POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 2 cents for each insertion of 8 lines or less.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office, we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for THE TELEGRAPH to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

In remitting by checks or post office orders our patrons will please make them payable to THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY.

All letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, St. John; and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of THE TELEGRAPH, St. John.

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RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS

Be brief.

Write plainly and take special pains with names.

Write on one side of your paper only.

Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith.

Write nothing for which you are not prepared to be held personally responsible.

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

We presume that every reader of THE TELEGRAPH now clearly understands that here are now two campaigns going on in South Africa, the localities in which they are fought being hundreds of miles apart. These campaigns have absolutely no communication with each other, although in the despatches their stories sometimes get mixed up in a confusing way. When the reader sees a story of fighting at Kimberley and Mafeking, and also at Elandslaagte he does not always reflect that the two first named places are several hundred miles from the last and that a victory at either of these places could not in the least affect the result in the other localities named. Most of our readers, of course, know this already, but for the benefit of th few who do not we think it proper to restate the fact.

Of the two campaigns the minor one, having regard to the forces engaged is, that which is being carried on on the eastern border of northern Cape Colony. This is the territory formerly known as Bechuanaland, which was annexed by Great Britain about fourteen years ago, greatly to the disgust of the Boers. The eastern line of Cape Colony runs due north and abuts on Orange Free State as far as the Vaal River and beyond that on the Transvaal Republic. Kimberley, the principal town on this line, and the place which the Boers are most anxious to capture is 646 miles from Cape Town, further than Ottawa is from St. John, and much of the land between the two places is practically a desert. Two hundred and thirty miles north of Kimberly is Mafeking which is defended by Col. Baden-Powell and six hundred men. Both Kimberly and Mafeking are isolated, for the railway has been cut in many places by the Boers, yet they have so far defied all efforts to capture them. Some of the liveliest skirmishes of the war have been fought before these places, and very heavy losses have been inflicted on the Boers. Mafeking is a long way out of the reach of help, but the officer who is in command there is a man of genius and apparently equal to any emergency. Mafeking may eventually be starved out or compelled to yield because of lack of ammunition, but in the meantime it seems to be safe enough. The Boers have found it a tough nut to crack and, if they but know it they are wasting their energies there, for Mafeking is a place of no particular importance and its fall would have no effect whatever on the general result. The fighting on the eastern border of Cape Colony has, however, had the effect of supplying a new illustration of Boer foolishness. Several unimportant places in that district having been occupied by the Boer forces, the president of Orange Free State has issued a proclamation annexing the entire territory. The Transvaal president has done the same so that the two republics are annexing territory before they have conquered it. It is said that this has been done to enable men in Bechuanaland who are now British subject to join the Boers without incurring the penalties of high treason, but even Kruger can hardly be dull enough to believe that anything he can do in the way of proclaiming will alter the relations between a British subject and the Crown. The object of these proclamations of annexation probably is to induce people to believe that the Boer forces are conquering British territory.

At Kimberley the entire male population is under arms and the defenders of that place are cheerful and confident. The fact that a wedding took place there the other day shows that the people of Kimberley do not take their position too seriously. The defeat of a large Boer force near Kimberley by Colonel Scott Turner on Tuesday, has had a depressing effect on the invaders of Cape Colony. The chief honors of this engagement were carried off by the Lancashire regiment. The Boer commander Botha was killed. The Boers suffered heavy losses and were compelled to retire. Kimberley seems to be safe notwithstanding the great desire of the Boers to capture it.

The greater South African campaign is proceeding in Natal and Ladysmith is now the centre of attraction for the forces of General Yule have there joined the main army under General White. The British commander has probably less than 12,000 men at Ladysmith and he may have 15,000. The strength of the Boer armies is not known but it is probable that if all the Boers now in Natal were united they would be found to number 30,000. The trouble seems to be to get them united. The Orange Free State Boers have displayed such an excess of prudence, not to say temerity, in their movements that no one knows precisely what to expect from them. They have done absolutely nothing in Natal to help their Transvaal brethren. It is thought that General White will attack them today and it remains to be seen how they will fight. If their conduct for the future is as timid as it has been in the past the Transvaal Boers will soon begin to think that their Orange State alliance was a hollow sham.

The arrival of about one thousand Boer prisoners at Pietermaritzburg is a proof that the Boer losses have been far heavier than they would acknowledge. We doubt if 3,000 would cover all their losses in killed, wounded and prisoners since the war began.

We have been asked by several correspondents to specify the number of British troops in Natal and also the numbers of the Boer forces which are opposing them. The latter is a difficult question to answer for there has been no official statement of the Boer troops in Natal, but we presume that General Joubert has under his immediate command in that quarter not less than 25,000 men and possibly 30,000. The question with regard to the British force is more easily answered for the figures have been given out officially, without reserve. The force now under command of General White in Natal is made up of the following corps:—

INFANTRY.

	Men.
1st Liverpool	760
1st Leicester	800
1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers	750
1st King's Royal Rifles	750
2nd King's Royal Rifles	750
1st Devons	800
1st Manchester	780
2nd Gordon Highlanders	800
1st Gloucesters	800
1st Northumberland Fusiliers	770
1st Border Regiment	700
1st Irish Fusiliers	700
2nd Rifle Brigade	700
2nd West Kent	700
Total British infantry	10,920

CAVALRY.

5th Dragoon Guards	450
5th Lancers	450
9th Lancers	450
18th Hussars	450
19th Hussars	400
	2,200

Artillery—10th mountain battery and 13th, 18th, 21st, 43nd, 53rd, 62nd, 67th, 69th and 75th field batteries—in all 1,800 men and 60 guns.

Engineers—Four companies in all 600 men. Adding up these figures we have a total of 14,920 to represent the British forces in Natal today. To these must be added the Natal Contingent as follows:—

MEN.

Natal Volunteers	760
Natal Carabineers	120
Imperial Light Horse	500
Durban Volunteers	750
Natal Mounted Police	500
	2,630

With 8 field guns.

This gives a grand total of 17,600 troops under General White in Natal, but from this we must deduct the men killed, wounded and prisoners in the recent engagements, which may amount altogether to 800 men. This would leave General White rather less than 17,000 troops available for the defence of Natal, so that his active strength in the field for any attack at Ladysmith would be about 14,000.

It will be observed that both the infantry battalions and the cavalry regiments are considerably under their proper war strength, and they will be brought up to it by the addition of drafts now on the way from England. The fourteen infantry battalions in Natal will then number 15,000 men, and the five cavalry regiments 3,250 It may then be thought that General White has enough men under him to check the Boers in the march south without taking any of the troops of the special army corps.

The British force of regulars in the northern part of Cape Colony is much smaller than that in Natal and comprises the 1st Munster Fusilier, the 1st North Lancashire, the 2nd Royal Berkshire and a half a battalion of the 2nd Yorkshires. The North Lankshires are at Kimberley, where they have done some hard fighting, while the others are near the southern border of the Orange Free State at De Aor Junction, Naauwport, and one or two other points. The troops are keeping up the communications with Kimberley and preventing a Boer advance into the southern half of Cape Colony. The local forces, however, form the most important element in the defence of Cape Colony. Mafeking, which has been repeatedly attacked, is being successfully defended by Col. Baden-Powell and 600 irregular horse. At Kimberley the whole white male population is under arms. There is a company of British artillery and three corps of volunteers, viz., the Kimberley regiment, the Vryburg volunteers and the Bechuanaland rifles. Apparently they have all the men at Kimberley that they need for the defence of that place. The calling out of the Cape Colony volunteers, although delayed by the indecision or treason of the premier, Schreiner, has at length been accomplished. The Cape volunteers number 7,000 and are composed of good material. There are, also, 1,000 Cape mounted riflemen, which may be classed as regulars, and nearly 2,000 mounted police. Altogether Cape Colony is defended by about 12,000 men.

Sir Redvers Buller, the commander-in-chief in South Africa, left England on the 14th instant, so that he ought to reach Cape Town today or tomorrow. The Dunnoter Castle, the steamship in which he sailed, is one of the new fast vessels of the Castle Line, and the passage from Southampton to the cape has been made by the Tantallon Castle of the same line in fifteen and a half days. Sir Redvers, however, will be considerably in advance of his troops, none of which left England as early as he did, and some of which will go out in slower ships. The first troops of the special army corps for South Africa left England on the 20th, the first ship to leave Southampton being the Yorkshire. She carried 1,136 officers and men and the other ships which left the same day were equally well filled. The infantry battalions which left England for South Africa on the 20th were the 2nd Devonshire, 2nd Queens, 2nd East Surrey, 2nd West York and 2nd Northamptonshires. These battalions made up upwards of 5,000 men. On the 21st three battalions of Guards, the 1st Scots, 2nd Coldstreams and the 3rd Grenadiers took their departure, and with them several Line battalions. On Sunday more troops took their departure, among others the 12th Lancers, the 2nd Black Watch, and half of a mounted infantry battalion. The other half of the same battalion embarked on Monday, as did the 10th and 13th Hussars, the 1st Durham Light Infantry, and a considerable body of artillery and engineers. Altogether on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd October no less than 17,000 British troops left England bound for South Africa. In view of these facts the statement contained in the despatches that the special army corps will not be in a position to take the field until the end of December seems to be rank nonsense. The whole of these 17 000 men will be in South Africa by the 10th November, and it is not likely that they will be kept back any length of time after their arrival. More troops are wanted in Natal at once and a sufficient number to check the Boer advance south will be sent to Ladysmith as soon as they arrive in South Africa.

The special army corps, which is to operate in South Africa, will number 52,130 officers and men with 114 guns, of which number 49,306 will be actually in the field and 2,832 at the base. The force is made up as follows:—

In the field—	
Cavalry	5,534
Infantry (three divisions)	29,258
Corps troops	5,122
Communications	9,397
Total	49,306
At the base	2,832
Total	53,138

The cavalry division in the field will consist of two brigades, each made up of three regiments, a horse battery, and ammunition column, four companies of mounted infantry, a supply column, bearer company and field hospital, and a field company of engineers will be attached to the division. Each of the three infantry divisions in the field will consist of two brigades, the brigade establishment being four battlions, supply column, bearer company, and field hospital; and to each division as divisional troops, will be attached a cavalry squadron, three field batteries of eighteen guns, an engineer field company, supply column, supply column and field hospital.

The corps troops will comprise a cavalry regiment, two horse and six field batteries, three of the latter having howitzers, a pontoon troop, telegraph division, field company, field park, two balloon sections, and a railway company of engineers, an infantry battalion and ammunition column, supply column, field bakery, field hospital and supply park, On the lines of communication there will be seven battalions of infantry, a balloon field factory, four auxiliary companies of the Army Service Corps, four stationary and four general hospitals, two base and three advanced depots or medical stores, two hospital trains, two hospital ships, all under the Royal Army Medical Corps; four companies of the Army Ordnance Corps, Army Pay Corps office, staff of infantry, and general depots; and two remount companies of the Army Service Corps. These details will acquire a new interest when the Special Corps actually takes the field.

The battle which was fought at Ladysmith Monday was not as heavy an affair as had been anticipated. The official report of General White, which we publish elsewhere, shows that the Boers did not show any disposition to come to close quarters with the British but preferred to shell their camp from the hills with long range guns. As there is every reason to suppose that all the Boers in arms in Natal were in front of General White Monday we can only conclude from their conduct that they are afraid to engage in a regular pitched battle and that they are now keeping the field on the slender chance of the British making some mistake that will turn to their advantage. The position of Ladysmith, surrounded as it is by hills, is favorable to the tactics of the Boers, just as the position of the British camp at Glencoe was. The Boers succeeded in placing 40-pounders on some hills 6 000 yards from the town and began firing on it. The British field guns, which are 15-pounders have not as great a range as the Boer 40-pounders, and the firing at first was rather to the advantage of the Boers. Fortunately the Naval brigade arrived at Ladysmith from Durban just in the nick of time, and with their quick firing guns silenced the heavy Boer artillery. The British general advanced against the Boers, but he found the hill upon which their heavy guns had been posted evacuated, and although they were in large numbers they were unable or unwilling to make a determined stand and hold their ground. After pressing them back for several miles General White returned to his camp. That is practically all there is to say about the battle of Monday except that the British losses were small for an engagement in which so many men took part, not exceeding 80 or 100. The Boer losses are supposed to have been much greater but they had not been ascertained when General White sent off his despatch. It cannot be said that the Boers gained any prestige or any substantial advantage in this battle, and although they were in great force they did not show any enterprise whatever. They ought to have discovered by this time that an offensive war cannot be conducted by hiding themselves behind rocks and fences, or by firing at the enemy with long range guns at a distance of four miles. If they wish to drive the British out of Natal they must come to close quarters, and this they do not seem disposed to do.

The main interest of the contest in South Africa centres in the operations about Ladysmith, especially since it appeared that Kimberley and Mafeking are safe against Boer attacks. At Kimberley Col. Kekewich, who is lieutenant colonel of the first battalion of the North Lancashire Regiment, is in command, and he seems to be an admirable man for the position. Such elaborate preparations were made in advance for the defence of the place that there seems to be no possibility of it being captured, and it cannot well be starved out for it is provisioned for nine months. Mafeking seems to be equally secure, and as we have already said the man who is defending it, Col. Baden-Powell, is a man of genius who is equal to any emergency. His services in putting down the rising in Matabeleland sufficiently attest his great ability. In the mean time, while Mafeking is holding out gallantly against Boer attacks, Col. Plummer has about one thousand men with him, and even if he does not succeed in reaching Mafeking, which is nearly three hundred miles distant from Tuli, where he was last heard from, he will be able to make a powerful demonstration which will be very embarrassing to the attacking Boer forces. On the whole it must be admitted that the position of affairs on the eastern border of northern Cape Colony is much more favorable than it seemed to be a week or two ago, and that the defence of that important line has been admirably conducted. The Boers have not gained one solid advantage in that part of the field and their losses have been very heavy.

The arrival of the Naval Brigade at Ladysmith Monday must have encouraged General White as an earnest of the coming of more troops for the defence of Natal. For while there does not seem to be anything alarming in the situation at Ladysmith it is clear that General White has not enough men to drive the Boers back and defend Ladysmith at the same time. He is probably hampered also by the positive orders of General Buller before the latter left England that he should stand on the defensive. We think it quite likely that if General White had been free to act, and had not been embarrassed by the necessity of defending Dundee, Glencoe and Ladysmith, he might by this time have beaten the Boer forces in detail before they had an opportunity of uniting. Now that they have united his more prudent course is to await reinforcements which are now near at hand. Gen. Buller is due at Cape Town today, and while he has no troops with him except the members of his staff his presence will have a highly encouraging effect on the British forces, and it is quite likely he may see reasons for a change of attitude towards the enemy. Many changes have taken place in the situation since he left England and these changes make it proper for him to change his plans. If General White is found to be very hard pressed reinforcements will doubtless be sent to him as they arrive. The five thousand soldiers who left England on the 20th in five fast steamships ought to be at Cape Town about the 5th or 6th November, so that they could reach the front before next month is very far advanced.

BOER OPINION OF GREAT BRITAIN

There has been much speculation as to the cause of the extraordinary act of folly of the government of the Transvaal in issuing an ultimatum to Great Britain which could have no other result but war. The letter which we republish today from the London Times will go far to account for the incredible folly of Kruger and his advisers in bringing on a conflict which might have been avoided. This letter is written by a Boer who is evidently of the opinion that the British are a "played-out" race and could easily be driven out of South Africa by the vigorous and aggressive Dutch. People holding such opinions, and who had been preparing for war for four or five years, would not be disposed to let the occasion pass without striking a blow at the effete British nation. With all Europe combined against her and the United States hostile how could the British people resist the onslaught of the Boers. Other nations have argued this in former years, and the downfall of Great Britain has been predicted hundreds of times, so that we cannot deny the right of the South African Boers to indulge in this harmless amusement. We trust that the Boers writer of this letter will live to write another in a year hence.

ST. ANDREWS NEWS.

St. Stephen's Mayor a Visitor—Cargoes of Coal Arrive—Personal Items.

ST. ANDREWS, Oct. 30—Mr. George J. Clarke, mayor of St. Stephen, spent Sunday in town with his mother.

Two cargoes of coal were discharged here last week, one for G. D. Grimmer and one for B. F. DeWolfe.

The outside walls of Memorial Hall are receiving a new coat of paint. The work is being done by volunteers from the congregation.

A sacred concert is advertised to take place in the Methodist church on Wednesday evening next. Some of the best vocal talent in Charlotte county has been engaged to assist in the programme.

Mr. H. P. Timmerman of the C. P. R., was in town last week.

Mr. C. W. Manzer, agent of the C. P. R. at the St. Andrews station, has obtained a few weeks' leave of absence and is spending his vacation in Boston.

MOTHER JOYS:

A Dimpled Dot in Her Arms and a Body Without a Pain—Here's a Case of Mother Cured of Tormenting Piles by Dr. Agnew's Ointment.

"After baby was born I suffered great torment from piles. Nothing gave me any lasting relief or benefit until I had used Dr. Agnew's Ointment. One application of it gave me almost instant relief, and a few applications cured me. Mrs. M. K. Colliger, 30 Pacific Ave., Toronto."

Sold by E. C. Brown.

CAPTURED BY A WIDOW.

Admiral Dewey Will Have Soft Solace for His Declining Years.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Admiral Dewey announced to some of his more intimate friends tonight the fact of his engagement to Mrs. W. B. Hazen of this city. Mrs. Hazen is the widow of General Hazen, formerly chief signal officer of the army, who died about 10 years ago and is a sister of John R. McLean, Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio. Mrs. Hazen has no children and since her husband's death has made her home with her mother. She is a woman of large means, about 40 years of age and popular in the best social circles of Washington. The date for the wedding has not been fixed.

Catarrhozone.

GUARANTEED CURE FOR CATARRH.—Catarrhozone, ozonated air cure is guaranteed by the makers to cure the most chronic case of Catarrh of the nose or throat. It cures by inhalation. No danger, no risk. Catarrhozone when inhaled is volatile enough to reach the minutest cells of the lungs and bronchial tubes, where it attacks the disease at its foundation. It cures because it cannot fail to reach the right spot. Price $1.00 at all druggists or direct by mail on receipt of price. Send 10c. in stamps to N. C. POLSON & CO., manufacturing chemists, Kingston, Ont., for sample and testimonials.

Running no risk—Maud—"I'd hate to think that you'd throw yourself at Fred."

"Mamie—"Why not? He's a good catch."—[Brooklyn Life.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. dw

George—"What will your father settle on the man who marries you?" Milly—"All the rest of the family, probably."—[Harlem Life.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Best and Safest Family Medicine

FOR ALL

Bilious and Nervous Disorders

Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

The World's Medicine

Annual Sale Exceeds 6,000,000 Boxes.

25 Cents at all Druggists.

Beecham's Pills have the largest sale of any Proprietary Medicine in the world, and this has been achieved

Without the publication of testimonials

Intercolonial Railway.

ON and after MONDAY, the 16th October, 1899, trains will run Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax	7.25
Express for Halifax, New Glasgow and Pictou	12.05
Express for Sussex	16.40
Express for Quebec and Montreal	17.30
Accommodation for Moncton, Truro, Halifax and Sydney	23.10

A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 17.30 o'clock for Quebec and Montreal. Passengers transfer at Moncton.

A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 23.10 o'clock for Halifax.

Vestibule Dining and Sleeping cars on the Quebec and Montreal Express.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Express from Sussex	8.30
Accommodation from Moncton	11.45
Express from Halifax	16.00
Express from Halifax, Quebec and Montreal	19.55
Accommodation from Moncton	24.45

All trains are run by Eastern Standard time. Twenty-four hour notation.

D. POTTINGER,
Gen. Manager.

Moncton, N.B., Oct. 12, 1899.

CITY TICKET OFFICE
7 King Street, St. John, N. B.

FOR BELLEISLE.

Steamer Springfield

having been rebuilt under the supervision of the most practical government inspectors, will leave North End, Indiantown, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, local time, until further notice, for the BLUE WATERS of the BELLEISLE, scenery unsurpassed, calling at the intermediate points on the river and Belleisle, returning on alternate days at 1 p. m. Freight and fare low as usual. Good accommodation. Meals at all hours. Waiters in attendance and a good time may be expected.

All orders attended to with promptness.

Thanking our patrons for past patronage and hoping for a continuance of the same.

JT. G. DOWNEY,
Manager.

P S.—Excursion through tickets are issued on Saturdays, good to return until Wednesday following.

Dr. J. H. Morrison

Has Resumed His Practice,

163 Germain Street.

ON A FRIEND'S RECOMMENDATION

Mr. Gampton Uses Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart and Receives Instant Lasting Relief—Immediate Relief is what the Sufferer Wants—and Gets when Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is Used.

"I was for a long time a great sufferer from heart trouble. I had palpitation and smothering accompanied by great weakness and painful spasms. I got very little relief from remedies, and doctors failed to give me real benefit. A friend of mine had used Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and it had been a great relief to her. I procured a bottle and it has proved a great blessing to me. I think it a great heart cure and heartily recommend it to all like sufferers. Mrs. Gampton, 46 Bishop Street, Toronto." Sold by E. C. Brown.

Y.—"You say that a man who just went by is one of the best known men in town?" C.—"Yes; he couldn't borrow a dollar to save his life!"—[Yonkers Statesman.

KIDNEY'S CLOGGED.

Many Victims of Bright's Disease—Diabetes, Dropsy and Distressing Urinary Troubles Have Been Saved by the Timely Use of South American Kidney Cure.

The kidneys are nature's filters in expelling from the body all impurities. If the kidneys are out of sorts the whole system becomes impaired and disease follows as sure as fate. Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy and distressing urinary troubles infest four-fifths of the race. It need not be so, for South American Kidney Cure is a power in dispelling all tendency to the seating of disease. It has cured cases that have been long and stubborn and that have baffled medical skill.

Sold by E. C. Brown.

Fredericton Volunteer Returned.

FREDERICTON, Oct. 28—T. Medford Wright, who left here as a member of the Transvaal contingent, has been rejected for some reason at Quebec and will not go with the troops. Mr. Wright threw up a lieutenancy in the 71st and joined as a private, but it is said his parents wired Col. Otter that he was not the required age and demanded that he be sent back.