

SOUTH AFRICA.

Kruger Will Leave Shortly for Holland With Full Power to Negotiate a Settlement.

Provisions Selling at Famine Prices at Johannesburg—French at Barberton—"Bobs" Again Praises "Our Boys"—Mail Reports from Canadian Officers—Sergeant Richardson, V. C.

LISBON, Sept. 15.—The Portuguese government has telegraphed to the governor of Mozambique authorizing the departure of Mr. Kruger for Europe. The governor, however, must satisfy himself that Mr. Kruger is really going to Europe. Meanwhile he is instructed to take all precautions to safeguard the personal security of Mr. Kruger.

The newspapers here say that Mr. Kruger will take the German steamer Herzog at Lourenço Marques, his destination being Holland, by way of Marseilles.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Mrs. Kruger, according to a despatch to the Daily Express, has arrived at Lourenço Marques.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 16.—The government of the Netherlands has telegraphed to Lourenço Marques offering a Dutch warship to bring Mr. Kruger to Holland.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A special despatch from Naples says an agent of the Transvaal states that the object of Mr. Kruger's visit to Europe is to negotiate a settlement with Great Britain, and that he has full power to act to that end.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The war office has decided to invite details of the officers and men from each colonial corps in South Africa to visit England as the guests of the nation as soon as it becomes possible to reduce the forces there. The colonial troops will come with the first returning regulars, and the Queen will present them with colors.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 14.—Provisions are selling at famine prices here, sugar bringing two shillings and six pence a pound and pork the same price, while matches are sold at one shilling per box. Other staple articles are proportionately dear, while many necessities are not obtainable at any price.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—On the American line steamer New York, which arrived today from Southampton and Cherbourg, was Master James F. Smith, a messenger boy who has just returned from his long journey to Pretoria, where he delivered the address and resolutions passed by the schoolboys of Philadelphia, and which he delivered to President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic.

FRENCH OCCUPIES BARBERTON. LONDON, Sept. 15.—Lord Roberts cables to the war office under date of Machadodorp, Sept. 14, as follows: "French occupied Barberton yesterday with the cavalry which he took across the mountains. He met slight opposition, the enemy being completely surprised. Twenty-three officers and fifty-nine men, who were prisoners were released. Three locomotives and other rolling stock were captured. The former will relieve us of great difficulty, as we had to put up with a few rickety engines. French reports that he has sufficient supplies for three weeks for his force and for a week for his horses. One hundred Boers, with many Mauser rifles and a quantity of ammunition, were captured. There are large quantities of cattle and sheep in the country, which is good news. French intercepted large convoys, showing that Barberton was used as a depot for supplies for the Boers in the south and east. The bulk of

French's force is still thirty-five miles behind the cavalry, owing to the difficulty of getting the wagons over the pass leading to Barberton."

MACHADODORP, Sept. 13.—The supplies of the Boers have been exhausted. The troops have not been paid and are clamoring for their wages in gold.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The war office has received the following cable from Lord Roberts, dated Machadodorp, Sept. 13: "Buller has occupied Spitzkop. He found 30,000 pounds of supplies, principally rice, sugar, flour and coffee, and three hundred boxes of ammunition."

"An engineer convoy, which was escorted by the 19th Hussars, was attacked at Crocodile River. The engineers have returned, but there is no news of the escort."

"The Hamilton's force has replaced Pole-Carew's brigade at Waterford, from which place Carew's command reached Goodwin today. The enemy abandoned the place and the Goodwin bridge was blown up."

"Runde has arrived at Bethlehem. The Boers near by attacked a patrol of Yeomanry. The Boers retreated after demanding the surrender of the patrol and threatening to give no quarter."

"Hart recaptured Potchefstroom on the 11th, the mounted men having covered forty-five miles and the infantry thirty-five miles without rest in order to surprise the Boers. The plan succeeded admirably, and at dawn some Boers rode out of the town into the arms of the British and were made prisoners. An alarm was sounded and the Boers endeavored to escape in small parties. Some were shot and a few escaped. The remainder rushed back into the town and were captured. Clements advanced against Delary's burghers, who retired north of Magaliesberg. Delary admitted forty casualties."

REPORTS FROM CANADIAN OFFICERS.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—Mails from South Africa have brought reports from Lieut. Col. Evans, commanding the 2nd Batt. C. M. R.; Lieut. Col. Lessard, commanding 1st Batt. C. M. R.; and Lieut. Col. Otter, commanding the 2nd (special service) Batt., R. C. R.

Lieut. Col. Evans writes from Rietviel and Bankfontein. He sends an official diary for the fortnight ending July 29th. He describes the engagement at Koffyspruit on July 16th, during which three horses were shot. During the entire two weeks the battalion was more or less engaged in scouting or fighting. On July 23rd the total strength of all ranks was 273.

Lieut. Col. Lessard's report, also written at Rietviel and Bankfontein, covers the period up till July 30th. He includes a telegram from Lord Roberts asking the number of men likely to go to England, as her majesty would doubtless like to inspect them and present colors. Lord Roberts concludes: "It will probably be necessary to limit the number, but I cannot decide on that until I know the number likely to accept." The parade state on July 30 showed 371 of all ranks.

Lieut. Col. Otter's report, which is dated Woelvehook, August 3rd, shows the total strength of the first contingent to South Africa on that date to have been 376, all ranks. These, with 202 invalided to England, 39 killed or died of wounds, 24 died of disease, 14 transferred, makes the original strength of 1,156, all ranks. This 1,156 includes the special enlistment of 7 men and the draft of 4 officers and 106 men sent out as reinforcement. On August 3rd G company had not been moved with the regiment, but was still doing duty in the armored train between Kroonstad and Pretoria. There was evidence that the regiment would be moved westward, to augment the force operating against De Wet near Vredepoort. No mails have been received from Canada for two weeks, owing to the line of communications being broken by the enemy. Of the total strength of the battalion 700, all ranks, were available for service.

MONTREAL, Sept. 15.—The Star's special cable from London says: "There is jubilation in Canadian circles over the award officially gazetted of the Victoria Cross to Sgt. A. H. L. Richardson of Strathcona's Horse. Richardson gained the cross at Wolwe Spruit, near Standerton, on July 5, when a small party of Strathcona's engaged double the number of Boers. After the order to retire had been given, Richardson, who was on a wounded horse, rode back under heavy cross fire to within three hundred yards of the enemy, rescuing a wounded trooper whose horse had been shot. Richardson joined Strathcona's Horse in the Northwest as private in A Squadron. His home before coming to Canada was Sefton Park, Liverpool, England."

"BOBS" PRAISES OUR BOYS.

ONTARIO, Sept. 16.—The Evening News publishes an autograph letter received from Col. Stanley, private secretary to Lord Roberts, in reply to a request from that paper asking the marshal if he would send a message to the Canadian people as to his appreciation of the services of the Canadian contingents operating under him. The letter is dated Pretoria, Aug. 2, and says in part: "His lordship directs me to say it would be impossible to speak too highly of the work done by the various Canadian contingents. They have had hard work and suffered many privations, all of which have been gone through with extraordinary cheerfulness, and it has been both a pleasure and an honor to him to have such troops under his review. A fact he thinks the Empire will not forget is that the determined advance of the Canadians on the morning of the 27th of February contributed in no small measure towards forcing the surrender of Cronje."

TORONTO, Sept. 16.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: "It has been reported that the war office that No. 193, Pte. W. W. Flintoff, Fort Saskatchewan, was severely wounded in the knee while in action with Strathcona's Horse at Devil's Knuckles, on Sept. 10. No. 236, Nicholas, is also reported to have been wounded severely in the neck and jaw."

The official list gives No. 258 as Private R. Deering of Deer River, Manitoba. There is a C. J. Nicholson, No. 386, who may be the person called Nicholas in the despatch.

TORONTO, Sept. 17.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: "Only one Canadian has been awarded the Victoria Cross up to the present. The Associated Press cables received from the Queen's recognition for bravery in South Africa. The error of the Associated Press is traced to the fact that two of Richardson's names are Arthur and Lindsay, and as Arthur Lindsay was the recipient of the cross, the error was the mistake is explained. Representatives of the colonial volunteers in South Africa will visit England on their return, the Queen desiring to inspect them."

All war correspondents who participated in the South African campaign were given medals in recognition of their services. Among the colonial volunteers, as well as all colonial correspondents who followed their regiments to the front, will be included in the list.

BIG COAL STRIKE.

President Mitchell Says the Success of the Effort to Tie up the Mines Exceeded All Expectation.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The great strike of mine workers in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, which has recently been declared, has had a good output of the world, begun today. According to President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, who is personally directing the strike from his headquarters at Hazleton, the success of the four days' effort to tie up the mines exceeded the expectations of the strike leaders.

The hard coal region is divided into four great districts, the Lackawanna, Wyoming, Lehigh and Schuylkill regions. In the first two, representing nearly 90,000 men, the tie up is practically complete, only one mine employing a few hundred men being operated, and this the strikers say they hope to close soon.

In the Lehigh region the situation is a stand off, about 8,000 of the 16,000 mine employes having quit work. Principally because the union has comparatively little strength in the Schuylkill region and the workmen there have no decided grievance, as in other districts, the strike was not general among the upward of fifty thousand men employed. Indications tonight, however, point to the closing tomorrow of some mines in the last named district that operated today, despite the assertions of officials of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. and other companies operating the region that they will continue their collieries in operation, whereby all the efforts of the strike leaders are being devoted to organizing the men in the weak Schuylkill and Lehigh regions, and tonight their organizers and orators are redoubling their efforts.

No violence worth mentioning has occurred since the day of the strike. Practically no progress has yet been made in the efforts of some of the clergy to bring about a settlement of the trouble through arbitration.

ALTOONA, Pa., Sept. 17.—Inquiry by telephone among the near-by bituminous coal towns today developed the fact that the anthracite coal strikers will receive little if any help from the region north of Altoona. While it is reported that representatives of the hard coal men have been in this region agitating a sympathetic strike, there is no evidence of the fact in this vicinity.

Messages this morning deny that any such effort is making in those towns. The bituminous miners at each place say they will not even contribute money to help the eastern men, as they did not receive a cent from them during the bituminous wage troubles of recent years.

CRUSHED HER SKULL

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Sept. 17.—Two burglars broke into the house of Mrs. Leona Kress at Big Mountain, near here, today, and upon the woman's refusal to give them money, they crushed her skull and clubbed her daughter, Mrs. Mary Marcinick, so badly that it is feared both women will die.

Mary Marcinick, daughter of Louis Marcinick, while handing her mother a hatchet to defend herself, was also clubbed until she fell senseless to the floor.

14, Bourke; 16, Boykin; 18, Gilroy; 144, Griffin; 45, Hobson; 43, Galloway; 37, Sattine; 59, Simpson; 43, Webb; 6th Sept. "Severely wounded: 139, Corp. Flintoff; 386, Nicholas; Devil's Knuckles, 10th Sept. "Dangerously ill at Cape Town, Canadian Regiment of Infantry, 7,358, Smith. "(Sgd.) MILNER."

MONTREAL, Sept. 17.—The Star's London cable says: "The following members of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, who were some time ago reported missing, have re-joined: 148, Sergt. Murray Henry Edward Hague; 346, Private Harold Strong; 69, Private William Glendinning, and 229, Farrier Sergt. David McCulloch, all formerly members of the North West Mounted Police; and 38, Private Thos. Duxbury, formerly of Pincher Creek, N. W. T., and 348, Private Slimm."

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GOVERNMENT BAKING POWDER TESTS.

The Royal Baking Powder is an old candidate for favor with the housekeepers of the Dominion. Its patrons will be pleased to know that the recent government report, giving the analyses of baking powders sold in the Dominion show the Royal to be the purest of cream of tartar powders, the most healthful in character, and of greatest leavening strength.

It is shown that the art of baking-powder making is to give a pure and healthful powder, of highest leavening power, which will keep indefinitely without losing its strength. These two qualifications—effective keeping and highest strength—it is impossible to combine in a powder except with the use of chemically pure ingredients. The report states that the only entirely cream of tartar powders which came up to this standard were the Royal and Cleavelands.

CHINA SITUATION

British Government Considering the Transfer of Troops from South Africa to India.

In Order to Make It Practicable to Send Large Reinforcements to China.

Sharp Engagement Between a Company of Americans and Boxers—Former Rescued by Bengal Lancers.

LONDON, Sept. 17, 4 a. m.—In connection with the prediction by Sir Robert Hart that there will be further hostilities in China in November, the Associated Press understands that the British government is already considering the transfer of troops from South Africa to India, in order to make it practicable to send more British troops to China. The military authorities consider the war in South Africa so far ended that troops may be safely moved.

It is probable that the Russian legation has already been removed from Peking to Tien Tsin, but there is no definite news as yet as to whether Li Hung Chang will after all go to Peking, leaving the British troops at Tien Tsin under command of Brigadier General Horne Campbell. Vice Admiral Alexieff has returned to Taku.

The Americans have begun at Ho Si Wu a permanent telegraph line between Peking and Tien Tsin.

The Peking correspondent of the Daily News says that the assassin of Baron Von Ketteler has been shot.

The Morning Post representative there says that the question is being discussed of sending relief to a few British, French and American engineers, by the simple expedient of turning their coats, mangled to remain behind in Peking. Other despatches confirm the report that, in addition to Hsu Tung, guardian of the heir apparent, Yu Lu, Viceroy of Chi Li, and Wang Yi Yung, president of the Imperial Academy, with 200 members of official families, committed suicide when the allies entered Peking.

Chinese regulars are reported to have relieved the Roman Catholic stronghold at Ho Chien, in the province of Chi Li, which the Boxers have been besieging since June.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, writing yesterday, says: "Li Hung Chang has been notified from Berlin that he must submit his credentials to the German minister at Shanghai, who will then communicate with Emperor William and await the result."

(Copyright, 1900, the Associated Press.) TIEN TSIN, Sept. 14, via Shanghai, Sept. 15.—British signal officer reports a sharp engagement between a company of the 14th U. S. Infantry and 2,000 Boxers at Mo Tao (Ma Tow?) on the road to Peking. The Americans made a gallant stand, and a detachment of Bengal Lancers near by, hearing the firing, came to their rescue and charged the Boxers in the rear. The Chinese were routed, leaving 200 dead. The Americans had no casualties.

The Germans report an engagement with a heavy force of Boxers west of Peking yesterday (Thursday). The German loss is said to have been 20.

Indications now point strongly to the withdrawal of all the powers from Peking to Tien Tsin.

The British have issued an order prohibiting the selling or renting of any building within the limits of the British concession.

Gen. Fushihima is here arranging winter quarters for the Japanese troops.

The Germans are pouring into Tien Tsin, and all nationalities are scrambling for buildings. One British battery and two hundred Australians have arrived.

LONDON, Sept. 18, 4.30 a. m.—There is no additional news from China this morning. The Daily Graphic asserts that all the powers have accepted Li Hung Chang and will probably accept Prince Ching as negotiators. It is agreed that the powers have agreed to insist that a central government, satisfactory to the powers, shall be established in China, and that full retribution shall be exacted for the attacks upon the legations.

No communications, however, have yet passed between the powers concerning independence, and a Berlin despatch says it is believed there that Dr. Mumm Von Schwarzenstein, the German minister, will purposely delay negotiations until Count Von Waldersee has arrived.

(Copyright, 1900, the Associated Press.) PEKIN, Sept. 13, via Tien Tsin, Sept. 15, via Shanghai, Sept. 17.—Protest courts have been opened in Peking by all the military commanders. The Germans have made robbery a capital offence. Captain Wm. Forsyth, with 300 men of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, will start tomorrow on a tour in the district to the northeast of Peking to rescue Christians and to make a ten days' reconnaissance. Other expeditions have been planned, but the general sentiment is opposed to such undertakings, as they tend to keep the country disturbed. The British report that the Bengal Lancers entered Hsiang-tsiang ahead of the Germans and temporarily hoisted the British flag. They assisted the Germans in the attack. The Chinese lost two hundred.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The police guard which has been maintained at the Chinese legation for several weeks is about to be withdrawn as no longer necessary. The matter was the subject of a conference at the state department this afternoon between Acting Secretary Adee and the local chief of police.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The British commander at Taku cables that a fatigue party, engaged in destroying gunpowder at Tung Chow, has been blown up. Eleven Welsh Fusiliers were wounded, two British Indian soldiers were wounded, and Captain Hill and eleven British Chinese Infantry soldiers were wounded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The state department has received a despatch from the consul at Fu Chau, China, transmitting a copy of an agreement entered into between the viceroy and Tartar general of Fu Kien province, and the foreign consuls at Fu Chau, which provide that in his absence Chinese authorities will do everything in their power to protect the lives and property of foreign officers, missionaries and missionaries resident in Fu Kien and at Amoy; that Central and Southern China shall not be attacked by the foreign powers so long as the local authorities maintain order, and that the admirals of the several nations will be informed that it is not advisable that a number of naval vessels should visit Fu Chau lest the people be alarmed.

The agreement is signed by the Russian, United States, Japanese, British and French consuls, and by Viceroy Hsu Ying Kur and General Shan Lien.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The passage of the day without any event bearing upon the Chinese situation, went to confirm the prediction made last week by the officials, that there would be no immediate important developments. Several cable messages were exchanged, and there were some consultations, notably between Acting Secretary Adee and the Chinese and Japanese ministers and the French charge d'affaires, but these were without visible result.

The general impression is that nothing of importance until the Chinese themselves have progressed further toward the restoration of the government at Peking. Meanwhile the military preparations for a winter stay in China go on without cessation, though the officials are careful to point out that these are only precautionary measures and are not to be taken as an indication of a final determination on the part of the government.

Count Von Waldersee, who will command the allied armies, is expected to arrive at Shanghai next Wednesday or Thursday. There have been no announcements of his purposes, but it is expected that these will be developed as the result of instructions which he will receive on arrival. Although a military commander, it is the understanding among officials that he probably will exert considerable influence on the diplomatic situation, as he is a diplomat as well as a soldier. He was with the German embassy at Paris before and after the Franco-German war, and has had wide experience in the diplomatic field.

The Japanese minister, Mr. Takahira, had a conference with Acting Secretary Adee today concerning the status of Chinese affairs. Japan's course has been clearly defined in her answer to the Russian proposal. In this answer Japan announces her purpose of withdrawing from Peking all "superfluous" forces, and continuing there only such force as is considered necessary. Just what number will constitute this superfluous force does not appear, although it is expected to be the bulk of the Japanese detachment now at Peking. The efforts made by China to start peace negotiations have led to the suggestion that Marquis Ito, the distinguished Japanese statesman, represent that country in the negotiations. A strong public sentiment has been developed in Japan in his behalf, but he has expressed an unwillingness to accept the post, feeling that the conditions do not require his services. It was Count Ito who represented Japan in the negotiations with Li Hung Chang for the settlement of the Japan-China war.

The suggested removal of the Chinese capitol from Peking to Shanghai is now practically abandoned. The main reason given is the difficulty of communication between Shanghai and Peking during the winter months. But aside from this was the strong feeling in certain quarters that it would be undesirable to establish a seat of government where British influence is so strongly dominant. The decision has led to the general understanding among officials that Tien Tsin offers the greatest advantages outside of Peking for purposes of negotiation, and it is likely to be the headquarters, military and diplomatic, of the foreign establishments not maintained at Peking.

The International line purpose building a twin screw steamer for the St. John-Boston route.

DAVENPORT SHOT GUNS.



This cut represents our Davenport Ejector, Single Barrel Shot Gun. This gun has been on the market since 1894, and has never failed to give satisfaction. The barrels are taper choke bored, a system that ensures the strongest close shooting qualities. The lock parts are made of fine tempered steel, stocks black walnut with pistol grip. Every gun tested and targeted before leaving the factory. Price \$9.75. The Acme Model is a first class shooting gun, same quality as above, with a sure working ejector. Price \$7.75. All kinds of double barrel guns also in stock.

W. H. THORNE & CO, LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B.

DER, prices, St. Wedge via D. S. from Semantha, A O'Brien, Kowaydin, Able and Ahlomis, Sawstrs Prince armouth, NS, 15, NS, 10, NB, for Sept 13-Ard schs Charles or Addison, Mystic; Wil Roland, for Utility, for Thomas Hill, Furness, Alma, for file. hs Weneash, for St John; smpton; Teu Sept 10, bark h Preference, 15th, bark more, Clementson, u. Cove, NS; 9 a m, str via Sydney bark Belfast, for Dublin, and south, Que. Del. Sept 11, 9, str Man- for Glas- Sept 11, schs victor, having s, from New 20, lat 10 Idgewater, N 41. 64.10 W by mascola. Ship Island lon 20. from Run- 2, lat 45, lon m Newcastle, lon 27. TERS. Lighthouse North Bay which sition in Deer repr. also a red and which was in Kenne- pt 11, 1900, from Bay, from Sailor's Rock, lat 45, lon 18, was and Mrs. Jar- to the wife in street, St. Alexander, Lena Laura September Samuel Killian Hayden of P. -At the resi- High street, addition of Katie Stewart Andrew's by the Rev. pole, to Miss ameron. of the bride's son, Roy E. on M. C. A. of Kate Boyle, sh's church, deSoyres, returned to L. L. A. Tilley on Sunday quart, wife of rector of St. ant, Arthur D. leaving a wife loss. Y OF AUS- DR. ility of Aus- Emperor some think, error has left contact with fully able to state. His must be, be- with more any other liv- is as re- very roof of are frequent- adding knowl- ask he has is not only les of con- ruler of na- are only two with each Facko, Vi