MERCHAND PRINCE. BEAL N. " Hon. A. F. Randolph, of Fredericton, is a Man_

A NOVA SCOTT

Whom to Know is to Respect.

And Those Who Know Him Best Love Him Most, for His Good Works' Sake.

His Influence Has Ever Been for What is Good - A Benefactor and Christian Philanthropist.

(Halifax Herald.) One of the many Nova Scotians who have gained a fortune and achieved a measure of fame is Hon. A. F. Randolph of Fredericton. The Herald has pleasure in presenting the following sketch of Mr. Raad Jph from the per of a well known Halifax preacher and

A. Fitz Randolph is a purely Norman name, as all proper family names beginning with Fitz are. The Annap olis branch of this family are descended from Edward, who was born 1614 at Nottinghamshire, England and came to America in 1630.

Robert Fitz Randolph, who came to Annapolis-that part of Annapolis now included in the county of Digbywas a descendant of the Edward who came to America in 1630. He first settled at Digby, then at Lawrence ywn, and subsequently near Bridgetown on what is still known as the Bell Farm. He died in 1830. His grandson, James H. son of Joseph, married Susan Mensies, and lived at Digby. He was a merchant and justice of the peace in that town. The Hon. A. Fitz Randolph of Fredericton is his son. He was born at Digby, July 24th, 1833. For a time his grandfather was member of the legislative council of Nova Scotia, and was highly respected by all who knew him. A. F. Randolph was educated at the grammar school at Digby. When he was seventeen years old ha

WENT TO ST. JOHN

and engaged as clerk with E. Streves, a stove merchant. He remained in this situation two years. He then removed to Fredericton and entered the office of T. Coburn, one of the leading lumber merchants of New Brunswick. After remaining six years with Mr. Coburn he began business for himself. This was in 1855.

For ten years he kept a grocery store. He worked hard and lived economically. His profits were moderate but regular. He then gave up the grocery business and opened a whole-

ted with this enterprise, he even nifested his habitual and kindness. He looked with equal pity on the drunkard and the drunkard-maker, and sought by every means to do good to both.

In his labor

HIS TRUST IN MEN WAS PHEN-OMENAL.

On one occasion, when in another province, he learned that a man, who had been regarded as a respectable citizen, had through dissipation spent six hundred dollars of public money officially entrusted to him. Mr. Randolph gave him a cheque for the amount, and then asked him to take

pledge not to indulge further in strong drink. The man replied that he had already resolved to take this course. He became a total abstainer, earned the money and paid the debt, principal and interest. In another case of adversity, in which strong drink was not the cause, he was generous to a man who had been unfortunate. This man being unable to meet his obligations to Mr. Randolph, gave him a mortgage of some shares he owned in three vessels. Finally he offered to sell the shares to Mr. Randolph; the purchase was made, and the man moved to California and started anew in busisful. Mr less, but he was not success Randolph ran the vessels until he got back in their earnings all he gave for the shares. He thea sold them, and sent the price received to the previous

owner, then in straitened circumstances in California, Mr. Randolph has ever been the friend and helper of the unfortunate.

DIGNIFIED AND GENIAL MAN-NERS.

A. F. Randolph was born a gentleman. It came to him through many generations. It was a capital on which he started in life, and which he appreciated to the full. He never squandered a dollar of it. Wherever he might be, he was always the gentleman. His manners were not varied to suit the different classes with whom he mingled. He was on all occasions £18.000. gentle and dignified. The poor found in him a firm and constant friend whom they loved as a father. His coachman, his gardner, and the laboring men about his warshouse, the clerks in his office and the bank, all seemed to catch his spirit and imitate his noble example.

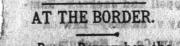
He carried his religion into his daily life. His honor and integrity in his dealings, his kind and generous nature, his deep interest in all philanthropic and benevolent undertakings, well known to his friends and the public at large, made A. F. Randolph one of the

noblest of the noble men in the Dominion of Canada. A stranger, judging from his affable manners and mild exterior, might infer that he would be easily influenced by others and drift with the currents of public opinion; but a greater misjudging of character could not well be made. Back of his mild manners he ships, the steady growth of the sea had an iron will and a fixedness of transit trade have set the dockyards purpose which nothing could unsettle hungering for more men, extending had finally made up his mind as to the right or wrong or the wisdom of given courses to be followed. Added to this was a courage which never flinched, so long as it was sustained by the claims of duty and right. In him was found the stuff of which

ked st If the Glasgow a widower he can go into the municipal family home, where each of hi children will be cared for by trained nurses, fed and tended while the father

trning his living, for 1 shilling 10 ce a week, in addition to the father's house rent of 4 shillings 2 pence a week. If the man dies the wife can earn her living while finding food and shelter for her children in the home at even lower rates.

re to believe the gentle hints of the ople Paris will be quite out of it en Glasgow steps in.



ployees in a Generous Manner.

day passed pleasantly in the border towns, but without incident of importance. Almost every one enjoyed sleigh ride behind some of the good horse flesh owned here.

where there were some lively brush between J. R. Sederquest's Black Eagle, W. H. Key's pacer, W. L. Eaton's big Ike, W. McKeeman's pacer, Martin Cronin's mare and other fast ones.

A curling match had been arranged for, but the ice was not in condition. This evening the rink was thrown open for skating, and a pleasant time was enjoyed by a large growd. Miss Hattle Maxwell, the obliging

operator in the telephone exchange, was presented with a purse of money by the patrons of the line.

Ganong Bros. distributed about eight hundred dollars among their employes who have been with them two years or longer. All who had been with them ten years or more received ten dollars, and the others in proportion to the time of employment.

A car bound from Halifax to the United States was set aside at Mcput a stop to the free fight. Adam last night by order of the health authorities because it was found that two passengers, a lady and child, had come from a house where smallpox prevailed.

THE GULF SMUGGLERS.

An Arrangement That May Reduce Their Operations.

(Ottawa Journal.)

While Britain and France were glaring at each other acros sthe English channel this summer the ancient feud hattle. was forgotten down in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Customs Inspector Fred. L. Jones, well known in Ottawa, and the French government entered into an amicable arrangement to put a stop to smuggling. It was a kind of ing the arrival of a surgeon from concert of powers on a somewhat



CHATHAM.

Enthusiastic Christmas Rec-ption of Returning South Africa Herces.

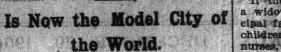
sponsible for a fractured skull of Thos Landry, a French-Canadian, the CHATHAM, Dec. 25 .- Ohristmas day, broken arm of Narcisse Ouillette and 1900, will long be remembered by the the fracture of two ribs of Emil Langcitizens of this town and the vicinity, lois. Foreman Charles Brann, hearing as on this day was held the most imthe disturbance, hurried to the scene and attempted to stop proceedings. posing reception, as regards numbers, He is now in the hands of the cook enthusiasm and general cordiality, with a fractured elbow and bad cut that has been undertaken during all along the right cheek. Peter Gagnon, the South African jubilations. As Pria strapping big Frenchman of influvate Ward had returned early on the ence with the members of the crew, 24th to his domestic fireside, it was arrived on the scene of the conflict in considered wise, owing to the conditime to prevent outright murder and tions of trade so near the holiday, to defer a formal reception until Christ-In addition to the 'njured name mas day. It was arranged to have a above, Pierre Dubois had a severed parade through the town at 3 p. m., artery in the muscles of the right and promptly at the hour appointed arm; Eddie St. Clair has a bad scalp the long cavalcade of teams of every wound and a cut on the hip several description started from the town hall, inches in length; Horace Wyman has headed by the Citizens' band, and fola bad gash in the left cheek and a lowed at some distance in the line by broken finger; William Whipple is cut St. Michael's band. The hero of the on the wrist in a manner that will hour was accompanied by Mayor Logcompel him to give up work; Joseph gie, and in the same sleigh were two Dutelee has a broken nose and a bad or three of Ward's companions, who cut on the forearm, and several other had returned before him. In the next men are more or less marked by the sleigh were several more returned men belonging to Newcastle, accompanied The fight occurred in the camp in by Major Maltby, not mounted. In the charge of William Lavis, and it is sleighs next following were the aldersituated near Flatiron Pond. Those men and officers of the 73rd Regiment most seriously injured are being cared in uniform, and then came the general for by the crew cook and are awaitpublic, including senators. merchants.



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BMI. VEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 29, 1900.

Here Capital Finds Profitable

GLASGOW

Investments and Labor Its Due Reward.

High Wages Go With Cheap Living -A Workingman's Paradise - No Dull Winter for Glasgow if Its

People Can Help It.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Dec. 8 .- Of all the cities in the United Kingdom, Glasgow is, without question, the most prosperous. Here capital finds profitable investments and labor its due reward, and all classes seem contented and happy. The city may be said to have an industrial and commercial boom on its hands-a boom tha fiffers from most conditions of the kind in having little of the speci element in it. In the suburbs lines of new houses are being stretched out in all directions. In the heart of the city old buildings are being pulled down on a gigantic scale and elaborate and costly modern premises put in their place

About twelve years ago Glasgow had a great land boom. In this city the rule runs that whenever a purchase of real estate is concluded payment is only made on the half year day. For some time anyone could buy a block of real estate and be morally certain, if he

used reasonable care, of selling again at a fair profit before pay day came acound. In one case a firm of lawyers bought a block of buildings for £10.-000. Within a week a client offered to buy the block for £13,500. Very shortly afterward he sold in his turn for

The boom of today is quite a differ ent kind. It is not speculative. Business firms are buying land in the heart of the city for trading purposes. The great insurance companies are erecting monster office blocks on every side. In the centre of Glasgow land has increased in value about 50 per cent. in ten years. One set of corner premises could be had ten years ago for £22,000, which was then a fair price. Today the owners are asking and getting £36.000.

A WORKINGMAN'S PARADISE. Glasgow today is the workingman's

paradise if good wages, plenty of work and cheap living can make a paradise. The engineering works and shipbuild ing yards, right down the Clyde, are straining every nerve to keep pace with the business that is forced on them. The naval activity of the government. the demand for cruisers and transport

There is going to be no dull winter for Glasgow if its people can help. Next spring comes their great inter national exhibition, which is going to w the world there to see the "bes erned city in the world." If one anong Bros. Remember the Em.

ST. STEPHEN, Dec. 25 .- Christma The more speedy horses assemb on the ice at Milltown this aftern

and axes. A teamster named Wilson attempted to quell the riot and was kuocked down with a hand-spike. Another teamster named Taylor seized a

sale establishment of flour and West India goods. Randolph & Sons is now one of the principal firms in this line of business in New Brunswick. They do business in a fine brick building on the front street, near the St. John river. It is an ornament to the city as well as a convenient place for trade.

J. C. Dumaresq was the architect. Mr. Randolph instructed him to have regard to the claims of the city for a building of fine form as well as for the convenience of the business to be done under the roof. This Mr. Dumareso was careful to do, and the building is in harmony with the Normal school, post office and other fine structures on the city's water front. Mr. Randolph made

ANOTHER BUSINESS VENTURE in Lecoming one of a company to build a railroad on the north bank of the St. John river. After some years the road was sold, and Mr. Randolph, finding this business too speculative for his tastes, withdrew from it. Another venture, made after he had sold his interest in the railroad, his proved a tain Eaton, one of the officers who went phenomenal success. It illustrates Mr. Randolph's confidence in his own judgment of both men and business. In Mr. Baker of Fairville, N. B., he saw the skill, the energy and the tact to manage lumber mills, but for the want of capital these talents were employed only on a small scale. Mr. Randolph proposed to him to purchase mills at St. John and make him his partner. Mr. Randolph would supply the capital, and Mr. Baker would be the manager. This offer Mr. Baker, of course, accepted. After about twenty years, Mr. Baker is a comparatively rich man, and Mr. Randolph has made an amount equal to that of his partner. The mills are at Randolph, near Fairville. They added to their mill business the burning and shipping of lime. Mr. Randolph was also the leading man in establishing at Fredericton the PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNS-

WICK. Since 1864 till the present time he has

been its president and chief manager. The bank building is opposite his place of business.

He also formed a company for handling logs which come down the St. John river. This is a prosperous business, and gives employment to a large number of men. Mr. Randolph has been the directing spirit as well as the president of this company. His time and talents, however, have not been given exclusively to his private business. The government of New Brunswick, recognizing his ability and influence. appointed him chairman of the board of school trustees for the city of Fredericton. He served in this position for more than twenty years. His influence was soon seen in the fine buildings erected and in the efficiency of the schools. The late Dr. Rand was then chief superintendent of education for New Brunswick. He acknowledged his great indebtedness to Mr. Randolph for his hearty support in working out the system of free schools, and

his wise self-sacrificing labors in of fredericton. So great was his interest in the free school system, that he felt it an honor to give a great deal

The temperance enterprise, also, had , at the grave.

martyrs are made. HIS PHYSICAL MANHOOD,

like his character, was upright and finely moulded. His classical face was radiant with contagious smiles. He carried his many and heavy responsi- ligent and trained mechanics a differbilities with ease and marked cheer- ent state of affairs is found. The fulness. He was always an optimist. bricklayers are getting their 11 pence He was disinclined to believe evil of an hour and are working their fiftyany person, and when compelled to do six hours a week. The stonemasons sc, pity was invariably mingled with get only one-half pence an hour less. his condemnation. In 1858 he married The quarrymen have forced their Almira Donaldson, a descendant of wages so high and have so increased the late General Ruggles of Wilmot, the cost of stone that men are mutand a daughter of William Turnbull, a tering they will kill the goose which merchant of Bridgetown. They have lays the golden egg if they do not had eight children, five of whom are stop.

living. His three sons are engaged in the business of the firm. One daughter is married. Her husband is Capout with the Canadian contingents to Africa. Before his sons engaged in business he gave them the B. A. university course.

In the Baptist church at Fredericton of which he is an honored member and deacon, he was ever greatly honored and beloved. All the members of the church feel and acknowledge his influence. Every pastor looked to him, and not in vain, for counsel, sympathy and support. His benevolence for the interests of the denomination were always large and unostentatious.

His fine residence, Frogmore, on extensive grounds, overlooking Fredericton and the St. John river from the south. Here he dispenses a large hospitality, and counts it a great pleasure to entertain his many friends.

AN EXTENSIVE READER.

He was from early life a thoughtful

and extensive reader. The English classics had a great charm for him. He often said that a literary life would have been more congenial to his tastes than business. Had he entered this sphere, he would have been a model president of a university - a most efficient maker and moulder of young men. He regards great learning without good character as a calam-He is giving to his generation ity. one of the truest and sweetest lives known in this part of Canada. The A11 harvest will be rich and large. that was excellent in character and conduct he encouraged and all that was unworthy was rebuked with tact and kindness. His relation with his employes was patriarchal. He ever sought to do them good and make seem outrageously cheap. them happy.

A MASONIC FUNERAL.

The Sun's Richibucto corresponent wrote under date of Dec. 24: The funeral of the late John Taylor, merchant, of Kingston, took place from his earthly residence yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. The attendance carrying it into operation in the city was unusually large, there being numbers from the surrounding districts. The services at the house were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Fraser of his time and strength to the work and Meek. The Masonic body headed of fostering it and making it a suc- the procession to the Presbyterian cometery and conducted the services and cooking utensils for him, with at-

their accommodations, bringing in nev machinery, working overtime. "No matter what government is elect-

ed," say the men of the Clyde. "we are safe. Neither radical nor unionist dare to cripple the navy, and while naval work continues we are all right." Doubtless the unskilled laborer, the

man only worth from 18 shillings to 25 shillings a week, is not earning much more to-day in Glasgow than anywhere else. But when we come to the intel-Gulf.

WAGES ARE HIGH.

In the printing trade he is a poor linotypist who in a union house is not earning his £5 pound a week. The masters wisely encourage this. They may think the rate rather high, but while the rate of piecework remains what it is they woud rather have expert operators who earn their £1 a day than others who only got 10 shillings. You only need to rent one machine for the man making £1. You need two machines for the two men who only make £1 pound between them.

In the steel and shipping trades the skilled men are finding all the work they want at top rates.

The Glasgow workman finds that high wages go with cheap living. Rents in this northern metropolis would be counted by the London laborer as exceedingly low. Most of the familes have an exceedingly poor standard of household require-The rule in Glasgow is to ments. live in blocks of dwellings, four families to each floor for one staircase The usual home consists of two rooms and a little sc illery, and the Glasgow mechanic looks at you in cold Scot tish surprise if you dare to suggest that his family require more accommodation than that. "I've known very good men brought up in a 'but and a ben,' '' he says stolidly. It was good enough for my father; it's good enough for me. Reats are high about here.' By "high" he means about £18 a year, not including taxes. I suppose the fair everage rent for the respectable Glasgow workingman is £15 a year. To a Clerke well mechanic, who pays 12 shillings 6 pence a week for a few rooms in a noisy block, this will

SINGLE MEN LIVE CHEAPLY.

But it is when he is single that the Glasgow workingman need spend little on he necessities of life. The corporation has devised enormous common lodging houses at varying prices. but much cheaper than corresponding places in London. Private enterpris has followed the municipal example The man can for from - 31-2 pence to 6 pence a night obtain accommodation of the most comfortable kind. With a little cubiclle to himself and with abundant common rooms, everything he wants is at hand. There are fires tendants to clean up after he has done.

smaller scale than usual, but it was effective. The "sick man" was the smuggler, whose name is legion and whose business grows riskier and more expensive yearly. Yesterday Mr. Jones described to the Journal some of the methods of the

smugglers who operate between St. Pierre and Canadian ports. The St. Lawrence smugler will take many chances to get his contraband into Canada, but he refuses to run any risk of figuring in a necktie social with Radcliffe as master of ceremonies. When a revenue cutter runs alongside the smuggler the crew of "contrabandits" comes out like a lot of Sunday school scholars. They don't fight. The fierce, swarthy-looking characters armed with cutlasses, are not in business in the Lower St. Lawrence or

Last month Inspector Jones says three vessels were seized for whiskey smuggling, and in every case where it is possible the prisoners are sent to jail, as well as fined. The business is lucrative and fines, even when heavy, are soon made up, but when it comes to doing time behind prison walls, all the glanior of smuggling disappears and the smugglers go out of business. Forgery is a favorite resort of the smugglers in plying their business, and a gang with some experts in forging signatures made a great deal of money until it was broken up. The method pursued was to take whiskey out of bond in Canada, apparently with the intention of going to St. Pierre, where the French givernment officials would give the shippers a certificate that the liquor had been landed. But the smugglers got hold of a lot of

forged receipts and instead of going to St. Pierre, they sailed out of the Canadian port where the whiskey was bonded and after a time into the next and then the whiskey was smuggled into Canada. Mr. Jones got into the gang and broke up their business.

The little entente with the French government grew out of a tip Mr. Jones gave the French about the way they were being swindled by their own fishermen. France pays to French ships manned by French sailors bounties for fish caught. By encouraging fishing the French endeavor to foster the development of material which may be available for the French navy. Mr. Jones learned that French fishing captains were buying fish from Canadians and getting the bounty on the purchased fish. For his crouble Mr. Jones was thanked by the French government. He saved the government \$7,000 by that tip. Later he learned that the French shippers were fooling their own government on the quantity of fish sold. The French government accepted Canadian certificates as to the amount of fish sold by French fishermen. The fishermen had been asking many Halifax merchants

to certify that they bought just twice the quantity they received. Some gave the certificates and double bounties were collected. Through these courtesies Mr. Jones got into touch with the French government and now the customs officials of France and Canada get along amicably and work together when possible.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- Samuel McDon ald who killed Auditor Myris last Saturday, is steadily improving, and although his con-dition is precarious, the physicans say he has fair chances of recovery.

Moose river. Not since the famous free fight between the notoricus Bean family and the Canadians that occurred eighteen years ago, has such an affair occurred in the Maine woods. The scene of the Chase stream fight is about nineteen miles from the Canadian road and about mid-way between that highway and Moosehead Lake. There is no officer nearer than Bingham, 23 miles below this point, or Moose River (Jackman), about the same distance north. The conversation which opened up the fight between Hennessey and Ouilette started on what Hennessey called 'Frenchmen's Christmas," which, among lumbermen, is known as New Year. Dr. Murphy of Moose River has been summoned by telephone from this place, and surgeons from Bingham re expected in the morning.

hand-spike and attacked the combat-

ants. It is thought that Taylor is re-

VERE FOSTER IS DEAD.

The Well-Known Philanthropist Expires at Belfast, aged Eighty-one.

BELFAST, Dec. 24 .- Vere Foster, he well-known philanthropist, died here on Friday.

All the children in the United Kingdom, and a large propertion of those in the United States, who have learned drawing within the last few years, now "Vere Foster's Drawing Books," which have had a sale compared with which that of the most popular novel s a drop in a bucket. Most people have supposed that Vere Foster was a successful drawing master, but he was not even an amateur drawing artist. His drawing books were only a detail in the work of a life devoted to education and philanthropy.

Vere Henry Louis Foster was born at Copenhagen in 1819, his father, Sir Augustus H. Foster, Bart., being at that time British minister to Denmark. The son was educated at Eton and at Christ church, Oxford, and afterward entered the diplomatic service, taking part in missions to South Am-On his return in 1847, Vere and his

eldest brother, Sir Frederick Foster, visited Ireland. The famine conse quent on the failure of the potato crop was raging at the time, and the two brothers set to work at once to relieve the distress. This was the beginning of Vere Foster's career as a philanthropist.

Soon afterward he made three voyages to the United States as a steerage passenger, and was so impressed by the badness of the accommodation and the ill-treatment of the emigrants that he called the attention of parliament to the matter, and the bassage of the emigration law as a result of his efforts made similar abuses in the future impossible.

Later Mr. Foster turned his artten tion to the improvement of education in Ireland and largely at his own expense, provided furniture for 1,300 national schools. In the great Irish famine year, 1879, he resumed his plan for assisted female emigration to the United States and the British colonies, with the co-opertion of the clergy of every denomination in the west of Ireland. The number of young women thus assisted, largely at Mr. Foster's own expense, has been about 25,000.

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odies and societies, as well as citizens of every degree and station in life. The long procession contained more than two hundred teams and stretched out more than half a mile in extent, and after making a complete circuit of the town, returned to the town hall, where an address to Private Ward was read by Mayor Loggie. The reply of Ward was characteristic

of him. He said he had seen many of the gatherings in England of a similar character, but none had impressed him to such an extent as this one did. He was proud to have such a cordial welcome from his own towns-folk, and admitted he was glad to be home again; said he did not exactly feel at home in the position he momentarily occupied before such a gathering. He thanked them all for their kindness, and proposed three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen, which were lustily given. Cheers were given for the Royal Canadian Regiment, the mayor and Capt. MacKenzie, and the immense gathering dispersed. It is calculated that nearly four thousand people were in the vicinity of the town hall at the time of the reception.

Ward says the contrast between the the last Christmas he spent (at Belmont) and the Christmas of today was very marked. On the former occasion they had plenty of sand, but our good Canadian boys did not require any more of that commodity than the natural supply which each carried from Canada, and which is here denominated pluck or grit.

Our citizens appear to be decided in not being outdone by those of other towns in their amplitude of recognition of our returning soldiers. A meeting was called by the mayor for the purpose of considering the form and extent of a testimoniai to our five Chatham boys who have been fighting the battles of the Empire in South Africa. The meeting took place yesterday afternoon in the council chamber and was fairly representative in its composition. It was apparently the consensus of opinion that each lad should receive a gold watch, suitably inscribed, and a recommendation was made to the council to appropriate a sum of about \$300 for the purpose of procuring such articles for presentation as soon as practicable after the return of those of our boys now upon the ocean, and who are expected to arrive about the 10th of January.

Many enquiries are being made to ascertain if excursion rates are to be given on the I. C. R. to enable friends of our soldier boys to meet them upon arriving at Halifax. It would be a good business stroke for the authorities, as many would avail themselves of such an opportunity if a cheap rate were fixed.

EX-GOVERNOR WOLCOTT'S ESTATE

BOSTON, Dec. 26 .- The estate of the late Roger Wolcott represents, according to the assessors' books in Boston and Milton, about \$246,000. The real value would be considerably in excess of that an ount. In Boston there is the residence at 173 Commonwealth avenue, which has an assessed value of \$51,000. In Milton there is a large country estate assessed for about \$70,000. On personal property Roger Wolcott last year paid a tax on \$125,000.

CORNWAL Charles Bea at Factoryda Aylesford. Mr. and M ard are visit J. R. Forbe Co. at Cann to the bank Hensley of in Canning. F. M. Loga Dairy Co., for Guelph gan is also Scotia in the Mrs. John hais recently with her lit went a suce

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