

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
 A four-page paper and is published every
 Wednesday and Saturday at 11 a.m. in
 advance by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING
 COMPANY of Saint John, a company incor-
 porated by act of the legislature of New
 Brunswick. THOMAS DUNN, Business
 Manager, JAMES HANCOCK, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.
 Ordinary commercial advertisements
 taking the run of the paper—Each in-
 sertion 10 cents per inch.
 Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc.,
 at 5 cents for each insertion of 10 lines or less.
 Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths
 5 cents for each insertion.

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

In remitting by check or post office order
 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 TELE-
 GRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, St. John, N.B.
 All correspondence for the editorial depart-
 ment should be sent to the Editor of THE
 SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.
 About exemption names of new sub-
 scribers will be entered until the money is
 received.
 Subscribers will be required to pay for
 papers sent them, whether they take them
 from the office or not, unless an otherwise
 is sent. There is no legal discount.
 It is a well settled principle of law that a
 man must pay for what he has. Hence, when
 a man takes a paper from the post office,
 whether directed to him or somebody else,
 must pay for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.
 Be brief.
 Write plainly and take special pains with
 your facts.
 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 pre-
 pared to be held personally responsible.

This paper has the largest
 circulation in the Maritime
 Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.
 ST. JOHN, N.B., OCTOBER 14, 1899.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

After a long period of suspense in
 which hopes and fears have alternated,
 Great Britain and the Transvaal repub-
 lic have come to the brink of war. The
 little Boer nation has issued an ultimatum
 to the British government demand-
 ing four things that are
 stated in the despatch we publish
 elsewhere and requiring an answer
 in the affirmative by 5 p. m. today. The
 despatch was received by the British
 government at 6:45 Tuesday morning.
 As Pretoria, the capital of the Trans-
 vaal republic, is in 29 east longitude
 5 p. m. there will come when it is only
 3:04 in London, so that the British
 government has been allowed
 but thirty-two hours in which to agree
 to the demands of Kruger and his
 advisers. This fact alone shows that a
 peaceful solution of the difficulties was
 not expected or intended and that the
 Boers are bent on war. The despatch
 states that if an affirmative reply
 is not received at the hour specified
 it will be regarded as a formal
 declaration of war on the part of the
 British government. It is therefore to be
 presumed that at the hour named the
 Boers will advance and that we shall
 hear of fighting on the borders of Natal
 before this day is ended. Five o'clock
 at Pretoria would be 10:44 a. m. in St.
 John, so that the evening papers of to-
 day ought to contain important and per-
 haps startling news.

There have been, for some days past,
 rumors of the intention of the Boers to
 issue an ultimatum to the British gov-
 ernment requiring the withdrawal of the
 British troops from the Transvaal bor-
 ders within forty-eight hours. These
 rumors were discredited, because it was
 inconceivable that such a preposterous
 demand should be made, but they were
 only in error in the fact that they were
 far below the reality. The modest Kruger
 not only demands that the British troops
 shall be withdrawn from the Transvaal
 border, but he also requires that all
 British troops which have been landed
 in South Africa since the first of June
 last shall be sent back to England, and
 that all British troops now on the high
 seas shall not be sent to land in South
 Africa. Moreover the British govern-
 ment is required to submit its differ-
 ences with the Transvaal to arbitra-
 tion under a threat of war is a novel
 application of that doctrine, and is
 something not contemplated in the
 Hague conference. The Boer despatch
 clearly shows that the Dutch republic
 means to be the ruling power in South
 Africa, for the demand for the with-
 drawal of the British troops applies
 not only to Natal and the
 Transvaal borders but also to Cape
 Colony. Great Britain is only to be
 allowed to maintain such a garrison in
 South Africa as Paul Kruger and his
 advisers shall designate. This is turn-
 ing the tables on the suzerain
 power with a vengeance. Kruger
 claims to be master of South
 Africa and the only way to reduce his
 pretensions to supremacy is to meet his
 forces in the field and defeat them. The
 last word of diplomacy has been spoken
 and nothing now is left but war.

Why Kruger should put forward such
 a demand at the present time is a ques-
 tion that will be widely asked and the
 answer to it will not be easy. Two
 theories may be set up to account for an
 act which can only lead to war, the one

domestic considerations. It may be
 that some great European power has
 intimated to Kruger that the
 Transvaal would receive its support
 if he acted a bold part
 and defied Great Britain. On the
 other hand Kruger's hand may have
 been forced by the conduct of the Boer
 armies which are demanding to be led
 against the enemy or allowed to return
 home. They have now been in the
 field for about ten days and are chafing
 under the restraint imposed upon them.
 Their idea of war is to kill
 and plunder and not to watch
 the British borders from a dis-
 tance. It is clear enough that
 the Boer forces would speedily dissolve
 if they were kept inactive, for it is at no
 small sacrifice that even a Boer farmer
 abandons all his occupations and takes
 to the field. The Boer is a half-civilized
 creature of brutal instincts, but he has a
 wife and family and a home, and they
 are more to him than even the desire to
 have it out with the British. The
 theory with regard to the inter-
 vention of a continental power
 or powers receives some support
 from the transactions of the past few
 days. It has been intimated to Portugal
 by France that the transfer of Dia-
 go Bay to Great Britain would no longer
 be regarded by the French govern-
 ment. Count Muraviev, the Russian
 assistant minister of foreign affairs, has
 recently been in Spain in conference
 with the Spanish government, the object
 of his visit, it is said, being to interest
 Spain in a continental alliance against
 Great Britain. The sympathies of both
 France and Russia are with the Boers,
 not because of any question of right but
 for the reason that they hate Great
 Britain. The German press also shows
 its hostility in every way possible, but
 the German government will not inter-
 fere. The recent treaty between Great
 Britain and Germany has effectively
 settled that question.

In a crisis like the present Great Britain
 would not be deterred from taking
 her own course by any continental
 threats. It is pretty safe therefore to
 assume that neither France nor Russia
 will do more for Kruger than to instigate
 against Great Britain. They cannot help
 the Transvaal directly because there is
 no European power that can
 carry a regiment of soldiers across a
 mile of salt water without Great Britain's
 leave. But they might create
 difficulties for Great Britain in India or
 in Northern Africa or in China. They
 will, however, probably not do so be-
 cause that which now to be a
 dangerous game. There might be a sud-
 den collapse in the Boer campaign and
 then Great Britain would have an op-
 portunity of dealing with her enemies
 free handed and in a very direct fashion.
 Neither France nor Russia desire a war
 or are prepared for it. They may
 threaten and bluster but their acts will
 go no farther.

There has within the past four or five
 days been a sudden stoppage of news
 with reference to the movements of the
 British forces in South Africa. This is a
 result of instructions from England to
 General Buller, the commander of the
 British troops in Natal. He has been
 warned that important news concern-
 ing his forces which had been tele-
 graphed to London had been telegraphed
 back to Pretoria for the benefit of the
 Boers. General Buller is therefore in-
 structed to keep his military arrange-
 ments secret. For this reason the num-
 ber of British troops now in South Africa
 is not accurately known, but it may be
 fairly estimated at 15,000 with 7,500 more
 on the sea bound for South Africa and
 liable to land at any moment. The lack
 of specific information with regard to
 the strength of the British forces on the
 borders of Natal and the Transvaal
 throws a shade of doubt as to the result
 of a sudden Boer attack in force on New-
 castle or Dundee. There cannot be less
 than 12,000 British troops in Natal, and
 it is probable that the number is
 greater. The Boer troops will doubt-
 less be massed near the Transvaal
 border and one half of them ought to
 give a good account of any Boer
 force that can be led against them. We
 should regard it as a very extraordinary
 fact if with 12,000 British soldiers at his
 disposal the British commander in Natal
 had not secured Laing's Nek and had
 not secured the Laing's Nek and had
 not secured the Laing's Nek so as to be
 able to defy any sudden Boer movement
 in that quarter.

The Dutch conspiracy against British
 authority in South Africa has come to a
 head, and the question of supremacy
 will be settled in the only way that a
 permanent settlement is possible, by an
 appeal to arms. It is certainly unfor-
 tunate that it should be necessary to
 resort to war under such cir-
 cumstances, but even a war is
 better than the strain and tension
 of such conditions as have been
 existing in South Africa for several
 years, due to the conduct of the Trans-
 vaal government and of the other leaders
 of Dutch supremacy in South Africa.
 For bringing on this war Great Britain
 is not to blame, although all the enemies
 of our country will seek to throw the
 onus of the conflict on her and distort
 the plainest facts in order to justify their
 course. Anti-British newspapers,
 such as the Volkskrant, and the Volks-
 stemmer, published in the Union of South
 Africa, will naturally take the side
 of the Boers, not that they love the
 latter or know anything about the causes
 of the quarrel but because they hate our
 mother country. The public, however,
 will not be deceived by such blind
 guides, but will assume, as they have a
 right to do, that in this case Great
 Britain has been most patient and for-
 bearing, and has endured insults and
 injuries at the hands of the Boers which
 ought to have been resented long ago,
 and would have been resented by al-
 most any other nation.

The conspiracy against British su-
 premacy in South Africa is not a new
 thing but has been going on for many
 years. Its visible development is the
 Afrikaner, a disloyal association in Cape
 Colony, which, while ostensibly founded
 for the sole purpose of keeping South
 Africa for the Afrikaners, had for its
 main object the destruction of British
 power. Although essentially a Dutch
 association it has at various times
 been countenanced by Englishmen, who
 thought they could improve their political
 fortunes through its means. Mr. Cecil
 Rhodes, who now poses as a great Im-
 perialist, was at one time coquetting
 with the Afrikaner Bond and did as
 much as any one person in Africa to
 encourage the Dutch to believe that they
 would soon become the permanent power
 in South Africa. Mr. Rhodes has since
 changed his tactics and does not care to
 be reminded of the course he pursued
 sixteen or seventeen years ago when the
 Transvaal Boers were seeking to obtain
 possession of Bechnanaland. The Afrikaner
 Bond has constantly supported the
 Transvaal in the attitude of hostility to
 Great Britain. It has used every means
 to win elections in Cape Colony, and
 through that corrupt means it has
 now control of the government of that
 British province. Mr. Schreiner, the
 premier of Cape Colony, is an Afrikaner,
 and most of the members of his cabi-
 net are Afrikaners. The attitude
 of the Cape government towards the
 Transvaal has been very clear-
 ly defined throughout these difficulties;
 it has been one of sympathy and
 support. Schreiner and his friends, al-
 though the generosity of Great Britain
 placed him in the position he occupies,
 is still a Dutchman at heart, although
 the Dutch never had a colony with a
 free government. He would like to see
 the British flag hauled down in South
 Africa, and his best efforts have been
 employed to bring about that result.

There is no doubt that if the Cape
 Dutch acted according to their inclina-
 tion they would give military assistance
 to the people of the Transvaal, but that
 is easy to do under existing conditions.
 At the time of the battle of Lex-
 ington any man with a shot gun was as
 well armed as the British soldiers, and
 bodies of men thus armed could take
 the field against the regulars. But in
 these days of small bore rifles,
 cordite ammunition, rapid fire and
 machine guns and lighted shells war-
 rant is not carried on without a military
 organization and an expenditure of
 money that is quite beyond the reach
 of private individuals. The Cape Dutch
 may be ready to rebel but they cannot
 organize their forces, and therefore any
 of them who wish to take the field for
 their brethren of the Transvaal will find
 it necessary to escape to one of the two
 Cape Dutch republics and there en-
 list. That a considerable number of
 Cape Dutch will do this is quite prob-
 able, but when they return from the
 sea as fugitives from a stricken field
 they will probably find that their property
 has been confiscated and themselves pre-
 claimed as outlaws and traitors. That
 consideration will deter most of the
 Cape Dutch from committing any overt
 act which will bring them within the
 range of the law, and the number of
 able-bodied men thus in the field will
 simply multiply the problem of bringing
 South Africa wholly under British
 authority.

The Transvaal ultimatum was a fitting
 sequel to the Dutch conspiracy for the
 control of South Africa and furnishes a
 fine illustration of the amount of wisdom
 there is in the Transvaal government.
 Without some such hint as this Great
 Britain might have hesitated to pro-
 ceed to extremes against the Boers,
 and if she had done so she would
 have been accused of oppressing a small nation. But now
 the Boers have relieved the suzerain
 state from its difficulty, for they have
 practically demanded that Great Britain
 shall obey the orders of the Transvaal
 by withdrawing her soldiers from South
 Africa and by refraining from sending
 any more troops there. If such a
 republic and not Great Britain would
 be the controlling power in South
 Africa. Of course Kruger knew that this
 demand would be rejected, when he
 made it, so that the making of it must
 be regarded as a proof that he and his
 people are bent on war. The Boston
 Transcript puts the situation very clearly
 in the following editorial paragraph:

The Boers are playing directly into
 the hands of the British by sending to
 the latter an ultimatum demanding the
 withdrawal, not only of the British force
 on the Transvaal border, but those re-
 cently landed in the Cape Colony, which
 have not yet reached the front. In effect
 this is the demand of one party armed
 to the teeth that the other party shall
 disarm and go home. Of course Great
 Britain can return but one answer to

this demand, the sending of which in-
 dicates that President Kruger has lost
 all control of the situation, which ap-
 pears to have been seized by the hot-
 headed young Boers, whose words are
 and have been all for war. Within the
 past few days it has looked as if Great
 Britain would make another effort
 to achieve her purpose by peaceful
 methods before finally committing her-
 self to war, but the Boers' demand
 must be answered by the signal to
 advance. The Boers have shifted from
 Great Britain to their own shoulders the
 onus of beginning the war. They have
 taken this dreadful responsibility with
 that "light heart" that augurs unfavor-
 ably for their cause. Of their eventual
 defeat there can be no doubt, but they
 may be hastening its coming by rushing
 into hostilities at the present time
 against the influence of the long-headed
 "Oom Paul."

The invasion of Natal by armies of
 Boers from the Transvaal and the
 Orange Free State has brought about a
 state of war in South Africa between
 Great Britain and the two little Dutch
 republics. Instead of being brutally at-
 tacked as some of the enemies of
 Great Britain have been trying to
 make the world believe, the Boers
 have been the attacking party, and
 have embarked apparently on a
 war of conquest with the avowed ob-
 ject of driving the British into the sea. Thus
 the issue is joined and the loyal men
 of the British colonies in South Africa
 are put on the defensive and are re-
 quired to fight for their homes
 and property. This is the cul-
 mination of the Dutch conspiracy
 against British power and it is in
 line with all the recent acts of that
 element which is opposed to British rule,
 whether it resides in the Dutch repub-
 lics or in the British colonies. Of the
 two open enemies of Great Britain
 who live in the Transvaal and the
 Orange Free State are the
 least dangerous for nothing better
 has been expected of them. But with the
 aid of traitors in Cape Colony it is
 otherwise, for they were thought to be
 loyal. Yet it now transpires that they
 were all the time plotting against Brit-
 ish power and stinging the hand that
 had warmed them into life.

The Boer campaign, so far as devel-
 opment appears to contemplate four dif-
 ferent attacks on British territory, two
 of which have already been made. The
 Boers of Orange Free State have invaded
 Natal by Von Reenen's pass, and are
 advancing against Ladysmith. The
 Transvaal Boers have occupied
 Laing's Nek and are threatening
 Newcastle and Dundee. There may be
 other operations on these lines. The
 main advance on these lines. The
 Boers are also threatening Kimberley
 and Mafeking, both of which are in
 Bechnanaland and are included in the
 borders of Cape Colony. Kimberley is
 defended by a force which is be-
 lieved to be sufficient to repel
 any attack the Boers may make,
 but there have been some fears in
 regard to the safety of Mafeking. This
 place is of much less importance than
 Kimberley, but if it was taken by the
 Boers Great Britain would suffer a great
 loss of prestige among the natives. The
 latest advice from that quarter rep-
 resent Mafeking as safe, the commander
 of the British forces there feeling him-
 self strong enough to send out a body
 of troops to watch the Transvaal border
 and give warning of any force
 that might be approaching with hos-
 tile intent. As the Transvaal Boers
 are making attacks on the British col-
 onies on three different lines, without
 counting the demonstration against
 Rhodesia, it is clear that their forces are
 too widely scattered to be much with-
 each other. Their line of communication,
 and these lines are not very perfect,
 and are more than counter-
 balanced by Great Britain's com-
 mand of the sea. This raises the ques-
 tion of the number of Boers that are in
 the field, and one well informed resi-
 dent of South Africa estimates their
 number at not more than fifteen thou-
 sand. This estimate refers to the
 Transvaal forces and it agrees
 with the estimate we made some time
 ago. The Dutch population of the
 South African Republic probably
 does not exceed 100,000, and
 therefore an army of 15,000 would be a
 large force as they could put in the
 field. The number of males in such a
 community from 16 years up to 40 would
 not exceed one-fifth, and from that figure
 we may deduct those that are weakly
 and infirm and the number that would
 have to be left on the farms to do neces-
 sary work. Possibly the Boers might
 place 20,000 men in the field by
 commandeering all citizens under the age
 of sixty, but a considerable proportion of
 such a force could not remain in the
 field for any length of time. But even
 twenty thousand men would be too few
 to undertake three separate invasions of
 British territory and therefore it may
 be safely assumed that the larger
 force is on the Natal border
 where the largest British force is
 likely to be. We are not told anything
 in regard to the number of men the
 Orange Free State has in the field, but
 if there are 15,000 Transvaal
 Boers on the Natal border and 5,000 from
 the Orange Free State, we can easily
 estimate the number of British troops
 that would be required to re-
 pel their attack. We are far
 from believing that a Trans-
 vaal Boer is as good a man as a trained
 British soldier, even if we admitted

Why CATARRH Returns.

Why does Catarrh of the Head often
 get better in the summer and return in
 the fall? Because dry weather drives
 the Catarrh germs to the interior of the
 body.
 The only way to permanently CURE
 Catarrh is to kill the germs that cause
 it. Snuffs and local washes cannot do
 this. Yet, if it is not done, the coming
 winter will bring the previous ones, or
 worse. For the germs multiply like
 every other living thing. When they
 become too numerous in the head they
 will spread down into the chest and
 lungs. This is most sure to happen if
 you did not get entirely free during the
 summer. When Catarrh germs are not
 afraid of dry weather it shows them to
 be dangerous. Strong. Their invasion
 of the lungs is only a question of time.
 Their increase there, means, CONSUMPTION. Why run such a risk? Catarrh of
 the Head is easy to cure under the proper treatment. Dr. Sprague can do it
 quickly. Let him take it in hand now. You will then pass the coming winter and
 all following ones in health and comfort. You will no longer disgust your friends
 with your hacking and blowing and spitting. You will breathe easily. You will
 think clearly.
 For your head will not be heavy with Catarrh. You will find yourself filled with
 a new energy and ambition, and life itself will look brighter. For all the strength
 that your system is now wasting in fighting the Catarrh germs, will then be yours
 to use.



Catarrh of the Head and Throat.
 Do you spit up slime?
 Are you eyes watery?
 Does your nose feel full?
 Does your nose discharge?
 Do you sneeze a good deal?
 Do crusts form in the nose?
 Do you have pain across the eyes?
 Does your breath smell offensive?
 Is your hearing beginning to fail?
 Are you gradually losing strength?
 Do you wake up phlegm in the morning?
 Do you have a sore throat?
 Do you have pains across the front of your head?
 Do you feel drooping in back part of throat?

Catarrh of the Bronchial Tubes.
 Do you take cold easily?
 Is your breathing too quick?
 Do you raise frothy material?
 Is your voice hoarse and husky?
 Have you a dry hacking cough?
 Do you feel worn out on rising?
 Do you feel all stuffed up inside?
 Are you gradually losing strength?
 Have you a disgust for fatty food?
 Have you a sense of weight on chest?
 Have you a scratchy feeling in throat?
 Do you cough worse at night and no morn?
 Do you get short of breath when walking?

Dear Doctor: I have waited to see if there was any return of my trouble.
 I cannot tell you how well he is in every way and is entirely rid of the Catarrh,
 although he has been having cold and wet weather. There is no more swelling
 at the root of the nose. And all the passages are clear now so that he can breathe
 properly which he has not done for two years. The mucous discharge is all gone,
 and he is once more our lively baby. If your remedies act so safely and surely on
 a child of five certainly no one need be afraid of them. We cannot thank you
 enough; for we were almost discouraged with trying cures and doctors.
 Our testimony is at your service anytime and anywhere. Yours respectfully,
 I. W. IRVIN, Carlton, Ont.

If you think you have Catarrh you can have your case diagnosed FREE by
 answering the above questions and sending them to: DR. SPRAGUE, B.A.,
 (formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service.) English Catarrh Specialist,
 Nos. 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston.

FOREIGN MISSION BOARD

Of the Baptist Church Decide to Send
 Miss Williams to India on Mission
 Work.

The regular meeting of the Baptist
 Foreign Mission Board was held Wednes-
 day afternoon at the board's room, Ger-
 main street, Mr. E. M. Sippell, the
 chairman, presiding. The board should
 have met a week ago, but did not, as the
 secretary was in Halifax. Several mat-
 ters left unfinished at the last
 meeting were taken up in
 connection with the forward
 movement for home and foreign mis-
 sions as proposed at the conference at
 Fredericton; a committee was appointed
 to co-operate with committees appointed
 by the home mission boards of the New
 Brunswick and Maritime conven-
 tions to make plans for raising
 \$50,000 for a 20th century fund. The
 board appointed as its committee the
 secretary-treasurer, Rev. J. W. Manning,
 and the resident pastors of the city and
 Fairville.
 Rev. Mr. Manning reported having at-
 tended a farewell meeting in Halifax
 when good-byes were said to the mis-
 sionaries the board is sending to India.
 Of these Mrs. Sanford, Miss Grey
 and Miss Blackadder sailed on the
 6th inst. for India, and Rev. Mr. and
 Mrs. G. Churchill will leave about the
 last of the month. The board decided
 yesterday to send out Miss Williams,
 daughter of Rev. John Williams, of
 Oshawa, N. S., and she will accompany
 Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill when they
 go.
 The board elected its committees for
 the year.

A St. John Man.

Geo. H. Crosby, M. A. S. M. E., a
 prominent and successful inventor,
 formerly of the Crosby Steam Gage and
 Valve Company, Boston, Mass., has de-
 vised and constructed an entirely new
 combination of mechanical means
 whereby a perfectly resilient, light and
 durable, safe and graceful wheel
 is obtained for all cycles or wheel
 vehicles without resorting to the
 use of any material in its construc-
 tion, other than solid substances
 and compressed air applied within the
 wheel matter than outside at its periph-
 ery. The forces are self-producing and
 constant. The action is automatic, resili-
 ent and reliable. The wheel tread is
 always a perfect circle. This wheel is
 available for use on all known vehicles;
 viz, cycles or ordinary carriages, auto-
 mobiles or auto-trucks weighing 15,000
 lbs. Carriage springs are entirely dis-
 pensed with and pneumatic
 tires worn. Claims
 are already allowed by the
 U. S. Patent Office, and applications
 filed in foreign countries, and as soon as
 granted, models will be ready for ex-
 hibition and test by all manufacturers
 who are interested. A company is
 organizing for the purpose of disposing
 of "rights" to manufacture and sell under
 these letters patent in the United States.

St. John's Four Hundred.

In making their returns the commis-
 sioners appointed to secure and hand in
 the names for taxation missed about 400
 of whom should have been taxed. More
 than a few had been ratepayers for
 years and they were probably surprised
 to find that no tax bill had been sent
 them. Some made inquiries at the as-
 sessors' office and found that they
 would be placed on a sup-
 plementary list. This had not been
 ready previous to October 1, or if so the
 people were prevented taking advantage
 of the 5 per cent. reduction allowed on
 tax bills paid by that date. Now the
 question arising the minds of many of
 the 400 is should they be deprived of
 this right because of the neglect or mis-
 take of the officers who were appointed
 to hand in the names of people to be