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Notice of Sale.

To John E. Baldwin Esquire, of the parish of Bathurst in the County of Gloucester, and all others interested; Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of mortgage dated the twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven and made between said John E. Baldwin and Annie W. his wife, of the one part; and one John M. Dick of the other part; recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Gloucester, on the second day of October A. D 1877, as number thirty-seven, on pages 59, 60, 61 and 62 of the 26th volume of records, we the undersigned Sydney DesBrisay and Penelope DesBrisay, executor and executrix of the last will and testament of Aretas W. Y. DesBrisay, late of the Parish of Beresford, deceased, will peaceably and quietly enter into and upon the lands and premises hereinafter, and in the said mortgage, particularly mentioned, on Thursday the fourteenth day of December next; and on said fourteenth day of December next, at twelve o'clock noon, will absolutely sell and dispose of said lands and premises at public auction, in front of the Post Office in the Town of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester; which said lands and premises are particularly mentioned and described in said indenture as follows, that is to say, "All and singular the following peices or parcels of land, situate in the Parish of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester aforesaid, viz: 'All that part of piece of lot number ten, situate on the west side of Bathurst basin, aforesaid, originally granted to one Peter Doucet, Senior, which piece is marked on the plan of partition of the said lot "B" and was apportioned to Pelazee Doucet, having a front on the waters of the said basin of thirty-four yards and two feet, and running with the said width to the rear of the said lot, bounded on the north by the part or apportionment of said lot marked "A", and on the south by the part marked "C", also all that part or portion of said lot number ten adjoining the foregoing, marked on the plan of the partition of said lot "C", measuring thirty-four yards and two feet on the shore of said basin and running back with the said width to the rear of the lot apportioned to Rosalie Therriau and bounded on the north by part "B", above mentioned and on the south by part "D", (saving and excepting nevertheless a piece or part of the above described land which was heretofore conveyed by the heirs of the late James G. Dick to John E. Baldwin and Herbert Molloy by deed bearing date the eighteenth day of August A. D. 1875, containing sixty-five feet four inches front on the west side of the Intercolonial Railway track, by one hundred feet in depth, which said last described piece is particularly reserved and excepted out of this conveyance) the lands and premises hereby conveyed being the same which were sold and conveyed to the said John E. Baldwin, by the heirs of the late James G. Dick by deed bearing date the seventh day of September instant, as by reference thereto will appear.'"

(Which said Indenture of Mortgage and mortgaged lands and premises and moneys secured thereby, were assigned and transferred to the late Aretas W. Y. DesBrisay by Indenture dated the eighteenth day of August A. D. 1886, duly recorded) for the purpose of paying and satisfying the principal moneys and interest secured by said mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof.

Dated this twenty-ninth day of September A. D. 1899.

SYDNEY DESBRISAY, PENELOPE DESBRISAY, } Executor and Executrix of the late Aretas W. Y. DesBrisay.

Notice of Sale.

To Charles H. Roy, of the Parish of Beresford, Gloucester County; Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage dated the ninth day of November A. D. 1883, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Gloucester the ninth day of November A. D. 1883 as number 156 and on pages 293, 294 and 295 of the 30th volume of records; and also under and by virtue of a certain other power of sale contained in a certain other indenture of mortgage dated the fourth day of November A. D. 1886, and recorded in the office of said Registrar of Deeds for the County of Gloucester on the fourth day of November A. D. 1886, as number 351 and on pages 661, 662 and 663 of the 32nd volume of Records, the first of which said mortgages was made between said Charles H. Roy (under the name of Charles Roy) of the one parf, and said late Aretas W. of DesBrisay of the other part, we, the undersigned, Sydney DesBrisay and Penelope DesBrisay, executor and executrix of the last will and testament of said late Aretas W. Y. DesBrisay will on the eighteenth day of January next (1900) at twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Post Office in the Town of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, absolutely sell and dispose of the lands and premises hereinafter and in said two several mortgages particularly mentioned and contained, at Public Auction, which said lands and premises are described as follows: "All that piece or parcel of land and premises "situate at Beresford aforesaid, County and Province aforesaid, known as part of lots number "twenty and twenty one, bounded as follows, to "wit: On the east by the shore of the Bay Chaleur, "on the west by the rear line of the grant, on the "north by land owned by Edward Commeau and on "the south by land owned by Peter Doucet and "James Boudreau and containing one hundred acres "more or less." Also all the dower or thirds, right title and interest, of Philomene Roy, wife of said Charles H. Roy, conveyed to said late Aretas W. Y. DesBrisay, by conveyance dated the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1890, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Gloucester, on pages 105 and 106 of the 41st volume of records, in said lands and premises, for the purpose of paying and satisfying the principal moneys and interest secured by said two several mortgages, default having been made in the payment thereof.

Dated this twenty-ninth day of September A. D. 1899.

SYDNEY DESBRISAY, PENELOPE DESBRISAY, } Executor and Executrix of the late Aretas W. Y. DesBrisay.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - NOVEMBER 2, 1899.

Wheat-Growing and Flour Mills.

It is, no doubt, gratifying, even to the extreme men and newspapers whose party ardour often carries them far out of reasonable bounds, to realise that the encouragement by the local government of wheat-growing and the establishment of first class flour mills in New Brunswick are realizing most satisfactory results. Under the agricultural policy adopted by the government, and which was so persistently belittled and condemned by the St. John Sun and other party papers, a new departure in wheat-growing was made by the farmers of the province last year. Unfortunately, the weather conditions were adverse, for owing to the large percentage of dark days in August and the prevalence of rain, the growing wheat smutted and the yield was much under the average crop. The areas sown, however, were considerably greater than in any previous season, being about 29,000 acres for 1898 against 19,000 for 1897, and the crop, 410,000 bushels, was a very satisfactory result as compared with 303,000 for the preceding year. From the most reliable data available at the present time, there is good reason to believe that New Brunswick will, this year, produce about 600,000 bushels of wheat.

The increase of wheat-growing which these figures demonstrate, suggests that this branch of agricultural industry has great life and vigor. Not only so, but, in view of the discouragements of the season of 1898 and the fact that the crop of 1899 is to be relatively so large, it is manifest that the farmers have gained confidence by their experience and are satisfied that wheat-growing is a profitable branch of their work.

A representative of the ADVANCE had occasion to discuss the subject of wheat-growing in the province a day or two ago with Mr. T. A. Peters, deputy commissioner for agriculture, and from statements made by that gentleman it was not difficult to understand why the industry is making such progress among our farmers. A few years ago we had no modern mills, and it was then thought that the wheat we raised was of an inferior kind compared with that of Ontario. The government's plan of giving bonuses to encourage the establishing of modern flour mills, which was adopted in connection with its policy for the encouragement of wheat-growing, has resulted in the erection of seven such mills, which are already running in the province; while it is expected that there will be three more by December next. Two of these mills are in the County of Northumberland, one just completed at French Fort Cove, between Chatham and Newcastle, by Mr. C. E. Fish, which has a capacity of fifty barrels of flour a day, and the other at Boiestown, by the Wm. Richards Company, having a capacity of thirty-five barrels a day.

Experts from Toronto, who have examined large sample lots of New Brunswick wheat and seen it put through the modern mills we now have, pronounce it equal for flour-making purposes to the best Ontario Spring wheat, of which the highest grades of the family flours imported into New Brunswick from the West are made. As a matter of fact, the flour now being ground on the banks of the Miramichi, both at the Fish and the Richards mills, from Northumberland wheat, makes as white and as fine a bread as the best Ontario flour. Not only so, but it has the quality of not getting dry so quickly as bread made from Western flour.

What we say of Northumberland flour applies also to that ground in the roller mills in other parts of the province, and it is, therefore, in the line of duty for every New Brunswicker to do all he can to encourage the wheat industry amongst our farmers. The raising of 600,000 bushels of wheat this year in the province means that we have ourselves grown the raw material for nearly half a million of dollars' worth of flour, and that we shall be able to keep that much money from going out of the province to western millers. It is true that we have not enough modern mills yet to grind all this grain, but our many old-fashioned grist mills are able to handle what the modern mills cannot, so the flour will be made and the money it would cost if imported be retained in the province and find distribution through channels nearer home. Meantime, more of the modern mills will be built under the fostering policy of the government, and thus the facilities for flour-making will keep pace with wheat-production. We cannot have too much of such enterprise, for we are sending millions of dollars out of New Brunswick every year for flour, which we can, no doubt, produce at home if our people only apply themselves intelligently to the problem.

The "Sun," the "Advance" and Mr. Foster.

With its usual disregard for facts the St. John Sun says:—

The Chatham ADVANCE explains that Mr. Foster was never much of a statesman or much of a leader. According to the ADVANCE, Mr. Foster, in his recent speeches, "assumed that people would not remember how useless, selfish and narrow he was as a New Brunswick leader." As the ADVANCE supported Mr. Foster in office it would be interesting to know how "narrow, selfish and useless" a man in office would have to be before the ADVANCE would refuse to support him. Mr. Blair is a minister and Mr. Foster is not. Mr. Blair is therefore great, while Mr. Foster is small. Five years ago both were in office and the ADVANCE eulogized both. When Mr. Blair goes out and Mr. Foster goes in the ADVANCE will conclude that Mr. Foster is a statesman and Mr. Blair an idiot. The ADVANCE gives all governments a hearty support and requests a like return.

The Sun ought to be able to distinguish between parties in the abstract and individual members thereof. That paper knows that while the ADVANCE has never yet, at any time, been able to see its way clear to either support or oppose any party after the manner of the Sun, it has never had or expressed any opinion of Mr. Foster other than that which it now does. It never was a supporter of that gentleman, and its attitude in that regard long ago won for it the vindictive antagonism which has always marked the Sun's attitude towards it. The Sun cannot find a line in any issue of the ADVANCE "supporting Mr. Foster in office." As to Mr. Blair, the ADVANCE supported him when he was out of office, prior to 1883; it has supported him continually ever since. We can find much to admire in leading men of both parties and have never been unjust to Mr. Foster in regard to his undeniable talents as a debater. On the other hand, we have ever spoken plainly of him as unfit for leadership. We always condemned him and his associates in connection with the matter, for instance, which we referred to last week and in regard to which Sir Mackenzie Bowell denounced him and his associates as "a nest of traitors." The Sun says "the ADVANCE supported Mr. Foster in office." Nearly six months before Mr. Foster was voted out of office by the people, the ADVANCE was very outspoken against him and his associates in the matter referred to, and it was always sensible of his self-seeking character and inefficiency as a representative of the interests of New Brunswick. He has, no doubt, done good service at times for the Conservative party at large, but he never was a worker for the province to which he owed his seat in parliament.

As to the ADVANCE being a supporter of Mr. Foster while in power, we could quote much which appeared in its columns during the life of the late government to prove the contrary. Here is a sample of ADVANCE editorial comment made nearly six months before the defeat of the late government:

"Ottawa has, during the past week or two, been the theatre of a political broad farce, the counterpart of which will vainly be sought in history. Seven ministers resigned their portfolios, as detailed in the ADVANCE'S letter on the first page, and, now, six of them, accompanied by the father of the seventh, have, like prodigal sons, returned, and been received back by the forgiving old man they deserted. The net result of the strike is the accession to the government of Sir Charles Tupper the elder, in place of Sir Charles the younger, and the assumption of new offices, or places, by the repentant deserters because they could not get their old ones back again. All this may be statesmanship, but, if so, it is of a class peculiar to Canada and to our own times. Let us hope that we have seen the end of such trifling with the patience of the people and the interests of good government, and that those who assume to administer the affairs of Canada will hereafter endeavor to display in their conduct more self-respect and a fuller sense of the dignity of their positions.

"At the present writing we have not any information as to the terms under which the Government has been re-formed, but, whatever they may be, it must be manifest that the reorganization is only of a temporary character and effected for the purpose of ending the deadlock and proceeding with the public business. Premier Bowell has behaved in a plucky manner and gained general sympathy in his efforts to make the gentlemen who deserted him and their posts at a most inopportune time, understand that he could get along without them. It is true that he failed, but it would, probably, have been as well had he allowed the episode to have its natural termination, which would have been the summoning of Mr. Laurier by the Governor-General for the formation of a new cabinet of Liberals."

Mr. Foster it will be remembered, was one of the deserters. The mistake the Sun makes is to imagine that Mr. Foster and his little coterie of satelites compose the Conservative party in New Brunswick, and that when they condescend to speak, that party is bound to obey their behests. The Sun has never dared to criticise or oppose any act or utterance of Mr. Foster's, no matter how suicidal it might be in its effects on the Conservatives, or how blundering or impolitic. Its columns are devoted to the most abject and unquestioning Foster-worship, and it is ever ready to misrepresent and snarl at any paper which does not follow its example. The effect upon Mr. Foster is that he has been made to over-estimate himself and imagine he is a leader, and when he blunders and brings unnecessary defeat upon the party, as he did in the matter of the Moncton convention last year, the Sun dutifully approves and resents any allusion to facts which are manifest to the whole country. We have taken the trouble to quote, for the Sun's enlightenment, the kind of "eulogy" the ADVANCE used to publish "five years ago" on Mr. Foster. It proves just the contrary of the Sun's assertions respecting this paper. All the same however the Sun will no doubt continue to bear false witness in the matter.

The War.

When the war with the Boers began the ADVANCE said:—"No doubt is entertained of the ultimate success of Great Britain in conquering the enemies of the Empire in South Africa, but the beginning is an awkward one and the sacrifices of life and property involved will be very considerable." For more than a fortnight we have been hearing of heavy losses of life amongst the British troops, and of many being taken prisoners, yet the telegrams from South Africa have been phrased in such a way as to convey the impression that victory has in the main been with our forces. When the full truth is known, however, we believe it will show the reverse. The conditions existing ought to lead us to expect only a gradual retreat of the British and abandonment of their territory until a sufficient number of troops to check the advance of the large, well equipped and enthusiastic Boer and Free State forces turn them about and finally defeat and conquer them. The catastrophe of Monday, in which one-fifth of General White's fighting force at Ladysmith was either killed or captured, shows that officer to have made a serious tactical blunder. It is a long time since any such appalling disaster befell British arms.

Party Patriots.

Lt. Col. "Sam" Hughes, M. P., who is more active as a politician than useful as a representative, was induced by the political gentlemen who have been endeavoring to make party capital out of the volunteering of Canadians for the Transvaal, to undertake the organizing of a military contingent in the Dominion independent of the Militia Department and to offer it for service directly to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. In this way he and his Conservative friends endeavored to get the Imperial authorities to ignore the government of Canada and transact its business connected with the contingent through Mr. Hughes, acting as the agent of the Opposition. The undertaking of Mr. Hughes was, of course, a failure. Then, he insisted on having a post of command in the Canadian contingent that is now en route for South Africa, but he has had some trouble over it. An Ottawa despatch of 28th to the St. John Globe says:—

"Lieut. Colonel Sam Hughes left this morning for Quebec to join the Canadian contingent. He will hold no military position because of his quarrel with General Hutton. Colonel Hughes said that he brought all this trouble on because of his having made an offer direct to Chamberlain to raise volunteers in Canada for the Transvaal. General Hutton said the letter should have been sent through him. Colonel Hughes sent him a copy at the time, and maintains he had a right to do as he did."

What a miserable business these political patriots are making of a matter in which it is evidently the wish of the people of Canada that everything should be done decently and in order. Such men as Hughes and his prompters would make political capital out of the funeral obsequies of their sovereign.

It appears that Sir Charles Tupper has been playing a little bluff game in the party's interest in connection with the insurance scheme of a nameless friend of his. He had it published far and wide that this friend was insuring the men of the Canadian contingent, to no less an extent than $1,000,000 and it turns out to be true, but the transaction is only a kind of complicated accident insurance. A man must be killed or maimed in battle before any claim can arise, and no insurance is effected for risks between Quebec and the Cape. The scheme is a part of Sir Charles' party pyrotechnics. It is said that it is a part of that by which the Conservatives secured the Montreal Star as their chief organ, and it is even hinted that Mr. Graham of that red hot Conservative journal was the friend of Sir Charles who posed as the generous premium-payer, whereas it was all a party undertaking paid for out of the party funds.

There is quite a contrast between the insurance effected through Sir Charles' political agency and that secured by the Dominion government in behalf of the Canadian contingent. The latter is a straight life insurance placed with the Standard Company of Edinburgh, Scotland, in the sum of $1,000,000. This gives one thousand dollars insurance to the relatives or heirs of any officer or man who may die during their absence. Insurance took effect at the starting of the contingent from Quebec and will be paid on all parties who die from any cause. There is no pyrotechnics about this kind of insurance.

THE WAR.

OUR CONTINGENT'S INSURANCE.

The insurance of a million dollars which the government is placing upon the Canadian contingent is for twelve months from date of sailing subject to renewal, and will give $1,000 to the relatives or heirs of all who die while absent, no matter from what cause.

THE SARDINIAN ARMED.

An Ottawa despatch says:—It is not expected that the Sardinian will be attacked on her voyage across the Atlantic by any of the French privateers to which president Kruger is said to have given letters of marque permitting them to prey on British commerce, and to attack British warships, but nevertheless the minister of militia decided to equip the transport with two or three rapid firing guns, so the contingent takes with it two Maxims and one hundred and sixty thousand rounds of ammunition.

DISSENSIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—According to a special despatch from Cape Town received here to-day rumors of dissension at Bloemfontein, Capital of the Orange Free state have reached Cape Town. It is said a movement is on foot to depose President Steyn and install Mr. Fraser as president.

A GERMAN BANDIT.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following from its special correspondent sent from Capetown on 28th:—I learn on good authority that Colonel Schiel, the German bandit, who was wounded and captured at Elandslaagte is the same individual who acted as Cetewayo's military adviser during the Zulu war of 1879, when he displayed bitter hatred towards the British. The evidence of his indentification is complete.

After the battle of Ulandi the British government offered a thousand guineas reward for the capture of Col. Schiel, who has since been an officer in the Transvaal state artillery. Schiel is recovering from his wounds.

RETROSPECTIVE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The temporary cessation of news from the seat of war gives the newspapers here the opportunity for retrospective self-gratulation.

Firstly, in the success of Gen. White's strategy in the face of greatly superior force in puggling the Boers, preventing the junction of the Orange Free State and Transvaal armies, and in word, gaining time and delaying the invasion of Natal until the arrival of Gen. Buller and the army corps permits of real operations for the invasion of the republics to commence.

Secondly, the bravery of both officers and men of the British army, which has astounded not only their enemies but the continental Boer of Great Britain.

Thirdly, the readiness of the reserves to respond to the call to arms, and the smoothness, success, swift precision and completeness of the moblization, which has equally amazed the European critics who, if they did not anticipate a disastrous repetition of Crimean history, had no idea of the immense improvement in the organization of the fighting machinery.

UGLY RUMORS.

Fragmentary details are arriving of the occupation of Dundee by the Boers. It is alleged that twenty men of the town guard occupied an outpost a couple of miles from the town, when a Boer shell dislodged them and the men fled to a neighboring hill, where three hundred Boers surrounded them and shot the majority. The Boers then entered Dundee, dragged several civilians out of their houses and pistoled them in the streets.

As a pendant to the above comes a story from Cape Town to the effect that several cases of dum-dum bullets were found by the Boers at Dundee, which the British abandoned in their flight. Some of the Boers wanted to use the dum-dums in the next battle, but President Kruger vetoed this, saying:—"No. It must not be so. Whatever the British are, we, Boers, are at least humane." Comment on this story is that there were a good many Boers killed at Dundee, but nobody has yet reported that any of them died from dum-dum wounds.

THE POSITION AT LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The position at Ladysmith, without being alarming, is sufficiently dangerous to excite anxiety. Evidently the Boers are trying to repeat their Dundee tactics. Roughly estimated, they have 17,000 men, as against 12,000 British.

Gen. White has the better artillery, but his is of lesser range. The delay in the Boer attack is reported to be due to the non-arrival of Commandant General Joubert's column. This has given the British a much-needed respite after their recent exertions.

Everything, it is now considered, hinges upon Gen. White's resorces and judgement. Nothing is known regarding the progress of defensive works for the protection of Ladysmith.

The censorship is more active than ever. According to the Daily Chronicle's correspondence, "New regulations limit the number of words allowed for press messages to one-fourth the number allowable before."

Farmers in the neighborhood of Ladysmith have left their farms and stock at the mercy of the Boers, and are congregated in the town. The two guns the Boers have mounted are powerful weapons. They are the ones used in shelling Dundee, and it is a matter of considerable surprise how they managed to transport such heavy pieces.

Again it is reported that President Kruger, accompanied Gen. Joubert to the front in a splendidly fitted travelling wagon.

The Standard's correspondent at Ladysmith, telegraphing Saturday, sends a statement that the Boers have captured 1,500 mules, a loss that must seriously inconvenience the British transport.

The attempt of the Boers to cut the railway at Pierters was frustrated by British cavalry.

The London Standard voices the general anxiety regarding Sir George Stewart White's position by remarking the adaptability and able strategy of the Boers for which they had hitherto not been given credit. It goes to say:

"Their strategy is so well planned that it is impossible to doubt that it is the product of some officer trained in the best European school of war."

Then speculating upon the probable intention of the Boers and the possibility that they have been able to bring up reserve batteries from the Transvaal without the knowledge of the British spies, the Standard says: "It is not impossible that we may hear of Sir George White retiring southward, where he could fight at greater advantage."

A BATTLE AT MAFEKING.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 29.—The following despatch, dated Oct. 23, has been received from Mafeking:

"The enemy began a bombardment of Mafeking at 7.40 a. m. to-day, at a range of two miles and a half, their battery of three Krupp guns throwing seven pound, nine pound and twelve pound explosive shells.

"At the outset the firing was erratic, but ultimately the Boers got the range and sent a number of shells into the town. Comparatively little damage was done, a convent which had been converted into a hospital, being the chief sufferer. This building was struck three times.

"Apparently the Boer amunition was inferior. No casualties were sustained by the British and only one shot was returned. This, however, was so well directed as to disable one of the enemy's guns.

"After three hours the Boers sent an envoy to ask the town to prepare for surrender. Col-Baden Powell, the British commander, replied in the negative. The shelling was not resumed."

A later despatch from Mafeking, dated Oct. 24, says:

"The Boers are in possession of the water works and have cut off the supply. This occasions no anxiety, because ample supplies are available in tanks and wells.

"During a sortie this evening, the British encountered the enemy three miles off to the north. The Boers had apparently been warned, and returned our fire in earnest, with a well handled machine gun. As our men had no intention of pressing an attack, they retired immediately.

"Commander Sydney Webb was severly wounded and left behind during the retreat, but was afterward rescued by Trooper Stevens. The conduct of our men was splendid. The enemy's loss could not be ascertained."

A BRITISH WAR BALLOON.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The special correspondent of the Daily Mail at Ladysmith, telegraphing Sunday, describes the arrival of the war balloon there on Saturday. It was welcomed, he said, with wild dances by the Kaffirs, who regard it as a deity. General White and General Hunter both ascended Sunday and thoroughly reconnoitered the enemy's position.

REPORTED BRITISH SUCCESS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The war office here has received a despatch which says Gen. White has fought an engagement, presumably with Gen. Joubert's forces, which were pushed back after several hours' fighting. The British lost about 100 men and the Boer losses were much greater. The Boers were in larger numbers and had better artillery.

Gen. White's despatch, which was dated 4 30 p.m. to-day, read:—

"I employed all the troops here, except the obligatory garrison before the works. I sent a mountain battery, the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucesters to take up a position on the hills to clear my left flank. The force moved at 11 yesterday evening and during some night firing the battery mules stampeded with some of the guns, which, however, I hope to recover. These two battalions have not yet returned, but are expected this evening.

"I detailed two brigade divisions of field artillery and five battalions of infantry, aided by cavalry, under General French, to attack a position upon which the enemy yesterday mounted guns. We found this position evacuated, but our force was attacked with considerable vigor by what I believe were General Joubert's troops. They had many guns and showed in great numbers. Our troops were all in action and we pushed the enemy back several miles, but did not succeed in reaching his kraal. Our losses are estimated at between 80 and 100, but those of the enemy must have been much greater, the fire of our guns appearing very effective.

"After being in action several hours, I withdrew the troops and they returned unmolested to their cantonments. The enemy are in great numbers and their guns range further than our field guns.

"I now have some naval guns which have temporarily silenced and, I hope, will permanently dominate the enemy's best guns, with which he has been bombarding the town at a range of over six thousand yards."

GEN. BULLER AT THE CAPE.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A despatch from Cape Town announces the arrival in Table Bay of the Dunnotar Castle late last night, with General Sir Redvers Buller and his staff, who are expected to land this morning. They will meet with a tremendious ovation in Cape Town.

STAGGERING BRITISH REVERSE.

LONDON, Oct. 31—The war office has received a despatch from General White, commanding the British forces at Ladysmith, reporting that the Royal Irish Fusiliers; No. 10 Mountain Battery, and the Gloucestershire regiment were surrounded in the hills by the Boers, and after losing heavily, were obliged to capitulate. General White adds that the casualties have not yet been ascertained.

While minor reverses were not unexpected, no Englishman ever dreamed of anything like the staggering blow Joubert delivered to White's forces yesterday,

THREATENING BRITISH ARMS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Apparently the full extent of the disaster is not yet acknowledged. Enquiry at the war office seems to indicate that the military despatches contain other particulars which it is deemed inexpedient to publish immediately, but the serious nature of which is not disguised. The story already known, however, is sufficiently bad. The loss in effective men must be appalling to a general who is practically surrounded.

TWO OF THE FINEST BRITISH REGIMENTS AND A MULE BATTERY

deducted from the Ladysmith garrison weakens about one-fifth of the total strength, alters the whole situation very materially in favor of the Boers who once again have shown themselves stern fighters and military strategists of a superior order.

THE DISASTER COST THE BRITISH

from 1500 to 2000 men and six 7-pound screw guns. As the Boer artillery is already stronger than was imagined, the capture of these guns will be a great help to the Boers. Reports are current here that General White may retire to Pietermaritzburg while the railway is intact. There is much divergence of opinion in military circles as to the advisability of such a step.

MORE REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The war office has sent the following despatch to General Buller: "Three extra battalions of foot and one Mountain Battery with reserves will leave England during the course of ten days to make good the casualties."

"ESTIMATES"

A special from Ladysmith says the Boers suffered severely during the engagement, some persons estimating their loss at 900 to 1000 killed and wounded. About 42 British officers were made prisoners beside newspaper correspondent, J. Hyde.

ANOTHER SEVERE BATTLE.

LADYSMITH, Oct. 31.—A battle is proceeding at the foot of Umbulwane, a few miles from Ladysmith. Several shells have dropped into the town. It is reported from Barkeley west that the Boers are constructing forts around Kimberley for the purpose of shelling the town.

Deals in England.

In its Liverpool report of 21st Oct, the Timber Trades Journal says:—

"Buoyancy still marks the course of the trade, not only here, but in all the manufacturing districts of this neighborhood. The demand for nearly all classes of timber continues excellent, and for common stuff, such as spruce deals, there is quite an animated enquiry on the spot. Much of this is attributable to the quantity of steam tonnage taken up for transports to the Cape, which requires fitting up for the conveyance of cavalry and mules. A large cargo of 1,250 standards from St. John, N. B., has been sold to this port at £7 2s. 6d., cost, freight, and insurance. Now, £7 5s. c.i.f. is being asked for West Bay and similar cuttings. But really there is very little offering, and chippers are inclined to wait, concluding that time is in their favor."

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News and Notes.

A terrible calamity took place in Montreal on Tuesday morning at an early hour when the Webster House was partially consumed and three firemen and five other persons are known to have perished and twenty or more guests are missing, some of whom were, no doubt, burned.

E. B. Baldwin, the Arctic explorer and observer of the weather bureau, at Washington, has received a letter from Captain Ernest Andree of Sweden, brother of the Polar aeronaut expressive of Andree's confidence in his brother's safety and his conjecture that he must have come down to the west of 180 degrees and between 63 and 67 degrees north. "At the daily progress made by Nansen" says Capt. Andree, "of three miles, it would take him two years to reach the coast of the Parry islands and another year before he could communicate with civilization." Capt. Andree further says that should his brother not get back to civilization sometime in the year 1900, it is presumed that hope of his survival will not be wholly abandoned by some of his friends for ten years to come.

Some time ago a letter was received by Rear Admiral Champion from Fort Churchill, Hudson Bay, in which it was stated that two white men, supposed to belong to the Andree expedition, had been seen by Esquimaux traders.

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CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

SUMMER 1899.

UNTIL further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follow

Between Fredericton Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) MIXED	EXPRESS		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) EXPRESS	MIXED
6 00 a m lv	2 50 p m	..Fredericton,...	12 15 ar.	4 00
6 10	2 53	....Gibson,....	12 12 p m	3 57
6 40	3 00	....Marysville,...	12 00	3 40
6 15	4 07	...Cross Creek,...	10 50	1 50
10 01	5 05	...Boiestown,...	10 00	12 20 p m
11 05	5 50 ar / 6 05 lv	...Doaktown,...	9 00	11 10
12 35 p m	7 10	...Blackville,...	7 50	9 40
1 45 ar	8 03	..Chatham Jct..	6 50	8 20
2 55 lv	8 07		6 42	ar 8 00
3 15	8 23	.....Nelson....	6 25	7 40
3 35	8 40	....Chatham,...	6 12	7 20
3 55 ar	8 55	..Loggieville Lv	6 00 a m	7 00 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
lv. Chatham,	9.45 p m.	1.15 p. m
Nelson	10.05 "	1.35 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	10.25 "	1.55 "
Lv. " "	10.55 "	2.30 "
Nelson	11.15 "	2.50 "
Ar. Chatham,	11.35 "	3 10 "

GOING SOUTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
Chatham,	1.15 p. m.	9.50 a. m.
Nelson	1.35 "	10.10 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	1.55 "	10.30 "
Lv. " "	2.30 "	11.10 "
Nelson	2.50 "	11.30 "
Ar. Chatham	3.10 "	11.50 "

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations:—Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carroll's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings but not Monday mornings.

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St. John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

THOS. HOBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

Montreal and Vancouver

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REACHES VANCOUVER - - 1.05 P.M. ON THE FOURTH DAY.

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REACHES MONTREAL - - 6.10 P.M. ON THE FOURTH DAY.

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