

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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 Brunswick, Thomas D. McKinnon, Business
 Manager, JAMES HANNA, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.
 Ordinary commercial advertisements
 taking the run of the paper—each in-
 sertion 10 cents per line.
 Advertisements of Wines, Port, etc., etc.,
 at a special rate of 5 cents per line or less.
 Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths
 sent for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
 Owing to the considerable number of com-
 plaints received by the publisher of letters
 sent to the publisher of the paper, the
 publisher has decided to discontinue the
 practice of sending money for the paper to
 the publisher of the paper, and to send the
 money to the publisher of the paper, in
 which case the remittance will be at our
 risk.

NOTES FOR SUBSCRIBERS.
 Without exception names of new sub-
 scribers will be entered until the money is
 received. Subscribers who do not pay for
 their paper, will be discontinued, and their
 names will be sent to the publisher of the
 paper, and to the publisher of the paper, in
 which case the remittance will be at our
 risk.

NOTES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.
 Write plainly and take special pains with
 the facts. 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.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.
 The fact that the British are now in
 such force, both in Natal and in Cape
 Colony, as to render any substantial
 Boer success impossible, marks the close
 of the campaign which the Boers
 began with such confidence of victory.
 The Boers, after preparing for war
 for the past four or five years, drilling
 all their burghers in
 military movements, and accumulating a
 store of arms and ammunition sufficient
 to last them during a long struggle,
 deemed themselves ready for the con-
 test. Knowing that it would be im-
 possible to send any large body of troops
 to South Africa in less than six weeks
 or two months they issued an "in-
 vitation" which could only lead to
 war, and with their overwhelming
 forces they hoped to be able to
 overrun both Natal and Cape Colony
 before Great Britain could send any
 help. As a majority of the people of
 Cape Colony are Dutch, and closely re-
 lated to the Transvaal Boers, it is not
 surprising that they should have been
 so ready to take up arms against the
 British. The scheme was a very taking
 one, and would have succeeded against
 any other European army but the one
 the Boers had to meet. With three times as
 many men as their opponents what was to
 prevent them from overrunning both
 colonies and dictating terms of peace at
 Durban and Cape Town? If the reader
 will peruse the story of the fight at
 Glencoe and also that at Elands-
 laagte, as told by the correspondent
 of the London Times and the cor-
 respondent of the London Mail, he
 will understand some of the reasons
 which have made the Boer campaign a
 failure. The men who were able to
 storm the heights of Glencoe and the
 mountain range at Elandslaagte were
 not the men to be brushed aside by the
 Boer advance. The British army under
 General Buller held tenaciously to the
 position it took up at Lady-
 smith and the Boer advance has
 been checked until it is no
 longer dangerous. Joubert's plan of
 campaign in Natal has failed, and it
 has failed because of the stubborn
 courage of the British soldiers who have
 upheld British power in that loyal
 colony.

The same reasons have frustrated the
 Boer campaign in Cape Colony, and
 made its failure also.

We have news from Ladysmith from
 General Joubert's headquarters, under
 date of Monday last, showing that mat-
 ters there were at a standstill so far as
 the Boer campaign was concerned. The
 Transvaal heavy guns were firing
 shells into the town, but it was not
 pretended that they were having
 any effect on its defences. Joubert
 must by this time be convinced that
 his chance of striking an effective blow
 at his enemies is ended. The British
 report would seem to lead to the infer-
 ence that Joubert is still at Ladysmith,
 but the agent of the Associated Press
 is trying hard to convince peo-
 ple that there is a Boer army
 of ten thousand men under Joubert
 south of the Tugela River, and
 menacing Estcourt. We have no faith
 in this story unless Gen. Joubert has
 lost his senses, for to fight Gen. Clery's
 army south of the Tugela River with
 the Colenso bridge broken would mean
 the destruction of the Boer army.

There are no doubt pretty strong
 raiding parties hovering about Est-
 court, but the object of their
 movements seems to be to deter
 the British from moving forward for fear
 of a flank attack. Such tactics will be
 futile with the experienced commanders
 of the British forces. They know well
 enough that if the number of Boer troops
 south of the Tugela is considerable
 enough to be formidable the Boer army
 at Ladysmith will have been so much
 weakened that it will be unable to resist
 the combined attack of Generals
 Clery and White, and with this main
 Boer army defeated any army south of
 the Tugela, even if it numbered as many
 as ten thousand men, would have no
 other course but to surrender. When
 Gen. Clery advances he will doubtless
 find that practically all of Joubert's
 army is at Ladysmith, and that there
 the Boers intend to make their last
 stand. There need be no apprehensions
 of the result of the contest when it
 comes. The present campaign has
 proved that the British soldier
 has not deteriorated, and that the
 changes in military tactics due to the
 introduction of arms of precision have
 deprived him of his acknowledged
 superiority to the soldiers of other
 European nations. He is still the same
 cool, dauntless, and stubborn fighter that
 he has ever been since the days of
 Agincourt, and even Boers
 armed with Mauser rifles are in terror
 of his bayonet charge.

The movement of General Buller's
 forces in Cape Colony are beginning to
 divide the public interest with those
 about Ladysmith. No one seems to
 know just what is going on in the region
 of the Orange River, but the indications
 are all in favor of an advance.
 We have been told that the British
 column under General Methuen
 is advancing to the relief of Kimberley,
 and the preparations that were made
 for this advance have been described,
 but it may be that this relieving column
 is well on its way to its destination. In
 light marching order it could easily tra-
 verse the distance between the
 Orange River and Kimberley in
 four days. On the other hand we
 find the British forces pressing north
 towards the centre of the Free State,
 reconquering Naarvort and thus taking
 possession of the main line of railway to
 Bloemfontein. Thus it may be that the
 reported movement for the relief of
 Kimberley is only a blind for a
 more important operation, the
 capture of the Free State capital.
 If Kimberley is not in extremity, and
 no one pretends that it is, why march to
 its relief when it can be relieved quite
 as effectively by a rapid advance on the
 Free State capital? Whatever move-
 ment is in progress we are likely to have
 important news from South Africa before
 the week is ended.

Pretoria despatches state that General
 Joubert claims to have surrounded and
 cut off Estcourt, just as Ladysmith has
 been surrounded and cut off, a statement
 which, if true, shows that Joubert is not
 as good a strategist as his admirers
 claim him to be. It is a fundamental
 principle of military science that an
 army should concentrate where it likely
 to be attacked by the enemy, but here
 we have the Boer general industriously
 scattering his forces in the face of the
 enemy. What object is to be gained by
 surrounding Estcourt unless Joubert has
 so overwhelming a force as to be able
 to place even as many as ten thousand
 men between Pietermaritzburg and Es-
 court? They will simply be defeated, and
 most of them probably captured when
 Sir Francis Clery's army be-
 gins to advance, for they will have an
 enemy in the rear as well as in the
 face. Perhaps an explanation of Joubert's
 extraordinary generalship is to be
 found in the statement that the Boers in
 Natal are joining Joubert's army. This
 may be so; but there are not 2,000 able-
 bodied men in Natal, and if he got the
 whole of them their accession would be
 but a poor compensation for a
 fatal error in strategy. As matters
 stand now, assuming the Boer reports to
 be correct, Ladysmith is relieved of all
 danger by the withdrawal of 10,000 Boers
 from the investing army, while these 10,
 000 men are placing themselves
 south of the Tugela River in
 a position in which they are
 liable to be smashed to pieces
 and destroyed. Perhaps Joubert would
 just as soon that the war would be
 ended in that way as in any other, for he
 never had any hope of success and his
 campaign must have been conducted
 under the certainty of final defeat.

The despatches received Wednesday tell
 of the arrival of the Kildonan Castle at
 the Cape with 3,000 men, including the
 14th battalion of the Welsh regiment
 and the 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers.
 They also state that the Nabla, with the
 1st Scots Guards, has been sent to Dur-
 ban, but this must be an error, for the
 Scots Guards are announced as having
 arrived at Orange River several
 days since. It may be that the Nabla
 has been sent to Durban with some other
 battalion of Buller's army corps. Apart
 from that, however, General Clery has
 now with him in Natal twelve battalions
 of British infantry of the corps, about
 600 mounted infantry and three batteries
 of artillery with 18 guns, with at least
 the two battalions south of the
 Tugela River, which were in Natal pre-
 viously, and the naval contingent. He

should, therefore, be in a position to
 advance immediately, and if the garri-
 son at Estcourt is in any stress from lack
 of provisions or ammunition, no doubt he
 will go forward at the earliest possible
 moment.

MR. HOFMEYER'S INTRIGUES.

The report which comes from Cape
 Colony that Mr. Hofmeyer, the Afri-
 caner leader, is endeavoring to bring
 about peace in South Africa by sending
 Mr. Sauer, the minister of public works
 of Cape Colony, to the Free State to in-
 duce the Boers to ask for an armis-
 tice, may be true or it may be one
 of those flying reports which are so
 easily manufactured by imagina-
 tive persons. If true it might be
 to evident enough that the British
 government had no hand in such a
 movement and that it will not be ac-
 cepted as a solution of the troubles in
 South Africa. Mr. Hofmeyer is himself
 largely responsible for the war because
 he is the head of a party which sought
 to destroy British power in South
 Africa and which encouraged the
 Transvaal Boers in their truculent
 attitude towards Great Britain.

The people of the Orange Free State
 have no cause of complaint against the
 British, and no reason for going to war
 as allies of the Transvaal except as par-
 ticipants in the Dutch conspiracy
 against British power. They have had
 a very pleasant time so far destroying
 railways and bridges in Cape Colony,
 and confiscating the property of British
 subjects wherever it was to be
 found, and also in as-
 sulting proclamations annexing British ter-
 ritory and threatening British subjects
 with the penalties of treason if they did
 not join the Boer standard. This amuse-
 ment is now about to end, for the British
 forces are beginning to arrive in South
 Africa by the thousand, and very soon
 the Free State will be invaded. Under
 these circumstances the Free States
 might be anxious for an armistice and
 the restoration of peace. No such peace
 could be granted or it will be granted
 on the basis of an unconditional
 surrender. The Free States, if they
 desire peace, must throw themselves
 on the mercy of the British, and they
 will receive such mercy as they
 deserve. As it is impossible for
 their poverty-stricken government to
 ever pay for one-tenth of the damage
 they have done to Cape Colony during
 the past six weeks, the only way in
 which the British can be reimbursed for
 their losses is by the annexation of the
 Free State to the colony. That will, no
 doubt, be promptly done when the war
 is ended, and it ought to be the only
 terms on which peace will be granted.

HON. MR. BLAIR IN WESTGODDEER.

The visit of the minister of railways
 to the county of Westgoddeer Tuesday
 was marked by an event in the highest
 degree flattering to him, the offer of the
 Liberal nomination to the parliament-
 ary seat of that growing constituency.
 The nomination was made with such
 enthusiasm and also with such unanimity
 that Mr. Blair might have been
 pardoned if he had been moved to a sen-
 sible consideration of the nomination
 so generously made. But Mr.
 Blair had to remember that his
 constituents in Sunbury and Queens-
 bury gave him such a handsome
 majority at the election in 1896, had
 a claim on his services and that he could
 not well accept another nomination
 without consulting them. He had also
 to consider that, as the head of the Lib-
 eral party in this province and as a
 member of the cabinet, his selection of
 a constituency was a matter of general
 concern to the party, and that he must be
 guided in his choice by considerations
 of a general character, quite apart from
 his own personal preferences. There are
 other constituencies in New Brunswick
 that would like to be represented by the
 Minister of Railways, some of them

of large population and great im-
 portance. Therefore while Mr. Blair
 cannot fail to be much gratified at the
 handsome compliment that the county
 of Westgoddeer has paid to him he has
 to reserve his answer for a future time
 until the subject has been well weighed,
 and all the considerations likely to af-
 fect his choice have been disposed of.

The minister of railways had a splen-
 did reception at Campbellton, and made
 one of his great speeches to the audi-
 ence that assembled to greet him. He
 was able to tell a tale of progress,
 prosperity and railway develop-
 ment under the Liberal government
 of which he is a member, such as
 few ministers can ever hope to have
 the good fortune to relate. Calumnies
 as few public men have been
 he finds his complete vindication in the
 records of his department, in the prop-
 erty of the great interests committed
 to his care, in the growth of the inter-
 colonial railway traffic and the cer-
 tainty that it will soon become what it
 was originally intended to be, the great
 traffic line between the maritime prov-
 inces and the Canadian west.

TOBY FAIR PLAY.

Mr. Blair made an excellent point in
 his Campbellton speech in regard to
 sending a Canadian regiment to South
 Africa which illustrates in a singularly
 effective manner the grossly unfair way
 in which the opposition press and party
 leaders deal with all matters affecting
 the government. It was asserted by the
 Conservative papers that Mr. Blair was
 opposed to sending the Canadian reg-
 iment without the sanction of parlia-
 ment. The papers declared that for
 holding such views Mr. Blair was a
 traitor and an enemy of the British em-
 pire. The government, however, sent
 the regiment and offered to send a sec-
 ond one, yet they get no credit whatever
 for this from the Conservative papers.
 The only cry we hear is a howl against
 Mr. Blair and the views he is
 alleged to have held in respect to
 a constitutional question while the gov-
 ernment are treated as if they had
 shared these alleged views and acted
 on them. This is the Tory idea of fair
 play, and it indicates a heathenish con-
 dition of mind that is truly alarming.
 The churches are sending mis-
 sionaries abroad to convert those
 who have not heard the gospel
 tidings while here in our midst
 are men that profess to be educated
 and intelligent Christians who are un-
 willing to deal justly and honorably
 with those who are on the other side of
 politics and who are now entrusted with
 the government of this country. Such
 tactics are shameful and unmanly to
 the last degree, and the Conservatives
 will never win back the respect of fair-
 minded people until they are aban-
 doned.

The attempts of the anti-British Ger-
 man press to make their readers believe
 that the visit of the emperor to England
 has no political significance are extreme-
 ly amusing. On the other side we may
 quote the statement made by a prominent
 diplomat, to the effect:
 "It is a well known fact to all the
 diplomatic corps and the various cabi-
 nets of Europe that Germany, having
 recently met several distinct checks
 from France on occasions favorable to
 make common cause against the com-
 mon enemy, England, has of necessity
 turned its attention to England. This is so
 patent to any one who has studied the
 events of the last fifteen months that it
 is folly to pretend that Germany is
 backward in seeking an alliance with
 England. It is well known that the
 emperor is vexed with the people's un-
 reasonable spite against England and
 this sentiment is shared by his ad-
 visers."

The minister of railways had a mag-
 nificent reception at Bathurst Wednesday
 and he spoke with great effect to a very
 large audience which assembled to
 hear him discuss the topics of
 the day. The northern counties, which
 are most benefited by the improvements
 on the Intercolonial are taking the lead
 in doing homage to the author of these
 beneficial changes. The people of Kent
 will be heard from today.

Wreck of a Weymouth Schooner.

HALIFAX, Nov. 22.—John Ellis, cooper,
 of Halifax, received a letter today from
 Sergt. J. H. Waters, of the United
 States Infantry stationed at Gananoque,
 stating that the wreck of a large three-
 masted wooden schooner had drifted
 ashore there, bottom up, and that
 a number of barrel heads
 bearing the name "John Ellis," of Hal-
 ifax, and also some packages with the
 name "J. J." inside a diamond (sup-
 posed to be those of A. G. Jones & Co.)
 had come ashore. There can be little
 doubt that the hull is that of the mis-
 sing schooner Grace Rice, Captain
 Walsh, which left here for Ponce,
 P. R., July 15 loaded with a miscel-
 laneous cargo of dry pickled
 and smoked fish. The Rice was never
 heard from after leaving here and she
 probably foundered at sea with all her
 cargo on one of the heavy gales which raged
 shortly after she left. She was a vessel
 of 145 tons, hailed from Weymouth and
 was owned by John B. Kilham, of Yar-
 mouth. Capt. G. L. Walsh was her
 commander.

THE SUNKEN TUG Bismarck, which was
 lifted at Sewall's wharf, Fredericton,
 was towed to Indianapolis by the tug
 "Bismarck," arriving here Tuesday night.
 The Bismarck will repair and lay up
 here for the winter.

EVERY MOTHER SHOULD
 Have it in the House
 To cure the common ailments that may
 occur in every family as long as life
 has woes.
 JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
 has been used and endorsed since
 1810, to relieve or cure every form
 of Pain and Inflammation. It is Safe,
 Soothing, Sure. Otherwise it could
 not have existed for almost
 a century.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
 Is strictly a family remedy for
 internal as well as external use.
 To cure Colds, Croup, Coughs, Catarrh,
 Cramps and Colic it acts promptly.

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.
 There is not a medicine in use which possesses the confidence of the public to
 greater extent than Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For almost a century it has
 stood upon its intrinsic merit, while generations after generations have used it.
 The best evidence of its virtue is the fact that in the state where it originated the
 sale is steadily increasing. You can safely trust what time has endorsed.
 I, S. JOHNSON, Esq., fifty years ago this month, my father, Dr. Johnson, left me some
 Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. I have sold it ever since. I can most truly say that it has
 maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to the present.
 JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, January, 1891.
 Send for our Book on INFLAMMATION, mailed free. Sold by all Druggists.
 Put up in Two Sizes, Price 25 and 50 cts. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Adamson's
 Botanic
Cough Balsam
 Neglect a Trifling Cold
 and the most serious consequences
 will follow. It lives on your vital-
 ity. The stronger it becomes the
 weaker you are. Membranes be-
 come inflamed—causing a cough,
 and, until the irritation is reduced and
 the sore places healed,
 there is no possibility of stopping the disorder.
 ADAMSON'S BALSAM gives instantaneous relief and inevit-
 ably brings a perfect cure if taken as directed.
 25c. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

WOODSTOCK.
 WOODSTOCK, Nov. 21.—Mr. James Carr
 has rented the Brown cold-storage build-
 ing on Connell street, and has a ware-
 house at the lower station, where he will
 buy all kinds of farm produce and pay
 cash for it. This is an industry that
 the town has felt the need of for a
 number of years.
 A meeting of the St. John Presbytery
 was held at McKensie Corner on Sunday
 afternoon. Rev. Mr. Archibald, A. M.,
 was inducted into the charge of the
 Presbyterian churches of Richmond and
 McKensie Corner. Rev. A. S. Morton,
 of St. John, presided, and preached. Mr.
 Fowler, of Lower Richmond, ad-
 dressed the people and Rev. G. D. Ireland,
 of Woodstock, addressed the min-
 isters.
 Chas. S. Jenner, teller in the Bank of
 Nova Scotia in this town, has been or-
 dered to the head office at Halifax, and
 will leave this week. His place will be
 filled by Mr. Jones of St. John.
 On Thursday afternoon last the new
 hall of L. O. L., No. 9, Richmond corner,
 was duly dedicated. The dedicatory
 was conducted by Grand Master David
 Hipwell, assisted by J. A. Lundy of
 Woodstock, as grand director of cere-
 monies, and by Henry Hay as grand
 chaplain. After the ceremony addresses
 were made by the grand master, J. A.
 Lundy, J. M. Green, Rev. Mr. Currie
 and Alex. Henderson.

SEASONABLE HINTS.
 Guard Your Health in Fall and Early
 Winter.
 A change from warm to cold is always
 attended with more danger than from a
 cold to a warm temperature, hence the
 greater mortality from lung and throat
 diseases at this season of the year as
 compared with spring.
 The best protection against colds is
 not so much in extra clothing as in good
 digestion.
 If the digestion and circulation are
 good, colds will be unknown.
 Poor digestion causes poor circulation
 of the blood and when in this condition
 severe colds are contracted on the slight-
 est provocation.
 People who make a regular practice of
 taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after
 meals are free from colds, simply be-
 cause their digestion is perfect, the
 heart strong and regular, and the whole
 system fortified against disease.
 It requires little argument to convince
 anyone that the best safeguards against
 colds, pneumonia and changes of tem-
 perature is a good stomach.
 Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after
 meals are dissolved and mingling with
 the food cause it to be promptly digested
 and assimilated; they do this because
 they contain nothing but harmless dis-
 gestive elements, which digest meat,
 eggs and other food even when the
 stomach itself is weak and flaccid.
 Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make peo-
 ple well and keep them well, and the
 best habit you can acquire is to make
 daily use of them to keep the diges-
 tive organs strong and vigorous.

Drowning at Woodstock.
 WOODSTOCK, Nov. 22.—A most lament-
 able and fatal accident occurred this
 morning at Lockhart's mill, when
 Charles, aged 21 years, eldest son of A.
 P. Lockhart, was drowned. The young
 man, it appears, was fixing the flume in
 his father's mill, of which he had charge,
 when the gates swung to, catching his
 foot, the water rushing in at the same
 time. His father, who was near by,
 saw his son's danger, caught the
 boy by the hand, but could not extricate
 him from the terrible position in time
 to save his life. The parents are com-
 pletely prostrated with grief over the sad
 affair.

Ladysmith Still Safe.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Daily Mail
 publishes the following despatch from
 Pietermaritzburg:
 "An official communication from Ladys-
 mith, dated Nov. 18, says the garrison
 is maintaining its position. A Boer
 force is reported to the rear of Boston,
 about a day's ride from here."

AGENTS WANTED.
 No experience necessary. Permanent po-
 sition. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Stock
 complete with fast selling specialties, includ-
 ing Seed Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, etc. OUT-
 FIT FREE. Secure territory now. Write,
 BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Limited,
 Brown's Nurseries, P. O. 504.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS
SICK HEADACHE
 Positively cured by these
 Little Pills.
 They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia
 Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per-
 fect remedy for Biliousness, Nausea, Drowsi-
 ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue,
 Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, etc.
 Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose.
Small Price.
 Substitution
 the fraud of the day.
 See you get Carter's.
 Ask for Carter's.
 Insist and demand
 Carter's Little Liver Pills

Intercolonial Railway.
 On and after MONDAY, the 16th Oc-
 tober, 1899, trains will run Daily (Sun-
 days excepted) as follows:
TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.
 Express for Campbellton, Pug-
 wash, Pictou and Halifax..... 7.25
 Express for Halifax, New Glasgow
 and Pictou..... 12.05
 Express for Sussex..... 12.05
 Express for Quebec and Montreal... 16.40
 Accommodation for Montreal,
 Truro, Halifax and Sydney..... 22.10
 A sleeping car will be attached to the
 train leaving St. John at 17.30 o'clock for
 Quebec and Montreal. Passengers transfer
 at Moncton.
 A sleeping car will be attached to the
 train leaving St. John at 22.10 o'clock for
 Halifax.
 Vestibule Dining and sleeping cars on
 the Quebec and Montreal Express.
TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.
 Express from Sussex..... 8.30
 Accommodation from Moncton..... 11.45
 Express from Halifax..... 11.45
 Express from Halifax, Quebec and
 Montreal..... 16.00
 Accommodation from Montreal..... 24.45
 All trains are run by Eastern Standard
 time. Twenty-four hour notation.
 D. POTTINGER,
 Gen. Manager.
 Moncton, N. B., Oct. 12, 1899.
CITY TICKET OFFICE
 7 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Crispness,
 Variety,
 Brightness,
 Symmetry,
 Thoroughness,
 Up-to-Dateness.
 These are some of the features which
 characterize our courses of study and
 qualify our students for their success.
 Send for our Business and Shorthand
 Catalogue.
S. KERR & SON, Odd Fellows' Hall.

FOR BELLEISLE.
Steamer Springfield
 having been rebuilt under the supervision
 of the most practical government inspectors,
 will leave North End, Indianapolis, every
 TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
 at 12 o'clock, local time, until further notice,
 for the above named port of destination.
 Passengers are requested to call at the inter-
 mediate points on alternate days at 1 p.m. Freight
 and fare low and good accommodation.
 Meals at all hours. Waiters in attendance
 and a good time may be expected.
 All orders attended to with promptness.
 Thanking our patrons for past patronage
 and hoping for a continuance of the same.
 J. Q. DOWNEY,
 Agent.
 P. S.—Extension through tickets are issued
 on Saturdays, good to return until Wednes-
 day following.

Dr. J. H. Morrison
 Has Resumed His Practice,
 163 Gernan Street.
 According to the Liverpool Underwrit-
 ers' Association's returns, the casualties
 to vessels of 500 tons gross and upward
 in October were: From weather damage,
 84; foundering and abandonments, 9;
 fire (including 21 total losses), 85;
 collisions (including 3 total losses), 149;
 trees and explosions (including 1 total
 loss), 25; mining; 5; other casualties, 63;
 making for October 415 casualties (in-
 cluding 38 total losses), against 379 for
 September (including 20 total losses).