placing Hill before the Convention, but as he stepped from the platform the man who had just been placed in nomination took his place.

"The former Senator looked out sternly, even savagely, on the shouting thousands. When he could be heard, he made due acknowledgment of the honor done him. "But I cannot, I must not, be the nominee of this Convention," he declared, with explosive emphasis. He was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic shouts of approval, but when he left the platform the delegates were firmly convinced from his words and manner that he was sincerely desirous of having his name withheld. It is probably this alone which prevented a nomination by acclamation then and there, for the tempestuous spirit manifested showed that the Convention was on the point of being carried off its feet."

It was soon apparent that with Hill out Stevenson was a strong favorite, and he was finally nominated for the running mate of Bryan. It does not appear, however, that they have any reasonable prospect of election. Unless the signs fail, Hill will be the next successful Democratic candidate for the presidency.

Visit to Chatham of the Papal Delegate.

Monseignor Falconio, Delegate Apostolic to Canada, arrived in Chatham yesterday afternoon from St. John. The arrangements made by the Catholics of Chatham for His Excellency's reception were very complete, and the programme therefor, and for doing suitable honor to him during his stay are being carried out in a most satisfactory manner.

Rev. Henry T. Joyner and W. C. Winslow, Q.C., of the general reception committee, left Chatham yesterday morning and went by the Maritime Express to Moncton, where the committee had already arranged with the I.C.R. authorities for a special car to bring His Excellency and party to Chatham. Rev. Father Joyner and Mr. Winslow, in behalf of the committee, met the delegate there, and the party boarded the car which was attached to the afternoon express coming north.

At Harcourt, a luncheon prepared at the Chatham committee's order at the Eureka Hotel awaited His Excellency and he was there met by other members of the committee, viz:—John Coleman, Alds. Andw. McIntosh and R. A. Murdoch, and Mr. R. Flanagan.

After luncheon at Harcourt the trip was resumed and the special car was, on arrival at Chatham Junction, attached to the regular Canada Eastern train and brought to Chatham station.

A large number of people in carriages and on foot had gathered at the station awaiting the arrival of His Excellency, although it was known that there was to be no formal reception there. Others of the general committee were at Chatham station also and were presented to the distinguished visitor. These were Messrs. Geo. Hildebrand, Jas. F. Connors, Thos. Flanagan Dr. John McDonald, and Wm. Lawler.

St. Michael's band was in attendance and its excellent music aided very materially in the effect of the impromptu popular reception.

Mayor Loggie who went to the station to meet the train was presented to His Excellency and welcomed him in behalf of the citizens. He spoke on the platform on leaving the car as follows:

Your Excellency: As Mayor of the Town of Chatham I have very great pleasure in extending to you a most hearty welcome. Representing the citizens and in their behalf, the duty is a most pleasing one to me and I sincerely hope your Excellency's visit will be of an agreeable and pleasant character.

In reply, His Excellency, said he appreciated the kind words of the Mayor representing the citizens of Chatham and was pleased to know of the good relationship existing amongst all classes in the community and he prayed that the blessing of God would rest upon all the people of the town.

A procession was then formed, led by Messrs. T. Flanagan and Geo. Hildebrand, followed by St. Michael's band. The Bishop's carriage containing His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate and Coadjutor Bishop Barry was followed by that containing Rev. E. Fisher, His Excellency's secretary, Rev. Father Joyner and His Worship Mayor Loggie. Next to these came members of the Town Council, clergy and citizens generally. The route was along the Station Road to Wellington St.; up Wellington to John and thence to the residence of His Lordship Bishop Rogers where, after music by the band and the presentation of a number of the clergy, committeemen and others, the initial stages of the reception ended.

Many residences along the line of march were tastefully decorated, the papal colors predominating. Conspicuous amongst which were those at the residence of ex-Mayor Winslow, R. A. Lawlor, Esq., Q. C., R. Flanagan, the Adams House, Ald. Maher, Murdoch, and George Hildebrand. Altogether the portion of the town through which His Excellency passed presented a holiday appearance, showing that the welcome accorded to him was a hearty and popular one.

The clergy from outside parishes of the Diocese who participated in the reception were Very Rev. Jos. Pelletier, V. G., Rev. W. Morrissy, Rev. P. W. Dixon, Rev. J. L. McDonald, Rev. N. Power, Rev. F. C. P. Campbell, Rev. Jas. J. McLaughlan.

At half past seven in the evening, the pro-Cathedral was crowded to its fullest capacity. It was tastefully decorated with wreathings and festoons of yellow and white—the Papal colors. Rev. Father Joyner read and presented the following address:—

To His Excellency, The Most Reverend Diomede Falconio, Archbishop of Larissa, Apostolic Delegate to Canada.

May it please Your Excellency:—

Upon this, your first official visit to our humble Diocese of Chatham, we, the Bishop, Clergy, Religious Orders and laity extend to you a most hearty welcome in our midst.

Your presence as the Delegate of our Holy Father the Pope, Leo XIII, gives to us a more than ordinary opportunity to express, through your Excellency, our filial affection for, and ready obedience to the Sovereign Pontiff who, though weighed down with years, yet by the brillancy of his marvellous intellect is, at once, the wonder of the world, distracted by agitations, and the centre which proclaims the unity of Faith and the bond of Charity.

In this Jubilee year, the Holy year in accordance with the desire of our Holy Father, we have renewed the dedication of ourselves to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, beseeching this fountain of Mercy and Love to send forth peace to mankind, triumph to religion and consolation to our Holy Father and all associated with him in the Government of the Church.

During your stay amongst us we trust that your Excellency will enjoy a pleasant recreation; and that your visit to the Diocese of Chatham may be a source of happy souvenirs in the future.

Begging your Excellency to bestow your blessing upon us and upon all our efforts for the advancement of religion, and renewing our sentiments of attachment to the Holy See,

We remain,
Your Excellency,
Yours respectfully in Christ—

Signed on behalf of the Clergy
JAMES ROGERS,
Bishop of Chatham.

On behalf of the laity,
JOHN COLEMAN.

The early hour at which we go to press prevents our presenting a report of His Excellency's reply, which was spoken in well chosen phrases, in English, but with a suggestion of foreign idiom. He was appreciative of the expressions of love and veneration for His Holiness, the Pope, and of their attachment to the church and the principles of true religion. He referred in appreciative terms to his welcome by Mayor Loggie in behalf of the people of Chatham and to the clergy and laity who had participated in the reception; also to the pleasure it gave him to be in Chatham to-day—the anniversary of the birthday of the venerated Bishop of the Diocese, who he hoped, would long be spared to direct its affairs. He touched upon some other connected subjects with effective eloquence and concluded by giving the papal benediction as he had been enjoined to do by the Holy Father.

Then followed a short religious service, the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The Apostolic Delegate was assisted at the throne by Very Rev. Jos. Pelletier, V. G., and Rev. W. Morrissy. The Deacon and Sub-Deacon at the Benediction Service were Rev. F. C. P. Campbell and Rev. J. J. McLaughlan, and Rev. Henry T. Joyner was assistant Priest.

Afterwards His Excellency held a reception in His Lordship the Bishop's parlor, where ladies and gentlemen, representing all classes of citizens, were presented. The room as well as the vestibule and hall were decorated with the papal colors and St. Michael's Band furnished excellent music. There was a fine out-door display of bunting, and Chinese lanterns and other devices brilliantly illuminated the drive-way in front of the episcopal residence.

A part of to-day's programme is, we understand, a drive to points of interest, a luncheon given by His Lordship the Bishop at two o'clock, in which a few officially prominent citizens will participate, and a reception at the Sisters' Academy. It happens that this is the midsummer vacation time and, of course, a number of the most talented pupils are enjoying the holidays at their homes in different parts of this and adjoining provinces. There will be, no doubt, enough among the young ladies and misses of Chatham and vicinity, to assist, in behalf of the pupils of the academy in suitably honoring the distinguished visitor. The Sisters' reception will be between 4 and 4.30 o'clock. There will be a musical and literary programme, after the rendition of which an address will be presented to Monseignor Falconio, followed by a tea.

His Excellency's Secretary, who accompanies him, is Rev. E. Fisher, C. F. M.—an Englishman—who, it is needless to say, most favorably impresses all whose privilege it is to meet him.

His Lordship, Coadjutor Bishop Barry of the Diocese, accompanied Monseignor Falconio from St. John to Chatham, having gone to that city from Bathurst on Monday to make arrangements for a visit of the Delegate to Gloucester County, which is to follow that to Chatham.

The St. John Monitor says:—

Mgr. Diomede Falconio was born on the 20th of September, 1842, at Pescocostanzo, small parish of the diocese of Mont Casino, Italy. At the age of 18 years he entered the Order of St. Francis. Having completed his studies under the direction of the learned religious of the Roman Province of his Order, he was sent to the missions of the United States. On the 4th of January, 1866, he was ordained to the priesthood by Mgr. Timon, Bishop of Buffalo.

While in America Mgr. Falconio was charged with several important offices of trust in his Order. He was for a time professor of Philosophy and vice-president of the Franciscan College at Alleghany, N. Y. (1866). The following year he became professor of Theology and Secretary of the Franciscan province of the Immaculate Conception. In 1868 he was elected President of the College and Seminary of St. Bonaventure. The same year Mgr. Carfagnini, Bishop of Harbor Grace, entrusted him with a delicate mission to Newfoundland; and a year later he became secretary to Mgr. Carfagnini and administrator of the Cathedral parish of Harbor Grace.

In 1882 Mgr. Falconio returned to the States where he remained until, on his election to the Provincialship of his Order in Abruzzo he was recalled to Italy in 1884. During the next eight or nine years Mgr. Falconio occupied successive posts of honor and responsibility and was charged with several delicate and difficult missions in different Franciscan provinces.

He was about to visit France in obedience to the commands of his Superior General when, July 11, 1892, Leo XIII. proclaimed him bishop-elect of Lacedonia. On the 17th of the same month he was consecrated at Rome by His Eminence Cardinal Monaco La Valetta. His administrative success was so marked in the diocese of Lacedonia, that the Holy Father confided to him the difficult task of governing the united sees of Acerenza and Matera with their combined flock of 150,000 souls amidst whom he was zealously laboring when last August the voice of the Universal Shepherd called him to a wider sphere of action as Apostolic Delegate to Canada.

His Excellency will leave Chatham on the str. Nelson at two o'clock to-morrow for Newcastle and proceed by the same afternoon's train to Bathurst, where he will be the guest of His Lordship Bishop Barry.

The Dominion's Record Financial Year.

A statement issued at Ottawa on Saturday by the Finance Department shows that the revenue for the year ending June 30 last surpassed all previous years. There were just two years in the history of Canada since Confederation that the revenue collected met all expenses, whether on ordinary or capital expenditure, without adding a dollar to the public debt. The first year was in 1871 and the second in 1882, so that every year for nearly twenty years each succeeding Administration has been going on piling up the public debt until it had reached $260,000,000.

The fiscal year which has just closed will certainly be a record breaker. The revenue will not only meet all expenditures incurred, whether on consolidated revenue or capital account, but there will be sufficient to spare to reduce the public debt by over one million dollars.

And this has been accomplished without any parsimony or doing anything which may in any way be said to have injured or retarded any branch of the public service.

The revenue for the fiscal year, which has just closed, was $49,034,597, compared with $44,698,156, an increase of $41,336,441 over 1899.

The difference between revenue and expenditure shows a surplus of $14,208,197. There is, however, a large number of accounts yet to come in, which will reduce this amount to about $8 000,000.

It will be remembered that Mr. Fielding predicted a surplus of $7,500,000 and this amount will certainly be reached. In his predictions he is generally below the mark, so that, as already stated, the surplus on consolidated fund, when applied to capital account, will not only meet the entire expenditure, but will leave over a million to assist in reducing the public debt.

Revenue.	Total to June 30, 1899.	Total June 30, 1900.
Customs,	$24,971,742	$28,102,751
Excise	9,598,646	9,817,121
Post Office,	3,159,817	3,098,410
Public Works including railways,	4,368,754	5,173,544
Miscellaneous,	3,603,194	3,842,770
	$44,698,153	$49,034,596

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Public Works, railways and canals,	$4,699,692	$5,333,908
Dominion Lands,	140,126	191,469
Railway subsidies,	3,194,302	724,388
Militia capital,	285,858	183,419
South African Contingent,		1,372,707
North West Territories Rebellion,	1,798	1,426
	$8,318,181	$7,799,467

THE WAR!

OTTAWA, July 8—The governor general has received the following cable from Lord Roberts:

"PRETORIA, July 6.—I have much pleasure in bringing to your attention the good work done by the 1st and 2nd battalions, Canadian Mounted Rifles, who have repeatedly been conspicuous for their gallant conduct and soldier like instincts. During the attack by the Boers on Katbosch, on June 22, a small party of Pinched Creek men of the 2nd battalion displayed the greatest gallantry and devotion to duty, holding in check a force of Boers by whom they were largely outnumbered. Corp. Morden and Pte. Kerr continued fighting till mortally wounded; also Corp. Miles and Pte. Miles, wounded, continued to fire and held their ground.

On 18th June a party of the 1st battalion, under Lieut. Young, when operating with a force under General Hutton to the north-west of Pretoria, succeeded in capturing two of the enemy's guns and brought in a herd of cattle and several prisoners without losing a man."

Better News From China

LONDON, July 9.—Admeral Bruce has sent a telegram to the Admirality department from Taku, under date of July 7, to the effect that there are grounds for hoping that Prince Ching with his army is at Pekin protecting the legations against Prince Tuan's army and the Boxers.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A special to the Times-Herald from San Francisco says: In regard to the present situation in China, Ho Yow, the Chinese consul general in San Francisco, a diplomat only second in importance to the Chinese minister in Washington, says: "The origin of the whole trouble is interference with our religion in China. I do not question the worthy intentions of the missionaries who have gone there, but they have made the mistake of trying to convert a people who are not educated as a race even to the point of religious toleration. Good missionaries merely waste their energies and incense the people. there is anotner cause for the present uprising aside from the purely religious work of the missionaries in proselytising China. It has so happened that whenever a missionary has been injured or killed in the country, the nation which he represented has made the tragedy the occosion for asking grants of lands from the Chinese government. This course, in the eyes of many of our people who are extremely suspicious, has been misconstrued and misrepresented. From a political point of view, it seems to have been a fatal mistake on the part of the powers to have bombarded the Taku forts before they had landed sufficient forces to be able to support that step or follow it up. Instead of relieving the legations in Pekin, they aggravated the situation, stirring up an ignorant and maddened people to frenzy. In my opinion the powers would need an army of about 250,000 men to subdue this one northern province by force. Should there be a general uprising throughout China before they could do any sort of policing for that great territory, with its four hundred million people, or bring them under subjection, they would require not less than 1,000,000 soldiers, and many millions of dollars would be wasted and many lives be lost before the entire country could be brought under subjection. The zealots are not open to reason, as they are possessed by strange superstitions. Very many of the Boxers, probably by far the larger number, have never in their lives seen a European face and believe implicitly in the horrible things told about foreigners. The Chinamen are well armed, and they are well supplied with weapons of the latest patern, many of them manufactured in our own great arsenal. Shang Tung province is notable for its men of fine physique and stature. This province could probably place in the field nearly 10,000,000 men closely approaching six feet in height. Whatever China may have been in the past, she is no insignificant enemy to cope with to-day. Her strength is formidable, and if it is expended upon invaders the result will be terrible slaughter. If the members of the legation have been murdered, it cannot bring them back to life by killing in turn. A peaceful adjustment of the difference might be had and compensation secured. Such a policy would save many lives and enormous expenditures on the part of injured nations."

LONDON, July 9.—The more hopeful feeling engendered by Saturday's news from Pekin was further strengthened this morning by Rear Admiral Bruce's endorsement of the previous rumors that Prince Ching, who is said to be heading a counter revolution at Pekin, is fighting in behalf of the legations against the usurper, Prince Tuan. If the admiral's hope turns out to be well founded this turn of events is of the utmost importance, as it is felt here that in some such division among the Chinese themselves lies the best hope of the safety of the foreigners. If the powers can find allies in China itself it will materially facilitate the task of restoring order, and those acquainted with the country believe that if the diplomatists are able to induce such a man as Li Hung Chang or Chang Chi Tung to send forces to the assistance of Prince Ching the hordes of revolutionaries will disperse as quickly as they have collected and a way to Pekin will be opened without great delay. With all due allowance for the uncertainty in regard to their reliability the authorities here feel that the latest messages from the far east give hope. If, as suggested, the native sympathizers are able to keep the besieged legation reasonably supplied with provisions the foreign colony may yet escape destruction.

The latest news from Tien Tsin is contained in a news agency message, dated Friday, July 6, reporting a renewed Chinese attack that morning with twelve guns. The forces replied with the guns landed from the British first-class cruiser Terrible, and a mixed force of one thousand men made a sortie under cover of the fire of the naval brigade and attacked the Chinese, who retired after seven hours' fighting. Earlier despatches record severe fighting, notably July 2 and 3, when the Chinese developed unexpected strength and did considerable damage with artillery. At the bridge near the settlement there was hard fighting at close quarters, the Russians with a Gatling gun eventually compelling the Chinese to retire, though the Russians suffered heavily. The operations, however, were in no way decisive, later messages showing the Chinese were still full of fight.

BRUSSELS, July 9.—A Shanghai despatch received here says a Chinese newspaper asserts that Prince Ching's troops have arrived at Pekin to revictual the Europeans and defend them against the rebels.

YOKOHAMA, July 9.—The government has finally decided to immediately despatch 23,000 men and 5,000 horses to China. The newspapers, in endorsing this action, point out that should the foreigners at Pekin perish Japan could not be absolved from blame.

KIEL, July 9.—The German east Asiatic squadron sailed this morning for China. Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia witnessed the departure of the warship.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following telegram was received last night by Minister Wu Sheng, director general of the Imperial telegraphs at Shanghai, dated yesterday:

"July 3.—Two legations in Pekin still preserved. All ministers safe. Rebellious troops and rioters make attacks, but suffer many losses. Imperial troops are protecting, but meet with difficulty in doing so. It is feared that food and ammunition are exhausted."

BERLIN, July 9.—The German consul at Che Foo cables, under to-days's date, that the American mission at Tung Chu Fu has been looted. He adds that the Boxers continue their endeavors to incite the population of Che Foo to revolt. Li Ping Yong, the former governor of Shang Tung, with 8,000 men, has gone northward from Nankeen, the governor of which place requested him to withdraw.

China's Military and Naval Forces.

The organization of the Chinese army consists of eight banners, nominally containing 300,000 men each—total, 2,400,000. The actual war footing of each banner is 100,000 men—total 800,000.

The total number of banner forces that have received modern training is 60,000. The Provincial Militia, the Ying Ping or Green Flags, has anominal strength of 600,000 with an actual war strength of (35,000 from Tien Tsin) 200,000. The irregular forces are the emergency troops, including Mongolian and other irregular cavalry, with a nominal strength of 200,000 and an actual military strength of 20,000 men.

The total land army of China on a peace footing is 300,000. The total land army of China on a war footing is 1,000,000 men.

Many of the troops are armed with obsolete rifles, while others carry Winchesters, Martins, Remingtons, Peabody-Henrys, Sniders, Enfields, Mausers, Mannlichers, Argentine and Spanish rifles and Belgian Flint Locks.

The navy of China consists of:

Protected cruisers (built in 1898) two of 4,300 tons displacement each.

Cruisers (built in 1898) three of 3,000 displacement each.

Cruisers (old) three of 2,900 tons displacement each and fourteen of from 1,100 tons to 1,800 tons displacement.

Torpedo boat destroyers, four of 300 tons displacement each.

Torpedo boats, twenty.

Gunboats (for river service), thirty from 100 to 500 tons displacement.

United States Notes.

Our Washington correspondent writes:—

President McKinley, alone of all the heads of the great nations which have interests in China, has left his capital and gone home for vacation, after refusing to send more troops or take any more prominent part in the rescue of the imperial diplomats at Pekin or in revenging their murder if need be. With the single exception of Japan, the United States is the only power that has a large veteran army in perfect readiness within striking distance of northern China and severe criticism of the President's attitude is already making itself heard. Of course his action is due to politics and to the fear of losing votes to Bryan and the anti-imperialists by any action that could be construed as a further step beyond our own boundaries. McKinley is naturally a hesitator, and no one has yet discovered by what influences he was induced to order the Ninth Infantry so promptly to China a week ago. It is now the fact that he sent any troops at all and not his refusal to send more that excites surprise.

An article purporting to give a history of the events that led up to the present friendly understanding between the United States and Great Britain has been published in one of the July magazines by M. A. Low, a well-known Washington correspondent, whose facilities for obtaining information causes much confidence to be placed in anything that he may assert. After giving an interesting sketch of the Venezuelan incident, when the blundering of Ambassador Bayard came near landing the two countries in a war which was only averted by the diplomacy of John Hay, now Secretary of State, Mr. Low relates in detail the diplomatic history of the Spanish war. Nor once nor twice only, according to Mr. Low, did England stand between the United States and the concert of Europe in the negotiations leading up to hostilities. Even after the war was over, an attempt made by Spain backed by Russian sympathy to sell the Philippines to Germany came near causing war between the United States and the latter power, and was only averted by the action of Great Britain. Mr. Low is an Englishman by birth, and it is possible that race sympathy has caused him to ascribe to Britain a larger share in these events than she actually took, but the general belief is that his account is remarkably close to facts.

Comparisons instituted between Sir William White, for years head of the naval construction Bureau of the British Government, who has recently been relieved from his office, and Admiral Hichborn, Chief Constructor of the United States Navy, calls attention to the striking differences in pay on the opposite sides of the water. Rear-Admiral Hichborn and Sir William White have a good deal in common. Each started life as a shipwright's apprentice—White in the Devonshire dock yards, Hichborn in the Boston Navy yard. Each worked his way up step by step. They are about the same age, closely resemble each other in personal appearance and manner of speech, both being direct, forceful, plain-spoken men. While the British official received about $20,000, the chief constructor of the navy is paid but $6,000. Rear-Admiral Hichborn has devolving upon him the same responsibilities and tasks which are attached to the work of the British chief constructor. At present he is directly responsible to the Government for the design