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IAN ENDEAVOR.

Convention Opened Yesterday With a Large Attendence of Delegates.

L, Oct. 6.—The Dominion
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delivered an interesting
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oon conferences in Chris-
hip, missions, Bible study
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a general meeting was
d over by Rev. W. W. An-
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the leaders of the above
reported, and Rev. F. A.
Guelph, Ontario, repres-
Lord's Day Alliance, read
the Preservation of the
is evening there was an-
l meeting, at which ad-
delivered by Rev. John
n missionary; Rev. W.
Toronto, and Rev. Dr.
York.
L, Oct. 9.—At this morn-
of the C. E. convention
g paper was read by C.
of St. John on "How to
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n officers were elected as
irman, G. Tower Fergu-
; vice-chairman, W. J.
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J. Atkinson, Toronto. The
committee reported in
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hristian Endeavor to col-
, issue literature, culti-
Christian sentiment and
a Canadian rally at the
convention and hold a
demonstration convention.
consists of the chairman,
n, secretary-treasurer,
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m each province to meet
n with the provincial con-

as selected as the place to
vention in 1903.
n "Sabbath observance"
Rev. Mr. Ramsay of Otta-
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er for his broken prom-
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r of delegates in attend-
21, of whom 18 were from
ick, 12 from Nova Scotia
P. E. Island.
g session was held this
n Dr. Clark, the founder
ment, delivered an inter-
ss.

ACKING COUGH is a
to be lightly treated.
l cures with absolute
recent coughs and colds.
me. Manufactured by the
f Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 14, 1899.

ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

VOL. 22. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1899. NO. 82.

WAR DECLARED.

A Formal Declaration Made Thursday Morning.

Boer Forces Have Already Crossed the Natal Border.

Great Britain's Reply to the Ultimatum Short and Blunt.

An Invasion of British Territory Will be Made Simultaneously from Five Separate Points—Boers Believed to Have Seized Albertina Station—Great Excitement at Lady Smith.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 12. War was declared yesterday. The formal declaration occurred at 10 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Transvaal ultimatum, which is signed by F. W. Reitz, secretary of state, concludes with the following four demands:

First—That all points of mutual difference be regulated by friendly recourse to arbitration or by whatever amicable way may be agreed upon by his government and Her Majesty's government.

Second—That all troops on the borders of this republic be instantly withdrawn.

Third—That all reinforcements of troops, which arrived in South Africa since June 1, 1899, shall be removed from South Africa within a reasonable time, to be agreed upon with this government and with the mutual assurance and guarantee on the part of this government that no attack upon or hostilities against any portion of the possessions of the British government shall be made by this republic during the further negotiations, within a period of time to be subsequently agreed upon between the governments, and this government will, on compliance therewith, be prepared to withdraw the armed Burghers of this republic from the borders.

Fourth—That Her Majesty's troops which are now on the high seas shall not be landed in any part of South Africa.

The ultimatum of the Transvaal government is the absorbing topic of conversation at the clubs and in political circles tonight. There was no apparent excitement, but a general feeling was expressed that the Boers had made a mistake, as their forcing matters would tend to alienate the sympathy which might have been extended to them had they thrown the stigma of declaring war on Great Britain.

The text of the Boer ultimatum on arriving this evening was sent with all speed to Lord Salisbury, who came to town this afternoon, and a despatch box was sent to the Prince of Wales, which is only done in cases of special urgency.

Late this afternoon the colonial office gave out the text of the following telegram, transmitted by Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa, to the secretary of state for the colonies:

"The government of the South African republic feels itself compelled to refer the government of Her Majesty once more to the convention of London, 1884, which in article 14 secures certain specified rights to the white population of this republic. The above are the only rights which Her Majesty's government have reserved in the above convention with regard to the Outlander population of this republic, and a violation only of those rights could give that government a right to diplomatic representations or intervention; while, moreover, the regulating of all other questions affecting the position of the rights of the Outlander population, under the above convention, is handed over to the government and representatives of the people of the South African republic.

"Among the questions the regulation of which falls exclusively within the competence of this government and of the Volksraad, are included those of franchise and the representation of the people in this republic, and, although this exclusive right of this government and of the Volksraad for the regulation of the franchise and the representation of the people is indisputable, yet this government has found occasion to discuss in friendly fashion the franchise and representation of the people with Her Majesty's government, without, however, recognizing any right thereto on the part of Her Majesty's government.

"This government has also, by the formulation of the new existing franchise law and by a resolution with regard to the representation, constantly held these friendly discussions before its eyes. On the part of Her Majesty's government, however, the friendly nature of these discussions has assumed more and more a threatening tone; and the minds of the people of this republic and the whole of South Africa have been excited and a condition of extreme tension has been created owing to the fact that Her Majesty's government could no longer agree to the legislation respecting the franchise and the resolution respecting representation in this republic, and finally by your note of Sept. 25, 1899, which broke off all friendly correspondence on the subject, and intimated that Her Majesty's government must now proceed to formulate their own proposals for the final settlement.

"This government can only see in the above intimation from Her Majesty's government a new violation of the convention of London, 1884.

"Her Majesty's government have recently pressed for an early settlement, and finally pressed by your intervention for an answer within 48 hours, a demand subsequently somewhat modified, and thereafter further friendly negotiations were broken off, this government receiving an intimation that a proposal for a final settlement would shortly be made.

"Although this promise was once more repeated, the proposal up to now has not reached this government. Even while friendly correspondence was still going on, the increase of troops on a large scale was introduced by Her Majesty's government, the troops being stationed in the neighborhood of the borders of the republic.

"Having regard to occurrences in the history of this republic which it is unnecessary here to call to mind, this republic felt obliged to regard this military force in the neighborhood of its borders as a threat against the independence of the South African republic, since it was aware of no circumstances which would justify the presence of such a military force in South Africa and neighborhood of its borders.

"In an answer to an inquiry with respect thereto, addressed to his excellency the high commissioner, this government received, to its great astonishment, in answer, a veiled insinuation that fault on the side of the republic an attack was being made on Her Majesty's colonies, and at the same time a mysterious reference to possibilities, whereby this government was strengthened in its suspicion that the independence of this republic was being threatened. As a defensive measure this government was therefore obliged to send a portion of the Burghers of this republic in order to offer requisite resistance to similar possibilities."

Martial law may be proclaimed on Wednesday, but all depends upon Great Britain's reply to the ultimatum. The Transvaal forces are being augmented by volunteers of all nationalities. The war office is very busy. There is still the faintest hope that war may be averted."

The Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent telegraphing Tuesday, says: A short and very dignified reply has been sent to Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria by Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa, to be handed to the Boer government on Wednesday.

LONDON, Oct. 11.— It cannot be doubted that England's reply will be a flat rejection of President Kruger's demands and that at a quarter after three o'clock this afternoon, London time, an actual state of war will exist.

LONDON, Oct. 10—The Daily Chronicle, referring today to Canada's offer of a contingent of troops to aid the mother country in the event of hostilities in South Africa, says: "Behind the generous impulsive loyalty of Canada we see the tactics of that unscrupulous politician, Sir Charles Tupper." The St. James Gazette, this afternoon, commenting on the above, retorts: "There never was a more disgraceful insinuation. We hope it will recoil upon the head of the audacious, slanderous journal who made it."

TORONTO, Oct. 10.— Military officers here have evidently received private advices from Ottawa to the effect that the imperial authorities have intimated their willingness to accept the services of a Canadian contingent in the Transvaal. Capt. Mitchell of the Toronto rifle association, while distributing prizes to the successful marksmen in the season's matches this evening, at the armories, called for volunteers for service in the Transvaal, and made up a list. The governor general's body guard, squadron was drilling, and thirty of the hundred and twenty men on parade at once tendered their names. Infantry regiments parade Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, and volunteers will then be called for. A number of regulars at the fort are included in the Toronto list. It is anticipated that Toronto's share will be from 150 to 200 men.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A despatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, says intense excitement prevails there owing to persistent reports that Orange Free State troops have already crossed the border and are advancing upon Lady Smith. The invaders entered Natal by the important pass of Cundy Clough, thirty-seven miles southwest of Newcastle.

PRETORIA, Oct. 11.—The German detachment has posted a big gun on the Free State-Natal border in a position to aid Walkerstroom. Five hundred Burghers assisted in hauling the gun up a steep and almost inaccessible acclivity. Some of the Laagers are flying the Irish flag jointly with the flag of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The ambulance corps has arrived.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 11.—Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner in South Africa has issued a proclamation declaring all persons abetting the enemy in a state of war with Great Britain to be guilty of high treason.

Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British diplomatic agent in the Transvaal is expected to leave Pretoria this (Wednesday) evening.

The Boers are expected to occupy Newcastle, Natal, tomorow (Thursday) morning.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Montague White, consul general of the South African republic in London, closed the consulate this afternoon and immediately left for the continent.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—It is reported from Glasgow that the Allan line steamship Siberian has been chartered to take 1,000 men and officers from Montreal to South Africa. In shipping circles it is asserted that another half million tons of shipping will be required by the government, and the owners are finding it difficult to maintain their regular trade services.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—It is rumored that Conyngham Greene, the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria has been assassinated there. The report, however, is unconfirmed, and is discredited at the colonial office. The rumor that Mr. Greene had been murdered is of doubtful origin, and is considered extremely improbable, as it is believed that in obedience to orders from the imperial government Mr. Greene had already left Pretoria, confiding the care of British interests to U. S. Consul Macrum.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Ladysmith, dated Wednesday, alone among the specials received, declares that war has been begun by the Boers in Natal. The correspondent says: "Free State Burghers have seized a train at Harrismith which was the property of the Natal government. Last Night a mounted patrol was stoned by Boers. The mens orders were not to fire unless they were fired upon."

The other despatches only represent that hostilities are imminent.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Great preparations are being made at Southampton for the departure on Saturday of General Sir Redvers-Buller and a great demonstration is anticipated. The Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York, Lord Lansdowne, General Lord Wolseley and General Evelyn Wood are expected to accompany him to South Southampton from London.

It is announced that the fleets of transports conveying General Buller's army corps will be escorted by warships, while further despatch boats and gunboats will be sent to South African waters.

The government has already expended $5,000,000 in naval and military preparations, the orders placed with contractors this week alone amounting to $2,000,000.

The authorities anticipating a serious reduction in the output of the South African coal mines, have ordered 5,000 tons of English steam coal to be sent to the Cape for the use of the war ships.

DURBAN, Oct. 11 (morning)—There are persistent rumors in Pietermaritzburg that a large body of Free State Boers have entered Natal. The rumor, however, lacks confirmation.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, Oct. 11 (morning).—No news has been received here as to the rumored advance of the Boers upon Charlestown, but a movement in the Boer camp is reported.

The Free State border has been closed. Nearly all the inhabitants have left the town.

LONDON, Oct. 12—A despatch from Glencoe camp, dated Wednesday, noon, says the Burghers are reported to be beyond the president's control and hostilities are expected at any moment.

LONDON, Oct. 11, 11.15 p. m.—Up to the present hour no despatches have arrived from the Cape, timed since the expiration of the ultimatum, so it is not yet known whether the first shot has been fired.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—There was a mass meeting in Carnegie hall tonight to express sympathy with the Boers in their controversy with Great Britain. The flag of the Transvaal republic hung side by side on the stage with the stars and stripes. The colors of the Orange Free State were also displayed. On the platform and in the ampitheatre were gathered men of all shades of political faith. Many women were present also.

Hon. Augustus VanWyck, who was the democratic candidate for governor in opposition to Governor Roosevelt, presided.

Presiding officer VanWyck made a speech in which he characterized the pending struggle as one of the strong against the weak.

Hon. Bourke Cockran, the orator of the evening, then took the platform and received a tremendous ovation. Mr. Cockran expressed the opinion if England engaged in an unjust war, that before many days had passed this country would intervene in the most effective manner by pressing its claims in connection with the Alaska boundary with all its force and power.

Tunis Bergen of Brooklyn also spoke in behalf of the Boers.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that in the opinion of the meeting Great Britain does not possess any right of intervention in the internal affairs of the Transvaal, and that it is the duty of Great Britain to accept the offered reforms or leave the whole matter to arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—It is practically settled that the United States will look after the interests of Great Britain in the Transvaal in the event of war, although Great Britain up to a late hour today had made no formal request for such action on the part of the United States. It is believed that there is a perfect understanding to that effect between the representatives of the two governments.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 11.—The London cable to the Telegram says: The Times, referring to the offers of help from the colonies in case of hostilities, says: "In anticipation of any malevolent misinterpretation of Canada's not yet having followed the example of Australia, that it is not on account of any lack of unanimity in legislation or enthusiasm of the people, which are all on the side of Great Britain, but is solely on account of the hesitation on the part of the government, which, though its reasons may be legitimate, already excites impatience throughout the dominion.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.— Hon. Mr. Borden, minister of militia, who left for Ottawa today, questioned concerning the Transvaal contingent matter prior to his departure, said no official action as yet had been taken by his department. If any arrangements, he added, had been made so definitely as announced he considered it quite likely he would have heard about it.

Hon. Mr. Tarte reiterated Sir Wilfrid's declaration that parliament must meet before any decisive action could be taken.

OTTAWA, Oct. 11.—The Free Press (government) says tonight: "The report published in this morning's Toronto Globe to the effect that the British government has asked Canada to send 2,000 men for service in the Transvaal, and that they will leave on the 23rd instant, has aroused a great deal of interest. The information has evidently not been gleaned from official sources, as it is correct in some particulars and very far astray in others. The fact is that as a result of the known willingness of the Canadian authorities to participate in the defence of imperial interests, the imperial government stands ready to accept the services of a small force of Canadians who will be attached for the occasion to the imperial troops. It will not be anything like 2,000 men, but at the British government's request only a small company such as New Zealand and New South Wales is sending, needless to say, as a sign of unity prevailing throughout the empire."

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The following is the text of the British reply to the Boer ultimatum:

"Chamberlain to Milner, high commissioner. Sept 10.45 p. m. Oct. 10, 1899. Her Majesty's government have received with great regret the peremptory demands of the South African republic, conveyed in your telegram of Oct. 9. You will inform the government of the South African republic in reply that the conditions demanded by the government of the South African republic are such as Her Majesty's government deem it impossible to discuss."

VRYBURG, Oct. 12 (afternoon).— A body of Boers has cut the border fence, advanced to the railway and cut the telegraph wires. Two thousand Boers are now occupying the railway line.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Lobatsi, telegraphing on Wednesday, says: "The Boers are on the border preparing to cross at 3 o'clock today. A messenger sent to the Boers asking them to spare the women and children has been detained."

LONDON, Oct. 13.—When the cabinet meets at noon today it is evident the Boer advance will be in full swing. Judging from present appearance the Boers are preparing for a simultaneous invasion at five separate points—Laing's Nek, Kimberley, Vryburg, Mafeking and Lobatsi. Therefore, it is almost impossible to guess the plan of campaign.

In reply to the formal inquiry of Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner in South Africa, President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, announces that that state will make common cause with the Transvaal.

The home preparations for the war are growing apace. The reservists are responding more actively to the proclamation ordering their mobilization and the government has engaged more transports.

In military circles no apprehension is felt at any of the movements yet reported on the part of the Boers, and it is not believed they will make any serious attack, preferring to wait for the British advance.

So far as news received thus far shows, no shot has yet been fired. The evacuated district between Charles Town and Newcastle has an area of 250 square miles, and consists chiefly of hilly moorland, sparsely populated.

A despatch from Durban, dated Thursday, 8 o'clock a. m., announces that the Boers seized Albertina station and demanded the keys, which were delivered to them by the station master, who reached Ladysmith on a trolley. The excitement at Ladysmith is increasing, and the troops are ready to act at a moment's notice.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A Pretoria despatch dated Oct. 11, sent via Lourenzo Marquez, says:

"Mr. Conyngham Greene this afternoon said good-bye to President Kruger and his officials in his private capacity. He and his staff will leave tomorrow by two special trains.

"Martial law was proclaimed at 5 o'clock this afternoon and British residents without permits must leave the Transvaal within eight days.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 12.—The reply of the imperial government to the Transvaal's ultimatum is published here. It was accompanied by instructions to Mr. Conyngham Greene, British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, to ask for his passports. The reply was publicly read by a magistrate at the evening parade of the town guard here and evoked loyal and enthusiastic demonstrations. Cecil Rhodes has arrived at Kimberly.

A panic has broken out at Vryburg and a hurried exodus has begun, owing to British refugees from the Transvaal declaring that a large force of Boers was advancing on the town. The rumor that Newcastle has been occupied by the Boers is without confirmation.

The latest advices from Mafeking say that every precaution has been taken against attack, and that all the streets are barred to wagons. The Boers, it is said, intend to shell the town before delivering their attack. They are said to possess twelve guns. The convent sisters and many ladies have elected to stay and nurse the wounded and many houses have been converted into hospitals.

The searchlight on the fort is kept working across the veldt. Three Boer spies have been arrested in the town. Railway communication to the southward is practically at the mercy of the Boers, over 200 miles of the line being within easy striking distance of the commanderie.

Sad scenes occurred at the railway station upon the departure of the women and children by train.

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.— The ministerial situation created by the Transvaal incident has about resolved itself into this, that if the government sends a Canadian contingent to South Africa, Hon. J. Israel Tarte will resign.

The minister of public works has already made it pretty plain in his newspaper and in his speeches that he regarded the participation of Canada in one of England's foreign entanglements, as he is pleased to term the Transvaal trouble, as a phase of imperialism that Quebec liberals will not tolerate. Today he spoke out in council to the same effect, and with the result that another day's delay is added to the long period of government inaction, which is creating discontent at home and disgust in the mother country.

The council had been summoned for 11 o'clock, but one hour slipped away in private conclab between the premier and his obstreperous minister evident to no purpose, so that it was noon when the minister entered the privy council chamber. There were present besides Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Dr. Borden, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. J. I. Tarte, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Hon. Wm. Mulock and Sir Henri Joly and Hon. R. W. Scott.

The only outward and visible sign of the commotion within was the rushing to and fro of messengers between the council ante-chamber and the department of militia, and still more in evidence, the activity of communication with the department of public works. The significance of the latter, so it now transpires, was undoubtedly the contest Mr. Tarte was putting up. It is said that while some of the ministers, notably, the postmaster general, Sir Richard Cartwright and the minister of militia himself, strongly advised the sending of a Canadian contingent, fully equipped, and paid by the dominion; others were willing to compromise with Mr. Tarte on a volunteer muster to be attached to the regular army and be paid in part by the imperial government and in part by the dominion.

This was the situation, practically, when the council arose at a quarter to three o'clock for luncheon. The prime minister lunched in the privy council office. At four o'clock the seance was resumed, the minister of customs putting in an appearance to add weight, it is believed, to the popular cause. But Mr. Tarte remained obdurate. He was able not only to point to his public utterances against the dispatch of a contingent, and the enthusiasm which his sentiments evoked among his liberal compatriots as a reason for holding out, but also to charge his colleagues of Ontario with having through their leading organ publicly taken a course calculated to discredit his views and force him into compliance with the imperialist tendency. He had railed against it. It had placed him in a position from which he could not afford to recede.

This was evidently the situation when 5 o'clock arrived, the hour apparently for conference between the premier and Lord Minto. Sir Wilfrid accordingly drove down to Rideau hall, but was obliged to inform his excellency that the council had not yet come to a decision in the matter of contributing directly to the imperial demonstration against the Boers and to ask yet another day's grace. The other ministers remained in the council chamber until six o'clock, when Sir Wilfrid not having returned the meeting broke up.

Mr. Tarte came out of the council in that state of hysterical hilarity which, when the minister of public works exhibits it in public, betokens extreme perturbation and annoyance. He would say nothing as to the outcome of the council, neither would his colleagues. Sir Wilfrid upon his return from government house was equally reticent, only he admitted no conclusion had been arrived at, but he hoped to be able to make an announcement "tomorrow."

The council has been summoned to meet again at 10 o'clock in the morning.

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Under the laws of the Pilgrim Fathers, a man could not kiss his wife on a Sunday, and, after a somewhat critical examination of the portraits of wives of those days, we think the laws were eminently just, if not in the main lenient.

LIB. CON. VICTORIES.

Result of the Municipal Elections in Queens and Westmorland.

For the First Time in Its History, Queens Co. Council is Not Dominated by Liberals—Significant Signs of the Times.

The result of Tuesday's municipal elections in Queens county was gall and wormwood to the liberal party on both sides of the river. The extent of the overturn can be seen by the following statement of the political complexion of the late and present council boards:

LAST COUNCIL.

Brunswick.....2 conservatives.
Petersville.....2 conservatives.
Canning.....1 con., 1 liberal.
Gagetown.....1 con., 1 liberal.
Hampstead.....1 con., 1 liberal.
Johnston.....2 liberals.
Wickham.....2 liberals.
Waterborough....2 liberals.
Chipman.....2 liberals.
Cambridge.....2 liberals.
Total—Conservatives, 7; liberals, 13.

THIS COUNCIL.

Brunswick.....2 conservatives.
Johnston.....2 conservatives.
Wickham.....2 conservatives.
Waterborough....2 conservatives.
Gagetown.....2 conservatives.
Hampstead.....2 conservatives.
Petersville.....2 conservatives.
Chipman.....2 liberals.
Cambridge.....2 liberals.
Canning to hear from.
Total—14 conservatives, 4 liberals, 2 to hear from.

WESTMORLAND.

MONCTON, N. B., Oct. 10.— The county council elections today were run on straight party lines. Provincial liberal organizer Milligan spent several days in the county getting candidates in the field, with the result that the conservatives now have a majority for the first time in many years. The result was as follows:

MONCTON.

Hennessey, conservative, elected.....410
Richard Lutes, conservative, elected....399
Boaz Lutes, liberal.....204
Garland, liberal.....133

SACKVILLE.

Campbell, conservative, elected.....605
Johnson, conservative, elected.....519
Copp, liberal.....345
Anderson, liberal.....310

SHEDIAC.

Tait, conservative, elected.....351
Bellefeuille, conservative, elected.....474
Leblanc, liberal.....166

BOTSFORD.

Mahoney, conservative, elected.....385
Leblanc, independent, elected.....327
Rayworth, liberal.....234

DORCHESTER.

Leblanc, independent, elected.....464
Hickman, liberal, elected.....378
Palmer, conservative.....233

In Salisbury there was no party fight, but Warden Kay, the leading liberal worker, was at the foot of the poll.

Westmorland parish returned one liberal and one conservative by compromise, one retiring from each side to avoid an election.

Blair will not come to Westmorland now.

HIGH HANDED WORK.

(Tuesday's Moncton Times.)

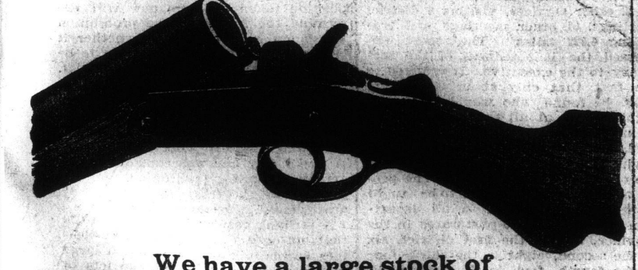
Mayor Ayer and some others called the city police to their assistance this morning and attempted to take charge of the polling booth in the parish election. The fact that supporters of Mr. Hennessy had torn up some bogus ballots printed at the Transcript office and distributed at the polling booth, was made an excuse for the mayor's action. It is not clear what the city officials have to do with the parish elections and the parish people acted perfectly within their rights when they called on the parish constables to eject the mayor and all hands if necessary. The conduct of the grits in this and other matters is rapidly turning Moncton parish, formerly so strongly grit, to the conservative side, and it would not be surprising if both conservatives should be elected today.

DORCHESTER, N. B., Oct. 10.—The election of representatives for the parish of Dorchester to sit at the ensuing municipal council board for the ensuing year caused considerable excitement and resulted in favor of Messrs. LeBlanc and Hickman, Mr. Palmer being defeated by 145 votes. The figures were: LeBlanc, 464; Hickman, 378; Palmer, 233.

In the total number of ballots cast here (district No. 1), there were but 20 voters between the highest and lowest candidates. For many years the representatives for this parish have been returned by acclamation, and the contest today was entered into with much spirit. Mr. Hickman has been a member of the council continuously since the retirement of his father, William Hickman, some five or six years ago. Mr. LeBlanc is a new man at the board.

LUMBERMEN'S WAGES.

The boom which the lumber market is now experiencing, says the Newcastle Advocate, will be responsible for an increase in the cut during the coming season, and consequently good choppers are in demand. Last fall operators had no difficulty in securing all the men they wanted from $15 to $18 per month. This year, however, men are reported to be very scarce, and those who want employment in the lumber woods are able to command from $20 to $23 per month and found. On Saturday a gentleman who operates on the American side of the line, was offering as high as $27 per month, and was having difficulty in getting a crew together.



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