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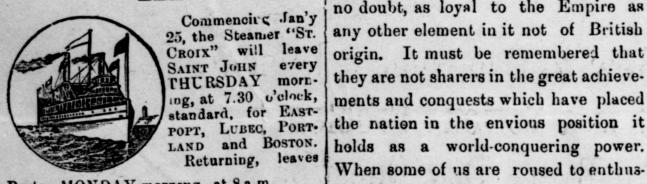
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ONE TRIF A WEEK



LAND and BOSTON. Returning, leaves Boston MONDAY morning, at 8 a.m. Through Tickets on sale at all Railway Station Passengers arriving in St: John in the evening ca go direct to the Steamer and take Cabin Be:th or Stateroom for the trip.

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OF CANADIAN BOYS SOUTH AFRICA.

The eyes of the world are on South Africa. Canada is excited as never before. Every one is asking for information and the Earle Publishing Co., of St. John, N. B., are bringing out an authentic history from the discovery of Africa down to date including its ocupation by different nations, the great "treks" of the Boers, their habits, customs, treatment of slaves, complete sketches of the lives of all British Generals connected with African History, President Kruger, General Joubert, Cecil Rhodes, Dr. Jameson, Bight the world's wealthiest min, the great the founder of Ladysmith, Canwar, the thrilling events of Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill, the conquest of the natives, the story of the troubles of 1881-1884, the whole superbly illustratfairy tale while parts thrill the reader with all the waiting to write. Outfits and all particulars mailed in order of their receipt. No duty. Big terms 30 days_credit. Freight paid. Lowest retail prices. Act now and be first. Box 94 St. John N. B.

(I) BRITISH-BOER WAR. (2) GENERAL WHITE AND THE BOERS. (3) A STORY OF CANADIAN BOYS IN SOUTH (4) A STORY OF OOM PAUL,

(5) GENERAL JOUBERT AT HOME AND (7) TOMMY ATKINS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.

visions of the Act of the General Assembly 5 Victoria, Chapter 7 entitle 1 "The New Brunswick Victoria, Chapter 7 entitle 1 "The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies Act 1893" incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may be shareholdes in the proposed Company a body corporate and politic under the name, and for the purpose nereinafter mentioned.

1. The name of the Company shall be "The Chatham Electric Light Company" (Limited.)

2 The objects for which incorporation is sought

(a) To produce, manufacture, supply and dispose of Electricity and electric current for light, heat power, and any other purposes for which the same may be used in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and places adjacent

(b) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to use and employ machinery, apparatus, instruments and rights relating thereto, patents of instruments and rights relating thereto, patents of invention pertaining to the same and improvements thereof, and to purchase, construct, lay, erect, maintain and operate all such necessary works, apparatus, motors, poles, wires, appliances and machinery as may be used or required in conncetion with the objects herein stated.

(c) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to sell, lease, mortgage, pledge, exchange or otherwise any property real or personal in connection with its business. (d) To acquire, use and dispose of any inventions

Letters patent for inventions or the right to use any inventions in any way connected with cr pertaining to its business.

(e) To acquire shares in the capital stock, or to purchase, lease er otherwise acquire the power houses, plant, machinery, wires, poles, instru-ments, stock in trade, goods and chattels, rights ments, stock in trade, goods and chattels, rights, powers and franchises relating thereto, or property or liabilities of any other Company possessing powers or carrying on any business which this Company is authorized to carry on.

(f) To do any or all things suitable, convenient or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or the attainment of any of the objects herein mentioned, or incidental or conducive

(g) To enter from time to time by its servants and employees upon the public streets, squares or highways in the Town of Chatnam, in the County of Northumberland and places adjacent thereto, and dig or break up the same or any part thereof for the purpose of erecting poles and posts and stringing or erecting wires thereon and for renewing, repairing and maintaining such poles, posts and elections, wires and plant, and for placing and maintaining underground along or across such public streets, roads, squares, plots of ground or highways, wires, cables, pipes or conduits, for the conveyance of electricity and electric current for light, heat or power, and for renewing and repairing the same.

ing the same.

3. The office or chief place of business is to be established at Chatham, in the County of North 4. The amount of the Capital Stock of the said Company is to be Fifty Thousand dollars, divided into Two Hundred and Fifty shares of Two Hun dred dollars, each.
5. The names in full, address and calling of of the applicants are as follows: william B. Snowball, Lumber Merchant Chathan R. Archibald Snowball, Lumber Marchant, Cha

Richard A Lawler, Barrister, Chatham, N. B.

Bichard A Lawler, Barrister, Chatham, N. B.

David G. Smith, Journalist, Chatham, N. B.

the first three of whom are to be first or provision directors of the said Company,

Dated Chatham, 1st Feb. 1900. Notice of Sale.

To Daniel Sullivan of Blackville. in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Bruns wick, farmer, and Mahaly Ann Sullivan, his wife:
Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue
of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture
of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and made between the said Daniel Sullivan, and Mahaly Ann Sullivan his wife of the one part; and British N.T. Underhill of the County Records pages 378 and 379 and numbered 316 in said Volume; which Indenture of Mortgage was assigned and transferred by the said British N. T. Underhill to the undersigned Jabez B. Snowball of Chatham in the County and Province aforesaid, rehant, by Indenture of Assignment dated the ifteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one sand eight hundred and seventy-nine duly County Records pages 379 and 380 and numbere 317 in said volume; There was for the purpose of satisfying moneys secured thereby, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF MAY NEXT, at twelve o'clock noon, in front Mortgage as follows :- "All that piece or parcel "land and premises situate, lying and being in "Blackville aforesaid and bounded and described "as follows:—on the upper or westerly side by "lands owned and occupied by one Peter Astles, on "the rear by Crown lands, on the lower or east"erly side by lands owned and occupied by one "Thomas Harris and on the front by the Sou "West Branch of the Miramichi River being t "lands and premises at present owned and occupied
"by the said Daniel Sullivan and containing one
"hundred and thirty acres more or less"; together
with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the privileges and appurten-ances to the same belonging or in any manner

ROBT. MURRAY J. B. SNOWBALL

Assignee of Mortgagee.

Solicitor for Assignee of Mortgagee,

Miramichi Advance.

MARCH 1, 1900,

Loyalty to the Empire. We hear a good deal about French disloyalty, and it is even hinted that

there is such a thing as Irish disloyalty, although no Irishman we have personcupied the river bed. ally met with here or elsewhere, has uttered other than loyal sentiments when he spoke on the subject at all. This goes to show that if any such Irishman really entertained any sentiment against Great Britain, in favor of the Boers, he was ashamed to give severely. expression to it, chiefly, no doubt, because he would know that in taking such a dastardly course he would do discredit to the traditions of a race

doubtedly done much mischief by his

no doubt, as loyal to the Empire as

any other element in it not of British

origin. It must be remembered that

they are not sharers in the great achieve-

ments and conquests which have placed

holds as a world-conquering power.

When some of us are roused to enthus-

iasm over Trafalgar, Waterloo or the

to harrah with us. We would be un-

reasonable and ignorant if we did so.

Their loyalty is based in events of more

recent date, and we must be fair in

the dead and wounded Canadians wh

fell at Modder River in the engage-

ment with General Cronje's forces on

"There has just been signed, under

fire, on a field of carnage, amids

murderous bullets, what might be call-

ed a concordat of lasting love between

the different nationalities which are pre-

"If our first thought, that of the

heart, is for the bereaved families, the

know about it in the long period of

"There are in many homes tears and

tims mourned, but fears are also enter-

fill the whole soul. The sacrifice of

"As regards our country, it seems

"We have just sown, side by side,

blood in the same furrow; the promised

it that life should proceed from death,

Canadian soil, without the odious sus-

picions and reservations of yesterday.

are creditable to representative French

papers, and they would not be made if

there was not a genuine sentiment

behind them. The more readily we ac-

cept them the more loval will we, who

of her modern rule were threatened in

THE WAR!

province over the surrender of General

Cronje and his army to that famous

very marked. Fredericton, St. John,

only on the flagstaffs and hung from

windows, etc., but boys wore tiny

British flags and the truckmen bedeck-

The glad time was the more accentu-

ated by the fact that our own boys were

in the front of the battle and shared

directly in the great victory. It is

join in the general rejoicing, but the

fact that death came to them as they

were winning glory for the Empire and

proving to the world that Canada pro-

duces men worthy of the ancestral

fighting stock to which they belong, in-

creases the pride of the moment and

will cause them to live in the cherished

memories of the great turning-point

According to Lord Roberts' des-

patch it was the Canadians who

"clinched matters" by a brilliant dash

in which they reached a position within

eighty yards of the Boer trenches

where they entrenched themselves.

sant fighting of Sunday (18th)-the Sun-

true that some of them do not live

a good deal of bunting. It was

rejoicings throughout the

the pending war.

ed their teams.

country in which it is our ambition

Such expressions of loyalty as these

solidarity in glory.

peace with which Canada is favored?

our judgment of them.

hope is still greater.

Sunday of last week says :-

of its people.

had constructed entrenchments around which has done its full share in achieve- General Smith Dorrien. ing for the Empire the glory and

REINFORCEMENTS. About mid-day the cry that General prestige which is the common heritage French had arrived was passed down the ranks, but his divi ion operated out of As to the French-not counting such sight of our forces. "erratics" as Mr. Tarte, who has un-

IN THE BRITISH GRIP.

"nationale" idiocyncrasies—they are

CRONJE SHUFFLES.

Early in the day General Cronje asked for 24 hours' armistice in order to bury his dead. Lord K tchener refused, and a little later came another messenger with word to the effect that if the British were inhuman enough to refuse an armistice General Cronje saw no other course open but that of surrender Upon receipt of senger, who announced that General siles. Cronie said the whole thing was a mistake, that he had not the slightest intention of surrendering but would fight until The Montreal "Presse", referring to

AT TEEM AGAIN. Gen. Kitchener then returned and cr-

Three field batteries and a Howitzer est troops, battery took position directly in front of the laager and began accurate fire, the Howitzers using lyddite shells freely. The presided at a meeting of De Beers com-Boers were seen retiring from the trenches | pany to-day and announced that the but no cover could protect them from of the war, he considered it a puzz'e why paring the future of the Canadian "The mourning is great, but the dite shells with precision into the very Free State were not republics, he declarsoon filled with horrible fumes and green smoke, but the enemy held grimly on.

second, coming from reason, goes to Again during the night deserters arrivour country which has valor to register ed. They were much frightened and in its annals. Those were men, then, that we sent there! What could we dance, but were able to draw only scanty The art of war is not learned, it is in the blood; our men have just proved it.

fears, for not only are the known vic-Tuesday was the third day of General Cronje's imprisonment and grim resisttained for the possible dead of the morance. Early that mor ing the infantry row. The only consolation which can engaged the enemy in the bed of the be tendered is that peculiar mixture of river and drove him a k a short distance. grandeur which is coupled with the hor-The morning sun desclosel the Boers rors of war. Hence arise unexplained toiling like ants on the entrenchments enthusiasm, sincere admirations that around their larger. A few shells were fired to prevent them from continuing life is very sad, but what a great thing the work, but most of the day was quiet. General French's artillery was heard off to the east, persumably damaging the that the roots of a nation will be strengthened in that pure fertilizer ex-Boers' reinforcements.

tracted from our veins. There is noth-Every opportunity was given the Boers ing like a common fate, dangers shared, to surrender, but when towards afternoon there was no sign of any such intentions, Lord Roberts determined to crush once and for all General Cronje's resistance. harvest must be union, good will, con-On the south bank of the river, at a range fidence between us, for nature has fixed of about 2,000 yards, were placed three field batteries and two naval twelve-"Let that confraternity of the last pounders, and on the north bank, enfl dslumber in a foreign land be also the ing the whole river, one Howitzer, three confraternity of joint existenance on field batteries and three naval 4.7 guns.

CRONJE AT BAY. Then followed the most wonderful scene the correspondent ever witnessed. Once before he had seen one hundred and ten guns in action, but never such a number of powerful guns concentrating their fire upon a spot about a mile square.

The expleding lyddite shells raised are not of French blood, prove to the a green smoke, completely filling the ted of the river. The shrapnel burst on the build up national purposes and goals of edge of each bank, except for a short achievement broader than Britain ever space where the proximity of the British knew until the progress and possibilities infantry made it dangerous. Our shells s arched every bush and every ravine of the river bed. The enfilading guns must have done terrible execution. The roar was defeaning, yet with a spirit of desperate madness the Boers would now and again attempt to snipe the naval guns which were firing at a range of 1,000 yards. The long line of three batteries belched their death missles, while on each side laid two battalions of infantry whose Maxims sounded petty beside the roa-ing fighter, General Roberts, have been

of the big guns. What loss the Boers suffered is not yet Moncton and other centres indulged in known. This despatch is being written general jubilation. Chatham displayed in the mildle of a sleeping camp. Not a soun I disturbs the heavy slumber of the tired soldiers. Down the river bed not a fire is seen not a cry heard.

There is something tragic in the stern resistance which General Cronje is hopelessly offering. It is impossible not to admire his pluck, but all condemn the wickedness of uselessly sacrificing the lives of his brave followers.

He retired northward and came under fire of two other guns supported by a company of Australians near the British western post on Dragoon hil!.

Col. Henderson proceeded to Mooifontein farm, which he now occupies. The British patrols from Hanover also came out that far. The Boers are not in great force. They have been persistently followed all day long and have withdrawn a considerable distance northward.

TRIED TO BREAK THE BRITISH LINES. PAARDERBERG, Saturday, Feby. 24 .-(Delayed)-There was a most interesting series of fights along the British front. One thousand Boers commanded by Gen. Dewet, who were known to be operators in the immediate front, at early dawn yesterday attempted to break through the Bitish lines and aid Gen. Cronje. A General Roberts says it was "a gallant body of five hundred Boers moved toward the British left and centered in the A London despatch of the 23 d gives direction of Kimberley with the object of of General Cronje and his forces, as they Boers the Kopje was held by a company

Kitchener. It says that after the inces- fire. AGAIN AND AGAIN REPULSED. The Boers galloped off but moved CRONJE AND OTHER PRISONERS SENT TO day when the Canadians were so valiantly Dated the twenty ninth day of January A.D. 1900. in action - there was a cessation of fire at towards another British position with exnighfall, the collecting of the dead and actly the same result. They then made a He will start this afternoon under charge proportion of the Army is now in South from Frederic on Junction to wounded proceeded and the men, worn third attempt to occupy another position of Major General Prettyman, who will Africa the Queen fully realiz a that neces. Boston.

out, slept on the ground where they had but the Borderers were again ready to hand him over to the general commandreceive them. The third repulse thorough- ing at Cape Town. The prisoners, who ly disconcerted the Boers who galloped number about 3,000, will be formed into

Sunday evening the cordon around the away in a panic. Boers was completely closed in perfect Later, perceiving another kopje the will also leave here to-day, reaching the A few Boers came into camp during the not occupied but the Borderers not to be night and confessed they were sick of beaten raced for the position and won, fighting and that Cronje was being urged occupying the kopje and driving off the to surrender. General Cronje's force oc- Boers and a portion of the latter ultimate- Commons to-day. The reference to the ly occupied the kopje flanked partially by Canadians evoked immense and prolonged All the animals and the men suffered the Borderers and facing another kopje cheering. terribly from thirst, it being impossible held by the Yorkshires. A vigorous to transport water. A heavy thunder- fusilade ensued, the British firing timely storm in the afternoon, however, relieved and accurately and silencing the Boer fire. their suffering. Lord Kitchener was Meantime the Buffs were ordered to reinpresent with the force. General McDon- force the Yorkshire in case the Boers ald was wounded in the foot but not should be reinforced.

THE BRITISH ATTACK Monday morning found the Boers in turned around the right of the kopje held captured one 75 centimeter Krupp and the same place. During the night they by the Yorkshires where the seventh battery was stationed; the sixty-second battho larger, which was still threatlened by tery being placed at a farm near the centre of the Borderers position. This vigorous shelling, accompanied by the British fusilade, completely silenced the Boers. A company of Yorkshires were sent to clear out the Boers, but the attempt failed the Boers opening a, heavy fire and the When Lord Roberts arrived, he addres- British having no cover. The British sed several regiments and was vigorously then again opened a heavy rifle fire which

SEVERAL ATTEMPTS TO RUN but the Maxims opened upon them effectively and checked them. The Buffs now worked carefully and cautously around and got within 150 yards of the Boers. Eghty Boers were surrounded but many for the purpose of burying the dead, others escaped going singly. Most of the prisoners had just arrived from Ludysmith. They complained of the bid gen-Plains of Abraham we do not expect this message Lord Kitchener proceeded to etalship of their leaders. Nearly every our French fellow subjects in Canada the Boer laager in order to arrange the man carried explosive bullets and five capitulation, but he was met by a mes- Bitish were wounded with these mis-

BOERS IGNORE RULES There is no longer the slighest doubt that the Boers are gradually disregarding all rules of civilized warfare. The other turn to duty in a few days." day they poured the contents of a V.ckers dered a bombardment of the Boer posi- happened however to be empty, some three hunnred vards away from the near-

CECIL RHODES' OPINION.

KIMBERLEY, Feb. 24.—Cecil Rhode to the river bed in order to seek shelter, | year's profits were £2,000,000. Speaking such a fire. The Howitzers dropped lyd- it had arisen. The Transvaal and the bed of the river, and the trenches were ed, but oligarchies and had been long conspiring to seize British South Africa. Each government was simply A SMALL POLITICAL GANG

who had humbugged the poor Dutchmen, shaken by their awful experience. They appealing to their patriotism and dividing reported that they had water in abun- the spoils among their coteries. The Afrikander had been working twenty supplies from their laager during the years for independent Africa. He said that former president Reitz, of the Orange Free State, had years ago avowed that his only ambition in life was to drive England out of Africa.

> After showing how Kimberley had been defended by citizens, of whom 120 had been killed or wounded, and thanking Gen. French for his gallantry, Mr. Rhodes closed brillantly, asserting "We have done our duty in preserving and protecting the greatest commercial asset in the world-Her Majesty's flag." CANADIANS AGAIN IN ACTION.

TORONTO, Feb. 26-The Mail and Empire to-day publishes the following despatch from its correspondent with the first Canadian cont ngent in South Africa: "Paarderberg, Orange Free State, Feb. 20. - (Delayed) - The Canadians ments's mail for Lorenzo Marques and under Col. Smith Dorien were again Pre'oria was sent by a neutral route, under fire at daybreak co-operating wi h General French and General Knox's bigade in driving the Boers from the Led of the river. The movement resulted in the tinues the reply, "while at his post did capture of fifty prisoners.

CRONJE SURRENDERS! The War office has received the follow-

ing despatch from Lord Roberts : "PAARDEBERG, 11 o'clock Tuesday morning .-- From information furnished daily to me by the intelligence depart. ment it became apparent that General Cronje was becoming more depressed and that the discontent of the troops and the discord among the leaders were rapidly nercasing. This feeling was doubtl accentuated by the disappointment that the Boer reinforcements which tried relieve General Cronje were defeated by our troops on Feby. 26. I resolved therefore, to bring pressure to bear on the

towards the enemy's lager so as gradually contract his position, and at th same time I bombarded it heavily wi artillery, which was very materially aided by the arrival of four six-incl Howitzers, which I had ordered from D Aar. In carrying out these measures keeping us informed of the dispositions and movements of the enemy. A DASH BY CANADIANS!

At 3 a.m. to-day a most dashing advance was made by the Canadian regiment an some engineers, supported by the first Gordon Highlanders and second Shropshires, resulting in our gaining a point some six hundred yards nearer the enemy trenches, where our men entrenched themselves and maintained their positions till morning-a gallant deed wo thy of

OUR COLONIAL COMRADES and which I am glad to say, was attended by comparatively slight loss. This ap parent'y clinched matters, for at day light today a letter, signed by General Cronje, in which he stated that he su rendered unconditionally, was brough to our outposts under a flag of true In my reply I told General Cronje h must present himself at my camp and that his force must come out of the laager after laying down their arms. B

RECEIVED GENERAL CRONJE

and despatched a telegram to you announcing the fact. In the course of conversation he asked for kind treatment at our hands, and also that his wife, grandson, private secretary, adjutant and servants might accompany him wherever he might he sent. I reassured him and quite a graphic account of the situation occupying it. Unfortunately for the told him his request would be complied with. I informed him that a general were brought to bay by those under Lord | of Scottish Borderers who opened a heavy | officer would be sent with him to Cape Town to ensure his being treated with proper respect en route.

commandos under our own officers. They Boers moved towards ir. The kopje was Modder River tomorrow, when they will be sent to Cape Town in detachments.

The above despatch was read in both the House of Lords and the House of

GUNS, ETC., TAKEN. Twenty-nine Transvaal officers were captured and eighteen Free State officers. The guns captured from the Transvaal forces were three 75 centimeter Krupps, one 9 pounder and one Maxim gun. were not yet ready. From the Free Staters the British one Maxim gun.

BRITISH CAUSUALITIES. London, Feb. 27, 635 p. m.—The War office has issued a list of 721 commissioned officers and men wounded in the fighting at Paardeberg Sunday, Feb. 18, including 63 Canadians and 273 Highlanders.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 6.25 p. m. - It is now announced that Lord Roberts has notified the War office that the number of Boer again silenced the Boers. The Boers prisoners approximates 4 000, of which about 1,150 are citizens of the Orange Free State. The remainder are citizens of the Transvaal.

> EIGHT MORE CANADIANS KILLED! OTTAWA, Feb. 27. - A special despatch received here says that eight more Canadians were killed and thirty wounded in the engagement in South Africa. LONDON, Feb. 27, 7.51 p.m. - The War

> office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts: "PAARDEBERG, Feb. 27.-In a very successful attack made by the Royal Canadian contingent on one of the enemy's trenches this morning Major Pelletier was wounded,

"General MacDonald is expected to re-

ONE ST. JOHN MAN KILLED. OTTAWA, Feb. 27 .- The following tele gram has been received by Lord Minto from

cessful attack made by the Royal Canadian regiment upon the enemy's trenches this morning the following casualties occurred: Killed-Page, Withy, Ormond, Johnston, Scott, Withers, Riggs and Quinn.

There were thirty wounded. [Corporal W. Withers is a St. John man, and belonged to the Artillery.] Riggs belonged to the Charlottetown

There was a Quion among the Fredericton Lifintry School. Several Scots, including one from Golden

Exit Macrum

Grove, St. John, are in the regiment.

Our Washington correspondent writes The ridiculous charges of delaying and opening his mails and cablegrams brought by Mr. Macrum against the British authorities have been dispelled by the frank reply sent to Congress by Secretary Hav, in answer to a resolution inquirlng in regard to them. Mr. Hay states that the Department has been in regular communication with Macrum since his entrance upon the duties of his office. Communications made to him been answered, and the execution of instructions sent has been reported by him. His dispatches to the department, forwarded through Lorenzo Marques, were all regularly received. Mr. Hay refers to a delay of mail for a few days last November, but says that it has not since been repeated. Since then the departwhich it appears was known and open to Mr. Macram and Mr. Hollis as early every other consideration, he stands out as November 16 last. "At no time" conclothed in the halo of victory. Mr. M.crum report to the department any instance of violation by opening or otherwise of his official mail by the

British censor at Durban, or by any person or persons whatsoever, there or elsewhere, neither has he so reported since he left Pietoria, although having the amplest opportunity to do so by mail while on the way home, and in person when he reported to the department upon his return." Mr. Hay then enters a categorical denial of Macrum's insinuation that a 'secret alliance' exists between United States in | Great Britain. course, there was no need of any denial as under our form of Government secret alliances are utterly impossible. The

most that could exist is a friendly per sonal understanding between the two executive, an understanding not binding in any sense on the country. It is to be hoped that this answer will end the disgraceful Macrum incident, it being evident that Macrum cither ran away like coward or came home with the amazing presumption that he could instruct the President how to run the country. In cap we balloon gave great assistance by either case, the United States has had

WANTED-SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONEST persons to represent us as Managers in this and close by counties. Salary \$900 a year and expenses, Straight bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference, Enclose selfand within about eighty yards of his addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMI-NION COMPANY, Dept. 3, Chicago. -1,4,00.

News and Notes.

A Toronto despatch of last Thursday says :- "The trouble between certain members of the Canadian Manufacturers Association and Secretary Cassidy, which began when the latter moved a vote of thanks to Sir R chard Cartwright at a political meeting last summer, culminated to-day in Cassidy's removal from the secretary ship and the appointment of T A. Russell, of Toronto, in his place. President E lis says the change is the result of "friction." Cassidy's friends say his statement that the tariff has ceased to be an issue between political parties and that therefore the association should remain out of politics, is the real cause of the difference. Cassidy owns "Manufacturer," the organ of the association, and will continue its publication as a personal ven-

LONDON, Feb. 20. - The Queen, through her private secretary, Sir Arthur John Bigge, has sent the following letter to the Canada commander-in-chief of the forces, Field Marsha'l Lord Wolseley :

OSBORNE, Feb. 17. My Dear Lord Wolseley, -As so large

sarv measures must be adopted for home defence. Her Majesty is advised that it would be possible to ra'se for a year an efficient force from her old soldiers who have already served as officers, non-commissioned officers or privates, and confi dent in their devotion to the country and lovalty to her throne the Queen appeals to them to serve her once more in place of those who, for a time, side by side with the people of her colonies, are nobly resisting the invasion of her South African possessions. Her Majesty has signified her pleasure that these battalions shali be designated the Royal Reserve battalions of her army. ARTHUR BIGGE. (Signed)

It has since transpired that many whereponced to this call were told at the War Office that the details of the enrollment

An Enormous Bill in Lives and Money.

Although in several of the engagements fought in South Africa the les es on both sides have been severe, they do not total up anything like the fearful mortality which characterized several of the great wars during the past half century or so.

For instance, the loss of life in the Crimean war, including death from disease, totalled no less than 750,000. This record was beaten in the American Civil War, perhaps one of the most sanguinary ever fought between civilized nations. The South lost 520,000 men, and the North 280,000, making a total of no fewer than 800,000. France's death roll in the Franco-German war of 1870-1 was 155,000, compared to Germany's 60,000, while the destruction of life in the Russian and Turkish war of 1877 exceeded these combined totals by 10,000.

The mortality in the Italian War of 185 was approximately equalled by the Zulu aud Afghan wars in 1879 and the war between Prussia, Austria and Italy in 1866, being from 40,000 to 45,000 in each case.

These figures thus represent an average death-roll of about 270,000 for eight wars, extending over a period of only four-andeight men we:e killed and 29 men were twenty years. Allowing an additional 50,000 for minor wars and expeditions during that time, we obtain a total of over two million killed in all, averaging 80 000 per aunum, or over 200 a day.

The cost of modern warfare when realised is stupendous, and here the American Civil War leads the list with an almost usparal. PAARDEBERG, Feb. 27-In the very suc- lelled amount, [viz. £1,400,000.000, the pro portion of the cost between North and South being in the ratio of two to one. The Franco Prussian War comes next with a total of £300,000,000, or £160,000,000 more than the Crimean. The combined cost of the other wars mentioned above was over £350,000. 000, so that the total expense incurred in the same eight wars was nearly £2,000,000,-000, or a sum as calculated by Dymond in his essay on war, equal to £2 for every living man, woman or chi d in the world.

The Relief of London.

EFFECT ON THE NATION.

LONDON, Feb. 24 -The fierce fighting that has made the week memorable in the history of Great Britain, has, in spite of heavy casualties that recompanied it, acted as an exhilariting tonic upon the nation. Hand in hand with the relief of Kimberley and the daily expected rel ef of Ladysmith has come the relief of London, with the fate of those beleaguered places off their minds. London has evolved itself from the depressing gloom that for m nths has overhung it. There is now tak of balls, dinners and entertaining, there are brighter looks in the Teas and Coffees are unsurpassed; they are simply faces of the crowds that throng the streets, and even the women have seemed to have brought out gayer gowns. There is to be something of a season after all and "Little Bobs," is the hero of the hour even at this stage of the war which can scare ly be considered much more than initial from the British point of view. He would be granted every honor in the people's power to give if only public opinion and gratitude became operative, Above every other aim and from those grim happenings in South Africa

Loudly he is hailed as giving the living lie to those who said that the pluck and brains that made Great Britain victorious in the Crimea in India and in A'ghanis'an had p:ssed away from her. The creamstances of his hurried departure when he subordinated the greatest personal sorrows to the needs of the country, his feats on the batt'efields of old, h's tremendous personal magnetism and his surprising kindness and sympathy are all brought into rapid review by means of con versation or the newspapers before the average Kiglishman, until it is small wonder that the hero of Kandahar has reached that pinnacle where his courage would deny him

General Ritchener's automatic way of doi g things and his hardness of heart, have been so much paraded before the public since he first achieved greatners that he has lost much of his popularity and while he possesses the national care, it is patent that the nation as a whole would rather that the opportunities fell to "Bobs" than to his iron willed chief of staff.

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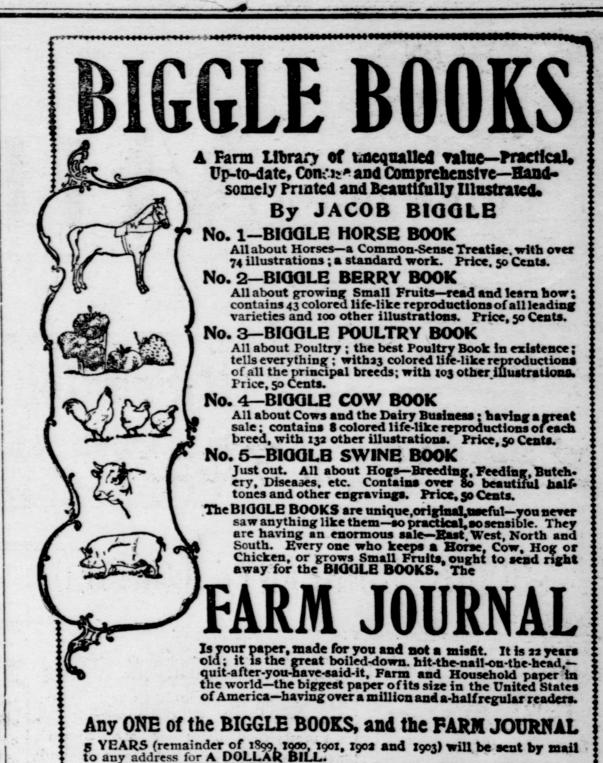
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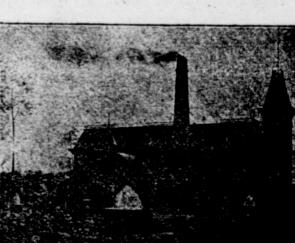
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Chatham, Nov. 23rd 1898.

MERSEREAU.

The Photographer

NOV. 25th WE PUBLISHED THE NAMES and addresses of thirty of our students who had recently obtained good situations. Since then eleven more names have been added to the list. Ten of our students are under one roo in the C. P. R. offices, St. John-two of them chief clerke.



House For Sale.

Tenders, addressed to the Almshouse Commissioners, will be received by the undersigned up to March 10th., for the purchase of the house and lot situate on St John Steet, Chatham, known as the "Keary Property" and now occupied as the County Almshouse. Possession given on or before April 1st. Tarms

1st. Terms, cash. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. D. MACLACHLAN.