POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

LADYSMITH BOMBARDED.

White Still Holding Out.

An Assault of the Boers Repulsed --General Methuen to Invade the Free State.

LONDON, Nov. 18 (5 a. m.)—The absence of news of any serious movement against Ladysmith seems to show that the Boers are repeating the strategy adopted by them at Dandee, when they appeared in front and endeavored to effect a surrounding movement. This seems to be their object regarding Estcourt; and, since it is impossible that relief should reach there for some days to come, it is not unlikely that a further retiring movement on Moor River will be made.

Major Wolfe Murray has returned to Pietermaritzburg to take command of the line of communication, and Colonel Long, of the Royal Artillery, has taken command at Estcourt. The forces at Pietermaritzburg are too weak to attempt to re-open communications. Artillery and cavalry especially are badly needed; and it will necessarily take a long time to obtain either, owing to the difficulty of entraining and the necessity of allowing the horses to rest after the long sea voyage.

From the indiscriminate distribution of various divisions at unexpected points, it seems clear that the plans of General Buller have been wholly changed. Not the slightest word regarding the new plans has been allowed to escape.

It has been reported that the Belmont fight arose owing to the advance of a British column to relieve Kimberley, but this seems incorrect; all the most reliable accounts representing the engagement as growing out of a reconnoissance. The announcement of the arrival of Gen. Methuen at Orange River, however, doubtless means that arrangements are in a forward state for an advance from that point, if the advance has not already begun.

Kimberley was safe on Friday, Nov. 10. Last Tuesday a Boer force of 600 entered Aliwalnorth, Cape Colony, hoisted the flag of the Free State and declared the town and district to be part of the republic. The activity of the Boers in this locality would almost point to the necessity of insuring the safety of the column marching to the relief of Kimberley from attack from this direction or from Bloemfontein.

In view of the reticence of Gen. Buller it is almost useless to speculate regarding the report of a movement to relieve Kimberley. It can only be intended to withdraw the Boers, if possible, from Natal. The object of the occupation of Aliwalnorth is understood to be to prevent the large quantity of ammunition at Herschel being forwarded to Jamestown and thence to the Queen's Own. The Boers have notified the inhabitants no looting will be allowed.

LONDON, Nov. 18—Special despatches from Pietermaritzburg and Lourenzo say that Ladysmith is bombarded night and day and hard pressed. On November 9, having during the night placed men close to the town, the Boers, after a heavy bombardment, began an assault, but were repulsed at every point with heavy losses. The Boers have destroyed one of the bridges over the Tugela river.

Advices from Zululand testify to the growing uneasiness of British residents, whose stores are looted by the Boers, with the result that the Zulus themselves are growing insolent, giving rise to a fear that they may attack the unarmed British population.

In view of the Boer destruction of bridges, the war office has issued orders for the shipment of a quantity of bridge work between this and the end of the year.

A despatch from Lourenzo Marquez says: "A Pretoria newspaper announced last Wednesday that 4,000 burghers had left General Joubert's force around Ladysmith to join Commandant Botha's force near Estcourt, with a view to assisting to intercept the British advance to the relief of Ladysmith.

"GEN. LUCAS Meyer, the Free State commander, has asserted in the course of an interview, that he is convinced that the battle of Elandslaagte will be the first and last Boer defeat of the war."

ORANGE RIVER, Cape Colony, Nov. 17—Lord Methuen, commander of the first division, has arrived here with his staff from Cape Town

This force, with that already between Estcourt and Durban is considered sufficient to enable General Hildeyard to advance and to take the aggressive against the Boers south of Ladysmith. According to the latest advices, Ladysmith is holding out satisfactorily, everything having been well up to Wednesday.

BOMBARDING KIMBERLEY.

The Boers Cheer As Each Shell is Fired.

KIMBERLEY, Thursday, Nov. 9—(Evening) via Hopetown, Sunday, Nov. 12—The Boers were busy yesterday in throwing up fresh earthworks. There has been no further bombardment, The De Beers mines are practically closed. Thousands of the employes of the mines are now domiciled in the centre of the town and are being provisioned by the mayor's relief fund. The military authorities have ordered all civilians to give up their arms and ammunition with the view of preventing irresponsibles firing at the Boers in contravention of the laws of civilized warfare. Natives report that the Boers cheered each shell as it was fired yesterday, believing it meant the destruction of Kimberley. The Boers are now wearing Khaki uniforms and blue puggerees, making it difficult to distinguish them from the British.

Locusts are appearing.

A BOER DESPATCH

On Tuesday's Bombardment of Ladysmith.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The following censored despatch from Pretoria gives details of the engagement referred to in the Associated Press despatch from Pretoria, Wednesday, November 15, sent out today:

The Free Staters had taken up a position on a small hill, when an English battery advanced and attacked them sending a fiery hail of shells on the hill for an hour, when the Transvaal cannon put some shells right in the midst of the battery and sent them to cover behind the hill. Two burghers were killed and six were wounded. When the British fell back on Ladysmith several shells exploded among them, but their effect did not appear.

At midnight all the Afrikander cannoon on the hills surrounding the town opened fire simultaneously on Ladysmith, turning the quiet and darkness of night into a lurid inferno of whistling, shrieking shells, speeding from all points of the compass to the doomed city. Several buildings on fire were seen from Bulwano Hill.

During the day the troops left the city deserted and sought shelter on the edge of the hill to escape our death-dealing shells."

List of Prisoners.

The despatch from Pretoria also says that the prisoners at that place include the 18th Hussars, four officers and 91 non-commissioned officers and men; the Dublin Fusiliers, four officers and 12 non-commissioned officers and men; the Irish Fusiliers, 10 officers and 533 non-commissioned officers and men; the Gloucesters, 14 officers and 305 non-commissioned officers and men; the artillery, five officers and 60 non-commissioned officers and men; the Rifles, two officers and 98 non-commissioned officers and men; the Leicesters, no officers, six non-commissioned officers and men; the Dragoons, one man; the Natal police, one man; political, 62 men; sick, 38 men.

The despatch adds: "Trains are working excellently from Pretoria to Ladysmith. The Boers have ample food, but are short of clothes, boots and Mackintoshes."

FROM LADYSMITH.

A Boer Assault More Than a Week Ago Roughly Repulsed.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A special despatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Saturday, Nov. 18, says:—

"A runner brings a message from Ladysmith saying that on Nov. 9 the Boers attacked that town from the southwest, but were repulsed by the Royal Rifles and Rifle Brigade with great loss. On Nov. 14 the Boers made an attack near Colenso but were repulsed with a loss of 800. Fighting is proceeding at Estcourt.

DURBAN, Natal, Nov. 18 (Satueday)—The Times of Natal publishes the following, dated Wednesday, Nov. 15, from its special correspondent at Ladysmith: "The enemy made a determined attack on Thursday, Nov. 9. Apparently all the Boer forces participated. Their artillery opened at 4 a. m., pouring in shells thick and fast upon the British positions, although with no great effect. They adopted the unusual tactics of advancing under cover of their guns to positions on the ridges and kopjes adjacent to those occupied by the British troops on the left of our camp.

Continuing their advance, the Boers crept up, using every available bit of cover. Our infantry opened with a steady, warm and accurate fire, which beat back the enemy, notwithstanding a display of tenacity of purpose equal to their desperate stands on previous occasions The Boer attacks was most elaborate on all sides of the town.

"The main attack, however, was made between the Free State and Newcastle railway lines, by a column composed chiefly of Johannesburg volunteers. A brigade of the King's Royal Rifle corps made a splendid defense. The Boers were repulsed but soon rallied and returned to the attack. Again the British fire, which was very hot, forced them to retire. They had made a deep trench in front of the British lines, and while withdrawing for their horses they left it unguarded, whereupon the King's Rifles, advancing at double quick, occupied the trench.

This smart movement was not seen by the enemy, who soon returned with the horses. Carefully reserving their fire, the Kings Rifles allowed the Boers to advance almost to the edge of the trench, and then poured volley after volley into the astounded Boers, who turned and fled from an awful hail of bullets, bolting across the open, where the artillery of the British poured in a terrible and effective shell fire. The enemy lost heavily.

At Caesar's Camp, which protects the town on the southwest, the Manchester regiment held the position. Descending under cover of the British guns for some distance on the further side of the hill, they detected several hundred Boers hiding in the ditch out of the way of the British shells. They poured volley after volley into the enemy scattering them widely and inflicting heavy loss.

"Meanwhile another section of the Boers had brought a mortar into action, firing heavy shells. Our guns, concentrating upon it, soon silenced this weapon, the enemy's artillerymen fleeing headlong. The Boers then advanced in force with a view of repairing the mortar, but our artillery shelled and scattered them right and left. Fighting was all over at 11 o'clock.

"Promptly at noon General White ordered a salute of 21 guns in honor of the birthday of the Prince of Wales. As the cannon boomed cheer after cheer rang out from the troops and a scene of enthusiasm probably without parallel in history followed.

"The Boers were driven back at every point, with a loss estimated at 800 men. Nothing important occurred until Tuesday, Nov. 14, when a strong force, chiefly cavalry and artillery, reconnoitering, came upon the enemy near the Colenso road and drove them back to their main positions. Our shell fire was most effective and is believed to have inflicted considerable damage. Our own loss was one man.

"That same day a Boer shell killed a trooper of the Natal Mounted Rifles, who was sleeping in his tent. All our men are fit, well and in good spirits. It is reported that the Lyddite is terrifying the Boers who have to be driven to their gun positions by revolvers pointed at their heads.

"Ladysmith is able to hold out for months. On the other hand it is reported that dysentery is making havoc in the enemy's camp."

LONDON, Nov 20.—This mornings news gives little that alters the complexion of the situation. Since the fight of Nov. 9 matters, so far as is known, have been fairly quiet at Ladysmith. It is not unlikely that the Boers, badly informed as to the nature and extent of the British preparations to advance to the relief of the town, may be hesitating regarding the next move. The situation in Natal is very complicated, more especially if the reports be true that the great Tugela bridge has been destroyed.

The success of the next move on either side will depend more on strategy than on superior numbers. The Boers have three lines of action open. They can hold the railway with the force they have at Ennersdale, falling slowly back before the British advance and threatening from Weenen; or in the second place they can advance from Weenen and try to carry Estcourt; or, in the third place, they can advance due south from Weenen to Weston, cut the railway and blow up the bridge over Moori river. If it be true that there 10,000 Boers under General Joubert and General Botha marching south to meet the British relief force, heavy fighting is in store.

Nothing is known with certainty regarding the progress of the relief column from Durban; and the immediate interest centres in the relief of Kimberley. General Methuen has a splendid knowledge of the country where he would operate and is laying his plans with the utmost care. A naval brigade, with searchlights from the cruiser Doris, under Major Ernest Rhodes, will accompany the column. The column will take all the materials for repairing the railway, which, it is believed, there will be no difficulty in doing. The advance will be made by forced marches, the column reaching Modder River in four days.

An Orange River despatch dated Thursday, Nov. 16, says that the Boers were then concentrating their forces outside of Kimberley. According to the latest advices from Jamestown there had been no signs of a Basuto uprising up to Saturday last. The Boers have renamed Aliwal North Olivesfontein in honor of their commandant.

From Lourenzo Marques comes a report that three German officers, Colonel Von Braun, Lieut. Brutewitz and Lieut. Von Kunzse, have arrived at Pretoria, with the intention of joining General Joubert's staff.

FROM MAFEKING.

Lt. Brooke had a Remarkable Escape from the Boers.

LONDON, Nov. 18—An official despatch from Pretoria, dated Friday, Nov. 10, confirms the statements to the effect that the Boer big guns had little effect at Mafeking. Reports from Cape Colony indicate that the Boer sympathizers are greatly surprised at the inability of Gen. Joubert to capture Ladysmith.

Interesting details are arriving at Cape Town from the Orange River relating to the fighting at Belmont, showing that when Col. Keith-Falconer was shot through the breast he was just going to the assistance of wounded Lt. Bevan. Lt. Brooke of the Lancers had a marvelous escape. While sketching Boer positions his horse was shot under him. He was some distance ahead of his troopers and had dismounted to sketch, when 30 Boers opened fire. The first bullet passed under his leg. As he mounted the second riddled his helmet, and the third killed his horse. Lieut. Brook thereupon started to run, hotly pursued by the Boers, who were mounted, and would certainly have captured and killed him but for an intervening wire fence. The bullets fell thick around the lieutenant as he climbed this fence; but he escaped unscathed.

FROM PRETORIA.

Prisoners of the Armored Train Affair Arrive.

PRETORIA, Saturday, Nov. 18 (by way of Lourenzo Marques, Nov. 19—At noon today 56 British prisoners, including men of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and several blue jackets, arrived here. There were large crowds at the railway station, but no demonstration was made. Mr. Winston Churchill, who is wounded in the hand, was taken to the Model School, while the rank and file are being sent to the race track. One spy was lodged in jail. The wounded have been treated at Colenso.

The Boer version of the conflict in which these prisoners were taken says that two British were killed and ten wounded.

The Mining Department has discovered beneath the manager's house at the Ferreira mine, a passage leading to a suite of apartments forty feet below ground, with gas and water laid on. This is supposed to have been intended to serve as a rendezvous for the employes of the Ferreira mine in the event of a bombardment of Johannesburg.

Three female prisoners, captured near Mafeking, were brought here this evening. The male prisoners will follow.

The Rev. Adrian Hofmeyer, brother of the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyer, the Afrikander leader, who was captured at Lobatsi, but subsequently released, will come to Pretoria as soon as he is in better health.

A WEEK AGO

Kimberley Was Well Able to Take Care of Itself.

KIMBERLEY, Nov. 11, via runner to Orange River—The Boers bombarded Kimberley again at 5.15 o'clock this morning, shelling the town briskly until 6.15 a. m. from three positions. Subsequently they maintained a desultory fire until 7.15 o'clock. Our guns replied at long range and two shells, at least, are believed to have found their mark, as the fire of the Boers in that direction was effectually silenced.

The bombardment freshened from 10 o'clock until noon, the fire being directed at Otto's, whence our patrol at dawn had fired upon a Boer detachment, knocking down six of their horses. Our casualties were one policeman mortally wounded and a light horseman slightly wounded.

"Our outposts fired on the enemy, and one of the naval guns fired a shell at 8,000 yards range, the shell bursting close to the enemy, who then hurriedly retired.

"At 12 o'clock reports were received from three pickets that a large number of Boers were in sight on a hill above Leslie's homestead.

"The troops have returned to camp." The patrol fired cooly and steadily until the Boers dispersed. A second patrol engaged the enemy, but meeting a superior force, was compelled to retire, leaving only two horses. The Boers fired quite 300 shells today. The cases were dated from 1891 to 1895. The enemy have at least eight guns.

Our guns are now replying. The enemy's shells are falling harmlessly, though the artillery men have found the range.

NEWS FROM ESTCOURT.

An Attempted Boer Rush Resulted Disastrously for Them.

ESTCOURT, Saturday, Nov. 18—1.40 p. m.—At 10 o'clock this morning the Boers attempted to rush Estcourt, but one shot from our naval gun and several long range volleys fired by the Dublin Fusileers sent them back precipitately.

The Boers had several men posted on surrounding kopjes, but our naval men apparently astonished them, and their guns were withdrawn.

THE CAPE DUTCH

Are Losing Sympathy for the Belligerents.

CAPE TOWN, Friday, Nov. 17—Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner, has issued a proclamation declaring that the Boer proclamations annexing territory, impressing men or seizing goods are null and void and should not be obeyed. He promises full recognition of, and fair compensation for, actual injury resulting from loyal adherence to British allegiance.

Mr. W. P. Schreiner, the Premier, has instructed all civil commissioners to announce that there is no intention to call out the Burgher forces in the colony, as the colonial government considers the military forces of the crown sufficient to preserve order and repel invasion.

"Ordinary citizens," the Premier declares, "are only expected to remain loyal and not give countenance to the enemy."

Judging from present indications, so far from there being a prospect of a Dutch rising, the fact is that many of the Cape Dutch are so incensed at the loss of their property and the destruction of railways and bridges that they are even beginning to favor the annexation of the two republics.

More Transports Arrive.

LONDON, Nov. 17—The admiralty announced this evening the arrival at Cape Town today of the troopship Arcana, with a battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, (The Princess Louise's regiment), bringing the reinforcements up to 23,500 of which 7,290 have already disembarked at Durban, with eighteen field guns, a number of machine guns, engineers and hospital troops, as well as 700 mules.

LONDON, Nov. 18—It is announced that the following British transports arrived at Cape Town today.

Mongolian, with the Second Seaforth Highlanders, and a field hospital.

American, with a battery of horse artillery, part of a cavalry brigade, and an ammunition column.

Pauvania, with the second Royal Fusiliers and the Second Royal Scots Fusiliers; Jamaican, with a squadron of the Sixth Dragoons; Cephalonia, with the Fourth Brigade staff, the First Durham's Mounted infantry and detachments of the Medical corps. This adds 4,600 men to the British force in South Africa, making a total of about 27,000 men of Gen. Buller's army corps that have arrived.

The admiralty announces that the British transport Goorkha has sailed from Capetown with the Royal Engineers, the second Scottish Rifles and other details for Durban, and two companies of mounted infantry for East London.

More Missing Men.

LONDON, Nov. 17—It is reported that the British government has purchased the Creusot guns ordered by the Transvaal, but not delivered.

An official despatch confirms the statement that Captain J. A. Haldane, of the Gordon Highlanders, attached to the Dublin Fusiliers, and Lieut. T. H. O. Frankland (not Franklin) and 67 non-commissioned officers and men of the Dublin Fusiliers are missing.

Captain Haldane distinguished himself by his services in India, for which he received the D. S. O. (Companion of the Distinguished Service Order). He was also wounded at Elandslaagte.

LONDON, Nov. 19—The following additional despatch was received from General Buller, at 6 o'clock this evening:—

CAPE TOWN, Sunday, 3.30 p. m.—In continuation of my telegram of Nov 16, referring to the armored train at Estcourt, I have to report that three more men of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers are missing, namely, Lance Corporal Brady, and privates J. Fitzgerald and Maguire.

The War Office Bulletin.

LONDON, Nov. 19—The war office posted the following telegram today from General Sir Redvers Buller to the Marquis of Lansdowne:—

"CAPE TOWN, Nov. 18—9.35 p. m.—The following is from the general commanding at Pietermaritzburg:—

"Today at 8 a. m. the officer commanding our northern outposts reported that the enemy's mounted patrols were advancing across the whole country from Gourton's Road to Uland, moving on Estcourt. My force stood at arms. The outposts reported various bodies, from 500 to 700 strong, advancing on Estcourt from a northwesterly direction. One party, 500 strong, moved towards the railway bridge, half a mile to the northwest of Estcourt.

Boers Their Own Artillery Officers.

LOURENZO MARQUES, Saturday, Nov. 18—The following despatches has been received here from Pretoria, dated Thursday, Nov. 16:—

The statement that the Boer artillery is officered by Germans is denied here. It is asserted officially that all the Boer artillery officers were born in the Transvaal, although two were trained in Europe.

The British prisoners of the rank and file have received new outfits from the government.

It is reported that the bombardment of Kimberley was resumed this morning.

Lady Churchill Informed.

LONDON, Nov. 19—The first definite news regarding the fate of Mr. Winston Churchill was conveyed to his mother this evening by a report of the Associated Press. The fact that his wound is not necessarily dangerous, and that he is alive in Pretoria, caused her the greatest gratification, as she had been hitherto without the least intimation of his whereabouts.

The Question of Garrison Duty.

TORONTO, Nov. 18—The report that the Imperial Life Insurance Company had cabled the war office regarding the risk of the Canadian contingent and that an answer had been received to the effect that they would be placed in garrison duty, is denied by the officials of the company.

The Kimberley Relief Column.

ORANGE RIVER, Cape Colony, Nov. 15—General Methuen has decided that the Kimberley relief column is to march in as light order as possible. Small bands of Boers are roaming in Griqualand west, annexing towns without opposition. They have already taken possession of of Barkley West and Douglas. A few police were captured at both places.

Transvaal Secret Agents.

LORENZO, Marques, Nov. 16—Secret service agents are continually arriving here from the Transvaal. A member of the Orange Free State legislature arrived last night from Pretoria. It is believed he is proceeding to Cape Town on a mission, the object of which is unknown.

Boers Occupy Colesburg.

CAPETOWN, Nov. 19—Advices just received here show that on Thursday, Nov. 16, a combined force of Free State and Transvaal Burghers occupied Colesburg, Cape Colony, without opposition by the residents and proclaimed the district to be Free State territory.

Quiet on Sunday.

LONDON, Nov. 19—A special despatch from Estcourt dated Sunday, Nov. 19, says: "All is quiet here. The enemy is believed to be encamped six miles away. Our position is good and our forces are sufficiently strong to repulse an attack."

The Erin Declined.

LONDON, Nov. 18—The officials of the war office, having considered the offer of Sir Thomas Lipton of his steam yacht Erin for use as a hospital ship, have decided that she is not suitable for the purpose.

MONCTON NEWS.

Funeral of the Late Oliver Jones—Pastor Expected in December.

MONCTON, Nov. 19—The funeral of the late Oliver Jones took place Saturday afternoon. The remains were deposited in the family vault in Moncton rural cemetery. The obsequies were attended by a large number of citizens who assembled to pay their last tribute of respect. About a hundred teams were in the cortege. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Steele, of Amherst, assisted by Revs. Lodge, Tweed and Prince. The pall bearers were Geo. McSweeney, D. Pottinger, A. E. Killam, J. F. Sayre, John McKenzie, William Price.

Rev. G. H. Parshley, of Lawrence, Mass., who has accepted a call to the Moncton First Baptist church, is expected to be here about the 15th of December.

Thrift in the Transvaal.

In 1877 the Transvaal was practically a bankrupt. Gold mining soon after became a paying industry, and in 1889 the direct receipts of the treasury from gold mines were $3,996,070. Members of the Volksraad now receive a salary of $6,000, or 20 per cent. more than the pay of an American Congressman.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Equity Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner, so called, corner of Prince William street and Princess street in the City of St. John in the City and County of St. John in the Province of New Brunswick on Saturday, the ninth day of December next at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on Tuesday, the 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine in a certain cause therein pending wherein William E. Earle is plaintiff, and Leonard G. Holder, J. Frederick Lawton and Charles J. Coster are defendants with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity all the right, title and interest of the said defendants or any or either of them in and to a certain indenture of lease bearing date the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and made between one Irene M. Simonds of the first part and one Gertrude Ann Simonds of the second part, and the said defendant, Leonard G. Holder, of the third part and in and to the said Indenture of lease and the leasehold premises therein described in the said indenture of lease and in the plaintiff's bill of complaint and in the said decretal order as "All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situate lying and being in the City of Saint John and bounded and described as follows, that is to say beginning on the western side of the street known as the Long wharf at a distance of (113) feet measured along the said line of the said street from the southern line of Main street and going thence southwardly along the said line of the Long wharf two hundred and forty, seven (247) feet more or less to the bounds of the property belonging to the Honorable William Pugsley and others thence westwardly at right angles one hundred feet (100) feet thence southwardly along the western line of Long wharf ship two hundred and fifty (250) feet more or less to the northeast corner of land conveyed from the Honorable Charles Simonds to John Simonds by indenture bearing date the fourth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight and duly registered in Book "M" number "4" page "194" of records in and for the City and County of Saint John thence westwardly along the line of said lands twenty (20) feet thence northwardly along the western line of the property of the said Irene Maud Simonds four hundred and seventy-eight (478) feet more or less or to a point one hundred and thirteen (113) feet measured in a direction parallel with the Long wharf from Main street and thence eastwardly one hundred and twenty (120) feet more or less to the place of beginning together with the right of way over and the use of the Slip situate on the south of the lot hereinbefore described, together with the buildings, erections and improvements thereon standing and being and the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years by the said indenture of lease to the said Leonard G. Holder given therein and yet to come and unexpired, possession, benefit of renewal, claim and demand at law or in equity of the said defendants or any or either of them in, to or upon the same and every part thereof.

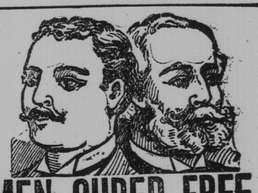
For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the plaintiff's solicitor, or to the undersigned referee.

Dated this fourth day of October, A.D. 1899.

HUGH H. McLEAN,
Referee in Equity in and for the City and County of Saint John.

BUSTIN & PORTER,
Plaintiff's Solicitor, St. John, N. B.

GEO. W. GERO, Auctioneer.



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