

THE WAR.

Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper yesterday regarding the Canadian contingent, I leave the leader of the opposition in a very unenviable position. Had Sir Charles waited until tomorrow when he would have seen Mr. Chamberlain's cable in the press, he would have been spared the humiliating position in which he has now been placed, but he was altogether too anxious to make some political capital out of the important step which the premier and his colleagues have taken in giving to Canada their responsibilities of citizenship.

OTTAWA, Oct. 6.—The following cable has been received by his excellency the governor general, from the hon. secretary of state for the colonies:

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Her majesty's government has received with pleasure your telegram of the 13th of October, conveying Canada's generous offer of 1,000 troops, which they gratefully accept.

OTTAWA, Oct. 16.—Late this afternoon a cable was received from Lord Lansdowne stating that the Canadian contingent to South Africa is to be allowed to serve as a Canadian regiment.

Cable has been received to this effect from the British war office.

The greatest satisfaction is expressed in military circles. When the dominion government gave out its official announcement on Friday last in regard to the Canadian contingent, it was stated therein that arrangements of the imperial authorities were not altogether satisfactory, as Canada would like to be represented by a regiment of its own, with a Canadian officer in command.

The government made earnest representations to the war office to be allowed to send a complete regiment, and the British war office has agreed. This is a special favor to Canada. The despatch of October 4 from Chamberlain, was a circular to all the colonies, and it is only after an urgent appeal that the war office has now consented to Canada sending a contingent to be regarded as a Canadian brigade.

The original suggestion for a contribution of troops from the colonies was as follows:—

New Zealand 250, Queensland 200, New South Wales 250, South Australia 125, Canada 500. Total, 1,275. It will therefore be seen that Canada is doing very much more than the other colonies and is now granted a special concession which the others have not received.

Mr. Col. Oker will command the Canadian contingent for the Transvaal, which now goes as a Canadian regiment.

OTTAWA, Oct. 16.—A special Militia Gazette issued today, says that Colonel Oker has been re-elected to organize a volunteer force for service in South Africa.

Mr. Col. Vidal will superintend enrollment at the Union Club, St. John.

Enrollment will be carried out by officers commanding companies assisted by subalterns. Officers commanding will provide accommodation required for medical examination. Examination will be done by medical officers attached to permanent units. Only the best men will be taken. Numbers to be enrolled is 120 in each company. All the men in the active militia will be enrolled as privates and those in the permanent force at their present rank. For the purpose of discipline the officers commanding companies can make temporary appointments of non-commissioned officers pending the approval of the commanding officer. The companies will be under the Canada district officer's command, but the officer commanding a company can correspond direct with the officer commanding the force, Lieut. Col. Oker, of Toronto, regarding all regimental matters. Men enrolled will be kept at enrollment until the company is completed. Col. Oker will give orders for concentration at Quebec.

FAMACONCTON, Oct. 16.—Contrary to expectations here the station for sending for services in the Transvaal at 11, however, the men of No. 62nd, C. E. I. will volunteer. Lt.-Col. Vidal, D. O. C. is leaving Ottawa for St. John to take charge of the enrollment of men there and Staff Sergeant Moore of the D. O. C. office here received instructions to meet Col. Vidal at St. John on Wednesday morning.

The war in the Transvaal, and the announcement that Colonel Maitland has been authorized to receive the names of men desiring to enlist for service with the British troops in the Transvaal took a very large number of men to the headquarters of the 62nd Fusiliers last evening. Major Sturdee was on hand ready to receive the men, between 60 and 70 of whom were present, all eager and anxious to go to the front. However, two-thirds of the would-be volunteers were rejected, being under age, ranging from 20 to 21 years and six months. The major, however, took the names of 23 men who were within the requirements. Those whose names were taken would range from 22 to 20 years of age, and were a heavy looking set, mostly members of the 62nd Battalion. Major Sturdee would not give the names of the volunteers as a rule for the present. Before taking the names of any of the men Major Sturdee told them that the enlistment would be for six months, with liability of extension of service to one year, rations, equipment and clothing to be provided free, pay at the rate of permanent Canadian militia until disembarkation in South Africa, when pay will be at British rates. Men must be at least six inches in height, 34 inch chest measure-

ment and not less than 22 nor more than 40 years of age.

One young fellow, whose name was taken last night, was Sergt. Glob. of the 62nd, and he can talk the Dutch language fluently. Before the men left the headquarters those whose names were received were told that they might be called upon in a few days to undergo a further examination for Indian service.

Resolved, that the names of Colonel H. H. McLean, a student at the Kingston military college, has applied for an appointment on the staff of the Canadian contingent.

At a meeting of the officers of the 3rd Regiment, Canadian Artillery, held at the residence of Lieut.-Col. Jones last evening, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and has been forwarded to Lieut. Col. Jones:

Resolved, that Lieut. Col. Jones be requested to convey to the department of militia and defence, through the D. O. C. the nomination of the officers of the 3rd Regiment, C. A., that in making up the force to be despatched to the Transvaal, the claims of the regiment to representation by the members of his company are recognized, and that the regiment be prepared cheerfully to furnish such quota of officers and men as may be allocated to it by the militia department.

Members of the 3rd Regiment C. A. who are desirous of volunteering to go to the front, are requested to call on Col. Jones today at his office, No. 2 Carleton street.

Capt. F. C. Jones, of the Artillery, has forwarded to Col. Vidal his application to join the Canadian contingent, and says that three or four of the members of his company are desirous of going to the front.

Among the applicants whose names are on the list at the 62nd headquarters are:—

Leigh Stanton, aged 32, electrician, a native of England, now resident at the Elbow House, Mill street.

Edward A. Craig, of 25 Stanley street, aged 24 years, plumber, who had served in Cuba, and is now in the army and has an honorable discharge.

R. C. Habley, of the 8th Hussars, Hampton.

Chas. F. C. Jones, aged 22, a member of the 62nd Fusiliers for the past four years.

Chas. of Police Tingley, of Moncton, who is captain of No. 6 company of the 74th Battalion, has received applications from Sergt. M. Chappell, Corporal G. Chappell and Privates G. B. Wallace, G. Wallace, Goodwin, Chapman and Nolis, of his company, asking to be given a chance to serve in the Transvaal.

Sir Charles Tupper's letter, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply is as follows:—

Dear Sir Wilfrid Laurier: I regret I sent you from Yarmouth on the 5th inst. a letter which was not received by you until yesterday, owing to some delay in transmission at Halifax. The announcement is made today that the government of the Dominion has consented to send a Canadian contingent to the Transvaal on the condition that a large share of the expenses and men may be borne by the mother country. It is to be hoped that Canada, if it is to show its loyalty to the Transvaal, will undertake the affair in a generous, patriotic and Canadian spirit, and that the contingent will be made up of men in such a way that the men will be entitled to rank as Canadian fighting men for the empire. I am confident that even at this late date there will be forwarded by Canada to Natal an efficient force of officers and men, and whose services will be greatly appreciated by the Dominion. Then Canada may be congratulated by the world on having done the thing in the right way. The offer of the gentlemen to whom I have referred in the telegram, and whose names are ample for the purpose—to provide an insurance to the extent of \$1,000,000 to meet any casualties may occur, will greatly lessen the expenditure involved on the part of the Dominion.

"I am again assuring you of my readiness to give you all the support in my power in this matter in parliament which has already been practically sanctioned by a unanimous vote in both houses."

"I remain yours faithfully,"

"(Signed) Sir Charles Tupper."

"Privy Council, Ottawa, Oct. 14."

"Dear Sir Charles Tupper: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day. It is quite true that our attention was addressed to me from Yarmouth on the 5th of this month, never reached me until yesterday. When your enquiries made at my request, at the telegraph offices in this city, it was found that I had never been made familiar with it, along with the whole of the people of Canada, and whose names I am sorry to hear from you have taken seems to you insufficient. The action which the government has taken is to authorize 1,000 volunteers to be equipped and transported to South Africa at the expense of Canada. The imperial government proposed that it would be proper for the imperial authorities to provide the pay of the men in the field and we have consented to that proposal."

Doctors now agree that consumption is curable. Three things, if taken together, will cure nearly every case in the first stages; the majority of cases more advanced; and a few of those far advanced.

The first is, fresh air; the second, proper food; the third, Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites.

To be cured, you must not lose in weight, and, if thin, you must gain. Nothing equals Scott's Emulsion to keep you in good flesh.

I have the authority of His Excellency the Governor General to close to you a copy of a despatch from the Colonial office, which will cause you, I am sure, to reconsider your opinion.

By reading this despatch you will see that the government has faithfully accepted the request of the plan of campaign prepared by the secretary of state for war and the commander in chief.

Resolved, that the names of the volunteers who are desirous of going to the front, are requested to call on Col. Jones today at his office, No. 2 Carleton street.

Capt. F. C. Jones, of the Artillery, has forwarded to Col. Vidal his application to join the Canadian contingent, and says that three or four of the members of his company are desirous of going to the front.

Among the applicants whose names are on the list at the 62nd headquarters are:—

Leigh Stanton, aged 32, electrician, a native of England, now resident at the Elbow House, Mill street.

Edward A. Craig, of 25 Stanley street, aged 24 years, plumber, who had served in Cuba, and is now in the army and has an honorable discharge.

R. C. Habley, of the 8th Hussars, Hampton.

Chas. F. C. Jones, aged 22, a member of the 62nd Fusiliers for the past four years.

Chas. of Police Tingley, of Moncton, who is captain of No. 6 company of the 74th Battalion, has received applications from Sergt. M. Chappell, Corporal G. Chappell and Privates G. B. Wallace, G. Wallace, Goodwin, Chapman and Nolis, of his company, asking to be given a chance to serve in the Transvaal.

Sir Charles Tupper's letter, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply is as follows:—

Dear Sir Wilfrid Laurier: I regret I sent you from Yarmouth on the 5th inst. a letter which was not received by you until yesterday, owing to some delay in transmission at Halifax. The announcement is made today that the government of the Dominion has consented to send a Canadian contingent to the Transvaal on the condition that a large share of the expenses and men may be borne by the mother country. It is to be hoped that Canada, if it is to show its loyalty to the Transvaal, will undertake the affair in a generous, patriotic and Canadian spirit, and that the contingent will be made up of men in such a way that the men will be entitled to rank as Canadian fighting men for the empire. I am confident that even at this late date there will be forwarded by Canada to Natal an efficient force of officers and men, and whose services will be greatly appreciated by the Dominion. Then Canada may be congratulated by the world on having done the thing in the right way. The offer of the gentlemen to whom I have referred in the telegram, and whose names are ample for the purpose—to provide an insurance to the extent of \$1,000,000 to meet any casualties may occur, will greatly lessen the expenditure involved on the part of the Dominion.

"I am again assuring you of my readiness to give you all the support in my power in this matter in parliament which has already been practically sanctioned by a unanimous vote in both houses."

"I remain yours faithfully,"

"(Signed) Sir Charles Tupper."

"Privy Council, Ottawa, Oct. 14."

"Dear Sir Charles Tupper: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day. It is quite true that our attention was addressed to me from Yarmouth on the 5th of this month, never reached me until yesterday. When your enquiries made at my request, at the telegraph offices in this city, it was found that I had never been made familiar with it, along with the whole of the people of Canada, and whose names I am sorry to hear from you have taken seems to you insufficient. The action which the government has taken is to authorize 1,000 volunteers to be equipped and transported to South Africa at the expense of Canada. The imperial government proposed that it would be proper for the imperial authorities to provide the pay of the men in the field and we have consented to that proposal."

Doctors now agree that consumption is curable. Three things, if taken together, will cure nearly every case in the first stages; the majority of cases more advanced; and a few of those far advanced.

The first is, fresh air; the second, proper food; the third, Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites.

To be cured, you must not lose in weight, and, if thin, you must gain. Nothing equals Scott's Emulsion to keep you in good flesh.

As you are the official head of the

Hibernians of this city and county I desire to call your attention to the above, and to suggest, if the same view has not already occurred to you, and no doubt it has—that you should give the members of the A. O. H. in your jurisdiction the very earliest opportunity of showing to the world that they have no sympathy with what I believe to be the ill-considered action of the Montreal division of the A. O. H. in their resolution to support the darker pages of English history so far as the treatment of Ireland is concerned, we must all recognize that for more than a decade of years there has been evidence—great evidence—on the part of both English political parties to greater justice to the dear old land we love so well.

Resolved, that the names of the volunteers who are desirous of going to the front, are requested to call on Col. Jones today at his office, No. 2 Carleton street.

Capt. F. C. Jones, of the Artillery, has forwarded to Col. Vidal his application to join the Canadian contingent, and says that three or four of the members of his company are desirous of going to the front.

Among the applicants whose names are on the list at the 62nd headquarters are:—

Leigh Stanton, aged 32, electrician, a native of England, now resident at the Elbow House, Mill street.

Edward A. Craig, of 25 Stanley street, aged 24 years, plumber, who had served in Cuba, and is now in the army and has an honorable discharge.

R. C. Habley, of the 8th Hussars, Hampton.

Chas. F. C. Jones, aged 22, a member of the 62nd Fusiliers for the past four years.

Chas. of Police Tingley, of Moncton, who is captain of No. 6 company of the 74th Battalion, has received applications from Sergt. M. Chappell, Corporal G. Chappell and Privates G. B. Wallace, G. Wallace, Goodwin, Chapman and Nolis, of his company, asking to be given a chance to serve in the Transvaal.

Sir Charles Tupper's letter, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply is as follows:—

Dear Sir Wilfrid Laurier: I regret I sent you from Yarmouth on the 5th inst. a letter which was not received by you until yesterday, owing to some delay in transmission at Halifax. The announcement is made today that the government of the Dominion has consented to send a Canadian contingent to the Transvaal on the condition that a large share of the expenses and men may be borne by the mother country. It is to be hoped that Canada, if it is to show its loyalty to the Transvaal, will undertake the affair in a generous, patriotic and Canadian spirit, and that the contingent will be made up of men in such a way that the men will be entitled to rank as Canadian fighting men for the empire. I am confident that even at this late date there will be forwarded by Canada to Natal an efficient force of officers and men, and whose services will be greatly appreciated by the Dominion. Then Canada may be congratulated by the world on having done the thing in the right way. The offer of the gentlemen to whom I have referred in the telegram, and whose names are ample for the purpose—to provide an insurance to the extent of \$1,000,000 to meet any casualties may occur, will greatly lessen the expenditure involved on the part of the Dominion.

"I am again assuring you of my readiness to give you all the support in my power in this matter in parliament which has already been practically sanctioned by a unanimous vote in both houses."

"I remain yours faithfully,"

"(Signed) Sir Charles Tupper."

"Privy Council, Ottawa, Oct. 14."

"Dear Sir Charles Tupper: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day. It is quite true that our attention was addressed to me from Yarmouth on the 5th of this month, never reached me until yesterday. When your enquiries made at my request, at the telegraph offices in this city, it was found that I had never been made familiar with it, along with the whole of the people of Canada, and whose names I am sorry to hear from you have taken seems to you insufficient. The action which the government has taken is to authorize 1,000 volunteers to be equipped and transported to South Africa at the expense of Canada. The imperial government proposed that it would be proper for the imperial authorities to provide the pay of the men in the field and we have consented to that proposal."

Doctors now agree that consumption is curable. Three things, if taken together, will cure nearly every case in the first stages; the majority of cases more advanced; and a few of those far advanced.

The first is, fresh air; the second, proper food; the third, Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites.

To be cured, you must not lose in weight, and, if thin, you must gain. Nothing equals Scott's Emulsion to keep you in good flesh.

As you are the official head of the

prepared to fight under the red cross of England.

In conclusion of his eloquent address County President Ferguson desired to say, in the event of his remarks reaching the public ear—and he said this for the information of non-Catholic fellow Canadians—that Catholics and Hibernians deserve no credit and ask none for being loyal to our queen and country. Loyalty was then made a matter of religious first principles, and the more true Hibernians were to Catholic principles the more loyal to our queen and country, and what they live, Mr. Ferguson resumed the chair amid great applause.

After speeches by Messrs. Thomas Kiekhm, James McAndry, Thomas Burns, Richard O'Brien and others, the following resolution, moved by Ex-Provincial President Michael McDade and seconded by President F. J. McPeaks, of Division No. 1, was carried.

Resolved, that the next meeting of the Hibernians of the city and county of St. John approve of the action of the county board yesterday with respect to the alleged resolution by the Montreal division of Hibernians, and be of opinion that the sentiments expressed by a county board, as all as speeches delivered tonight, manifest the true wisdom of the spirit of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in whatever part of Canada they live. We are further of opinion that publicity having been given to the resolutions expressed by the county board, no further declaration on our part is necessary.

The resolution was practically unanimously carried, only four persons voting against it.

Among the speakers at the meeting was Mr. Sullivan, of the Montreal division of Hibernians, who announced that that division had passed the following resolution:—

MONTREAL, Oct. 15, 1899. At a special meeting of Div. No. 1, A. O. H., held this 15th day of October, to consider the resolution of Div. No. 1, A. O. H. re Transvaal.

Resolved, that this division is not in sympathy with the sentiments expressed by Division No. 1, Montreal, in their resolution, and in support of a meeting of the St. John Division is called for Monday evening next, we beg to submit the resolution to your meeting.

(Signed) FRANK MCGOWAN, Secretary.

Shipping Notes.

Capt. Burgess, of the barque Bonny Doon, in from New Orleans at New York, reported that when in lat. 33, long. 77, he passed an submerged wreck with two broken masts standing about 20 feet above the water. He also passed a lot of timber and planks, which apparently had not been long in the water.

The Straits of Belle Isle are abandoned by the steamer which to Montreal, by the Straits of Belle Isle, the distance of 2,783 miles, while by Cape Race it is 3,988 miles. The distance from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool is 250 miles less than the distance from Liverpool to Montreal via Cape Race—(Newfoundland Telegram, Oct. 9.)

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—Capt. Skifford, officers and crew of the schooner Carriacou, from the wreck of the British steamship Rhodessa and landed in North Carolina last Thursday, having decided on a unique way to express their gratitude to Capt. Bates, Chief Officer of the Carriacou.

At the time of the rescue the Carriacou was bound from Apalachicola for Norfolk, Va., with lumber.

Criminal Cases at Woodstock.

WOODSTOCK, Oct. 16.—The circuit court will open here tomorrow, Judge Vanwart presiding. The following criminal cases will be tried:—

The Queen vs John Dalton for stealing money from the residence of W. F. Dibbler.

The Queen vs Chas Merritt and Wm Nelson for breaking and entering the shop of H. H. Jones.

The Queen vs Mrs. Francis Williams, charged with shooting at G. H. Lony in the parish of Wilcox.

The Queen vs Chas Merritt and Mrs. Williams.

On the civil docket Michael Welch vs R. B. Montgomery, an action of trespass; A. B. Connell, Q. C. for the plaintiff; Hartley & Carvell for the defendant.

THOROUGH PREPARATIONS.

ENGLAND WILL PUT A MIGHTY MILITARY FORCE IN OPERATION.

General Buller Will Make a Clean Job—No Aggressive Work Until He Arrives—The Boers Not as Godly as Has Been Stated Heretofore.

London, Oct. 14.—For the war which is now on Great Britain has set going machinery more powerful than that which crushed Napoleon and twice as strong as that which gave her Egypt and the Sudan.

General Buller has gone and already the Boer bullets have sung a song of desperate defiance.

That the next few weeks will be marked by sharp fighting can almost be taken for granted. That the result will be for a time not too favorable to the British is also to be admitted. The main question is: How long are hostilities to last? Ultimate English victory is almost assured by virtue of overwhelming strength.

A forecast of the length and nature of the campaign should not be ventured without a knowledge of an extraordinary circumstances communicated to the Associated Press on the most reliable authority, though hitherto not printed in England, namely, that General Buller has gone to take entire control of the South African situation. He will be as absolute as was Wellington and less hampered than was Kitchener. Therefore, not only the conduct of the war in his discretion, but also virtually the future of all South Africa.

General Buller's mission is nearly in keeping with the spirit of the colonial office. Wright or strongly believing war to be the only possible method of solving the Transvaal trouble, those officials have made no attempt to conceal their satisfaction at receiving an ultimatum from President Kruger, thus enabling them to place the onus of the war on the Boer. England may or may not have justification for her contentions, but the government organs, which must know the real feeling of the anti-Boer party in England, have made pitiful hypocrites of themselves in printing jeremiads upon Mr. Kruger's pertinacity in sending an ultimatum.

The only thing that surprises an impartial observer is that the Transvaal president did not adopt this course weeks ago, before British reinforcements arrived. The only explanation of his failure to do so lies in the report that he overestimated the strength of the British peace party.

Once General Buller gets to work, it is believed here, the Boers will offer little organized resistance. Something depends, of course, upon the success they may achieve in the interim, but the life insurance companies are asking only an extra premium of five per cent as a war risk—in other words, placing the odds at 20 to one.

It is recalled that in the year 1881, it should be remembered that Gen. Colley's entire force amounted to less than 2,000 men, while the Boers had nearly 15,000. Gen. Sir George Stewart White, the British commander in Natal, is not likely to fall into Gen. Colley's error of a premature advance. In fact, it is rather presumed that Gen. White, knowing the tremendous extent of the reinforcements on the way, will consistently remain strictly on the defensive, rather than risk a doubtful engagement.

All sorts of surmises are current regarding the detailed strategy likely to be employed. One authority says the hostility of the Orange Free State confers an immense advantage upon the British, as it will enable Sir E. Buller to go direct through that country into the Transvaal. The Natal and Military Record, in the course of an interesting article written by an army officer, who compares the forces, says:—

"There is little doubt that the first losses on our side will be heavy. Our troops will be compelled to accept the role of attack on prepared positions, while the Boers, at the very outset, by means of their mobility, may be able to make a dash into Natal, retiring with comparative ease if pressed."

But it is believed that the British power sufficient to prolong operations for any length of time.

"General Buller will eventually be strong enough to invest any fortified towns or positions taken up by the Boers and to sit down and wait until exhaustion sets in among them. Sparingly populated as is the veldt, with a total area scarcely equal to France, it is questionable if ten thousand typical young men, trained in the use of arms, can be raised throughout the whole Transvaal. The rest are city men with the voices of greed and the love of ease engendered in centres of urban life."

"It is far from true, that the Boers are a godly, clean living and generous race. They have openly given it out that the British are to be uprooted, stock and branch, and the oft heard phrase 'To every man a damel or two' throws a hard light on Mr. Kruger's pious front."

"We enjoy the sublime advantage of eventually posing as the attacking party, and it remains to be seen how far the Boers are fitted for the warlike role of the passive defence, which, soon or late, will be imposed upon them."

"The services involve they have in many cases discarded for one of ten chambers, but I do not believe there will be much hand to hand fighting, for Sir Redvers Buller is well aware that in a matter the advantages of iron discipline are to a great extent lost. We do not intend to allow the Boers to cince with our infantry, although cavalry patrol skirmishes will be unavoidable. The Transvaal forces prefer ambushes, and our difficulty will be to get into contact with them. It is to be hoped that the British-Indian troops will be detailed as an advanced guard, for they are well trained in ambush work."

Windsor, Oct. 14, has 11,436 population an increase of 102 in a year.

A. O. H. AND THE WAR.

LOCAL HIBERNIANS OBJECT TO MONTREAL RESOLUTION.

LUTION

A meeting of the county board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, composed of the officers of the five divisions of the city and county of St. John, was held Sunday afternoon to make preliminary arrangements for the Montreal despatch giving an account of an alleged resolution passed by the Montreal division of Hibernians, and intended calling the county board together in order to see whether the Hibernians of St. John should not take some notice of that alleged resolution.

He had acted perhaps the more promptly than he otherwise would have done, by reason of the receipt of the following letter from an ex-provincial president of the Hibernians in this province:

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 13th, 1899. JOHN C. FERGUSON, Esq., County President of A. O. H., St. John, N. B.

MY DEAR FERGUSON—I was surprised and pained to read in THE TELEGRAPH today the following:—

"Resolved, that the names of the volunteers who are desirous of going to the front, are requested to call on Col. Jones today at his office, No. 2 Carleton street."

Whereas Ireland has been presented for the past 300 years and has suffered globe, rack and all sorts of cruelties to obtain that right.

Therefore be it resolved, that Division No. 1 extend their fullest sympathy to the Irish people, the British who are at present struggling to maintain that right against our most cruel and unjust enemy, the British government, and we strongly condemn the sending of a Canadian contingent to the Transvaal to fight against people with whom we have no quarrel."

A copy of the resolution was ordered to be forwarded to President Kruger.

A. O. H. AND THE WAR.

LOCAL HIBERNIANS OBJECT TO MONTREAL RESOLUTION.

LUTION

A meeting of the county board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, composed of the officers of the five divisions of the city and county of St. John, was held Sunday afternoon to make preliminary arrangements for the Montreal despatch giving an account of an alleged resolution passed by the Montreal division of Hibernians, and intended calling the county board together in order to see whether the Hibernians of St. John should not take some notice of that alleged resolution.

He had acted perhaps the more promptly than he otherwise would have done, by reason of the receipt of the following letter from an ex-provincial president of the Hibernians in this province:

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 13th, 1899. JOHN C. FERGUSON, Esq., County President of A. O. H., St. John, N. B.

MY DEAR FERGUSON—I was surprised and pained to read in THE TELEGRAPH today the following:—

"Resolved, that the names of the volunteers who are desirous of going to the front, are requested to call on Col. Jones today at his office, No. 2 Carleton street."

Whereas Ireland has been presented for the past 300 years and has suffered globe, rack and all sorts of cruelties to obtain that right.

Therefore be it resolved, that Division No. 1 extend their fullest sympathy to the Irish people, the British who are at present struggling to maintain that right against our most cruel and unjust enemy, the British government, and we strongly condemn the sending of a Canadian contingent to the Transvaal to fight against people with whom we have no quarrel."

A copy of the resolution was ordered to be forwarded to President Kruger.

It is Incontrovertible!

The Editor of the "Christian Million," under the heading of General Notes, on August 20, 1896, wrote:—

"A good article will stand upon its own merits, and we may rely upon it that nothing will continue long which does not, in a more or less degree, harmonize with the statements which are published concerning it."