POOR DOCUMENT

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NEW LEADERS ARRIVE.

Roberts and Kitchener Have Reached Cape Town.

Buller Is Apparently Still Inactive—The Suffolks Under French Were First Fired on by Boers Thirty Yards Away, Just at Dawn—Trouble Over the Montezuma

THE SITUATION.

London, Jan. 11, 4 a. m.—During the interlude of apparent military inactivity and official secrecy, Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener have arrived at the seat of war. It is assumed that their clearer vision, supported by 35,000 fresh men who are due to arrive in South Africa within 30 days will alter the situation and that the fourth month of the campaign will witness the beginning of victories for the British arms. They are not, however, expected to produce definite results for some days but their mere presence will restore the shaken confidence of the men at the front in their generals.

Generals to Pick a Leader From.

Lord Roberts finds 120,000 men on the defensive or watching for an opening. Lord Methuen's health, according to the Daily Mail, has "broken down" and the field marshal may relieve him. Possibly some others will be relieved of important commands. There is certainly plenty of rank in evidence in South Africa. In addition to the field marshal, there are two full generals, four lieutenant generals and twelve or fourteen major generals.

Looking for a Heavy Casualty List.

There is an uneasy suspicion that when the Ladysmith casualties are announced they will be disheartening and will partially destroy the patriotic glow produced by Gen. White's "victory." The list of victims of disease issued by the war office gives 22 deaths from enteric fever and dysentery in Ladysmith in four days, revealing the fact that the besieged are existing amid bad saintary conditions.

A Striking Summary.

The Standard summarizes the general situation thus: "Well, the campaign has lasted three months. We have something like 120,000 troops in South Africa. This huge army distributed over the country we are still powerless to relieve three garrisons from investment. We have still to see large portions of both colonies in the hands of the enemy.

"We have driven the invaders back at no single point. We are actually further from the hostile frontiers than we were on the day that the ultimatum was delivered. The work which ministers believed could be effectually performed with 25,000 men has not been done and not even been begun by four or five times that number. Can anyone fail to admit that this is evidence of a grave miscalculation of forces and facts?"

Special Yeomanry Corps.

The war office has authorized a special Yeomanry corps. Every trooper joining will pay for his own kit and mount, for transport and for all other expenses until his arrival in South Africa and will then give his services to his country and pay for the privilege into the fund for widows and orphans the amount he would receive as a trooper. Several influential gentlemen have already enrolled.

The authorities have urged the committee of the Yeomanry hospital fund to provide for 520 instead of 150 beds and the committee is appealing for at least £50,000 more.

Thundering Against the Censor.

The Times, in an editorial criticising at great length the government's conduct of the war, alludes to the "stupid and perverse mistakes" that have been made and demands that the "practice of the non-revelation of facts" be abandoned. It insists strongly upon knowing "the truth and the whole truth about the situation," and finds fault with Mr. Balfour's defence piecemeal.

QUIET AT LADYSMITH MONDAY.

London, Jan. 11.—The Daily Mail has the following despatch dated Jan. 8 from Frere Camp: "With the exception of the usual shelling of the Boer positions by the naval guns, the British force remains inactive.

"Eight Boer camps were seen today by a patrol along the Tugela in a westerly direction. All were quiet.

"Natives say that when the British reconnoitered near Colenso on Saturday the Boers hurried from Springfield. This supports the belief that Colenso was weakened to attack Ladysmith."

Cape Boers Enthusiastic.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing Monday, says: "The Boer successes have been followed by a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm and Boer sympathy in the western part of the colony. Reports from Paarl say the whole district is made hideous at night by bands of young men parading in the villages and singing the Transvaal Volkslied, while the children are everywhere practising the national songs of the republics. The following are specimens of statements believed by the western Dutch:—

"Buller and Rhodes are prisoners," and "two thousand Boers secretly sailed and captured Cape Town."

DESPATCH FROM BULLER.

London, Jan. 11—The war office announces that the list of British casualties at Ladysmith last Saturday has not yet been received.

The following despatch, dated at Frere Camp, Jan. 10, noon, has been received from General Buller: "A Transvaal telegram gives the enemy's loss at Ladysmith on Saturday as four killed and 15 wounded; and this after, as is admitted, they had endured a withering fire from six masked batteries and been defeated at all points.

"Natives here assert that the Boer loss in one commando alone was 150 killed and wagon loads of wounded. The heaviest loss is said to have been among the Free Staters who were forced by the Transvaalers into the most dangerous places."

This curious despatch is all the war office has issued tonight. It makes not the slightest mention of the position or doings of the British forces. It may be interpreted to mean that Ladysmith is safe but it is more likely intended to prepare the British public for a terrible list of casualties.

SPECIAL FROM FRERE CAMP.

London, Jan. 11—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph, dated Jan. 8, at noon, from Frere Camp, says: "Firing from the Boer positions around Ladysmith began early today. It still continues, but the cannonading is light and irregular.

Many Men Fighting.

The Durban correspondent of the Standard telegraphing Tuesday says that 1,200 Indian stretcher-bearers started for the front the previous night and that their departure was regarded in Durban as indicative of a renewal of the fighting.

Free Staters to the Guns.

The Standard has received the following dated Jan. 8, from its special correspondent at Frere Camp: "I hear on good authority, that President Kruger sent word to the Boer headquarters asking why Ladysmith had not been attacked and that the reply was: 'We should lose too many men.' His answer to this excuse was the suggestion that the Free Staters might be put in fore-front. This hint was taken and the attack delivered.

Allies Will Quarrel.

"President Kruger's advice was so far good that the Free Staters behaved better than the Transvaalers have done. At all events they managed to seize a hill. Later in the day the Transvaalers retired before General White's counter-attack amid the jeers of the Free Staters, who actually stuck to their position until they were bayonetted in the ditch. After this affair it is almost certain that the allies will quarrel.

"A heavy gun mounted on Umbulwana hill has been firing since daybreak. Evidently the siege of Ladysmith is still maintained."

THE TIMES HINTS AT A STRONG EMBARGO.

London, Jan. 11—The Times in a special article, dealing with the Delagoa Bay question, expresses the opinion that the endeavor of the Boers to over-run Natal lends confirmation to assertions made before the war by prominent Boers that they would seize Durban as a port. The article proceeds to point out that by the through rate system specially favorable to Transvaal shipments over the Delagoa-Transvaal railway German ship owners have been able to secure traffic with little risk of examination at continental ports or at Delagoa Bay. The writer goes on to say: "It is known that in anticipation of future military developments in the Transvaal, a considerable amount of stores and munitions of war have been forwarded for some time past, chiefly from the continent.

"It is understood that the Union Steamship Company, besides ceasing to have Herr Pott, the Transvaal consul general at Lorenzo Marques, as their agent, have withdrawn their steamers from the Delagoa Bay route. The Castle Company has done the same and made arrangements that will prevent the use at Delagoa Bay of their vessels for anti-British purposes. Measures in the same direction have been taken with regard to the Empress Landing Co. The withdrawal of the steamers of two British mail companies may however, increase Great Britain's difficulties by throwing the carrying trade still more into the hands of the continental shippers and diverting business to America for handling by foreign steamers from American ports."

The article concludes by again urging the government to endeavor to secure a more strict examination.

SPANIARDS OFFER TO SAVE ENGLAND.

London, Jan. 10.—The Gibraltar correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says "Three thousand time-expired Spanish soldiers from the Cuban war have offered their services to Great Britain in South Africa. The governor here has informed their agent that he is not authorized to enlist foreigners."

GOOD NEWS, BUT PROBABLY NOT TRUE.

London, Jan. 10.—An incredible rumor comes from Cape Town that the Boers have withdrawn from Magersfontein. Probably this is an embellishment of the native report that Gen. Cronje is sending reinforcements to Colesberg.

ROBERTS AND KITCHENER AT THE CAPE.

London, Jan. 10, 9.05 p. m.—General Lord Roberts, the new commander of the British forces in South Africa, and his chief of staff, General Lord Kitchener, have arrived at Cape Town.

ON THE NORTHERN AFFAIR.

London, Jan .10.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Chronicle telegraphing Monday, says: "The Boers assert that 80 natives fought on the side of the British at Kuruman. They say their object in capturing the place was to open the way for a commando to go south into the Prieska and Kenhardt districts, where the Boers hope to foment rebellion. It is reported that the Boer leaders allow every burgher to return home one week out of every seven."

HOW THE SUFFOLKS LOST.

Rensburg, Cape Colony, Monday, Jan. 8.—It is reported here officially, with reference to the disaster to the First battalion of the Suffolk regiment, that Lieut. Col. Watson marched the regiment in close column to the top of the hill at midnight. He assembled the officers and was addressing them, just at daybreak, when the enemy volleyed at a distance of 30 paces. The colonel, his adjutant and two other officers were killed.

The Suffolks, who had scarcely fired a shot, fled back to the pickets about 1,000 yards away, some one having shouted: "Retire." About 150, however, remained, lost heavily and finally surrendered.

Our operations since have been unimportant. Several reconnaissances have been made and these show that the enemy is jealously guarding his communications to the north.

AN IMAGINATION TO BLAME FOR THIS.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 10.—A special to the Morning News from Atlanta states that Captain Charles H. Hill, now in that city, who was an officer on the Brazilian revolutionary cruiser Nichteroy, had received a letter from Lieut. McDonald Craven, who was on the Nichteroy with him, offering him command of a converted yacht, armed with two 4.5 inch guns, which has been equipped by the Boer government to prey upon British commerce on the Atlantic coast. E. A. Steyn was named as the Transvaal agent with headquarters in Savannah who had arranged for the expedition which was to start from the Bahamas. Steyn went to Atlanta, it is stated, to induce Hill to join the expedition but Hill refused. Investigation in Savannah fails to disclose any clue to Steyn or any one answering his description.

OUR ARGUMENT FINISHED.

London, Jan. 10—The American flour seized off Delagoa Bay has been released. Ambassador Choate had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury this afternoon and received a verbal reply to the representations of the Washington government. The British note on the subject was sent later to the United States embassy. The gist of it was cabled to Washington. In brief food stuffs are not considered contraband of war unless intended for the enemy.

The foreign office only arrived at a decision today and it was not until after Mr. Choate's interview had ended that a note embodying the provisions was drawn up. Several of the governments advisers wanted to make a regulation regarding canned goods but this was decided to be impracticable. The decision to make flour and grain in transit to the enemy contraband is evidently hedged in by many difficulties of execution. But, the foreign office believes that investigation will generally determine whether the grain is really meant for consumption at Lorenzo Marques or in the Transvaal.

Mr. Choate cabled Lord Salisbury's note to the state department at Washington tonight, and Col. Hay is expected to reply accepting the terms. The latter step was not taken by Mr. Choate, as he had first to receive authority from the state department to do so.

Americans Have Not Replied.

Washington, Jan. 10—Up to the close of office hours the answer of the British government to Mr. Choate's representations as to the seizures of American flour and other goods had not been received at the state department nor had Mr. Choate indicated when an answer might be received. The state department, basing its judgment on the fact that it is still at the ambassador's request collecting and transmitting to him information relative to the character of the goods needed for the full presentation of the case, scarcely expects an immediate answer.

GERMANY'S SEIZURE AGITATION.

Berlin, Jan. 10—Several foreign office officials today expressed themselves more freely about the British seizures of German vessels. Great Britain's formal written answer to Germany's formal protest has not yet been received; but another oral declaration by Lord Salisbury to Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador in London, has been telegraphed to Berlin, showing that Great Britain admits her obligation to pay damages for seizing vessels not carrying contraband.

It is admitted by the foreign office that the armored cruiser Deutschland, flagship of Prince Henry of Prussia, may be sent to Delagoa Bay, together with the gunboat Habicht.

The examination of the cargo of the Bundesrath—the foreign office has been informed—is still in progress.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED INDIVIDUALLY AND AS A WHOLE.

London, Jan. 10—Charles Dilke, member of parliament for the Forest Dean division of Gloucestershire, speaking at Cinderford tonight, said that Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the house of commons, had asserted that a sufficiency of steps had been taken by the government, considering the knowledge possessed at the time, but had admitted a full knowledge of the Boer armaments.

Sir Charles declared that he was prepared to ask in the house of commons whether the government had taken sufficient steps: "The right steps in the military situation with due regard to the facts known at the time."

"The language Lord Salisbury employed in parliament," he continued, "constituted an unnecessary menace—the very thing which Mr. Balfour said it was a government's first duty to abstain from—and made war probable. More than this the government is responsible for the fact that at the outset of the war we were without guns enough for one army corps."

Sir Charles criticized the government's "Refusal of capable colonial troops, qualified to ride and shoot, and their acceptance, instead of these, of 10,000 Imperial Yeomanry." Of the latter he said it had been alleged that they were neither good horsemen nor good shots. In his own opinion the Yeomanry, he said, probably rode well enough but there was a very grave doubt as to the shooting capabilities of a large percentage.

BALFOUR DENIES HE DEFENDED, THEN DEFENDS.

London, Jan. 10.—Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the house of commons, at a luncheon given in Manchester this afternoon, made a speech in which he repudiated the accusation that he was a "thick and thin supporter of the war office." He declared that even if an angel from Heaven told him it was possible, in a great war, to carry out everything as written out on paper he should know that the angel was drawing upon his imagination. It was not true, he added, that the war office had sent the British army into the field with guns which placed them at hopeless disadvantage with their enemies. He did not claim that the army system was perfect, but the critics ought not to ignore the extraordinary military problems of the present war, between which and the problems with which continental headquarters' staffs had to deal, there was no parallel. For the first time in the history of the world the country had to meet an enemy entirely mounted, and it was true that if Great Britain had entered into the war with a vast number of mounted soldiers it would have long before been concluded. Hereafter, also, it would be recognized that guns were as mobile as horse soldiers and that heavier artillery must be made part of the regular equipment of every army. But, seeing that the British war office had not lagged behind the best military opinion of today it was ludicrous to charge it with want of prescience. He was sure justice would be done in due time to the administrative system of the army. The last thing the government desired was any undue concealment of unpleasant facts.

FRENCH AND GERMANS KICKING.

Berlin, Jan. 10—The German and French holders of the Transvaal shares today decided to co-operate in resisting the reported gold mine tax of 30 per cent. on the output.

THE SECOND CONTINGENT.

Ottawa, Jan. 10—The following additional vehicles are alloted to the transport Montezuma: One forage wagon and limber, R. A., for the First Battalion Mounted Rifles; Pomeranian, 1 forage wagon and limber, R. A., for the Second Battalion Mounted Rifles.

Board of Inspection.

The following board will be assembled to inspect the fittings and arrangements for the accommodation and victualling of troops to embark on transport vessels sailing from Halifax: President—Lieut Col. H. H. Burney, Gordon Highlanders, staff officer in charge of embarkation. Members: A naval officer to be detailed by the senior naval officer at Halifax; a field officer of the troops to be embarked to be detailed by the officer in command

The director-general of the medical service will accompany the board and give his opinion on sanitary points. The senior medical and veterinary officers accompanying the troops will also assemble. The board will assemble at dates and hours to be fixed by the president. The proceedings of the board will be submitted immediately to the major general commanding.

For Rapid Firing.

In order to train the soldiers to open fire with the greatest rapidity consistent with accuracy the following proceedure is ordered: Whenever a unit in battle formation, deploys or forms into line, firing will at once be opened by the section half-company, or company of formation, and carried by each company or portion of a company as soon as formed, care being taken that a target is assigned by each commander.

Change in Officers.

Capt. F. F. Muckle, 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, and Kenny Kelly, 21st Fusiliers, have been appointed to the Royal Canadian Regiment at one and three depots respectively. Major J. S. Dunbar, 8th Royal Rifles, has also been attached to the Royal Canadian Regiment at No. four depot.

New Brunswick Artillerymen.

Newcastle and Woodstock men for the contingent leave on the 15th inst. for Halifax.

Eleven riding and five draught horses to replace casualties may be purchased at Halifax and five riding and ten draught in Prince Edward Island.

"D" BATTERY INSPECTED.

Ottawa, Jan. 10—All the offices in the second contingent have been filled, although it is probable that one or two officers on special service may accompany the contingent, as was done in connection with the first one. The places which Lt. Col. Lessard and Lt. Col. Drury now occupy in South Africa will have to be filled when they join the command of the Mounted Rifles and Brigade Division of Artillery. The last office, that of Roman Catholic chaplain, was filled today. Rev. Father O'Leary, an Irish Catholic, went with the first contingent, and a French Canadian Catholic priest will go this time Hon. J. I. Tarte arranged with the archbishop in Montreal to allow the Rev. Father Sinnet of that city, to join the contingent as chaplain. The priest's of the Roman Catholic church are not permitted to volunteer direct. Dr. Borden has appointed Father Sinnot.

This was inspection day with the Ottawa Battery at the Exhibition grounds. General Hutton accompanied by Colonel Cotton, Colonel Dennison, Dr. Vaux and some of the staff officers inspected the troops in the presence of a large number of spectators, who had turned out notwithstanding the bleak cold day. The inspection took place on the Exhibition grounds in the main building. The men were first lined up and they were individually inspected by the general. The men were formed into sub-divisions or gun crews. Then the horses were brought in and General Hutton, who knows all about horses, examined them in detail as they were marching past him. Then the horses were put in the guns and the men mounted to their places, and for the first time "D" Battery stood complete, as it will when it faces the enemy in battle line. The appearance was most imposing and a murmur of admiration ran around the spectators, who came from the city to witness the parade, and inspection. Many of these spectators, almost the majority, were of the fair sex. Their admiration of the soldiers, was openly expressed, and would have made vainer men blush. The general did not make a speech or any comments on the men, but he appeared to be well satisfied with the state of discipline and health. He enquired as to the number of wheelwrights, blacksmiths and different tradesmen in each detachment. The mounted parade and review of the battery which was the most important and imposing part of the inspection took place in the afternoon when there was a very large attendance of spectators. There is great probability that there will be a parade through the streets of the capital on Saturday. The matter has not been quite decided, but if the time can be spared the men will march about Ottawa. The train that will carry the troops will likely leave at 10 o'clock in the morning of Monday, and in order to get all the numerous supplies of a battery safely loaded, the men may have to be at the stations early as 6 o'clock in the morning. This will be too early for the citizens to turn out to give the battery the farewell that they deserve. So it is thought that the march through the streets on Saturday will serve the nature of a formal farewell. There are a couple of men from outside of Ottawa that are on the sick list, but there is nothing seriously wrong with them, they will be around in a day or two. Otherwise the camp is most healthy and all are enjoying themselves.

MAY CONDEMN THE MONTEZUMA.

Ottawa, Jan. 10—From information received from Halifax tonight it is feared that the Montezuma will be condemned, as additional cases of typhoid fever have broken out among the crew. However the authorities will express no opinion on the point. If she is condemned then an additional delay will occur. As the Montezuma is a very large boat it will be necessary to get two vessels to take her place. It is understood that 1,000 khaki suits will be forwarded to Col. Otter with the contingent.

FREDERICTON MEN ACCEPTED AT NEWCASTLE.

Fredericton, Jan. 10.—Tibbits and Rutter have been accepted at Newcastle and have been enrolled. Several young men leave for Newcastle tomorrow and will try for a place on the battery.

NEW BRUNSWICK MEN AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, Jan. 10—The New Brunswick volunteers were seeing the sights about the city today. They are now comfortably installed in Agricultural Hall at the Exhibition grounds and have settled down to the routine of regular military barrack life. Their meals are being served in an apartment at the north end of the hall for the present. The party is in charge of a sergeant. The next quota of the second contingent to arrive will be the Hussar Volunteers from Kings county, and Major Borden will come with them. They are due here at 2.30 tomorrow afternoon.

MONEY FOR THE BEGGARS.

Toronto, Jan. 10—The tableaux vivants given in aid of the Red Cross fund at the Massey hall tonight were witnessed by over 3,000 people, including members of the contingent at the Stanley barracks who marched to the hall in the new rifle uniform. About $1,500 were realized by the entertainment.

MIGHT RUN THE SHIP WITH THEM.

Toronto, Jan. 10—The Toronto Humane Society have appealed to the Hon. Dr. Borden to have treadmills placed in the transport ships for South Africa, so that the horses may have proper exercise.

TO SHIP HAY FROM ST. JOHN.

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—Prof. Robertson has returned from Boston where he was looking after the shipment of hay to South Africa. Large shipments of hay will be made from St. John shortly. Contracts for hay have now been given out in the maritime provinces.

MUST BE FUMIGATED.

Halifax, Jan. 10—Dr. Montizambert, Dominion medical inspector, arrived from Ottawa last evening. This morning he visited the troopship Montezuma, in company with Drs. McKay, Tobin, Farrell and Jones and, after thorough inspection decided that the ship would have to go to quarantine at Lawlor's island and be thoroughly fumigated. This work will delay the steamer about two days. She will then come up to the city and embark troops for South Africa.

COMMISSIONING KINGSTON MEN.

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—A militia order issued today says that the imperial government has been pleased to approve of the appointment of graduates from the Royal Military College, Kingston, to the unattached list for the Indian staff corps to be continued under existing conditions after June, 1900. Regulations under which commissions in the British army are obtained by colonial officers and by students from colonial universities, issued with the army orders of August, 1899, have been received.

Lieut. and Capt. Fisett is transferred from No. 3 to No. 5 regimental depot, Royal Canadian Regiment.

MEN AND HORSES NEED TRAINING

Kingston, Jan. 10.—"G" battery cannot leave for Halifax Saturday, as much work is to be done on green horses and many recruits need training. It can be more effectively performed here than at Halifax, on shipboard or at Cape Town. The officers are working vigorously, getting the battery into shape.

TAKING HAY FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 10—The British steamer Hortensia sailed today for South Africa with 25,000 bales of hay for the British army. This is the second ship in three weeks despatched by one shipper from this port, loaded with fodder and provisions for South Africa.

FROM A MONTREAL BOY.

Troopship Sardinian,
27th Nov., 1899

Harry Milburn:

Dear Sir: According to promise I drop a few lines to you to let you know how the Montreal boys are faring. In the first place I must express my regret at not seeing some of you in Quebec before we left but suppose pressure of business prevented you from being there.

Now, sir, for our voyage it was a pleasant one, as it made to order, the men very healthy, only one death and burial at sea. Thanks to the people of Canada we lived well and had many comforts which no doubt we will miss when we are chasing the Boers. We land the day after tomorrow and expect if old Kruger is still in the field to go at once to the front. I have been promoted and am now staff sergeant of the contingent, I want to see the enemy and hear the bullets whistle once more and you may be sure I will not miss my first shot. Remember me to all of the boys and tell them I am looking after those of the old crowd who are with us out here.

The new dominion of South Africa will be the spot for your energy and perseverance and I should indeed like to shake hands with you on its soil. I intend, if they don't skin me alive, to settle there but no one knows the future.

Corporal Hampson is appointed on the Maxim Gun, quite a distinction. He takes to soldiering well and will get on. We have many a chat together about you and the boys at home. I will write again.

Yours sincerely,
P. Clunie,
Staff Sergeant.

CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

A letter was received the other day by Mrs. Polkinhorn, wife of George Polkinhorn, who left here as a member of the first contingent. He will be remembered by military men as being connected as instructor with the military corps here for several years. He gives a full description of the life on board the steamer and speaks well of the arrangements for the comfort of the men. He has already received promotion as sergeant in the New Brunswick company and says he is kept hard at work. He reports the boys all well and in good spirits.

[Continued on Page 8.]

FREE COMBINATION OFFER NO MONEY WANTED

In order to introduce our assorted Steel Pens we are giving away Watches, Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Autoharps, Air Rifles, Jack Knives, Fountain Pens, Cameras, Chairs, Clocks, Skates, and numerous other beautiful premiums.

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FARM FOR SALE—That Pleasantly situated farm, one half mile from Apohaqui station, known as the Dunlop farm. There is a splendid house, large barn, and outbuildings, all in thorough repair and will be sold on very easy terms. For particulars apply to JAMES SPROUL, Apohaqui Station.

FOR SALE at a bargain—A Double Cylinder Hoe Newspaper Printing Press in good condition; capable of printing a four-page paper 9 columns wide, or an eight-page paper 6 columns wide. Apply Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, N. B.