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This paper has the largest  
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**Semi-Weekly Telegraph.**  
ST. JOHN, N.B., OCTOBER 25, 1899.

**THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH AFRICA.**

The Boers at length have come to close  
quarters with the British forces in an  
engagement of some importance and  
they will now be able to form a better  
idea of the kind of men they will have  
to meet. For almost twenty years the  
Boers have been nourishing themselves  
with the belief that they were invincible  
and that British soldiers stood no  
chance against them. This was certainly  
a remarkable exercise of faith consid-  
ering the record of the British for almost  
decades in all quarters of the world, but  
the conceit of some men is boundless as  
the ocean, and it is never so great as  
among ignorant men who know nothing  
beyond the bounds of their own country.  
The Boer is among the most ignorant of  
mankind and consequently the most  
abounding of conceit.

The engagement which took place  
near Glencoe Friday is the first serious  
affair of the war, and for that reason  
assumes a very high degree of impor-  
tance. It took place on ground which  
the Boers had deliberately chosen, and  
under conditions which they deemed  
most favorable to themselves.  
What is still more gratifying is the fact  
that it was with the Transvaal Boers this  
fight took place, and that one phase of  
the contest may be regarded as avenging  
and wiping out the memory of Majuba.  
For some time past there has been a  
British camp at Glencoe junction, the  
point from which the short branch line  
starts for Dundee, four or five miles dis-  
tant. Glencoe is thirty-seven miles  
south of Newcastle, which was occupied  
by the Boers a week ago. It is  
forty-two miles north east of  
Ladysmith, which is the point  
in Natal that is menaced by the Boers  
of the Orange Free State, and the point  
where the British are believed to be in  
the greatest force. Newcastle, Glencoe  
and Ladysmith are all on the main line  
of railway from Durban to Pretoria.

The Boers have been menacing Glencoe  
for several days. On Thursday they  
interrupted the communication be-  
tween Ladysmith and Glencoe at a  
point about twenty miles from the latter  
place. Their attack must have been  
sudden for they captured a train laden  
with cattle going from Ladysmith to  
Dundee. The Boer plan appears to have  
been to isolate and surround Glencoe  
and to effect that object they occupied a  
high hill near it and placed five guns in  
such a position as to enable them to  
shell the British camp. Yesterday  
morning they opened fire on Dundee at  
a distance of 5,400 yards, and although  
the fire did no damage it was thought  
necessary to capture the hill and drive  
the Boers from their position.

The guns, five in number, which  
shelled the British camp at Glencoe  
were a part of the new Boer artillery of  
which we have heard so much. These  
guns were manned by Germans, espe-  
cially selected men who had been in the  
German army, and were therefore sup-  
posed to be crammed full of science and  
knowledge of the art of war. They oc-  
cupied an almost inaccessible hill and  
were supported by infantry. Under ordi-  
nary circumstances the British general  
might have remained on the defensive,  
but with artillery posted on a hill com-  
manding his camp and only three miles  
distant it became necessary to attack  
and carry the position. This was ac-  
complished by the British infantry  
after a hard fight and after a hard

fight the hill was carried and the five  
guns captured. It was Majuba hill over  
again with the difference that the Boers  
were the defeated party.

The capture of this artillery, manned  
by Germans, will be particularly gratify-  
ing to the British people and extremely  
depressing to the Boers, who relied so  
much upon it. The great preparations  
they made for this war and their deter-  
mination to have an artillery force mar-  
ned by skilled gunners, will add to the  
sting of defeat, especially as that defeat  
took place under circumstances which  
they regarded as favorable to them-  
selves. The incident also exposes the  
hollowness of the claims of the Boers to  
any superiority as marksmen and proves  
that disciplined valor must always suc-  
ceed against irregulars no matter  
how brave they may be.  
The new skirmishing tactics of the  
British army proved thoroughly effec-  
ticient and decided the contest.  
As for the Germans who manned the  
artillery this little battle ought to  
explode one of the foolish ideas that  
has been accepted even by British mili-  
tary writers. However excellent the  
German army of 1870 may have been,  
no war can any man with certainty  
what it would prove at the present  
day. There is not a man in the  
German army under the age of forty,  
five who has been in battle or heard the  
whistle of a hostile bullet. This state-  
ment means that every private soldier  
of the German army is a untried man,  
whereas the proportion of soldiers in the  
British army who have been in action is  
large. It is one thing to have a good  
theory of war and another to put it in  
practice.

The Boers have retreated to the east-  
ward from their stricken field and their  
attempts to cut off the British force at  
Glencoe and Dundee have failed. The  
British losses have been heavy and  
General Symons has been severely  
wounded. General Symons has had a  
most distinguished career and has served  
in seven campaigns. It is to be hoped  
that his services will not be lost to the  
army of which he is so distinguished an  
officer. The Boers suffered severely  
and this for them is a serious matter, for  
they do not take kindly to heavy losses  
in the field. A few such defeats as they  
suffered yesterday would utterly demor-  
alize them and bring them to their  
knees.

The movements of the Boers from the  
Orange Free State who have been men-  
acing Ladysmith have been wavering  
and uncertain. They seem to be show-  
ing a great lack of courage, for if they  
are to strike at all at the British now is  
the time. In a few weeks it will be too  
late, for a very large force is  
being embarked for South Africa, a  
force which it will be impossible for  
them to resist. It is now believed that  
the army corps which is intended to ad-  
vance on Pretoria and capture it will not  
go to Natal at all, but will be landed at  
Port Elizabeth, in Cape Colony, and car-  
ried by rail to the border of Orange Free  
State. Its advance on Pretoria will be  
right through the centre of Orange State,  
while the British forces in Natal will  
confront the enemy in that quarter. By  
adopting this course the British will  
avoid all the mountain passes and turn  
all the defensive positions that have  
been made in the Transvaal and Orange  
Free State.

A very significant place of news comes  
from London to the effect that the  
British channel squadron has been  
ordered to proceed to Gibraltar. This  
squadron has recently been made very  
powerful and includes the battleships  
Hannibal, Jupiter, Majestic, Magnificent,  
Mar, Prince George, Repulse and Resolu-  
tion and also six cruisers, one of them  
being our old friend the Blake.

It looks as if some movement on the  
continent of Europe had to be guarded  
against and that it is thought will  
have this powerful fleet on the spot to  
check any hostile design. There is  
no doubt that France and Russia  
have been exchanging views on the  
subject of intervention on  
behalf of the Boers, but with two  
powerful British fleets menacing the  
coast of France that power would think  
twice before committing itself. The  
formation of a flying squadron is also  
reported from Portsmouth, but it is not  
likely that it will be required or that  
the continental powers will carry their  
hostility to Great Britain beyond mere  
words.

The campaign in South Africa has  
been going quite as well for the British  
as the most enthusiastic supporter of the  
war could have anticipated, and far  
better than most people expected, con-  
sidering the numbers engaged. The  
whole military strength of the two Dutch  
republics is now in the field, whereas the  
British, both in Natal and Cape Colony, are  
greatly outnumbered and will continue  
to be in that condition until reinforce-  
ments arrive which will not be for ten  
days or a fortnight. If our readers find  
for the next few days that there is  
rather a dearth of war news they will  
please remember that the initiative  
now rests with the Boers and not with  
the British. The last despatch which  
Sir Redvers Buller sent to General  
White, before embarking for South  
Africa, was to stand strictly on the de-  
fensive. This, General White has done,  
although he apparently was the attack-  
ing party both at Glencoe and Elands-  
laagte.

But these attacks made by the  
British were both strictly defensive  
measures, for at Glencoe his camp was  
threatened and had to be relieved  
from the pressure of the enemy's artillery  
which dominated it from the hills,  
while at Elandslaagte the British  
communication had been cut and had  
to be restored. General White therefore  
has so far been acting on the defence  
and if there are no more battles in Natal  
until Sir Redvers Buller arrives it will  
be because the Boers have not the cou-  
rage to attack him. If they do attack  
him again it will go to show that not-  
withstanding their recent defeats they  
have still some hope of a courage left.

The Boers seem to have elaborated a  
fine strategic plan for the destruction of  
the British forces in Natal before rein-  
forcements could arrive. The move-  
ments of the Orange Free State Boers  
against Ladysmith and points on the  
Orange River, it seems, were only a  
blind for the purpose of distracting at-  
tention from the real point of attack  
which was Dundee. This place is im-  
portant because of the coal mines  
in its vicinity and for that reason  
it was thought necessary to send a con-  
siderable body of British troops to guard  
it. Some of these troops were at Dundee,  
but the larger part of them were in  
camp at Glencoe, four or five miles dis-  
tant. Glencoe is the place where the  
branch line to Dundee leaves the  
main line of railway from Durban  
to Pretoria and it bears the same  
relation to Dundee that Springfield  
Junction on the International route to  
Springfield mines. The British force at  
Camp Glencoe under General Symons  
just before the Boer attack included the  
15th Hussars, the Natal mounted volun-  
teers, the 1st battalion of the Leicestershire  
regiment, the 1st King's Royal  
Rifles, the 2nd Duff's Fusiliers, the  
Devonshire regiment, the Royal Irish  
Fusiliers, the Dorsetshire regiment, sev-  
eral companies of mounted infantry and  
three field batteries, a total of about  
4,000 men. All these troops were more  
or less engaged on Friday, but the bulk of  
the fighting fell on the Duff's Fusiliers,  
the Irish Fusiliers and the Rifles. These  
three regiments lost 30 killed and 130  
wounded, out of a total of 31 killed and  
152 wounded. The Dorsetshire and  
Devonshire Regiments suffered no loss,  
the Leicestershire Regiment had one  
man wounded. It is generally be-  
lieved, that the Boers expected another  
day, the British certainly showed a  
very decided superiority when they suc-  
ceeded in driving them from their chosen  
and well fortified position.

The Boer plan was to cut off the  
Glencoe force from Ladysmith, surround  
and compel it to surrender. To effect  
this the railway between Glencoe and  
Ladysmith was cut at Elandslaagte,  
which is about 20 miles distant from  
each place. Then a force of Transvaal  
Boers from the last got behind Glencoe  
and the work of surrounding General  
Symons' force was almost completed.  
No doubt, the Boers expected another  
day, but the result was a crushing de-  
feat for them. Thanks to the promptitude  
and courage of the British general the  
Boer plan was foiled, and the essential  
weakness of their military position was  
exposed. The fight at Elandslaagte was  
the natural sequel to that at Glencoe,  
for it was necessary for the purpose of  
restoring communication by railway  
between Glencoe and Ladysmith. The  
force that effected the Boer defeat  
at Elandslaagte on Saturday came  
from Ladysmith, not from Glencoe,  
and it included portions of four  
regiments of cavalry the 5th Lancers,  
the 5th Dragoon Guards, the Imperial  
Light Horse and the Natal Carbineers,  
a battalion each of the Devonshire regiment  
and the Manchester regiment and half  
a battalion of the Gordon Highlanders.  
The British loss in this engagement was  
140, of whom 18 were killed. The Boer  
loss was very heavy and included many  
prisoners. Already the Boers have lost  
a number of their best commanders,  
among others the commander of their  
artillery, a German. These men cannot  
well be replaced.

**THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.**

Although the present war in South  
Africa is very much to be regretted it  
may prove in the end to be the best  
thing that could have happened because  
it will settle once for all a question  
that has long been in dispute, that of  
the supremacy in the region south of  
the Zambesi. It is evident that if such  
question has to be settled by force of  
arms the struggle had better come early  
rather than late for the longer the con-  
test is postponed the more severe it is  
likely to be.

There has never been any secret in re-  
gard to the aspirations of the Dutch to  
rule South Africa. The two republics  
until a few years ago were but little  
troubled by outsiders, and they were  
building up slowly but surely a compact  
nationality ever watchful of Dutch inter-  
ests, and always scheming to increase  
Dutch power. As the policy of these two  
republics had but one leading idea, that  
of acquiring more territory and more in-  
fluences, while the Great Britain had many  
interests and could give but little at-  
tention to African questions, it seemed  
almost certain that the Dutch would  
have their way, and that British authority  
would be circumscribed to Natal and a portion of Cape Colony.  
The fact that the Dutch in both of these

British colonies were in sympathy with  
the Dutch of these two republics was a  
powerful lever towards advancing Dutch  
supremacy, and the famous Afrikaner  
bund, which has its headquarters in  
Cape Colony, was in effect a direct chal-  
lenge to the British and a declaration  
that South Africa was to be for people of  
African birth alone.

There is, we think, no doubt that it  
had not been for the discovery  
of the gold fields of Johannesburg  
British authority in South  
Africa would have been reduced to very  
small proportions by this time and the  
British people would excuse themselves  
for their inaction by declaring that the  
country was of no value.

But when the Johannesburg mines  
were opened the way was prepared for a  
great change. Enough Englishmen  
went to South Africa to secure interest  
in its future; African bonds and mining  
stocks were thrown upon the market  
and were invested in largely by English-  
men so that it became impossible even  
for the British government to ignore the  
demand which was made for justice and  
fair dealing. From that moment the  
supremacy of Great Britain in South  
Africa became only a question of time.

The war is now on and from the  
preparations that Great Britain is mak-  
ing it is evident that she intends to  
make thorough work and not to stay her  
hand until the two Dutch republics are  
at her feet.

Our readers who receive their news in  
short despatches and bulletins will prob-  
ably hardly realize the fact that the  
British government has already called  
out for active service two hundred thou-  
sand men, eighty-two thousand of the  
army reserves and one hundred and  
eighty thousand militia. This im-  
pressive demonstration of the ability of  
Great Britain to put a large army in the  
field will serve to show that she has no  
intention of turning back from the task  
she has undertaken. Already about  
seventy thousand men are either in  
South Africa or under orders to go and  
another hundred thousand could easily  
be sent without weakening in any way  
the British position in the British islands  
or the army in India. The continental  
powers will see in this demonstration a  
proof that it will be wise for them not  
to be parties to any conspiracy against  
Great Britain but to let her go her way  
and deal with her subject people in her  
own fashion. There is no doubt that the  
hand of Mr. Gladstone was stayed in  
1883 by threats from the continental  
powers, but such threats are not likely  
to be repeated or if repeated they will  
not be regarded.

Sir Redvers Buller, the commander-in-  
chief, goes to South Africa to carry on  
the war and to bring it to a conclusion  
in his own fashion. His hand is not to  
be stayed by the demands of humanitar-  
ians in England when the Boers have  
been conquered, but the work he has to  
do will be done thoroughly and com-  
pletely. When his forces are once gathered  
in South Africa the war will not last  
long. The English settlers in the Orange  
Free State, will be taken, and  
then the resistance of the Boers will  
come to an end.

When that is done what will be the  
next step in the British programme.  
Will these two Dutch republics which  
have been plotting and scheming against  
the British power for so many years be  
permitted again to resume their functions  
and renew their plots? We do not be-  
lieve that the British people will be con-  
tent to any such foolish arrangement.  
The Dutch have drawn the sword un-  
necessarily and unprovokedly and they must  
pay the penalty. The Transvaal,  
under an amended constitution, will  
become a self-governing British  
colony and will be ruled by the  
men who ought to rule it, the men  
who have created its wealth, the Out-  
landers, who until now have been denied  
all participation in its government. As  
for the Orange Free State, it should re-  
main a crown colony and the English  
settlers in it should be made a loyal  
portion of the empire. The people of  
that republic are far more  
loyal than those of the Transvaal,  
they are the real authors of the war and  
they are entitled to no consideration what-  
soever. South Africa, from Zambesi  
to the sea, must be British and only British.

**THE FRENCH ARE LOYAL.**

The attempts which some of the Con-  
servative papers have been making to  
question the loyalty of the French  
Canadians is very absurd. Such attacks  
on this element in our population could  
only come from men who besides being  
without regard for veracity are wholly  
ignorant of Canadian history. The  
French in Canada have been under the  
British flag for one hundred and thirty-  
six years and in all that time  
have borne their part manfully  
in the defence of their country  
against its enemies. When Canada  
was invaded by Montgomery and Arnold  
during the Revolutionary war the  
French took their share in the defence  
of the country and gave no encourage-  
ment to the rebels. At that time the  
prospects of the British Canada were  
very dark, for Quebec was the only  
place of any importance that they held,  
but the tide of invasion was stayed be-  
neath its walls and finally rolled back  
and was accomplished largely be-  
cause of the aid of the French. But it  
was during the war of 1812 that the  
loyalty of the French was most com-  
pellingly shown. Although Great Brit-  
ain was then at war with France, and  
had been at war with her for about  
twenty years, they never faltered in  
their loyalty, and the record of the  
militia of French Canada will com-  
pare favorably with that of the  
Canadian militia of British origin. That

ought to be a silent praise for a  
country was ever better defended by its  
people than Canada was in the years  
1812, 1813 and 1814. The battle of  
Chateauguay in which only French-  
Canadians were engaged was one of the  
most glorious victories of the war, and  
one of the most important for it saved  
Montreal from capture. Let us have no  
more slanders on the loyalty of the  
French in Canada.

The Sun, notwithstanding its great  
pretence of loyalty, has been doing its  
best to prevent young men in their pro-  
vince from enlisting in the Canadian  
regiment that is going to South Africa.  
It has done it with great particularity  
on the small pay the Canadian soldiers will  
receive as British troops, as if it was a  
question of pay that induced these  
young men to enlist. It returned to  
this subject on Saturday, and abused  
the government as usual for not  
having undertaken to pay the men  
themselves. The government will no  
doubt be glad to do this when it re-  
ceives authority from parliament for that  
purpose. Our readers will not have for-  
gotten that this Sun which now attacks  
the government for not paying the  
Canadian regiment without authority of  
parliament is the same paper which de-  
clared it wrong for the government to  
pay the salaries of the civil servants in  
1896 before parliament had voted the  
money.

The result of the military operations  
so far in Natal and on the border of Cape  
Colony, has fully justified the predictions  
of The Telegraph, which declared from  
the first that when it came to active con-  
flict it would be found that the power  
of the Boers had been greatly overrated.  
No doubt they possess plenty of courage  
and are sustained by the idea  
that they are under Divine pro-  
tection, but it would be unreasonable  
to suppose that a body of untrained  
farmers could sustain for any length of  
time the assaults of well disciplined sol-  
diers. That the Boers cannot do so was  
abundantly proved in the battles on  
Friday and Saturday when they were  
driven from strong and secure positions  
which they had deliberately chosen and  
fortified.

**TURNED IN A BLANKET.**

Pain Too Severe From Rheumatism to  
Have Even the Nurse's Trained Hand  
Touch Him—South American Rheu-  
matic Cure Gave Him Out of Bed in 24  
Hours.  
"Some time ago I was attacked with  
very severe rheumatic pain. My joints  
swelled and stiffened. I had to be  
turned in bed on a blanket. I had best  
doctors in best and expensive positions  
get relief. Death would have been wel-  
come. A friend called and recom-  
mended South American Rheumatic Cure.  
I procured it and in twenty-four hours  
after taking it there was a wonderful  
change. I was able to get out of my bed  
into a chair within a few days. I have  
continued using it, and although 88 years of  
age, I do not feel within 20 years of it.  
I am my natural and active free from  
pain. I trust you will use the testimony  
as you think best for suffering humani-  
ty's sake." Samuel Wright, Sparks, Ont.  
For sale by E. C. Brown.

According to Liebig, the alkali in sa-  
garine develops form in the human  
brain.

**BROKEN DOWNS MAN.**

Monach Rebellious—Digestion Gone—  
Worn—Nerves Shattered—But South  
American Nervine Made a New Man  
out of a Broken Down One.  
When the system is all run down  
and the body is all broken up, it is a  
good healthy normal state. Whether  
in springtime, summer, autumn or win-  
ter, with a natural and active system,  
a powerful restoring waste force  
in taking up the digestive organs, re-  
gulating the blood, and the system,  
which are accountable for so much of  
disease and suffering. H. H. Danbolt,  
of Boston, writes: "I have all run  
down, weak, languid, had no appetite,  
nerves shattered; he took South American  
Nervine, and soon his own words:  
"I am O. P. Brown, my appetite is big  
and hearty. I think it the best medi-  
cine in the world to make a new man  
out of a broken down one."  
For sale by E. C. Brown.

Blessed is the man who has found his  
work. One monster there is in the world  
—the idle man.

**CATARHAL HEADACHE.**

May be You Experience it as Mr.  
Spencer. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal  
Powder Will Positively Cure You.  
"I have used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal  
Powder for severe catarrhal headache  
frequently, and with every application  
the relief has come almost instantly.  
I believe it to be the very best  
remedy for catarrh that is on the mar-  
ket to day, and take pleasure in saying  
these words in commending it to all  
catarrh sufferers." C. Spencer, Editor  
King County News, Hampton, N.B.  
For sale by E. C. Brown.

Life's evening will take its character  
from the day that preceded it.

**The Nimble Sixpence.**

Is better than the slow shilling. Cata-  
rrh cures Catarrh, Bronchitis, As-  
thma and Hay Fever at once. No danger  
or risk. Catarrh cures sure and  
quickly. It cures by action of medi-  
cine, which carried directly to the  
seat of the disease, killing the germ life  
that causes these diseases, and as the  
same time builds up all the affected  
downy weak, and restores the system.  
For sale at all druggists or direct by  
mail, price \$1.00. Send 10c. in stamps  
to N. C. POLSON & CO., manufacturing  
chemists, Kingston, Ont., for sample bot-  
tle and inhaler.

Autumn begins work by turning over  
some new leaves.

**A Wonderful Medicine.**  
**BEECHAM'S PILLS**  
For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as  
Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache,  
Giddiness, Fullness and Swelling after meals,  
Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flush-  
ings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of  
Breath, Costiveness, Blisters on the Skin, Dis-  
turbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous  
and Trembling Sensations, etc. These ailments  
all arise from a disordered or abused condition  
of the stomach and liver.  
Beecham's Pills will quickly restore Females  
to complete health. They promptly remove all  
obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a  
Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Sick  
Headache, Disordered Liver, etc.,  
they act like magic—a few doses will work won-  
ders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the  
Muscular System, restoring the long-lost Com-  
plexion, bringing back the keen edge of Appetite,  
and assuaging with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy  
of the human frame. For throwing  
on 7 fevers they are specially re-  
commended. These are the ailments which  
disturb, in all classes of society, and one  
of the most common causes of Nervous and  
Debility, is that Beecham's Pills have the  
Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the  
World. This has been achieved  
Without the publication of testimonials.  
Beecham's Pills have for many years been  
the popular family medicine wherever the  
English language is spoken, and they now stand  
without a rival.  
25 Cents at all Druggists.

**LOCAL NEWS**

THREE WEDDINGS—Five marriages and 14  
births—eight males and six females—  
registered last week.

WON TWENTY DOLLARS—John Crowley  
of Milford won the \$20 in gold offered at  
the amusements fair, West End. The  
lucky ticket was No. 443.

HAS RETIRED—The Surveyor William  
Johnson has retired and his resignation  
has been accepted to take effect Nov. 1. He  
has been since 1864 in the customs ser-  
vice.

WEDDING—Mr. Mardock McLean, of  
this city, and Miss Alma Kierstead,  
second daughter of Mr. McLeod Kier-  
stead, of Bellefleur Creek, were married  
Wednesday at the home of the bride's  
father. Rev. Mr. Bayley performed the  
ceremony.

BEST SYDNEY—The Dominion Iron and  
Steel Company, of Sydney, is adver-  
tising for 250 men to mix concrete. 500  
men on night work; 100 men to load  
scows; 100 horses and carts, and 50 car-  
penters. It is a busy season in and  
around Sydney.—[Sydney Ex.]

A SERIOUS MISTAKE—On Friday Mrs.  
Deinastad, wife of the pastor of Exmouth  
street Methodist church, swallowed  
some arsenic solution by mistake for  
some other medicine. A physician was  
hastily summoned. Fortunately the  
quantity taken was small.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES—On Saturday Mr.  
D. Mullin filed declaration on behalf of  
the estate of the late John Runelman in  
a suit for \$25,000 damages against the  
Star Line Steamship Company in con-  
nection with the drowning of Mr. Run-  
elman at Onondaga. Messrs. Carrey &  
Vincent will defend the case.

SALESMEN AND HARVEY RAILWAY—The  
winter time-table of the above railway  
will go into effect on the 23rd instant.  
The schedule provides for connection  
with the I. C. E. express leaving St.  
John at 7:25, for points east and north;  
and with the accommodation leaving  
Moncton at 7:35 for points west.

BARNDORF & BAKER—Messrs. Archi-  
bald F. Barndorf, Allan F. Barndorf,  
and Charles F. Barndorf, of Frederic-  
ton, and Messrs. Charles P. Baker,  
Char. F. Baker, of Lunenburg, and Rev.  
George B. Baker, of St. John, seek incor-  
poration as Barndorf & Baker, with \$50,  
000 capital stock.

NORFOLK'S NEW CHURCH—At present  
only temporary seating arrangements  
have been made in the new Catholic  
church at Norton, but sufficient of the  
seats which formerly were in use in the  
cathedral have been secured by Rev.  
Father Byrne, and will be placed in the  
new church. They will be renovated,  
and finished in oak.

PROPERTY SOLD—Auctioneer Lockhart  
at Chubb's corner Saturday sold these  
frehold properties of the estate of the  
late Mary A. Oakley: Lot on Princess  
street, with building, annual rent \$210,  
to Mr. J. M. Bailey at \$2,000; lot on  
north side of Peter street, under rent at  
\$72 per annum, to Mr. W. H. Treeman  
at \$1,150; lot on the north side of St.  
James street, near Prince William, partly  
under rent at \$30 per year, to Mr. Wm.  
J. Fraser at \$300, and seven acres of land  
at the Bay shore, adjoining the DeMill  
property, also to Mr. Fraser at \$240.

DIED AT SEA—The sad intelligence has  
been received here of the death of Mr.  
John Sandall, formerly of this city, but  
of late years has been chief engineer of  
the steamship Advance, running between  
New York and Colon. During  
his recent voyage of the steamer  
Mr. Sandall was taken ill with  
fever and died; his remains were buried  
at sea. Deceased was very favorably  
known in this city, and is a brother of  
Mr. Fred Sandall, chamberlain, Messrs.  
Harry Sandall, Ceyton Sandall, of the  
customs department, and Mr. Edward  
Sandall. He also leaves two sisters,  
Mrs. A. O. Skinner and Miss Agnes San-  
dall. He was a son of the late John  
Sandall of the custom.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT—Robert Dunlop,  
a young man who lives at No. 5 Lang  
wharf, was quite badly injured by the  
accidental discharge of a shot gun on  
Friday. He and his step-father, Archi-  
bald Jenkins, had gone to the Wash-  
demok Lake to shoot ducks. They  
were in a boat and the young  
man had loaded his gun and placed it  
near to hand. A flock of ducks  
hovered around and finally settled and  
Dunlop reached for the gun. It lay  
muzzled toward him. As he drew it  
toward him, the trigger caught in some  
portion of the boat. He shoved the gun-  
back and then it went off. The full  
charge struck him in the left arm and  
inflicted bad injury, and it may be  
amputation will be necessary. The  
young man was brought to his home  
Saturday.