The Semi-Reckly Telegraph.

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY NOVEMBER 25. 1899

NO. 21.

BOTH HAVE ADVANCED.

The Boers in Natal, and the British in the orderiving them back on the Tugels river."

It is also reported that the Boer commander, with the forces near Ladysmith, has "comprehensively surveyed the different points from which the fall of Ladyemith can be insured."

General Sayman, who is cutside Maseking, reports heavy fighting Monday afternoop. The British briskly fired on the French cannon and Boer forts. The Boers replied, bombarding the British forts with good effect. The loss of the British good effect. The loss of the British is unknown. One Boer was wounded.

Boers Said to Be Preparing for an Attack on Pietermaritz. burg-Gen. Methuen Has Certainly Started for the Relief of Kimberley.

LONDIN, Nov. 22-5 s. m.-The an- | LONDIN, Nov 23-5 s. m.-Although nouncement from Durban that com- it is evident that the situation in Nats] munication with Estcourt is interrupted is sgain becoming sufficiently alarming. seems to confirm the belief that a Boer nothing can be officially secertained to commando has established itself at allay public anxiety or the curiosity felt Willow Grange or near the Mooi River, regarding the disposition of the reinand has cut the telegraph wirer. forcements recently landed at Durban. certain that, owing to The war office despatches are confined the heavy work of debarkation and to a mere recital of a few casualties a: entraining at Durban, the prepar- Mooi river, which confirm the reports of ations for the advance of the re- skirmishes there, but give no details as lief force are in no wise so to now the engagements happened. The advanced as had been supposed. On the other hand the celerity with which troops are being pushed forward from Cape Town daily tends to show that all one or preparations aggregating forage one correspondent says that 7,000 and correspondent says that 7,000 card are within 25 miles of Howice.

bling at Queenstown, Cape Colony, told the troops here today that the regulars should watch and learn from the irregulars who were acquainted with the cruntry and the babits of the Boers. Once the foremost movement should be begun there could be no question of stopping it and he zaked all to do their best, adding:

"I will never sak you to do anything I am not willing to do mys-it."

Proclam-tion issued at Bioemfontein,
Tuesday, Nov. 14, declare that the whole of Griqualand west, except Kimberley and Mafeking, are annexed to the Free State. The proclemations are signed by C. H. Wesselt, President of the Volka-

BOMBARDMENT DOES NOT

Report From Ladysmith Says the Effect is Trifling.

DUEBAN, Nov. 21-The government has received the following advices from Col. flag of the Free State and occupied the Royston, commandant of the volunteers at Ladyemith, under date of November 16: "All the volunteers and police are well, and there are plentiful supplies for man and horse. All was quiet yester-day (Wednesday), and the same condi-tion exists this morning. There has been no further bombardment, and the effects hitherto have been tifling. We are anxious for news from the south."

Some Boers Who Will Not Fight. DURBAN, Nov. 21,-The Natal Witness says: "The German farmers in the Greytown District have rejected the Boer altimatum to swear allegiance or to quit their farms, and have defied the Bers to oust them from their homesteads."

grow, not to increase in flesh, elsewhere." belongs to old age.

demands that this increase in weight should be steady and never failing.

To delicate children, Scott's Emulsion brings richer blood and firmer last night in Ladysmith. Our outposts to the cheeks and stronger muscles to the limbs. The gain in weight is substantial, flesh. Better color comes it comes to stay.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

tion again to Estcourt while, if it failed, the enemy would retire again on Weevan and rej.in the investing forces around Ladysmith.

The Boer report that Gen. Hildyard's messenger saking Ger. White for assistance was captured, cauces some unessiness, but it is argued that, if Gen. Hidyard had not been strong enough to hold out he would some time ago have been ordered to retire on Pietermaritabur. Therefore small credence is given the Therefore small credence is given the

DUTCH AWED BY TROOPS. Free Staters Commandeering in

Captured Territory.

CAPE Town, Nov. 21-The continuous arrival of troops destroy any chances of Datch uprisings in Cape Colony. The occupation of Aliwal North and Bargheradorp by the Orange Free State troops did not give them any increase in their military strength. They hoisted the Boar residents welcomed them, but did not join their commandor. Advocate Wessels is authority for the statement that the Boers' schemes have already falid, inasmuch as the Dutch in Cape Colony have not visen.

Colony have not risen.

The debarkation of troops from the

The debarkation of troops from the transports has been uniformly successful. The Scots Guards merched to the railway station and started for Orange River in two hours. Here they will join the forces of General Lord Methuan and Lieutenant General Wauchope.

A despatch from Kuruman says the Free State authorities are now indulging in the most rigid commandeering within the territory recently annexed. All the pro-British residents in the country are hearding anything on wheels they can find and rushing to the south. Some were so panic stricken that they abandoned their stores without notifying the authorities where they were going Children should always or looking the doors. Others flung the keys of their stores to the Landroste.

BOER DESPATCHES.

Present and future health | They Breathe More Coufidence Then Their Record Justifies.

> PRETORIA, Nov. 21-The following de epatch has been received from the Boer headquarters near Ladysmith: "The cornets of the Pretoris commando reported that British gun carriages and some horsemen had been heard moving observed the British endeavoring to our positions. Two burghers were wounded.

> "It is supposed that the object of the sorties was to relieve the Estcourt force, who had sent an urgent message to Ladysmith, requesting aid. The Bur-

ghers captured the messenger, but finally a lowed him to proceed." It is reported that the Natal police have captured a number of Transvani

In his latest report General Joshert cape: "I am cutting off the retreat of the Estcour: troops to Pietermaritzburg and driving them back on the Tugels

The official returns of the Transvas casualties since the outbreak of the war-show 90 men have been killed and 200 wounded, of whom a number have re-covered and returned to the front.

Wil Natal Farmers to Arm. Newspaper reports from Cape Colony say a general rising of the Durch farmers is imminent in Natal, and that the colonial Boers in those districts which have been proclaimed republican territory, have already joined the Boer force.

THE TRIBUNE. Interesting Information on the

South African War.

New York, Nov. 22-The war for which Lord Salisbury opened the way and cleared the ground by a secret understanding with the German emperor has reached the transition stage between a Dutch attack, thwarted by the success fal defence of Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberley, and British offensive operations, now opening on a larger scale, says

the other hand the celerity with which troops are being pushed forward from Cape Town daily tends to show that all each preparations eggregating forage and provisions were already well advanced before the troops arrived in Cape Town.

Gen. Metheen's baggage has arrived at De Agr., addressed to "Lord Methuen, Fretoria, via Cape Town."

The re-occupation of Nasuw Poort is good news for the British.

Col. Boyston's despatch from Lady-mith finally disposes of all reports of another great British victory there last Wednesiay.

THE KIMBERLEY COLUMN

Commanded by General Gatacre—The Advance to be Made at Once.

Cape Town, Nov. 21—Ger. Gatacre—commanding the British column assembling at Queenstown, Cape Colony, told thrown on the movement toward Kim-berley that some leading military writers decline to believe that it will come off as

freely advertised. Significance of the Naval Contingen Significance of the Naval Contingent.

A point which Englishmen not connected with the rival services perceive is that the recourses of the British government for carrying on war at a long distance inland are increased by the active co-operation of the army and navy in the present campaign. The blue jackets now on exhibition at Ladysmith, Estcourt and the Orange river are like the Sepoys displayed at Malta by Lord Beaconsfield as a practical reminder to Russia that there was more than one way of fighting a big campaign.

The Kimberley Belief Column. According to a Cape Town despatch Gen. Methuen's division leaving Orange river, had reached Witteputs, half way to Belmont, yesterday, and advices from Orange river today show that the Boers occupy Belmont in force and that the neighboring hills are crowded with Boer cappon.

A patrol of lancers, which has return ed to Orange river, came unexpectedly on two Boer laagers. Three shrapnel shells burst clue to the lancers, who

A Big Transport Has Arrived. The British transport Kildonan Castle said to be the largest transport in the world, which left Southsmpton Nov. with 3,000 men, their kits, seapons, machine guns, ammunition, ball one, pontoons, wagons, etc., arrived at Cape Town this morning. About 35 000 of General Baller's army corps have now arrived.

The transport Nubis, with the first battalion of the Scotts Guards, has sailed from Cape Town for Durban.

The transport Carinthia arrived at IN NATAL.

Cape Town yesterday. Newspaper Man Released.

the Boers while conveying a message from Mr. Schreiner, the premier of Cape Coleny, to President Steyn, of the Orange

Trying to Arrange an Armistice.

It is reported that Mr. Hof-neyer, the Afrikander leader.

rea es, Eleds, and numerous other beautilui premiums,
LADIES, BOYS and GIBLS, send us your full mame and address and we will mail you till packages of our assorted steel pens to sell among your neighbors and friends at 10c. per package. When sold remit us amount due, \$130, and we will forward premium you select from our mamp oth catalogue which we mail with goods. Send today. Address
STANDARD WATCH & NOVELTY CO.

STANDARD, WATCH & NOVELTY CO., P. O. Eox 62 E, St. John, N. B,

has taken an important step to the hope of hastening the close of the war. He is asid to have charged Mr. Sauer, the minister of public works, to get in touch with the Free State forces in an endeavor to arrange that the Boers shill apply for an armistice. The cetensible object of Mr. Sauer's trip is to induce his constituents at Aliwal North to remain passive.

duce his constituents at Aliwar North to remain passive.

Boer requisitions of men and supplies proceeds briskly on the northern border of Cape Colony, but Ger. Gatacre hopes soon to be in a position to push the Free Staters back within their own borders. The re-occepation of Nasuwpoort by the British is the first step in this direction, but atrong forces of Boers are lasgered at Cclesberg, and threatens a further immediate advance from there. nediate advance from there.

The Bad Beet Reports. Various officials of the British admiralty have been interviewed by representatives of the Associated Press regarding the London Daily Chronicle's bad beef assertions, and they say they have not received a single complaint as to the quality of food farnished transports. The chief of the victualling department said: "We bought in the United States as to beef and pork, packed in casks, commonly known at sea as "sait horse," the same as served in all the navies of the world for years past. We have not so far heard a word in all the navies of the world for years past. We have not so far heard a word against this form of food, and judging from the health of the men in the United States navy during the war with Spain, it must have agreed pretty well with them. We have yet to learn that the provisions purchased in the United States are not all as represented, and though investigating the allegations we have no reason to suppore we will discontinue purchasing in the United States when circumstances demand outside re-

the London correspondent of the for service in South Africa or wherever The Daily Mail publishes a despatch from Nasuw Poort, dated Wednesday, River far south of which says that a large force under Gen.
Methuen has crossed the Orange River
and is advancing to the relief of Kim-

berley.

A despatch to the Daily News from Nottingham road, Natal, dated Tusaday, says the Boers have arrived near there.

LONDON DAILY NEWS. Report the Boars Will Attack Pietermaritzburg.

LORDIN, Nov. 22-The Daily Naws has has the following from Pietermaritsburg under Wednesday's data: "Your correpondent managed to escape from the Mooi river district yesterday before the arrival of six thousand Boers, who are looking the farmateads in all directions.

'The main body of the Boers made a repid march from Ulundi, southwest of Estcourt to a pci t rear Fort Nottingham, couth of the railway, in a single day. They are within 40 miles of Pietmaritaburg at the farthest, and it is said that they intend to attack the towr."

BOER MARAUDERS

Have Given Up the Capture of Ladysmith and are Raiding in Bands.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22-A special cable to the Herald says: The eyes of the strategists are now fixed on the territory lying between Orange River, De Aar Junction, Queenstown and Aliwal North. Here, it is believed, will be fought the Here, it is believed, will be fought the first battle on Gen. Baller's line of campaign. Reference to the map and the latest despatches will show that the British have blocked the Boer advance along this line, and a few days are expected to being news of the start of the movement to hurl the invaders back. The Boers are in force north of Hopetown and Orange River, but the British force at the latter place prevents a further advance in that direction.

The Boers are also in Coleaberg, but the British block the way south at Nasuwpoort. The invaders at Burghersdorp and Stormberg Junction, are held in cueck by General Gatacre's division at Queenstowr.

at Queenstowr.
Some experts believe that Gatacre's first move will be to reoccupy Strom-

IN NATAL. British-General Clery, with 11,000 Newspaper Man Released.

Other advices from Cape Town said
Mr. Collet, the correspondent of the London Daily Graphic, who was arrested by

sand mer. Boers—General Joubert, it he has Colony, to President Steyn, of the Orange
Free State and who was taken to Bloemfontein, hes been released and sent back
with President Steyn's reply.

Destr—General Soudert, if he has
really left Laiysmith, cannot have less
than fitteen thousand to eighteen thousand mer. At Ladysmith he has probably left ten thousand men.

IN CENTRAL CAPE COLONY. ted that Mr. Hof. Beitish-General Gatacre, with five Afrikander leader, thousand men, is to a vance from East

London, clearing the Boers out of Stormberg Junction, Burgheredorp and Alexal North. Boers - Commandoes, amounting to about two thousand to two ity-four hundred men, are reported in this section.

ON WESTERN FRONTIER. British-General Lord Methuen, with a force which is probably about fourteen thousand strong, is to advance from De Aar and the Orange River Bridge upon

As and the Orange River Bridge upon Kimberley.

Boers—Around Kimberley the Boers may have six thousand men.

The Kimberley garrison, about two thousand atrong, has to be reckoned with. It is reported that the Boers are also in strong position near the Modder River here. It is expected that General Methuen's column will meet with stiff opposition in its advance.

Some close observers are scept'cal about the published plan of this advance. They point out that if it was the intention to relieve Kimberley by via Belmont it is hardly probable that the military censor would allow the publication of the information.

A move in the direction of Bethulie would catch the Boers between the columns of Metiuen and Gatacre coming from Queenstown and the garrison at Nasuwpoort.

J UDERT'S ARMY SEEKING FOOD. All attempts to storm Ladysmith seem to have been abanjoned by the Boers. Their main force of about 15, 000 or more is already marching south under General Joubert to search for food and with the escondary object of meeting General Clery. General White is probably fased by a containing force of 10 000 men, which is sufficiently strong when placed behind good earthworks to render a successful attack of the British impossible.

when circumstances demand outside resources.

LONDON DAILY MAIL

Has a Despatch Indicating a Movement by Methuen.

London, Nov 23.—The Daily Mail says this morning: "We are able to confirm the report that orders have been issued to mobilize a sixth division at Aldershot for service in South Africa or wherever."

Tender a successful attack of the British impossible.

Clery's command, but for its grave weakness in cavalry and artillery, should be able to dispose of Joubert. Without cavelry in the proper proportion it will be at considerable disadvantage in dealing with the alert and mobile enemy.

The Boe s are running most desperate risks, for, if any serious defeat befalls them, with White's army in their rear, they must lose all their guns and transport.

The latest news of Joubert's forces re-

news would have come from Pretoris. The enemy is displaying a great deal of

persistency. AN ENGLISH WOMAN'S PLUCK. LONDON, Nov. 22-The correspondent to the Mail cables from Cape Town under date of Nov. 10, as follows: A superb instance of woman's pluck is reported from Ladygrey, the chief town of
the native reserve near the Fres State
border. When the Boers entered the border. When the Boers entered the town they went to the post office with the intention of taking possession of it. They were met by the postmistress, an Englishwoman, who not only declined to turn over the office to them, but ordered them off the premises. The Boers were nonplused by the lady's determined manner, but went outside and hoisted the Free State flag. The postmistress polled it down and ran

The postmistress palled it down and ran up the union jack again. The Boers stuck up a proclamation annexing the district. The postmistress tore it down district. The postmistress tore it down and put up the governor's proclamation against treaton. The Boers finally retired. The last accounts from Ladygrey state that the heroic woman is still in possession of the post office. Free disters are gradually advancing on Barkley East."

Defences of Ladysmith. It would be ridiculous in the extreme

writes a correspondent of the London Mail, to pretend that Ladysmith is impregnable. It is nothing of the sort. To the west of the town there is a fine level plain, in which is the camp. The open waldt roll away for miles until it meets the foothills stretching afar from the Drakensberg Mountains. The Sand River, with its afficents, the Blass whank River and Dewdrop Spruit, or attesm, intersect the plateau, and the Klip and Sand Rivers join on the road leading across Van Reenen's Pass to Harrismith. There is lit!: water in any of these rive's save after a thunderstorm. During the summer months atorms are preity frequent and for at least a few pretty frequent and for at least a few weeks in January they may be expected with almost clockwork regularity between four and five o'clock every afterneon. They nearly last for an hour or lest. Though the downpour is veritably tropical for the time, the hot can soon dries up the moisture and the soil is parched and thirsty again by the next day. On the east of Ladyamith there are saveral hills which are of some importance. The Isimbulwans, for instance, is dignified by the name of a meuntain, but this is gross flattery; Lombard's Kop is an eminence the name of a mountain, but this is gross flattery; Lombard's Kop is an eminence within four miles of the town and six of the camp. Kop is (a hillock) is the diminutive of kop, a hill. Scattered about the velit on this side of the town are many kopjes, covered with stones and capable of making excellent cover for the Boers, who, however, could be, and evidently have been dislodged by heavy neval caps.

navel gane.

There are a number of hamless of a there are a number of namets of a dczon to 20 houses scattered within a score or so miles from Ladysmith. Leatherns, for instance, is 15 miles away; Action Homes, where General White's first engagement took place, is 24 miles, and Little Tugela Waterfall is about 30. dczen to 20 houses scattered within a score or so miles from Ladyemith. Leatherns, for instance, is 15 miles away; Action Homes, where General White's first engagement took place, is 24 miles, and Little Tugela Waterfall is about 30. Round about are many more or less isolated farms—English farms, where they really do farm; not Datch farms, where they do everything except farm, and on one of these, Farquher's farm, a severe battle was fought. Every hill

FARMING

As peo, la study other callings and you will succeed. The cheapest and best text book so use is a progressive agr cultural paper: not one that tells you what an OHIO or an ON-TARIO Farmer should do to make money, but one that tells what MARITIME farmers should do and are doing to make the farm pay. The CO-OPERATIVE FARMER fills the bill. Enlarged to 20 p ges, with a nest colored cover. Issued twice a week, \$1.00 a year. Special rates to clubs. Free sample copies on appl cation.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMER,

eluit and distinctivene point of attack for miles round has been carefully measured for shooting purposes. The site of the camp itself was chosen by a board of officers specially appointed for the purpose, and the military position of the place has been studied and developed during the last two years by the most expert local military advice.

The natural advantages and defences of the town have been enhanced and strengthered by carefully planned reducts at any possibly valuerable prints. The danger of the place being rushed is absolutely nil, because the immediate surroundings are open and bare to nakedness, so that there is no possibility of surprise. Anyone approaching can be seen for a great distance, and no near cover is available.

The Foers Cannot Excite the

from Sir Alfred Milner to Mr. Chamberlain reports that thus far the efforts of. the Boers to provoke an uprising among the Basutos, or to start a civil war, have been unsuccessful. The governor of Cape Colony says: "The Boers informed Chief" River far south of Esteourt. The road being followed is most likely that which leads direct from Ladysmith, through Wesnon to Weston, avoiding Esteourt. The aim is to is late the British forces at Esteourt, destroy the Mooi River bridge and impede General Clery's advance.

Mafeking was bombarded all day on the 7th without any damage being done. The Boers were massing for an assault, but cannot have rushed the place or the news would have come from Pretoris.

Queensrown, Cape Oclony, Wednesday, Nov. 22—For stragatical reasons and to ressure the British population General Gatacre has decided on a partial forward movement after the reinforce-ments arrive tonight.

Several further arrests have been made

loyalty.

R:plying to deputations from Herschell regarding the intentions of the Free State forces at Lady Grey, Commandant Oliver declared that an invasion of the Herschell district was not intended. Nevertheless an incursion is anticipated and the natives are arming and preparing to resist.

Messenger Arrested.

CAPE Town, Nov. 21-Mr. Collet, the correspondent of the London Daly Mail at Stormberg, while bearing a message from Mr. Schriener, the Cape premier, to President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, with Sir Alfred Milaci's sanction, was arrested by the Boers in the mountains, and conveyed to Bloemfontein. It is understood that Mr. Schreiner's letter was a protest against the impresement of British subjects in Cape Colony.

To Receive American Ships.

LONDON, Nov. 22-The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says:—
"Preparations are being made to give
the United States warships a hearty reception, in order to emphasize the appreciation by the colonists of the meaning of an American naval display in
South African retars at the present inne-South African waters at the present june



New Edition of Dr. Sproule's Famous Book on

DEAFNESS It illustrates how Catarrh creep: from the throat into the inner tube of the ear,

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N.B., NOVEMBER 25. 1899

DAMMING THE NILE.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR MAY PREVENT COM-PLETION

the time of Noah. There will be nothing like this change, except the conditions that resulted in primeval times when the earth underwent one of its terrible convulsions. Where a barren, rocky, sandy waste now exists, there will, on completion of the Nile dam, spring up a vast inland sea with a surface area of over two hundred square miles. The sea or lake will extend back into Nubia from the Egyptian frontier for a distance of about 130 miles. To the north the entire character of the Nile and Nile country will be changed for a distance of about 130 miles. To the north the entire character of the Nile and Nile country will be changed for a distance of the Mediterranean coast. For it is one of the marvels of this wonderful work that the water imprisoned behind the dam at the little town of Assuan will bring about the reclamation and cultivation of vast tracts 700 miles away in the delta to the north. At present only about one-third of the land lying he.

"barrage," a dam at the apex of the delta just above Cairo. The barrage, a comparatively unimportant piece of work, had taken 24 years to build. It was intended to raise the water level for navigation purposes during the low Nile. Though it has cost thousands of lives, and taken a quarter of a century to construct, it proved but a limited process. So insecurely had it been planned that in 1863 the sluice gates had to be hurriedly raised to prevent the whole structure from being swept away and washed ture from being swept away and washed in sections to the Mediterranean. It was reenforced by the French engineers in charge and managed to do part of the work intended for it, but only a part. It great area in the delta until the English came into exclusive control in 1833. Then Sir Colin Monrieff, the English diplomatic agent and actual ruler of Egypt, took the barrage in hand. Under his administration the dam was built up, and made as effective as its early faulty construction permitted. Gradually the growing area in the delta was increased, until today something over a million acres are growing the finest cotton in the world. What was formerly a sullen, unclaimed waste is was formerly a sullen, unclaimed waste is now yielding \$30,000,000 annually in crops. It is related that the barrage, worthless as it is as an engineering work of permanent value, almost cost the world the existence of its most ancient world the existence of its most ancient and inspiring monuments—the great pyramids. The construction of the work was undertaken while Mehemet Ali, "the great," was khedive of Egypt. After he had decided on the dam he placed Mongel Bey, a French engineer, in charge. "Where am I to get the stone for the barrage?" asked the Frenchman. "There," said Mehemet Ali, pointing to the pyramids. "From those great useless heaps. Use them up, every block, if need be."

Mehemet Ali, it is related, was not a gentleman to be trifled with. He was an

gentleman to be trifled with. He was an autocrat of the kind who figure in the "Arabian Nights." The engineer was literally between the devil and the deep sea. As a European he knew what would happen to him if he destroyed the pyramids. The entire civilized world would call down maledictions on his head and the ever informers where ment has always refused him title. The happen to him if he destroyed the pyramids. The ethire evilible world will throw a trast volume of his name would be ever infamous when would be ever infamous when would be ever infamous when would have it great. On the other hand was Mehemet Ali, with all through the United States government a claim for damages, he having present extract tourists and backsheesh. To reason with Mehemet, therefore, on the structure of a strange long was more of sacrilegious vandalism was worse than useless. So Moneg Bey got his with Mehmet, therefore, on the content of the work at \$10,00000. Under this plan deconvinced him that it would cost the Egyptians nothing, as when they will be paid \$800,000 for 50 years. Careful calculations place the cost of the work at \$10,00000. Under this plan of early plan of the plan

PLETION.

The strict of the Greatest Engineering Reflorts of the World—Stoppage of Work by the Withdrawal of the British from Egypt Would Be a Calamity.

One possible result of the Boer waths the agenerally been overlooked is that it may put an end to the greatest engineering effort which has ever been begun in the world—the damming of the Nile, says a writer in the Washington Star. Should those complications ensue that have been doreshadowed the intervention on one pretext or another of Rassis, France and Germany, about the first thing to happen would be the forced evacuation of Egypt by the British. Her Majesty would be too fully engaged in other directions zo hold the country where she has only been "tolerated," as the Francehamen say with gritted teeth. Wilk the withdrawal of England the Nile simprovements would case at once, and an end, perhaps only a temporary end, to be sure, would be put to the Nile and ned, perhaps only a temporary end, to be sure, would be put to the Nile and the completion of the work on the Nile dams would be a calamity involving the progress of the entire Egyptian people, of whom there are corne min million. It would affect the work to the entire Egyptian people, of whom there are corne min million. It would affect the work to the entire Egyptian people, of whom there are corne min million. It would affect the work to the entire Egyptian people, of whom there are corne min million. It would affect the work to the entire Egyptian people, of whom there are corne min million. It would affect the work to the entire Egyptian people, of whom there are corne min million. It would affect the work to the entire Egyptian people, of whom there are corne min million. It would affect the work to the entire Egyptian people, of whom there are corne min million. It would affect the work is interrupted. Its early completion means to these two million the lifting of a hurden of saxtation under the strict of the country work is interrupted. Its early completion means to these two million the lifting

the Prechmen any wint, gritted textiles, and the prechmen any wint gritted textiles, and the prechmen any wint gritted textiles, and the prechmen and winter the precision of the waters not of the waters not the Nille dampwents would be put to the Nille dampwents the terrigative canals. It receives the terrigative canals, and the water specified could happen. The stoppage of the warfs not the Nille dampwents are over nine million. It would affect directly over two million areas of the work is interrupted. It easily completion means to these two million may be foreign to the work is interrupted. It easily completion means to these two million may be foreign to the work is interrupted. It easily completion means to these two million areas of leafler from any other source.

To the work of a feel and the work of the

tion of vast tracts 700 miles away in the delta to the north. At present only about one-third of the land lying between the two mouths of the Nile is under cultivation. It is by long odds the richest land in Egypt, probably in the world. A comparatively few years ago it was all a marshy waste.

In 1861 there was completed under French supervision what is known as the "barrage," a dam at the apex of the delta just above Cairo. The barrage, a comparatively unimportant piece of work, had taken 24 years to build. It was intended to raise the water level for navigation purposes during the low Nile. Though it has cost thousands of lives, and taken a quarter of a century to construct, it proved but a limited process. So insecurely had it been planned that of 46 feet above the water on the other side of the dam, special means of construction had to be planned. In consequence this dam is not only by far the greatest in the world, but it is unique in other respects. The greatest difficulty that had to be overcome arose out of the fact that a solid masonary dam could not be built. To confine the Nile at high flood was impossible. Therefore the dam had also to be a waterway, so that the river could be allowed to run through river could be allowed to run through the structure practically unimpeded at certain periods. To make this possible the dam will be built in the shape of a bridge with piers set close together. When the flood has subsided, but while the river is still at its highest, gates between these piers will be closed, making the structure solid, and confining the water as effectually as would a solid masonry dam When the parching sum-mer months come, the imprisoned water will be released as fast as needed. The will be released as fast as needed. The supply, however, will come not from the top, but from the bottom, where lies the deposit which the river brings down from the Abyssinian Mountains and which deposited on the sandy soil makes the Nile farm the richest ground in the world, needing no artificial manure.

To augment the work of the Assuan dam, another dam lower down the river, at Assuit, will be built. This will be simply an "elevating" dam, destined not simply an "elevating" dam, destined not to store the water, but to deliver it to the irrigating canals between Assuit and Cairo, at a higher level. This dam will cost \$4,000,000. Its construction will go hand in hand with the construction of the Assuan dam. Mr. Whitehouse sees in the building of this lower dam a plan in the building of this lower dam a plan on the part of the English to steal his reservoir; to which the Egyptian government has always refused him title. The Assuot dam will throw a vast volume of water into Joseph's canal, and, as there is no outlet for it, Mr. Whitehouse mean to add to their storage by filling the Wady-Rayan, as his depression is known. In consequence he is arranging to pre-

practical Mehemet, tersely, and the pyramids were saved to the world by the Frenchman's ingenious lie.

The property of the first way in the pyramids were saved to the world by the tractors of more than \$7,000,000; or the property of the pyramids of the

From the first year that the English found themselves in control of Egypt under the "occupation" they determined on an extension of the irrigation system. Land in Egypt constitutes the great source of taxation and wealth. Every acre under cultivation in the country is worth \$105 and pays on an average \$4 new

ARTIFICIAL SPONGES.

The process patented by Dr. Gustav Pum, of Graz, Germany, consists principally in the action of zinc chloride solution of pure cellulose. The results are amyloid and hydrocellulose-like products, which swell up with water, but turn horny and hard on drying. In order to retain for the product the property of alretain for the product the property of also absorbing water after drying, alkalihaloids are employed in treating the cellulose with zinc chloride, and finally the product is subjected to a mechanico-plastic treatment. Thus, for example, 2,000

FOUND IN SLEEPING CARS.

When the occupant of a berth in a sleeping car oversleeps, and is hastily routed out to make a way station at an early hour in the morning, he usually Show is true to life that does not take are all y hour in the morning, he usually leaves his pocketbook, or watch, or some piece of personal property in the berth behind him, only to realize the fact when, half awake on the station platform, he goes through his pockets while the train speeds away miles beyond. Railroad men have found this carelessness so common that a system whereal lost property can be collected and reclaimed has become a natural development in the departments which have to do with the comfort and convenience of the passengers. The instruction of employes is first necessary to the efficiency of the lost-article department. Porters are under orders to search their care they have grown lost property can be collected and reclaimed has become a natural development in the departments which have to do with the comfort and convenience of the passengers. The instruction of employes is first necessary to the efficiency of the lost-article department. Porters are under orders to search their care they have grown lost the train speeds. Somehow their legs seem to have dapted themselves to the uses of the passengers. The instruction of early playful steed takes a bite out of his attendant's leg the groom retorts with a hearty kick that restores the entente of the passengers. The instruction of early playful steed takes a bite out of his attendant's leg the groom retorts with a hearty kick that restores the entente of the passengers. The instruction of early playful steed takes a bite out of his attendant's leg the groom retorts with a hearty kick that restores the entente of the passengers. The instruction of early playful steed takes a bite out of his attendant's leg the groom retorts with a hearty kick that restores the entente of the passengers. The power of the latter has grown almost humber of the hearth and the words when, have the devent heart trought have adapted themselves to the uses of the saddle; the circular pattern prevails below stars at the Garden. The best of the state of the passengers. T

even then, when the car is sent to the strippers in the yards, the cleaners often find lost property tucked away under seats and carpets or behind steam pipes. Everything thus found is taken to the nearest terminal, from whence (with description) it is reported to headquarters. Up town, near the Grand Central station, says a writer in the New York Evening Post, is the central bureau or headquarters of one of these lost article departments. Here lost property comes

quarters. Probably the strangest "find" made by a porter of a sleeping car was a

months unclaimed, is given to hospitals and the worthy poor.

Of course," said the manager of one of the two large palace car companies before their consolidation, "there are a large number of things lost by our passengers which we never find. These are principally articles exchanged by absentminded persons, who either never take the trouble to correct their error, or who are so satisfied with the exchange that they don't care to recover their own. Then, again, we have found in our experience with the travelling public, that Then, again, we have found in our experience with the travelling public, that thieves who ride in palace cars do not wear placards denoting their profession."

The manager scouted the idea that

The Lost Property of the Railroad Offices—Curious Articles Found There.

The Lost Property of the Railroad Offices—Curious Articles Found There.

Hambletonian, warbies soline well-in formed boarding school girl to her chum at the ringside. It is surprising how interesting is the genealogical tree of the equine when a determined girl sets out

the siren charm misses a trick, and you hear the quick thud of a hoof against the partition and then the protesting voice of the singer saying something that may be freely and decorously translated as "Now, don't!"

HIS DEBATE

Take this boy him. The boy is to be sent back to his father, and the government of Austria is to be requested to compel the father to take care of him.

EXPENSIVE HORSE

forwarded it, this time with the article cut out of the columns of the St. James many a soldier who would like to have cut out of the columns of the St. James Gazette.

made by a porter of a sleeping car was a wooden leg, reported by an agent at a southern terminal. What the circumstances were surrounding this useful appendage the books of the lost article department do not explain, but the owner was prompt with the necessary identification, and he recovered his property.

Notwithstanding the number of lost articles returned to their owners—and the manager of the local office says these average five a day—the storeroom of the car company up town has a fair-sized stock of goods, which represents the accumulations of years. The stock does not include the linen and general clothing, which, after remaining several months unclaimed, is given to hospitals and the worthy poor.

Gazette.

Now comes the curious feature of the incident. When Mr. Crockett clapped eyes on the article, he was astonished to find it one of his dreams materialized. One night, going to bed extra tired, he dreamed that a good idea for a St. James column had occurred to him, that he then and there sat down, wrote it and posted it. Next morning he remembered his dream and made up his mind some day to write the article exactly as he dreamed he had writen it, when to his astonishment, came article and check from the newspaper. Few writers can earn checks while a sleep.

"LOTTCHEN."

A notable old woman has passed away at Hamburg in the person of Heinrich Heine's much beloved sister, "Lottchen," within a few days of her ninety-ninth birthday. Thousands of the poet's admirers were in the habit of visiting the old house on the Hamburg esplande in which Frau Charlotte Embden lived for many years, surrounded by many a memento of the immortal bard, and nothing afforded the old lady greater satisfaction than to recall reminescences of his youth and trials and triumphs.

In temperment as well as in appear-

"DROP THIS BOY OUT WEST." So Wrote Markus Rendelstern's Father

Shipping him to New York. "Take this boy out west and drop him. I don't want him. I'm tired of him."

This was the message received by A. G. Sheldon, of the firm of Sheldon & Co., bankers from the farther of Markus Renders of Renders

had as good bread in the war."

GREW FROM A WAR-TIME NUT. Curious Tree in the Wall of the Harris-

During the war of 1861-5 large quantities of a certain Japanese nut were sent into Harrisburg, Pa. These nuts served as food for the horses quartered in the city at that time. The seeds were excity at that time. The seeds were exceedingly hardy; wherever they fell they took root. One fell upon the broad, high wall surrounding the county jail; it sprouted, and sent down roots on the inside of the wall to the soil 15 feet below. The tree grew and flourished until this present fall, when it became necessary to tear down the wall in order to carry out certain improvements. The casual observer; passing the old jail wall, supposed that the tree grew close to the inner side of the wall, not realizing at what a of the wall, not realizing at what a strange freak of nature he was gazing.

strange freak of nature he was gazing.

The tearing down of this wall has exposed to public view another of these odd trees. The seed of this fell upon one of the huge stones forming the foundation of the jail. The seed sprouted, sent its roots down into the adjacent ground, and went on growing until it became a large, strong tree. In the process of growth its immense roots forced apart many of the foundation stones of the jail; in fact, it has rendered the front of the building so insecure that it will probably be cut

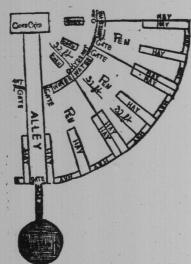
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SHEEP PENS.

A Circular Corral Which Minimizes

Time and Labor In Feeding. Sheep men are divided somewhat in opinion as to the best manner of handling sheep when preparing them for market. Some prefer square or oblong pens, but a number of Colorado feeders build their pens on the general plan of a circular inclosure. The Daily Drovers' Telegram gives an account. farm and feeding pens of one of the



QUARTER SECTION OF CIRCULAR CORRAL. most successful sheep men of the Rocky Ford region, who buys southwestern lambs and prepares them for market. It is stated that of the farm of 320 acres 250 are seeded to alfalfa and the remainder is used for pens, barns and residence. The manner in which the corrals and feed lots are arranged is an admirable one for caring a large one than it does from a small for sheep, and it would be a hard matter to devise a more practical arrange-

The corral is circular in shape and has a smaller pen in the center. Radiating from this center pen to the outside are fences, as shown in the cut, which divide the outer portion of the corral into 12 different pens. These outside pens are called hay pens, where the sheep remain when not in the corn farmer. The time is here when the pens, two smaller pens in the center. At the immediate center of the corral is located the corn bin or crib. Water is furnished by means of a reservoir and pipes, which are connected with each pen, necessitating the use of six hydrants, one for each two pens. The feeding pens are connected with gates

to the hay or outer pens. Feed is given twice a day, and it usually takes three hours each time to handle the 12 pens. Two pens are fed at the same time, one pen on each side of the dividing fence, thus minimizing oth labor and time. All the corn used is carefully weighed each day as it is fed. This is a point that a good many feeders overlook. A pair of hand scales is kept at the pens, and not a grain of corn more than the determined weight

The accompanying diagram shows a little more than a quarter section of the whole arrangement.

Improvement of Tobacco Little is known of the chemical proportions of the tobacco leaf, particularity those which contribute to the flavor and aroma. It is certain that the excellence of the leaf and its adaptation to market demands are not dependent, except in a very general way, upon the amount of nicotine. It has long been known that certain of the potassium salts cannot be used at all for the production of high types of cigar tobacco, as they give the leaf a poor burn. It is furthermore an old experience of tobacco growers that excessive nitrogeacus manuring tends to produce a large leaf of inferior quality, containing an increased amount of nicotine. Dr. Loew of the agricultural depart-ment is said to have found that there exist on the Florida leaf two kinds of oxidizing enzyms, distinguished as tobacco oxidase and tobacco peroxidase. Comparison with the Connecticut leaf has demonstrated to his satisfaction that it is on the difference in these enzyms and on their presence or absence that the difference in flavor and aroma depends. Having demonstrated to his satisfaction the presence of these anzyms and their effect on tobacco, Dr. Loew is now engaged in the attempt to so employ them as to produce the fla-yor of Florida leaf in Connecticut to-

Waste Lime From Sugar Factories. The value of refuse lime from beet sugar factories varies widely, depending chiefly upon the amount of water which it contains, says Professor H. J. Wheeler, who also tells in Rural New Yorker how to use this material as fertilizer. This lime waste should never be spread upon the surface of the ground while it is in a wet condition, or it will cake and interfere with its proper incorporation with the soil. It hould not be put in heaps upon grass where it is desired that the grass should not be destroyed. It is best to pply it in small piles in the late auon and allow it to freeze and lie until spring. It then crumbles and is pread and worked into the soil as ughly as possible. If preferred, it placed in some convenient ace in long piles and worked over at stervals of a few weeks, by which ess it becomes at to apply after a ring it and the small amount of finally present, the use of this

LARGE LOADS. Business to the Farmer.

Much time is lost by drawing small loads. Many times have I seen farmers going to town with a load of wheat of only 30 or 40 bushels. I can remember when a boy we had to draw our wheat and oats to market a distance of All Are Very Popular, the Bleed 16 miles. Even on good roads we considered 30 bushels of wheat and 60 bushels of oats a good load. Now we draw 80 bushels of wheat and don't habit of growth of the Japanese blood leaved maple and its adaptability to consider it any too much. Where there is a large quantity of stuff to market a third horse pays well. You can then put on 100 bushels of wheat and 200 bushels of oats. One man can do the work, an extra trip is saved, and the which bears upon this point, of the third horse does nothing but draw grain. It will take one horse to draw the wagon and the other two horses to

draw grain. A great many loads of logs and bolts are drawn past our house every day in the winter time. It is interesting to notice the difference in the size of leads. Some, with a good team and a long distance to haul, will have on a couple of small logs, while a neighbor with no better team will pile on 10 or 12 logs as large. What a lot of time is wasted here! Frequently large loading is overdone, but more frequently small loading is overdone.

One of the handiest things we have on our farm is a large flat rack, 71/2 feet wide and 16 feet long, with a tight, smooth floor laid over it. We use this on our low wheel, wide tire wagon It stays on all the time, and we use it for nearly everything. It has a 2 by 3 strip nailed around the outer edge to keep loads from slipping off. It is the best thing for drawing in hay or grain that I ever saw.

We can put on some monstrous loads of hay, and it is no trouble to put on 60 dozen of wheat, or all that a large team can handle. It looks like a flat car while empty, and the old fashioned rack looks like a toy beside it. Large loads of hay pay well. They save several extra drives to and from the field. Besides, it does not take any longer to clean up the bottom of the load from one. So time is saved in two ways here. Saving time means lots of money sometimes in drawing hay. It may mean the saving of large quantities from being spoiled by getting wet. I have often wished for an extra day to finish up the hay. Had I used large loads I might have saved a good deal from getting wet.

farmer must use more business in his business, writes I. N. Cowdrey in The Country Gentleman.

Foreing Rhubarb In the Cellar. Horticulturist Fred W. Card of the Rhode Island station, in summing up his experience in forcing rhubarb, expresses a desire to impress upon every one who has a garden with rhubarb in it the fact that he and his family may be enjoying in February and March of next year a more beautiful product than ever grows in the open ground. To do it he will need to transfer a few roots to a dark corner of the



A CORNER IN RHUBARR cellar after they have frozen in the fall, packing a little fine mellow earth about them, and then simply see that the plants are kept moist. Whoever owns a garden with no rhubarb in it should see that some is planted there forthwith.

A warm cellar will hasten the crop, but a moderately cool one will give a finer product and probably a better yield. The length of time between planting and harvesting varies from ess than three weeks to more than two months, depending chiefly upon the temperature. Allowing the roots to freeze in the field will greatly facilitate forcing. Large roots should yield five to ten pounds per plant, and every ten ounces of that yield will make a delicious pie. The color of the cooked product will be much brighter if it is placed upon the stove in cold water, and it will be sweeter if the sugar is added just before it is eaten.

Agricultural Brevities. The results from the continued ex periments of the Rhode Island station appear to indicate that many farmers might find the use of lime on their land a paying financial operation, even though the first cost of the investment

seems to them forbiddingly great. J. H. Hale of fruit growing fame says there is less danger from injury to the trees by freezing in winter whe the soil is given frequent cultivation during the growing season and then a cover crop grown to cover the soil in the winter and to plow under to add

humus to the soil the next year. Thorough fall cultivation seems to be the only practical means yet known of destroying wireworms in the soil. Sweet corn, if allowed to remain or the stalk and cut and put in a shock before being injured by frost, will keep fresh for a considerable time, says

John Hebson in American Gardening. Smudge fires can be used to advantage, according to the department of agriculture, for orchards, vineyards and ground plants, and even for the smaller grain fields, and would be particularly efficacious in protecting crops and plants in low or bettom lands ever which on still nights the smoke from amudge first would settle.

JAPANESE MAPLES.

The Japanese maples are becoming

small city yards and gardens are indicated by the illustration from Meehan's Monthly. All the Japanese maples are so shrublike in growth and of such beautiful colors as to form a separate class among maples which is much used for composing permanent beds of color in summer. But the blood leaved variety (Poly

morphum atropurpureum) is the favor-



BLOOD LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. ite of all with its blood red foliage. Meehan says it remains pretty all through the season, but is particularly so when the foliage becomes fully exobtain a mass of crimson color or equally well as a single specimen.

A southern horticulturist, however finds these handsome small trees undesirable for the south because there they seldom retain the exquisite colors of their foliage after May, and, unless planted in rich, moist and partly shaded Carolina they give better results.

Indoor Culture of Lilaes. There has always been a demand for lilacs at unseasonable times, and the florists have made this an important branch of their business and reaped the dollars accordingly. A correspondent of The Ladies' World has found the in- food for the milk cows. which will repay any one who wants winter blooming lilacs to adorn the house and make it a bower of beauty. She says: "The Persian varieties are heantiful and have been grown in Europe in pots with a single stem like a standard rose with a crown of any desired size, drooping with its wealth of floral beauty. It is a charming decoration for the window, corner of a room or conservatory. Take up a plant with a ball of earth around it and with as little loss of roots as possible; plant in a tub of suitable size in rich earth. Keep the earth covered by leaves, which should be moistened and the temperature at 60 or 65 degrees. Under such conditions a fine harvest of lilacs may be gathered at any time during the winter months. A lot of stocky shrubs must be taken up before the ground freezes solid and heeled in in some shed or cool cellar, so that they may keep

dormant until wanted. Flowers at American Institute Fair. A curious and rare plant exhibited at the recent show of the American institute in New York was the anactochiles, or jewel plant, so called from the extraordinary markings of its leaves, in which lies its beauty. The plant is less than a foot tall, the leaves of a velvety green surface traced with innumerable fine lines of brown, reddish brown, sil-

very or golden hue. A new hybrid orchid, Selenipedium geralda, valued at \$200 or \$300, might attract the eye of the average observer by its singularity without eliciting

nuch admiration. The extraordinary exhibit of dahlias testified to the "boom" which is on and growing in this once old fashioned flower. Among the newer types the "cactus" dahlias are proving exceedingly

Protecting Young Fruit Trees. Much protection against mice and orers can be given young fruit trees by wrapping the lower part of the trunk with tarred paper, if this is done in the following fashion, suggested by New England Homestead: Dig away the earth about the tree so the paper can be put down below the surface. Then fold the paper about the trunk, making the edges join as do the edges of a stovepipe. This prevents the entrance of insects to lay eggs under the bark. When the paper is in place, put back the earth about it and tie the top of the paper closely to the tree.

Timely Notes From Vick's. Thousands of spring planted cut eaved birches die every year because these trees are poorly adapted to spring planting. Set them in the fall, and 90 per cent of them would live.

Many persons never have fine beds of Dutch bulbs simply because they do not bring themselves to the easy but neces-sary task of fall planting. Such neglect is inexcusable.

Prune blackberries closely. You will notice that the best fruiting is on the young, not the old, branches. One advantage of autumn tree plant-

ing is that there is more time at this A pot of mignonette comes in nicely in the spring. Sow now. Chrysanthemum buds should be the

No compromise with the late. High feeding for pansies. Repair the Walks

WINTER PREPARATIONS.

Making Everything Snug and Comfortable Against Cold Weather. Beds of asparagus, rhubarb and the small fruits should have manure put on them this fall. They are all unwilling to yield good crops unless they are liberally fed, and the manure applied now will cause them to be making root growth, which will produce much better results in next year's about what he calls "zebroids"—i. e., erops than they would give if the manuring was deferred until spring. We the lumps and spread it evenly.

some good feed, but do not feed too closely or too long. The frost bitten grass has but little nutrition in it, and the cows will do better upon hay and corn stover than upon the gleanings of the pastures after a heavy frost. Any animals that are to go to the slaughter this fall or winter should be in warm quarters at night and in cold, stormy days and should have liberal feed, be they beeves, sheep or swine. They can easily digest much more hearty food now than they could have done in August, while later on, in colder weather, it will take more feed to make a pound of flesh and enough more to make considerable difference in the cost of feeding. In view of the reports we are hav-

ing from the vast cornfields of the west, it seems as though our little crop in New England was scarcely worth mentioning, yet with our larger yield panded in the spring. It can be used to per acre, the higher prices here and the usefulness of the stover as a forage crop it may be that the crop is as important to us as it is to those whose fields are measured by square miles instead of acres. Those who have silos may find it the better way to run stalks and ears through the cutter and make silage of the whole, but we have at will for the saddle or for heavy or situations, they soon change to a dull green tint. In the mountains of North tening stock and sound corn for the lect mares possessing the qualities detening stock and sound corn for the chickens and turkeys, and we think we should rob the silo of the larger part of the best ears. Without a silo broids that are large and very strong, we would husk the good ears and bind-the stover in bundles after husking to be run through the feed cutter this winter and, after moistening and mix- quires quickness. The hybrids are softer

During the summer it often hap ens that windows get broken, doors and gates off the hinges and other things generally a little out of repair, and it seems scarcely worth while to leave the pressing work of the season to fix them up at once, but November winds may do greater damage, and the winter's snow must be kept out of the buildings, and this is not too early to begin to make everything snug. When it grows cold or snows will be a bad time to do this work. The henhous especially will need looking after, for a cold wind blowing upon the fowl when on the roost or the ground in the house wet with drifting rain or snow means a check to egg production and possibly a lot of fowl sick and dying with croup. Do not neglect this, says The American Cultivator, which is the source of the hints here given. If the henhouses are not warm enough, a lining of stout manila paper or two or three coatings of any paper pasted on the walls will do much to keep out the cold, especially cold winds.

The Wheat Crop of 189 The total wheat crop of 1899 is esti-mated at 565,350,000 bushels grown on of the season's movement, cannot have been less than 715,000,000 bushels. As ompared, then, with last year there is a shortage this season of at least 150,000,000 bushels. Last year, with the largest wheat crop the world ever dred millions, we may reasonably expect to be called upon for as much, and to meet such a requisition it will be necessary to reduce our old reserves to a point at least 60,000,000 bushels below what they were when new wheat became available this year .-Orange Judd Farmer.

Sheep-this is my hobby. Sheep are the farmers' friends. They will make the most money from the smallest in vestment of any stock a farmer can raise on these hills. I do not charge the sheep for their keep, as I think the ture season and their droppings the year round will pay for the feed and time spent feeding, and the wool and lambs are all, or nearly all, profit. The better your sheep the larger your profits. So use pure bred sires, and your flock will increase in value at every breeding. Sheep and blue grass are the money makers here in the West Virginia hills, writes an Ohio Farmer correspondent.

A Clam Farm. An acre of good "clam ground" should yield annually 500 bushels of First is the preserve, or ground for preeders, where mature clams are kept only on successive years, allowing three or four years between digging of the same area, thus preventing the destruction of the young clams.—Rhode

•••••••• ZEBROIDS.

Hybrids Which May Supplan Mules-Cross Between Zebra and Horse. **************

The Brazilian minister at Washington has furnished to the bureau of animal industry some interesting facts

-which are being bred by Baron de also like to top dress grassfields in the Parana on his plantation in the state of fall as early as we can if we have Rio Janeiro. It appears that the object well rotted barnyard manure that we of these experiments is to produce a can use for that purpose, or even larger and handsomer hybrid than the coarser manure if we have time later mule, and one which, as proved by reon to harrow or brush it over to break sults already obtained, is a more valuable animal. The baron declares that The fall rains have improved the pasturage in many sections, and while the new grass is growing there may be planting the humble but cantankerous

offspring of the ass and the mare. The baron imported his zebras from Africa expressly for this purpose, and he says of the hybrids produced that they are very sprightly, though at the same time gentle and docile, and have extraordinary muscular strength. Their



ZEBROID THREE MONTES OLD. size, shape, pace and disposition depend upon the dam, and so they may be bred winter and, after moistening and mixing with a little grain, to be used as mouthed than mules, they never kick, and, though when first handled they food for the milk cows. this up when they find that there is no

The baron's stud of zebras is derived from the Transvaal, where at the present time these striped relatives of the horse are being employed to a considerable extent as beasts of burden and especially for coach teams. Frequently they are driven four-in-hand in the two wheeled Cape carts. They may be purchased in Pretoria or Johannesburg for \$50 to \$150 each.

Fattening Hogs Early.

The most common mistake of farmers in feeding hogs, though much less frequently made than it used to be, is to starve or half starve the animals through the early summer and only begin to feed heavily when cornhusking begins, says the Boston Cultivator. The soft nubbins are always given first, and the pig's stomach, unused to such heavy food, is unable to digest it, with the result that it ferments in the stomach, and this causes acid to rise in the mouth, making it sore as soon as the corn is hard for the pig to chew. It is often said that allowing pigs to run in orchards and pick up sour apples is what makes their teeth sore. It is 45,251,000 acres as compared with a true that a pig which has sore mouth production last year which, in the light and aching teeth has also generally an acid mouth, but the sourness of from fermentation in the stomach, not from something sour originally put into it. If the apples are cooked and dry corn is ground into meal and mixed with them, there will be no sore mouth. raised, we were called upon to export
The small potatoes, refuse beets and
225,000,000 bushels. This year, with
a world's crop smaller by several hunkins, make an excellent base with which to feed any kinds of grains. The grain may be cooked with the roots, and, thus softened, it will digest nearly as well as if dried and ground. But it must be remembered in feeding cooked grain or meal that the grain swells so that it has less bulk than grain or meal that has not been cooked. The hogs fill themselves with it, and as it digests more quickly than uncooked food they require to be fed more frequently.

As against 250,000 head of cattle fed for the market in Texas last year, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, not more bushes and weeds they kill in the pas- than 85,000 will be fed this season. This is the top notch estimate of the railroads' live stock agents, stock raisers and feeders. Some estimates rule as low as 25,000, but these are generally from feeders. The live stock agents are perhaps the best posted, and they calculate that the number of steers will be between 60,000 and 75,000. Probably, with small bunches fed on corn and sorghum by farmers, the figures given will be reached

The principal trouble is the scarcity and high price of cotton seed. This sent the price of meal, cake and hulls above the point of profit to the feeder. The marketable bivalves. A clam farm should consist of several divisions. a large one, but most of it will go inte hogs and not cattle.

The Texans who usually feed in the in numbers sufficient to seed the rest of the farm without further attention. Patches of seaweed should be left to from getting fat, and, the feed being furnish points of attachment for the young clams. The balance of the farm should be divided in sections, to be dug only on successive years, allowing Texas to be fed. The Indian Territory has a big own excep, but the plight of the stockmen case sent the price up accept 160 per ount, and it will hardly fall in time to save the feeders. REMOVED THE ACTION OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

"RAZORBACK" HAMS.

Great American Product and How

"One of the best and apparently not the least appreciated of the many important food products which America sends to England and France is the celebrated 'Smithfield' or 'razorback' ham, for about 35,000 of such hams are annually shipped to those two countries from this city," said a leading exporter of provisions in New York to a writer for the Washington Star. "In England, where the domestic hams have sa tendency to be fat and coarse, our Smithfield hams have among connoisseurs a very high reputation for leanness and great delicacy of flavor, both of which qualities are not thought to be excelled by even the famous Westphalian hams of Germany. As the British consumer is willing to pay a fancy price for the product, some of o choicest 'razorbacks' are exported to

John Bull's markets. "The name 'razorback' is derived from a small town on Pagan creek, near Norfolk, Va., where some hundred years ago the hams were first cured by a man named Todd of Smithfield. The animal which produces the Smithfield ham is a semiwild hog that is found in the mountains of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. The hog peculiar to-these regions is long nosed, slabsided and has unusually long legs. It is not a prepossessing animal, but when properly fed it supplies a ham that is unexcelled anywhere in the world.

"Much of the fine flavor which is characteristic of these hams is largely due to the care that is exercised by the farmers in feeding the hogs. In summer the young 'razorback' is allowed to run wild in the woods, and his meat thereby gains a gamy flavor by fall, when he is turned into a field from which crops have been gathered in order to fatten. In the district which: produces the most Smithfield hams there are large quantities of sweet po-

tatoes and peanuts grown.

"Both these foods fatten the animal" "Both these foods fatten the animal. with astonishing rapidity, but the fat is still soft. So the next step is to pen: the hog up and give him corn and plenty of clear water. With this diet the animal's flesh hardens quickly to the desired extent, and he is then ready. to kill. The curing is done with Liverpool salt and saltpeter, after which the hams are washed clean and slowly smoked for 40 days over green hickory or red oak wood. Many farmers raise the hogs, but few cure them. They are sold to skillful curers, who supply the market."

Argentine Live Stock. A very elaborate series of statistics with regard to the number of live stock in the Argentine Republic has just been issued, says the London Live Stock Journal, which it may be of interest to recapitulate. As regards cattle, the latest returns gave the total at: 21,-702,048, as against 21,961,657; in:1888 (the date of the last census), so that there would appear to have been a decrease in numbers, though against this has to be set the fact that the average weight of the cattle is nearly double what it was ten years ago. Horses are estimated at 4,446,859, as against 4,234,032 in 1888, and of these 4,016,-297 were draft horses, 414,985 of native breeds and 15,577 thoroughbreds. With its 4,500,000 horses the Argentine Republic comes next to Russia, and the United States, and has 111 horses to every 100 inhabitants. The total for sheep is 74,379,562, as against 66,706,-097 in 1888, and the Argentine is only exceeded by Australia with its 99, 900, 000, having 1,859 head for 100 inhabitants. The number of animals of other

as and or pourtry,	is as unus	
	1998.	1886.
keys and mules	488,369	418,494
8	2:748,860	1,894,384
	652:766	398,760
iches	82,497	176,100
ltry		5,299,877
ls	.18.078.814	8,181,056

It may be added that the total hea of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, mules, donkeys and goats is put at 104,412,942 and their value at £76,000,000.

Thoroughbreds and Gra It is often a mistake of young breeders to suppose that the fine appearing grade stock which they have secured by crossing pure bred animals with native stock will prove as good as it looks when put to the test of breeding. This in the nature of things cannot be the case, says the Boston Cultivator. All the excellencies of the pure breid stock have been fixed in it by more, or less close breeding or in other word a breedclose breeding, or, in other word s, breeding to nearly related stock. The produce of this in and in breeding is quitablely to be somewhat delicate in constitutional vigor, and it requires that there be bred several strains of the samebreed so as to perpetuate its exceller in lines not too closely related. By breeding two animals of these different strains together, enough lasw blood is introduced to maintain the stemine of the breed and yet without lessening its special value for the purp oses for which it has been bred. Cross ing to wholly unrelated stock produces, a mongrel that is more than likely to perpetuate the worst qualities of both dam and sire if carried beyond the first cross, which as an individual may be better than ei ther. The grade males should alway be emasculated while young. The fe males may be kept as breeders if they

are always bred to pure bred males of the same breed which produced the grade. Waste In Hog Per A vast amount of hog feeding is done at a loss every year. Swine have an immense power for the consumption of food and can use up grain remarkably fast without making any commensu-rate return if the feeding is not done with judgment.

Righ Prices, For Ramboulliets Rambouillet rams continue to go at prices, \$100, \$200 and \$200 being mently paid for good specimens

The state of the s

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B.; NOVEMBER 25, 1899

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEURAPH Item 8-page paper and is published every wednesday and Baturday at \$1.00 a year, in edvance, by The Telegraph Publishing Company of Saint John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Trenswick; Thomas Dunning, Business Manager; James Harnay, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Partinary commercial advertisements at hing the run of the paper:—Each instaint side of the paper:—Each instaint side of the paper of the side of the IMPORTANT: NOTICE.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

ht a newspaper subscription until all that is head for it is paid. It is a well estiled principal of law that a seem must pay for what he has. Hence, who-feer takes a paper from the post omce, whathar directed to him or somebody else,

SULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS

This paper has the largest arculation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

MT. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 25, 1899.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The fact that the British are now in drilling all their burghers in military movements, and accumulating a store of arms and ammunition suffiction to list them during a long struggle, item to l matum which could only lead to war, and with their overwhelming forces they hoped to te able to everrun both Natal and Cape Colony before Great Britain could send any help. As a majority of the people of Cape Colony are Dutch, and closely related to the Transvatl Boers, Kruger and his advicers hoped to obtain their essistance as soon as they had proved their strangth by capturing Durban and investing Cape Town. The scheme was a very taking one, and would have succeeded against any other

European army but the one the Boers had to meet. With three times as many men as their opponents what was to pre went them from over-running both colonies and dictating terms of peace at Durban and Cape Town? If the reader will peruse the story of the fight at Glenece and also that at Elandslangte, as told by the correspondent of the London Times and the correspondent of the London Mail, he will understand some of the reasons which have made the Boer campaign a failure. The men who were able to storm the heights of Glencoe and the mountain range at Elandslaagte were not the men to be brushed aside by the Beer advance. The British army under been checked until it is no lenger dangerous. Joubert's plan of courage of the British soldiers who have

> The same reasons have is fluenced the made it a failure al io.

Gereral Joubert's headquarters, under date of Monday last, showing that matters there were at a standetil so far as the Boer campaign was concerned. The The despatches received Wednesday tell the destruction of the Boer army. viously, and the naval contingent, He

of a flank attack. Such tactics wil' be moment. fatile with the experienced commanders of the British forces. They know well enough that if the number of Boer troops south of the Tagela is considerable Colony that Mr. Hofmeyer, the Afrienough to be formidable the Boer army cander leader, is endeavoring to bring at Ladysmith will have been so much about peace in South Africa by sending weakened that it will be unable to recist Mr. Sauer, the minister of public works the combined attack of Generals of Cape Colony, to the Free State to in-Clery and White, and with this main duce the Boers to ask for an arm-Clery and White, and with this main due the Boers to again for an army defeated any army south of the Tugela, even if it numbered as many as ten thousand men, would have no other course but to surrender. When other course but to surrender. When ative persons. If the it cught the good fortune to relate. Calumnities and prosperity and railway development of which he is a member, such as few ministers can ever hope to have the good fortune to relate. Calumnities and prosperity and railway development under the Liberal government of which he is a member, such as the good fortune to relate. Calumnities are personned that the British Gen. Clery advances he will doubtless to be evident enough that the British to be evident enough that the British and that practically all of Joubert's government had no hand in such a he finds his complete vindication in the army is at Ladysmith, and that there movement and that it will not be acthe Boers intend to make their last cepted as a solution of the troubles in stand. There need be no apprehensions South Africe. Mr. Hofmeyer is himself of the result of the contest when it largely responsible for the war because

comes. The present campaign has he is the head of a party which sought proved that the British soldier to destroy British power in South has not deteriorated, and that the Atrica and which encouraged the changes in military tactics due to the Transvaal Boers in their truculent introduction of arms of precision has not attitude towards Great Britain. deprived him of his acknowledged The people of the Orange Free State superiority to the soldiers of other have no cause of complaint against the European nations. He is still the same British, and no reason for going to war cool, dauntless, and stubborn fighter that as allies of the Transvaal except as par. his Campbellion speech in regard to he has ever been since the days of ticipators in the Dutch conspiracy Crecy and Agincourt, and even Boers against British power. They have had Africa which illustrates in a singularly armed with Mauser rifles are in terror a very pleasant time so far destroying effective manner the grossly unfair way of his bayonet charge.

The fact that the British are now in grader force, both in Nats and in Cape Gloony, as to render any substantial Boer success impossible, marks the fail- ure of the British forces pressing north towards the centre of the Free Staters, if they had chared these alleged views and acted on the mercy of the British, and they are of the campaign which the Boers with such candidates a heathenish condition of mind that is truly alarming.

The fact that the British are now in verse the distance between the success that the best of the British are industry that the fail- they had chared these alleged views and acted these alleged views and acted on them. This is the Tory idea of fair they had chared these alleged views and acted on them. This is the Tory idea of fair they had chared these alleged views and acted on them. This is the Tory idea of fair they had chared these alleged views and acted on them. This is the Tory idea of fair they had chared these alleged views and acted on them. This is the Tory idea of fair they had chared these alleged views and acted on them. This is the Tory idea of fair they had chared these alleged views and acted on them. This is the Tory idea of fair they had chared these alleged views and acted on them. This is the Tory idea of fair they had chared these alleged views and acted on them. This is the Tory idea of fair they had chared these alleged views and acted on them. This is the Tory idea of fair they had chared these alleged views and acted on them. This is the Tory idea of fair they had chared these alleged views and acted on the composition. The free Staters, if they had chared these alleged views and acted these alleged views and acted on the composition. The free Staters, if they had chared these alleged views and acted on the composition. The force of the fair the the med of for a number of the force of the fair they had chared these alleged views and acted th occupying Nanyrost and thus takis possession of the main line of railway to sible to send any targe body of troops to its relief when it can be relieved quite is ended, and it ought to be the only South Africa in less than six weeks as effectually by a rapid advance on the terms on which peace will be granted. er two months they issued an ulti- Free State capital? Whatever movement is in progress we are likely to have important news from South Africa before the week is ended.

enemy. What object is to be gained by who gave him such a handson bodied Boers in Natal, so that if he go: the position it took up at Lady-smith and the Boer advance has been checked until it is no stand now, secuming the Boer reports to lenger dangerone. Joubert's plan of be correct, Ladyemith is relieved of all campaign in Natal has failed, and it has failed because of the stubbern from the investing army, while these 10,-000 men are placing themselves upheld Britair's power in that loys! gouth of the Togela River in a position in which they are liable to be smashed to pieces Boer campaign in Cape Colony, and and destroyed. Perhaps Joubert would just as soon that the war would be ended in that way as in any other, for he We have news from Ladysmith from never had any hope of success and his campaign must have been conducted nader the certainty of final defeat.

Transvaal heavy guns were firing of the arrival of the Kildonan Castle at shells into the town, but it was not the Cape with 3,000 men, including the pretended that they were having 14th battalion of the Welsh regiment any effect on its defences. Joubert and the 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers. must by this time be convinced that They also state that the Nabis, with the his chance of striking an effective blow 1st Scota Guards, has been sent to Dar. at his enemies is ended. The Pretoria ban, but this must be an error, for the report would seem to lead to the infer- Soots Guards are announced as having ence that Joubert is still at Ladysmith, srrived at Orange River several but the agent of the Associated Press days since. It may be that the Nubia is trying hard to convince peo- has been sent to Dorban with some other ple that there is a Boer army battalion of Buller's army corpe. Apart of ten thousand men under Joubert from that, however, General Clery has south of the Tugela River, and now with him in Natal twelve battalions menacing Estcourt. We have no faith of British infantry of the corps, about in this story unless Gen. Joubert has 500 mounted infantry and three batteries Ask for Carter's, lost his senses, for to fight Gen. Clery's of artillery with 18 guns, without reckonarmy south of the Tugela River with ing the two battalions south of the the Colenso bridge broken would mean Tugela River, which were in Natal pre-

movements seems to be to deter of provisions or ammunition, no doubt he thandsome compliment that the county the British from moving forward for fear will go forward at the earliest possible of Restigouche has paid to him he has

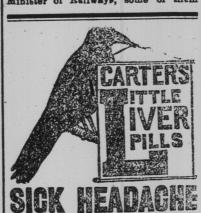
MR. HOFMEYER'S INTRIGUES.

railways and bridges in Cape Colony, in which the opposition press and party The movement of General Buller's and confiscating the property of British leaders deal with all matters effecting forces in Cape Colony are beginning to subjects wherever it was to be the government, It was asserted by the divide the public interest with those found, and also in issuabout Ladyem'th. No one seems to ing proclamations annexing British terknow just what is going on in the region of the Orange River, but the indications with the penalties of treason if they did ment. These papers declared that for are all in favor of an advance, not join the Boer standard. This amuse We have been told that the Brit- ment is now about to end, for the British We have been told that the BritIsh column under General Methuen
is advance to the relief of Kimberley,
and the preparations that were made
for this advance have been described,
the free State will be invaded. Under
the Free State will be invaded. Under
the regiment and offered to send a second one, yet they get no credit whatever
for this advance have been described,
might be savious for an explicit and an enemy of the British empire. The government, however, sent
the regiment and offered to send a second one, yet they get no credit whatever
for this from the Conservative papers but it may be that this relieving column might be anxious for an armistace and The only cry we hear is a howl against is well on its way to its destination. In the restoration of peace. No such peace Mr. Tarte and the views he is light marching order it could easily tra- should be granted or will be granted ex alleged to have held in respect to verse the distance between the cept on the basis of an unconditional a constitutional question while the govtheir poverty-stricken government to The churches are sending mis-

> HON. MR. BLAIR IN BESTIGOTOBE The visit of the minister of railways

> to the county of Restigouche Tuesday

Pretoria despatches state that General was marked by an event in the highest Joubert claims to have surrounded and degree flattering to him, the offer of the cut off Estcourt, just as Ladysmith has Liberal nomination to the parliamentbeen surrounded and cut off, a statement ary seat of that growing constituency. which, if true, shows that Joubert is not The nomination was made with such as good a strategest as his admirers enthusiasm and also with such unanclaim him to be. It is a fundamental imity that Mr. Blair might have been principe of military science that an pardoned if he had been moved to a sudarmy should concentrate when likely den acceptance of the nomination to be attacked by the enemy, but here so generously made. But Mr. we have the Boer general industriously Blair had to remember that his scattering his forces in the face of the constituents in Sunbury and Queens surrounding Esteourt unless Joubert has majority at the election in 1896, had a so overwhelming a force as to claim on his services and that he could defy attack. If he was able to not well accept another nomination place even as many as ten thousand without consulting them. He had also men between Pietermaritzberg and Estcourt they will simply be defeated
and most of them probably captured
when Sir Francis Clery's army bewhen Sir Francis Clery's army begins to advance, for they will have an concern to the party, and that he must be enemy in the rear as well as in the gaided in his choice by considerations face. Perhaps an explanation of Jou- of a general character, quite apart from bert's extraordinary generalship is to be his own personal preferences. There are found in the statement that the Boers in other constituencies in New Brunswick Natal are joining Joubert's army. This that would like to be represented by the may be so; but there are not 2,000 able. Minister of Railways, some of them



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per fect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowst ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongus Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Substitution the fraud of the days See you get Carter's

There are no doubt pretty strong should, therefore, be in a position to raiding parties hovering about Estadance immediately, and if the garricourt, but the object of their son at Estadart is in any stress from lack to reserve his answer for a future time until the subject has been well weighed, and all the considerations likely to affect his choice have been disposed of,

> The minister of railways had a splen did reception at Campbellton, and made one of his great speeches to the audience that assembled to great him. He was able to tell a tale of progress, records of his department, in the prosperity of the great interests committed to his care, in the growth of the Inter. colonial Railway traffic and the cor traffic line between the maritime provinces and the Canadian weet.

TORY FAIR PLAY. sending a Canadian regiment to South holding such views Mr. Tarte was a traitor and an enemy of the British em-

ly amusing. On the other side we may quote the statement made to a press correspondent at Berlin by a prominent

diplomat, who says:-"It is a fact well known to all the diplomatic corps and the various cabinets of Europe that Germany, having recently met several distinct checks from France on occasions favorable to from France on occasions favorable to make common cause against the common enemy, England, has of necessity had to turn to England. This is so patent to any one who has studied the events of the last fifteen mouths that it is folly to pretend that Germany is backward in seeking an entente with Eugland. It is well known that the emperor is vexed with the people's nureasonable spite against England and this sentiment is shared by his advisers."

reasonable spite against England and this sentiment is shared by his advisers."

The minister of railways had a magnificent reception at BathurstWednesday and he spoke with great effect to a very large audience which assembled to hear him discuss the topics of the day. The northern counties, which are most benefited by the improvements on the Intercalonial are taking the lead in doing homage to the author of these benefitial changes. The people of Kent will be heard from today.

Wreck of a Weymouth Schooner.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after meals are discalled and assimilated; they do this because they contain nothing but harmless discative elements, which digest meat, eggs and other food even when the stomach itself is weak and flaccid.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make people of the stomach itself is weak and flaccid.

States infantry stationed at Guanica, stating that the wreck of a large threemasted wooden schooner had drifted ashore there, bottom up, and that a number of barrel heads bearing the name "John Ellis," of Halibearing the name "John Eilis," of Halifax, and also some packages with the marks "J. J." inside a diamond (supposed to be those of A. G. Jones & Co.) had come ashore. There can be little doubt that the hull is that of the missing schooner Grace Rice, Captain Walsh, which left here for Ponce, P. B., July 14 loaded with a misselland and smoked fish. The Rice was never heard from after leaving here and she probably foundered at sea with all hands in one of the heavy gales which raged shortly after she left. She was a vessel of 145 tons, hailed from Weymouth and was owned by John H. Ktilam, of Yarmouth. Capt. G. L, Walsh was her commander.

able and fatal accident occurred this morning at Lockhart's mills, when he marks "J. J." inside a diamond (supposed to be those of A. G. Jones & Co.) had come ashore. There can be little morning at Lockhart's mills, when he marks "J. J." inside a diamond (supposed to be those of A. G. Jones & Co.) had come ashore. There can be little morning at Lockhart's mills, when he marks "J. J." inside a diamond (supposed to be those of A. G. Jones & Co.) had come ashore. There can be little morning at Lockhart's mills, when Charles, seldest son of A. F. Lockhart, was drowned. The young man, it appears, was fixing the fiume in his father's mill, of which he had charge, when the gates swang to, catching his foot, the water rushing in at the same the probably foundered at sea with all hands in order to the liverpeoi Underwritty of the Liverpeoi Underwritty on of A. F. Lockhart, was drowned. The young man, it appears, was fixing the fiume in his father's mill, of which he had charge, saged 21 years, eldest son of A. F. Lockhart, was drowned. The young man, it appears, was fixing the fiume in his father's mill, of which he had charge, saged 21 years, eldest son of A. F. Lockhart, was drowned. The young man, it appears, was fixing the fiume in his father's mill, of which he had charge, saged 21 years, eldest son of A. F. Lockhart, was drowned. The young man, it appears, was fixing the fiume in h

Ask for Carter's,

lifted at Sewell's wharf, Fredericton,
was towed to Indiantown by the tug
smith, dated Nov. 18, says the garrison
is maintaining its position. A Boor
The Bismarck will repair and lay up
here for the winter.

Pietermaritzburg:—

"An official communication from Ladysmith, dated Nov. 18, says the garrison
is maintaining its position. A Boor
force is reported to the rear of Boston,
here for the winter.

Pietermaritzburg:—

"An official communication from Ladysmith, dated Nov. 18, says the garrison
is maintaining its position. A Boor
force is reported to the rear of Boston,
about a day's ride from here."

Brown's Nurseries, P. O., Ont,
Brown's Nurseries, P. O., Ont, THE SUNKEN TUG BISMARCK, which was

To cure the common ailments that may occur in every family as long as life

has woes. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment has been used and indorsed since 1810, to relieve or cure every form of Pain and Inflammation; Is Safe, Soothing, Sure. Otherwise it could not have existed for almost

JOHNSON'S LINIMENT Is strictly a family remedy for Internal as much as External use To cure Colds, Croup, Coughs, Catarrh Cramps and Colic it acts promptly.

攀豢ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN. ※ ※ There is not a medicine in use which possesses the confidence of the public to a greater extent than Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For almost a century it has stood upon its intrinsic merit, while generations after generations have used it. The best evidence of its virtue is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale is steadily increasing. You can safely trust what time has indorsed. I. S. Johnson, Esq.—Fifty years ago this month, your father, Dr. Johnson, left me som & Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.—I have sold it ever since.—I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to the present.

JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, January, 1891.

Send for our Book on INFLAMMATION, mailed free. Sold by all Druggists.
Put up in Two Sizes, Price 25 and 50 cts. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass. ፠*ዹዹዹጜዹዹዹዹዹዹዹዹዹዹዹዹዹዹዹዹዹዹ*ዹዹ

Adamson's

Neglect a Trifling Cold

will follow. It lives on your vitality. The stronger it becomes the weaker you are. Membranes become inflamed—causing a cough, and, until the irritation is reduced and the sore places healed,

there is no possibility of stopping the disorder.

ADAMSON'S BALSAM gives instantaneous relief and inevitably brings a perfect cure if taken as directed.

25e. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

has rented the Brown cold-storage building on Connell street, and has a warehouse at the lower station, where he will buy all kinds of farm produce and pay cash for it. This is an industry that The fact that the British are now in verse the distance between the surrender. The Free Staters, if they ernment are treated as if they had the town has felt the need of for a

was inducted into the charge of the

If K. mbe. Ly is not in extremity, and no one pretends that it is, why march to its relief when it can be relieved quite as effectually by a rapid advance on the Free State capital? Whatever move-

the last degree, and the Conservatives will never win back the respect of fairminded people until they are abandaned.

The attempts of the ant-British Garman press to make their readers believe that the visit of the emperor to Eogland has no political significance are extremely amusing. On the other side we may

SEASONABLE HINTS.

Guard Your Bealth in Fall and Early Winter.

A change from warm to cold is always attended with more danger than from a cold to a warm temperature, hence the greater mortality from lung and throat diseases at this season of the year as compared with spring.

The best protection against colds is not so much in extra clothing as in good diseases.

digestion.

If the digestion and circulation are good, colds will be unknown.

Poor digestion causes poor circulation of the blood and when in this condition severe colds are contracted on the slight-

HALIFAX, Nov. 22—John Ellis, cooper, of Halifax, received a letter today from Sergi. Jor. H. Waters, of the United

Drowning at Woodstock.

London, Nov. 22-The Daily Mail publishes the following despatch from

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 21-Mr. James Carr Intercolonial Railway.

On and after MONDAY, the 16th October, 1899, trains will run Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:— TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Express from Sussex...

Accommodation from Moncton. 11.45
Express from Halifax. 16.00
Express from Halifax, Quebet and
Montreal. 19.55
Accommodation from Moncton. 24.45 All trains are run by Eastern Standard time. Twenty-four hour notation D. POTTINGER, Moncton, N. B., Oct. 12, 1899.

CITY TICKET OFFICE. 7 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Crispness,

these are come of the features which characterize our courses of study and qualify our students for their successes. Send for our Business and Shorthand

S KERR & SOW, Odd Fellows' Hall.

FOR BELLEISLE.

Steamer Springfield having been rebuilt under the supervision of the most practical governmen: inspectors, will leave North End, Indiantown, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, local time, until further notice, for the ELUE WATERS of the SELLESLES, seenery unsurpassed, calling at the intermediate points on the river and Beliefsle, returning on alternate days at 1 p. m. Freight and fare low 3s usual. Good accommodation. Meals at all hours. Watters in attendance and a good time may be expected.

All orders attended to with promptness. Thanking our patrons for past patronage and hoping for a continuance of the same.

J. D. WWIEY,

PS.—Excursion through tickets are iss on Saturdays, good to return until Wedi day following.

Dr. J. H. Morrison Has Resumed His Practice,

163 Germain Street

No experience necessary. Permanent po-

WANTED.

WANTED—\$2.00 per day sure, gentlemen or ladies; special work; position permanent; reliable firm, with best references, experience unnecessary. Address, S. M. Fry, field manager Hal fax, N.S. WANTED-District 7. Grand Manan 2nd class female Teacher, winter term.

Father Chiniquy's New Book

"Forty Years in the Church of Christ," an intensely interesting account of the trials and strugg as encountered in his devotion to the cause of Protestantism during the last forty years of his eve tinl life. A large, handsome volume of about 6.0 pages, elegantly bound, we portraits, price only \$2.50. Agents warted Liberal commission guaranteed. Prompt action will insure success. Send 50 cents for canvassing ou fit and full particulars and commence taking orders at once. Address R. A. H. Morrow, 59 Garden street, St. John, N. B.

BIRTHS.

BLEAKNEY - At Kinnear Settlement, in Cotober, to the wile of Charles Bleakaey, a daughter OARTER - At Amherst, Nov. 2nd, to the wife of Geo. N. Carter, a son. wife of Geo. N. Carter, a son.
CHAPMAW—At Amherst, Nov. 5th, to the
wife of Stauley Chapman, a daughter.
DIXON—At Amherst, Nov. 21st, to the wife
of Frank A. Dixon, a son.
FISHER—At Maryaville, on Nov. 19th, to
the wife of Dr. Fisher, a daughter. HUMPHREY-At Kinnear Settlement, Nov. st, to the wite of W. A. Humphrey, a daugh-

HICKS—At Kinnear Settlement, in Octo-ber. to the wife of Arthur Hicks, a daughter MCLELLAN—At Windsor, Nov. 17th, to the wife of U, D. McLellan, a daughter. wite of U. D. McLellan, a caughter.

MANN-At Mannhurst. parish o' Salisbury.
to the wife of John Mann, a daughter.

BIGHARD—At Porchester. N. B., Nov. 22nd.
to the wife of Hon. A. D. Bichard, a son.
SHAW—At Windsor, Nov. 20th, to the wife
of W. W. Shaw, a daughter. THOMPSOM—At Fort Lawrence, Nov. 5th. to the wife of Fred Thompson, a daughter,

MARRIAGES.

(aDonald, Both of Frederindon, N. B. WEBSTER-LANGILLE—At the home of the kride, East Earstown, Colchester cointy, S. S. Nov. 15th, by Rev. G. L. Gordon. Ella sydia, youngest danguter of Amos w Langille, to Dr. O. H. Webster, of Picton son & the late Dr. J. L. R. Webster, of Yar-

DEATHS.

Free-In East Boston, on the 19th inst., abeth F. widow of the late John J. LOGGIE—Suddenly, at her residence Mon-day morning, Nov. 28, Mary I. ("May"), the beloved wire of Robert Loggie, of Loggie-ville, N. B, and only dawgnter of the late John and Mary A. Fleet of Nelson, N. B, LEDFORD—In this city, on Nov. 28rd, Nellie M., beloved wife of Charles Ledford, in the 15th year of her ace, leaving a husband and three children to mourn their sad loss. MARTIN—At Westmoriand Point, on the Statule, Mrs. Aaron Martin, aged 78 years. SCONT—In this city, on Thursday, Nov. Scorr—in this city, on Thursday, Nov. 28rd, at her late residence, 102 Portland street. N. E., Annie Nancv. aged 71 years, beloved wife of Robert Sctt, leaving four one and one daughter to mourn their sed bere vement.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

88 St Croix, 1068. Thompson, UE Laechler St Croix, 1663, Thompson, UE Lacchier, e and pass.

Irque G 8 Psury, 639. Degwell, from Belwm Thomson & Co. bal

astwise—schr E B Colwell, 18, Thompson, or

Introduced B Beaver, 57, Potter, for

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Introduced B Beaver, 57, Edgett, from River He-

Prince Arthur, 700, Kinney, from A () Currie, mdse and pass.
William Jones, 264, MoLeav, from B () Elsia bal.
Mattle J Alles, bound east, in for Coateglae - Barge No 1, 489, Warnock, from Parreboro; schra Sea Flower. 10, Thompson, Murquan; Harry Morris, 93 McLean, from Quaco. tmr City of Monticello, Harding, from

TUESDAY, NOV 21.

Schr EMSA Stimpson, Hogan, for Bastadon.

Schr Bissh, Tower, for Salem fo
Schr Parles, Shanklin, for Poston.

Schr Lizzie D Small, Ricker, for New York.

Coastwise—Schrs Trader, Willigar, for Port
Williams; G Waiter Scott, Christopher, for
Parrsboro; S S Besver, Potter, for Canning:
schis Maud. Bezanson, for Hantsport; J W
Haymond, Swain. for Port Tour; S S Centreville, Graham. for Fandy Cove; as La Tour,
Bmith. for Campobelic; schrs Rena F, Masee,
for North Head.

Wednesday, Nov 23.

"Schr Georgia D Loud, Sanborn, for New

Stmr Aicides, Stitt, for Glasgow.

PILLS never CURE Chronic CONSTIPATION:

DE. SPROULE'S Free Book, and learn why,



Ington, DC.

Sobr Irrne, Schren, for Bristol, R. I.

Tur Flushing, Ferris, for Gloucester.

Coastwise-Schre Jesse D, Salter for Parsboro: Cyan-t. Durant, for Sackville; Buda.

Flusti, or Beaver Harber; Happy Return,

Campuell, for Musquash; Harry M. 1718, McLeen, for Queco; Athol. Morris, for Advocate: stmr Chy of Monticello, Harding, for Yarmouth.

TUESDAY, Nev 21. 88 Halifax City, Phillips for London via Halifax. Echrs Etta A Stimpson, for Barbados. THURSDAY, Nov 23. Stmr Taymonth Castle, Bale, for West Indies via Halifax. Stmr St Urolx, Thompson, for Boston. Stmr Prince Arthur Kinney, for Boston.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

ARRIVED. Conn.:

Halifax, 22nd inst, stmr Halifax City, from St John; schrs Nannie S Boshn and Niagars, from Giougester for Banks—put in for bait and shelter.

Halifax, 28rd inst. stmrs Persian; from Liverpool; Torret Bav, irom Louisburg; Dahome, from Liverpooj via St John's N F.

Halifax. 21st inst. barque Alf, Thorsen, for Duglas, Isle of Wight. Cnatha, 21st inst, barque Pioneer, Abrahamsen, for Plee.wood.

SAILED.

Musquash, 21st inst, barque Golden Horn, Lorensez, for Liverpool, Haliax, 21st inst, Simrs Cambroman, for Portland, Me; Mohtrose, for St John. Alma, 21st inst, sohr Druid, Tufts, for East-

BRITISH PORTS.

4th inst, schr theson, for Aug Cay

FOREIGH PORTS

Muriel, from Fredericton; Ethel B, from Kingsport.
Glouester, Mass. 21st inst, barque Agatha, from Boston for Shelburne.
Vineyard Haven, 21st inst, schrs S A Fownes, from Fort Johnson for St John; Alasks, from New York for St John; Alasks, from New York for St John; Wendell Burpe, from Port Johnson for St John; Mille Race, from Ellisabethport for Canning; Hattle O, from Mew York for Borthorhester; Pen Bolt, from New York for Sackville; Greta, from Dorchester for New York.
New London, Conn. 21st .nst, scar Cora B, 10 om St John for Stamford.
Mobile 28th inst, ship Kambria, Monroe, from Barbados,
Et Pierre, Martinique, 19th inst, barque

n, 22nd inst, schr John Stroup, from Philadelphia. 2sth inst, ship Marathon, Oroseley, from Carraizel.

New York, 2ist inst. schrs Ravola, Fo. 2, syth, from Halifax; DJ Melanson, LeRianc, from Weymouth.

Selem, 2ist inst, schrs Ira D Sturgies, Quetay, and Carlotta, from St. John for New York; Erie, from Halifax for New York.

Fort de France (eart), 2st inst, schr Bartholdi, Ambermen from Jacks nville.

Santos, 25rd inst, barques Swansea, Sanford, from Rosario for New York; 27th, Ashlow, Donovau, from Rosario.

Buenos Ayres, 20th inst. barque Northern Empire Eslis, from New York.

City Island, 23rd inst, bound south, schrs Grets, from Dorocester; Genesta, from St John; Aad G sho tiand, from St John via Fall River, TA Stuert, from St John Stephen B:nnett, from Somes Sound; Hhenix, from Windsor, for Newburg; Pleasantville, from Liverpool, NS, via New Haven; Sallie F Ludiam, from St John; Annie Mitchell, from Apple River; Ohas L Jeffrey, from Hillsooro for Newart.

Stonington, 23rd inst, schr Jennie C, from St John.

Fall River, schr Sower, from St John, Footbhay, 23rd linst, schr HA Holder, from

proceeded,
Salem, 23rd inst, schr Emulator, from Bosonvia Hallfax.
Dutch Island Harbor, 23rd inst. schrs
Viola, from Newcasile for New York; Vineyard, from Shulea for New York, and both

salled. Vineyard Haven, 28rd inst, sobrs John C Ottingen, from Bangor via Sag Harbor; HWLewis, from Hillsboro for NewYork and

New York, 19th fast, schr Hattie C; Buc or Dorchester,

Bordeaux. 21st inst, barque Mary A Trrop,
Walley for Bridgeport, Coan.
Fall River, 21st inst, eehr Ada G Shortland,
ir St John. ney.

Salem, 21st inst, Ira I: Sturgis, from St
John for New York: Quietay. from St John
for New York: Rowens, from Fredericton
for New Bedford; Onward, from St John for
Greenwich; Progress, from St John for New
Bedford. H M Stanley, from Fredericton for

Hillsboro,
Delaware Breskwater, 26th inst. brig Reultado.from rhiade.pnia. or Liverpool, NS
New York, 12nd inst, stores Georgie, for
Liverpool; St Louis, for Southamptor; Maectic, for Liverpool.
Boston, 22nd inst, stmr Prince Artaur, for ougall, for Boston. Fall kiver, 21st inst, schr Ada G Shortland R St. John. New London, 28rd inst. schr Beaver, fo

St John. Perth Ambov, 23rd inst, schr Hannah F Darieton, for Machias. Selem, 23rd inst, schre I D Sturgiss, Quetay, and Erie for New York.

Nov 17, 20 miles SE of Diamond Shoaligotship, ship Marathon, Crossley, from Carrilal for Philadelphia.
Nov 15, lat 50 N. 10n 8 W. berque Genests Davies, from Swanses for Para.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. Washington, D.C. Nov 19—Notice is given by the Lighthouse board that on about Jan 10, 1800, a second class whistling buow, painted black and marked 'Thieves Ledge' in white will be established in about 27 feet of water (mean low water), on the southerly side and to the eastward of the entrance to the main channel into Boston harbor, about 2½ miles from Boston lighthouse Bearingsfrom prominent of jects from the buoy will be: Boston light vessel (innended station), E ½ N. Rocton light vessel (present station) ESE ½ E; Minots Ledge lighthouse SSE ½ E nearly; Point Airling of the second of the second prominent and the second provided presents are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles.

given approximately; miles are natureal miles.

Notice is also given that on or about Jan 10, 1808, light vessel No, 58 will be moved to a position about one mile north from her present station and moored in about 98 feet of water (mean low water) to the eastward of the main channel entrance to Boston harbor and about six miles from Boston lighthouse. The approximate geographical position of the vessel's new station will be: Lat 4221 20 N, lon 7345 26 W. Bearings will be: Minots ledge lighthouse by W 1 W; Boston lighthouse. W 2 N; Egg Fock lighthouse. NW 1 N. No changes will be made in the vessel as to characteristics of lights fog signal or general appearance. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles. the main channel entrance to Boston hattour and about six miles from Boston lighthouse. The approximate geographical position of the vessel's new station will be: Lat 422:00 N, lon 73:45:26 W. Bearings will be: Minute ledge lighthouses by W 1 W: Boston lighthouse. W 1 N; Egg Bock lighthouse. NW I N. No changes will be made in the vessel as to characteristics of lights fog signal or general appearance. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles.

Boston, Nov 21.— All buoys in Kennebec river, above Bath, commencing in the main ship channel at Winslew Bock, have been lacen up for the winter. The fixed red lacing lively airs, and the mass of cheering

Schr Beatrice McLean, at New York, 17th inst, from Chatham, reports: Nov 18, during a north gale on Georges manks lost about 100,00 lathr and is leaking about five hundred strokes per hour; split foresail and jib. Capt Berry, of the schr Decora, which arrived at New York Friday from Hillsboro. The protest; Nov 12, while at anchor under Chatham, Mass. during a north-west gale, lost both anchors and twenty fathoms of chain and was blown to see and split sails. Passed—Vinsyard Haven, 21st inst, schr sailie E Ludiam and Avalon, fom St John for New York; Sennie C, from St John for Philadelphik; Genesta, from St John for Philadelphik; Genesta, from St John for New York; Sower, from St John for Tiverton; tag Gygsum King, towing barge J B King & Co, Nos 18 and 20, from New York for Hantsport, NS.

Vinevard Haven, Nov 22—Schr David S Sintr, before reported damaged by colli-ion with soft Canary, was towed here last night by tug Storm King.

with sohr Cansry, was towed here last night by tug Storm King.

Marous Hook, Nov 22—Paysed down stmr Blatsburg, from Philadelphis for St John.

Barque Kelvin, Robinson, bound from Busnos Ayres to New York with a cargo of quebecho wood, is sebore in the River Plate, full of water, and has a list to starboard.

Passed out at Delaware Breakwater. 21st inst barque Caiburga, from Philadelphis for Newport News.

In port at Cebu, 16th ult, barque Ayonia, Porter, from Manila for Boston; Wildwood, Smith, for Delaware Breakwater.

London, Nov 21—Ship Water H Wilson Doty, which was revorted on 16th inst arrived at Babia, bound from Penarth for Pissing a, with fire in her cargo, did not have it subdued as reported, The fire afterward broke out'again. It is urder control temporstilly.

Barque Beda, Halvorsen, from Paspeblac

Arrangements have been made to strin British sohooner Canary, at Muskeket lal-and, and save her hold full of laths. Her en-tire deckload has been washed away, About 30 000 laths were landed here today by schr Triugmb.

List of Vessels Bound to St. John Where From and Date of Salling.

STEAMERS. Amaryantha, from Glasgow, Nov 20,
Brat-berg, from Philadelphis, Nov 22,
Gleu Head, from Quebec via Duclin, Nov 11
Lake Huron, at Liverpool Nov 15th.
London City, at London. Nov 15th.
Lucerne, to load in January.
Mantinea, from Cardiff via Halifax, Nov. 14.
Menchester Commerce, 3t Hatford, Noy 12.
Monterey, from Moville, Nov 19.
Strathavon, to load in January.
Sylvania, at Hamburg, Nov 4.
Sebriana, at Sunderland, Oct 20.
ahip.

BATHURST ENTHUSIASTIC.

HONORABLE MR. BLAIR WARMLY WELCOMED TO GLOU. CESTER COUNTY.

Fine Audience Listened to One of His Strong and Logical Speeches on the Condition of Canada.

drew G. Blair accompanied by Mr. Rudolph Lemieux, M. P., of Gaspe, Mr C. J. Milligan of St. John, and Mr. O. Turgeon, of Bathurst, arrived at 7 o'clock from Campbellton. At the station the minister was given a recept of extraordinary magnitude for a place outside of a large city. Practically the whole population turned out and the crowd was swelled by large delegations of representative men from all parts of the province. From Caraquet, the home of Conservative Blanchard, came many last night and the afternoon's train from there had not a vacant seat. The Caraquet band volunteered its services and came. The crowd surged around the station when the train arrived and the minister was finally welcomed by a delegation including—

was finally welcomed by a delegation including—
Parish of Carsquet—E Fitzpatrick, C Hubbard, Henry Duguay, f Sivret, W P Foley, Jos E Lanteigne, Dr Comeau, P P Hachey, Atex Dugas, Fred Young, councillor, Ludger Leger, P E Paulin.
Paquetville parish—Councillors Jos.
A. Poirier and Fabien Theriault.
New Brandon varish—H Seatt, H Hornbrock, Thos Riordon, Jos U Landry, Jos W Dunas.
Lukerman parish—Wm C Robiehaud, Gustave Robiehaud, W Welsh, Ed Sewell, F Barry, and numerous others.
Saumarese parish—John Young, Justinion Savoy, Philip Arsenaux, William Ferguson, Chas Delagarde, Louis Arsenaux, William Ferguson, Chas Delagarde, Louis Arsenaux, Julian Meliais, and Charles Brison.

ing lively airs, and the mass of cheering people, drove across the bridge to Bathnest town and to the Masonic hall, where the meeting was to be held. It was a splendid reception at which the minister felt greatly gratified and was a clear demonstration of feeling of the county being the very strongest for Liberal government.

A spiendid meeting of classes of this wick ity, who had assembled to welcome Hon. Mr. Blair to this city, was presided over by Mr. O. Turgeon. The hall was handsomely decorated with bunting, Chinese lanterns, British, French and American flags. The place was crowded and the platform was filled by representative man of the county. There was not ative men of the county. There was not a seat or even standing room after the

orening.

The chairman first introduced Mr. Lemieux, who made a splendid impression. He spoke of the sentiment in Quebec whose people, he said, were in true accord with the loyal Canadian idea, although Quebec had been misrepresented on this point by the Torier. The speaker repeated what he said at Camabellion that the in the courts, and because of their religious and civil liberties were thoroughly satisfied with the British regime, and would be ungrateful were they not loyal to British institution. She raised a Transvas I regiment, he said, and Quebec had united, assisting the other provinces (and the best evidence of the feeling of the French was a hundred French-Canadians who were in the Canadian contingent. Mr. was a hundred French-Canadians who were in the Canadian contingent. Mr. Lemieux's English address was a very fine effort, and was followed by a more lengthy one in French. As a speaker in the latter language he is said to have no peer in the Canadian parliament. Both speeches were punctuated with frequent bursts of applause, and the conclusion of each was the signal for demonstrations, indicating that the audience was in each was the signal for demonstration, indicating that the audience was in hearty accord with the sentiments expressed by the speaker.

When the chairman introduced Hon.

When the chairman introduced Hon.
A. G. Blair, the mention of his name roused great enthusiaem and when he arose was met with the most rapturous applause. At this stage Mr. Edward L. O'Brien of Bathurst read the following address to the minister of railways:—
"To the Hou. Andrew George Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada: Canada:

Canada:
 'Honorable Sir: On behalf of the citizens of Bathurst and of the Liberals of Gloucester county, we take great pleasure in extending to you a most heartfel; welcome on this your first official visit to Bathurst.
 'Your long continued and successful

to Bathurst.

"Your long continued and successful management of the public business of this province, your great and distinguished services as leader of the bar of New Brunswick, and the well-known example you have given of ideal private life, have eminently fitted you to assume the honorable and exalted position to which your country has called you.

"Familiar as we were with your worth which your country has called you.

"Familiar as we were with your worth and talents in the arena of local politics, we appreciated in no small degree your advent to the larger field of dominion statesmanship, where your splendid ability, energy and broadmindness would be of more enduring service to Canada, not only in her internal affairs, but also in her relations with the Empire.

Clothes for Little Gentlemen.

Everybody admires a well-dressed gentlemanly boy. His clothes have much to do with his standing. If they are out of shape, faded and stamped with an unworthiness, his appearance will detract from him to such an extent that his good traits are often overlooked by

strangers. Its unnecessary to buy the finest. The ones well made out of all wool fabrics at medium prices goes a long ways toward making gentlemanly boys. We sell only the worthy and reliable kind at unduplicatable prices.

Sailor Suits.

For boys 3 to 8 years. In Navy Blue Serges, with a variety of trimmings. The favorite suit for play. Prices-75c., \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$5.

Vestee Suits.

These are for little men 3 to 8 years, made in Tweeds and Serges. Eton Jackets, wide sailor collar.

Prices, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6.

Two-Piece Suits.

For boys 4 to 10 years, in Oxfords, Tweeds and Serges. Patterns are so numerous that it is impossible to describe them.

Price \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5.

Norfolk Jacket Suits.

For boys 4 to 14 years; have pleated coat back and front, with belt. Buttons close up at neck. In Tweeds, Cheviots, smooth and rough fabrics.

Prices, \$3, \$4, \$5.

Three-Piece Suits.

For boys 10 to 18 years. Single and double-breasted Coats, Vests like the men's, Pants just to the knee. In Tweeds, Oxfords, Serges nd Worsteds.

Prices, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8.

MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT.

GREATER OAK HALL,

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

St. John, N. B.

minton a new era of commercial and industrial prosper; y.

"We are particularly pleased to congratulate you, sir, on the signal auccess of your management of the department of railways and canals, and especially of the Intercolonial railway which, since your tenure of cffice, has been extended to connect the great centres of commerce and population with the Atlantic reading and trained against the Tories the board. To your prograssive business, arguments they themselves had made and population with the Atlantic real-board. To your progressive business ideas we must attribute the present equipment of this road in its passenger and freight service, a service that ap-peals to the judgment of all who, through business or pleasure, may have had oc-casion to make use of almost unrivalled

board. To your progressive business ideas we must attribute the present ideas we must attribute the present of qlipment of this road in its passenger and freight service, a service that appeals to the judgment of all who, through business or pleasure, may have had occasion to make use of almost unrivalled equipment.

"Once more, sir, we welcome you amongst us and hope that your reception tonight may encourage you to visit our quiet town agaim. In any case we feel confident that the interests of our province will in your hands be faithfally safe-guarded, and its influence in the national council; suffer no diminution.

"Signed on behalf of the citizens, O. Turggson, B. D. Branscombe, Edward L. (VBrinn, "A great appreciation of the address. He had never appealed in vain, he said, to the people of Gloucestel, and there certainly must have been comething in the which resulted answard all statements which resulted answard all statements.

DARGON, OCCURATION.

BARQUES.

Chiarina, at Gloucester, Nov 14.

BRIGARYINES.

Harry Stewart, from Carrabelle, Nov. 4

Lord Salisbury Better.

Lord Salisbury Better.

Lord Salisbury Better.

Lord Salisbury Better.

Lord Salisbury is suffering from influenza but his temperature has fallen and he has passed a comfortable day."

but also in her relations with the Empire.

O. Turkgen, Salisbury is suffering from influenza but his temperature has fallen and he has passed a comfortable day."

but also in her relations with the Empire.

O. Turkgen, Salisbury is suffering from influenza but his temperature has fallen play.

but also in her relations with the Empire.

O. Turkgen, Salisbury is suffering from influence would mind the fact, patent to all thoughtful minds, the fact, paten

THE SEMI-WEEK: Y TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 25. 1899;



This Living Christ Will Be One Who

Washington, Nov. 19.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage addresses all Christian workers and describes what he thinks will be the modes of preaching the gospel in the future; text, Romans xii, 7, "Or ministry, let us wait on our ministering."

discourse of Dr. Cumming of London, who sometimes preached startling sermons, and I replied, "I have not seen it." But I found out afterward that he meant to ask what I thought would be the characteristics of the coming sermon of the world, the sermons of the future, the word "Cumming" as a noun pronounced the same as the word coming as an

—those sound asleep, and those wanting to go home.

But there is a discourse of the future. Who will preach it I have no idea. In what part of the earth it will be born I have no idea. In which denomination of Christians it will be delivered I cannot guess. That discourse of exhortation may be born in the country meeting house on the banks of the St. Lawrence or the Oregon or the Ohio or the Tombigbee or the Alabama. The person the Oregon or the Ohio or the Tombigbee or the Alabama. The person who shall deliver it may this moment be in a cradle under the shadow of the Sierra Nevadas or in shadow of the Sierra Nevadas or in the Christian church, the discourse of the future arrives in this land and in the Christian church, the discourse added reporter is 10,000, 50,000 and 100,000 immortal souls added to the the rice fields of southern savannas, or this moment there may be some seminaries in the junior or middle or senior class, shaping that weapon of power, or there may be coming some new baptism of the Holy Ghost on the churches, so that some of us who now stand in the watch towers of Zion, waking to a realization of our present inefficiency, may preach it ourselves. That coming discourse may not be 50 years off. And let us pray God that its arrival may be hastened while I announce to you what I think will be the chief characteristics of that discourse or ex-hortation when it does arrive, and I want to make my remar..s appro-

priate and suggestive to all classes
of Christian workers.
First of all, I remark that that though hardly mentioning his name, and a sermon may be empty of Christ while every sentence is repeti-tions of his titles. The world wants a living Christ, not a Christ-standing at the head of a formal system of theology, but a Christ who means pardon and sympathy and condolence and brotherhood and life and heaven, a poor man's Christ, a rich man's Christ, an overworked man's Christ, an invalid's Christ, a farmbr's Christ, a merchant's Christ, an artisan's Christ, an every man's

That sermon or exhortation of the future will not deal with men in the threadbare illustrations of Jesus Christ. In that coming address there will be instances of vicarious suffering taken right out of everyday life, for there is not a day when somebody is not dying for others—as the physician saving his diphtheritic patient by sacrificing his own life; as the ship captain going down with his vessel while he is getting his passengers into the lifeboat; as the fireman consuming in the burning building while he is taking a child building while he is taking a child out of the fourth story window; as in summer the strong swimmer at East Hampton or Long Branch or Cape May or Lake George himself perished while trying to save the perished while trying to save the drowning as the newspaper boy, one summer, supporting his mother for some years, his invalid mother, when offered by a gentleman 50 cents to get some special paper, and he got it, and rushed up in his anxiety to deliver it and was crushed under the wheels of the trains and the deriver with a dead babe in her der the wheels of the train and lay, on the grass with only strength enough to say, "Oh, what will become of my poor sick mother now?" Vicarious suffering — the world is full of it. An engineer said to me on a locomotive in Dakota: "We men seem to be coming to better appreciation than we used to. Did you see that account the other day of the engineer who to save his passen—

Same crisis."

A German sculptor made an image of Christ, and he asked his little thild, 2 years old, what it was, and the said, "That must be some very great man." The sculptor was displeased with the scilptor was displeased. great man." The sculptor was dis-pleased with the criticism, so he got another block of marble and whiseled away on it two or three years, and then he brought in his little shild, 4 or 5 years of age,

heart!

The trouble is we preach audiences Means Pardon and Sympathy, Coninto a Christian frame, and then
we preach them out of it. We for-Weshington, Nov. 19.—In this distext, Romans xii, 7, "Or ministry, let us wait on our ministering."
While I was seated on the piazza of a hotel at Lexington, Ky., one summer evening, a gentleman asked me, "What do you think of the coming sermon?" I supposed he was asking me in regard to some new discourse of Dr. Cumming of London, who sometimes preached startling sermons, and I replied, "I have not the casualty was terrific. In all religious discourse we want locomotive want locomotive want locomotive power and propulsion. We want the same time stout brakes to let down at the right instant. It is a dismal thing, after a hearer has comprehended the whole subject, to hear a man say, "Now to recapitulate," and "A few words by way of application," and "Once more," and "Finally," and "Now to conclude."

That religious discourse of the future will be an everyday sermon, and I replied, "I have not

the same as the word coming as an adjective. But my mistake suggested to me a very important and practical theme, "The Coming Sermon."

Before the world is converted the style of religious discourse will have been converted. You might as well go into the modern Sedan or Gettysburg with bows and arrows, instead of rifles and bombshells and parks of artillery, as to expect to conquer this world for God by the old styles of exhortation and sermonology.

Jonathan Edwards preached the sermons most adapted to the age in which he lived, but if these sermons which he lived, but if these sermons adapted to the age in which he lived, but if these sermons adapted to the age in which he lived, but if these sermons and sermonology.

In the taccident is cited quoted in the decident is cited quoted in religious circles as a warning to move in religious circles as a warning to end the decident is cited quoted in the decident in the decident is cited quoted in the decident in which he lived, but if these sermons were preached now they would divide an audience into two classes—those sound asleep, and those wanting to go home.

But there is a discourse of the minutes long at ordinary mode of delivery. It is not electricity scat-tered all over the sky that strikes, but electricity gathered into a thun-derbolt and hurled, and it is not re-

> which is to arouse the world and startle the nations and usher in the kingdom, it will be a brief discourse. Hear it, all theological students, all ye men and women who in Sabbath schools and other departments are toiling for Christ and the salvation of immortals—brevity, brevity. But I remark also that the reli-

gious discourse of the future of which I speak will be a popular discourse. There are those in these times that speak of a popular sermon as though there must be some-thing wrong about it. As these critics are dull themselves, the world gets the impression that a sermon is good in proportion as it is stupid. Christ was the most popular preacher the woFld ever saw, and, considoring the small number of the world's population, had the largest first of all, I remark that that future religious discourse will be full of a living Christ in contradistinction to didactic technicalities. A discourse may be full of Christ though hardly mentioning his name, great was their anxiety to hear Christ that, taking no food with them, they would have fainted and starved had not Christ performed a miracle and fed them. Why did so many people take the truth at Christ's hands? Because they all understood it. He illustrated his subject by a hen and her chickens, by a bushel measure, by a handful of salt, by a bird's flight, and by a lily's aroma. All the people knew what he meant, and they flocked to him. And when the religious discourse of the future appears it will not Princetonian, not Rochesterian, not Andoverian, not Middletonian, but Olivetic — plain, practical, unique, earnest, comprehensive of all the

woes, wants, sins and sorrows of an auditory. But when that exhortation or discourse does come there will be a thousand gleaming scimiters to charge on it. There are in so many theological seminaries professors telling young men how to preach, themselves not knowing how, and I am told that if a young man in thing just as everybody else says it. Oh, when the future religious dis-

the engineer who to save his passengers stuck to his place, and when
he was found dead in the locomotive,
which were useful account the other day of
home to home looking for a place
where there had been no sorrow and
where there had been no death, but
she found none. She went head gers stuck to his place, and when he was found dead in the locomotivo, which was upside down, he was found still smiling, his hand on the airbrake?' And as the engineer said it to me he put his hand on the airit to me he put his hand on the airbrake to illustrate his meaning, and I looked at him and thought, "You would be just as much a hero in the good Siva. "Understand, your are no worse than the sor-

> you; Weep and you weep alone; For the sad eld earth must borrow. its mirth;
> But has trouble enough of its awa

TURE DISCOURSE WILL BE FULL
OF A LIVING CHRIST.

NO DIDACTIC TECHNICALITIES.

and said to her, "Who do you think that is?" She said, "That must be the one who took little children in his arms and blessed them." Then the sculptor was satisfied. Oh, my friends, what the world wants is not a cold Christ, not an intellectual Christ, not a severely magisterial Christ, but a loving Christ, spreading out his arms of sympathy to press the whole world to his loving heart!

We hear a great deal of discussion now all over the land about why people do not go to church. Some say it is because Christianity is dying out, and because people do not believe in the truth of God's word, and all that. They are false reasons. The reason is because our sermons and exhortations are not interpreted in the whole world to his loving beautiful that. Some one might as well tell the whole truth on this subject, and so whole truth on this subject, and so I will tell it. The religious discourse

of the future, the gospel sermon to come forth and shake the nations and lift people out of darkness, will be a popular sermon, just for the simple reason that it will meet the woes and the wants and the anxieties of the people. There are in all our denominations

ecclesiastical mummies sitting around to frown upon the fresh young pul-pits of America to try to awe them

application," and "Once more, and "Finally," and "Now to conclude."
Paul preached until midnight, and Eutychus got sound asleep and fell out of a window and broke his neck. Some would say, "Good for him." I would rather be sympathetic, like Paul, and resuscitate him. That accident is often quoted now in religious circles as a warning against somnolence in church. It is just as much a warning to imitate Miriam and Esther and Vash-

ography and phonography were con-trived merely to set forth secular trived merely to set forth secular ideas, you are mistaken. The printing press is to be the great agency of gospel proclamation. It is high time that good men, instead of denouncing the press, employ it to scatter forth the gospel of Jesus Christ. The vast majority of people in our cities do not come to church, and pothing but the printed sermon and nothing but the printed sermon can reach them, and call them to pardon and life and peace and heaven.

So I cannot understand the ner 100,000 immortal souls added to the auditory. The time will come when all the village, town and city newspapers will reproduce the gospel of Jesus Christ, and sermons preached on the Sabbath will reverberate all around the world, and, some by type and some by voice, all nations will be evangelized.

ceremonious class of social functions the gloves are removed. This is to be ac-The practical bearing of this upon those who are engaged in christian work, not only upon theorem as the fingers and that it is fashionable christian work, not only upon theological students and youn ministers, but upon all who preach the gospel and all who exhort in meetings and all of you if you are doing your duty. Do you exhort in prayer meetings? Be short and spirited. Do you teach in Bible class? Though you have to study every night, be interesting. Do you accost people on the subject of religion in their homes or in public places? Study adroitness and common sense.

A dying Christian took out his watch and gave it to a friend and said: "Take that watch. I have no more use for it. Time is at an end for me, and eternity begins. Oh, my friends, when our watch has ticked away for us the last moment and our clock has struck for us the last hour, may it be found we did our work well, that we did it in the very best way, and whether we preached the gospel in public, or taught Sabbath classes, or administrated with the summer are still holding their own, but with some changes. They are now lined with thin cloth and have comtered to the sick as physicians, or bargained as merchants, or pleaded the law as attorneys, or were busy as artisans or husbandmen or as mechanics, or were, like Martha, called to give a meal to a hungry Christ, or like Hannah, to make a coat for a prophet, or like Deborah, to rouse, it is materials. Their inherent aspect of the law as a coat of the law as a coat for a prophet, or like Deborah, to rouse, it is materials. or like Hannah, to make a coat for a prophet, or like Deborah, to rouse the courage of some timid Barak in the Lord's conflict, we did our work in such a way that it will stand the test of the judgment! And in the long procession of the redeemed that long procession of the redeemed that march around the throne may it befound that there are many there brought to God through our instrumentality, and in whose rescue we exult. But let none of us who are still unsaved, wait for that religious discourse of the future. It may co after our obsequies. It may come after the stonecutter has chiseled our name on the slab 50 years before Do not wait for a great steamer the Cunard or White Star line to take you off the wreck, but hail the first craft, with however low a mast and however small a hulk and however poor a rudder, and however weak a captain. Better a disabled schooner that comes up in time than a full rigged brig that comes up after you have sunk

Instead of waiting for that religious discourse of the future (it may be 40, 50 years off), take this plain invitation of a man who to have given you spiritual eyesight would be glad to be called the spittle by the hand of Christ put on the eyes of a blind man and who would conof a blind man and who would consider the highest compliment of this service if, at the close, 500 men should start from these doors saying: "Whether he be a sinner or no, should start from these doors say-ing: "Whether he be a sinner or no, I know not. This one thing I know
—whereas I was blind, now I

Swifter than shadows over the plain, quicker than birds in their au-tumnal flight, hastier than eagles to their prey, hie you to a sympathetie Christ. The orchestras of heaven have strung their instruments to col-

And many were the voices around the throne, Rejoice for the Lord brings back his FOOT WEAR.

The Prevailing Mode In Shoes and Details of the Costume of the Period. Slippers.

New shoes for house wear this winter have high heels and narrow toes. There is a large, pointed tongue which covers the instep, across which the shoe is fas-tened with a large bow of white or col-ored ribbon, fastened by a jeweled or gold buckle of medium size. Tan shoes with white ties are seen, black with blue, green or red.

The fashionable bedroom slipper, with or without a heel piece, is of soft, bright red morocco, very much embroidered or cut in openwork. Slippers for evening wear are very

pointed and have small buckles of rhine-

Bare hands, so long tabooed, are not infrequently seen now-not that gloves are



soft scarf belts being seen on some of the most elegant models of new gowns. These scarfs are of mousseline de soie or of crepe de chine, with embroidered or fringed ends, and are adapted in a variety of ways to the decoration of the cos-

FASHION NOTES.

worn. The other extreme promises to be equally well accepted this winter, long,

The favor of buttons continues and is becoming accentuated. All varieties are worn, those of fine goldsmiths' and jewelers' work, those of pearl, those which are painted, and, in addition, tiny buttons of steel or ivory or covered with cloth, velvet or goods like the gown. These are used by the hundred for trimming pur-

vest of the same goods, fastened with small gold buttons. There are double re-vers, the first of cloth, the second faced with brown velvet. The valois collar is also faced with velvet. The close sleeves have velvet cuffs. The hat of brown felt

TRAVELING COSTUMES.

med with choux of brown velvet, a

They Are Very Simple, but of the Best Quality and Cut. The traveling gown, although simple, should always be of the greatest elegance, but the elegance should be that of perfect suitability. A perfect cut and finish are the essentials of the costume, which should be entirely devoid of furbellows and fragile trimming. Cheviots in which should be entirely award of influence bows and fragile trimming. Cheviots in fron gray or dark blue are appropriate goods, and cloth is also employed. The skirt may touch the ground, but should

JUDIC CHOLLET. EARLY WINTER

velvet. A band of red velvet encircle

the crown, and in front are a bow of red

ribbon and a cluster of black ostrich tips

GIRL'S COSTUME

ever omitted for the street or out of doors, but at the theater and for the less

counted for by the fact that the present

What Is to Be Worn by Well Dressed The polonaises of lace which were worn ing from beneath the edge a little circular ruffle or a bias band of white or yellowish



much success. An example of the new

lows the edges. The large collar, which is almost a pelerine, is of guipure over cloth. This sack accompanies a skirt of red cloth embroidered with black and having a circular flounce.

The cape libustrated is of black drap de sole and is entirely covered with a design embroidered with jet spangles. Around the edge is a circular ruffle trimmed with serpentine gimp and headed by a ruche of black mousseline de sole. The revers and the valois collar are faced with puffed mousseline de sole and edged with ruches. The lining of the cape is of white satin. The hat of black chealily braid is trimmed with black tails and bunches of violets.

OUT OF DOOR STYLES.

New Ideas For Bons, Skirts and A Stylish Jacket. The fashion of boas still continues. A great deal of heavy embroidery and The boas now worn are short and conse on winter bodices, but the general style of bodice will be tight, the blouse effects being abandoned.

Plain flat belts are not the only variety worn. The other extreme promises to be

half way down the front of the bodice or to the belt. Those of plumage are as much liked as ever, and there are also many varieties composed of ribbon, chiffon, net, etc. The newest method of wearing the boa is to let it hang a little loose at the back, instead of bringing it up to the nape of the neck. The ends are then carried over the shoulders and fastened to the bodice at each side, the tips hanging loose. The pins used for fastening the boa to the bodice are a sort of long, ornamental safety pin, often jew-eled, and a boa thus secured never slips out of position.

So many women wear a short skirt on wet days that it no longer attracts any



poses.

Rings are now worm on all the fingers, but they must be brilliant rings of great price to be effective. The overweighted hand is fashionable at present.

The directoire jacket illustrated is of mastic cloth and has a half length rounded basque. In front it opens over a tight ed basque. In front it opens over a tight dies at the other, which mark the intensely conservative school of femininity. tensely conservative school of femininity. The best method of keeping: a long skirt from getting: wet is to pin it up with a from getting wet is to plant up with a large safety pin, placed just below the waist at the left side, so that only the right side need be held up by the hand.

The little marquise cape illustrated is a new design. It is of black satin with bias ends and has a seam in the middle the held which is shaped in the fig.

of the back which is shaped in the the fig-ure. The yoke and rippled collar are heavily embroidered, and the latter is lined with white mousseline de sote. A double jabot of black lace falls down the front, and a double flounce of black lace surrounds the cape. Chours of black sat-in are fastened in front and at the back with steel ornaments.

JUDGO CHOLLET.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

Modes For Little Children - Winter Novelties. Very little babies, those who have not yet begun to walk, are no longer dressed in very long clothes. The skirt is seldom more than three-quarters of a yard long, the cloak being a little longer. If the gown is white, as it almost invariably is, it is worn over an undergown of fiannel, and in France it is the custom to have this flannel gown, which shows through the nainsook, pink or blue, according to the sex of the child, blue being used for

a boy, pink for a girl.

Babies' cloaks are less-bulky than they formerly were and are now made of ben-galine or cashmere, white, pink, blue or pale gray. They are warmly hined and



not trail. The most convenient bodice is a jacket or bolero lined with silk, which may be worn over a tailor made vest or a flannel, silk or pique shirt waist. As extra wraps a cape or a loose sack of golf cloth, plain or plaid, will be found coar A pretty novelty is the toque composed

of draped white tulle, over which is drawn black tulle embroidered with jet beads. Lace or ostrich tips form the additional trimming.

Porisian brides have for some time abandoned the practice of carrying a bou-

costumes are fashionably worn, especially with white trimmings.

ly with white trimmings.

The tailor made gown shown in the cut is of beige amazon cleth. The skirt is plain, with three stitched straps of nile green silk around the foot. The fitted jacket bodice has a round basque, and the front forms a scallop. There are a coat collar and gevers, and the bodice closes with brandebourgs and spherical buttons. Stitched straps of nile green silk follow all the contours of the jacket and are arranged on the front, back and sleeves. The hat of nile green velvet is trimmed with white feathers.

Sunso Chollette.

MENT TO THE WAR AND THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O



VELVET CAPOTE have a short pelerine, the trimming being a frill of lace around the pelerine or, which is nower, lace incrusted on a circus lar ruffle.
Chenille network is a novelty intro-

duced for the decoration of winter gowns.
It is usually black and is used for tunica and boleros over colored cloth or velvet.

Black faille is fashionable, but it is used in new ways. For example, a population of the property ways of superimposed. used im new ways. For example, a polonaise is entirely made of superimposed bias folds of the faille, and a tunic is composed of six panels of failte, each panel forming a point at the foot and being tucked in such a way that the tucks form points in the middle of the panel. The cut shows a directoire bonnet covered with stretched black velvet. The brim is faced with alternate folds of black velvet and black saths. In froat are two black ostrich plumes and a black silk butterfly with painted wings. The strings are of black velvet.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TE LEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. NOVEMBER 25 1899.

The Nomination Tendered

At a Splendid County Convention A Brilliant Speech by Mr. Blair at Campbellton.

Dakmousie, Nov. 21—A convention of] as minister of one of the most importan the Liberals of Restigouche this after- departments of the government of Can-neen, unanimously and warmly tendered ada, as well as New Brunswick's reprethe Hon. A. G. Blair the nomination as sentative in the federal cabinet. candidate for the representation of this
county in the federal parliament. This
was done at a splendid convention of
have taken, the legal skill and ability delegates from all parishes who met you have displayed, and the indomitable at the Dalhousie court house at 2 o'clock perseverance which has marked your

Dalbousie parish—John Darkee, Alex Cook, T Robinson, W Currie, E E Mer-cier, Thos Murphy, Jas Hawquail, Addington parish—William Murray, J P Javdine, Hugh Miller, B Leblanc, W G McBesth, Harvey Gillis, Cohn Mur-

quail, Mr John Barberie and F W O Handler. A party also met him here. He was accompanied by Mr Rudolph Lemieux, member for Gaspe county, Quebec, and Secretary Payne.

epresentative Public Meeting. A public meeting was held in the court recom after the meeting of the delegates. The attendance was very large and was representative of all sections of the county. That a meeting so representative was so hearty and unanimous in supporting and screpting the choice of the delegates, augurs a sure return of the governa est candidate for Restigouche when the people next go to the polls. It also proves the popularity of the Minister of Reilways and a warm appreciation of what he has done for the people and the Intercolenial. Mr. Gec. Heddow, ez-M. P., President of the Liberal association of Restigouche, presided, Hen. Mr. Blair was received with warm applause when he entered the court recom and stock a seat by the chairman. With him was Mr. Radolph Lemieux, M. P. A public meeting was held in the court

M.P.

The chairman in opening the meeting said it was 22 years since he first became a standard bearer of the party in the county of Restigorche and this was the first time he had the pleasure of welcoming a minister of the crown and introducing him to an audience here. (Loud applause.) Mr. Raddow also introduced Mr. Lemieux, and mr. C. J. Milligan/Liberal organizer, was called to the platferm and welcomed warmly. The chairman called for the report of the delegates, which Mr. W. G. Fraser. It tendered Hon. Andrew George Blair the unanimeus nomination of the Restigouche Liberals and requested his exceaptance.

interests of all. Restigosche was a can-didacy any man might feel proud of. He believed Restigouche at heart was Liberal. (Hear, hear). He held in the highest respect the sincerity of devotion to the best interests of the party on the part of the gentlemen mentioned as candidates and assured them of his warmest appreciation of their act in this particular. Mr. Blair closed amid great particular applause.

Address of Welcome

Dr. D. Murray, mayor of Campbellton, read an address of welcome to the county, as follows:—

"To the Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canale:—

"Sir: The members of the Restigenche County Liberal Association, now in convention assembled, are pleased to take advantage of this, their first opportunity, to welsome you, in your official capacity

DEPT. 25.

whole career in the arena of provincial The delegates organized the meeting with Mr. William G. Fraser as chairman. The delegates by parishes were:—
Durham parish — Patrick Uklean, Dur can Robertson, Matthew Fernette, Joseph Molitosh, Jennes Brown, John Dickie, Fenton Hypes.

Eldon parish—Geo Mann. K Cleveland, Joseph Crosswell. Ed Firsh, John Thomas, Alex Cleveland, Alex Robertson.

Missegment of the interestental.

Whole career in the arena of provincial politics during the many years you fill the many years you fill the many years you fill the province of New Brunswick. It was, therefore, not surprising that you should be called upon to take charge of the important portfolio which you now do in the administration of the government of Canada.

Missegment of the interestental.

With the many years you fill the many years you

Minimpoment of the Intercotonial.

"The excellent manner in which you have managed the affairs of the Intercolonial railway during your term of office in extending its sway into the metropolis of our dominion, thereby giving it connection with the great-western ro-ds, and thereby giving as elimost traus-continental communication, with speed and comfort not surpassed in America, and yet yielding a greeous hitherto unparalleled, certainly merits our unqualified applicase, while the vigor and energy you have shown in Mr Elair arrived this morning from pushing to completion the deep water Montreat, and was met at Campbellton by a delegation consisting of Mayor Murans of transporting the products Latchey, Mr J B McKenzie, Mr G F of this rapidly growing dominion, asker Mr B Stablanc Mr James Har, cannot be too highly commended and more especially by the people of the maritime provinces, who are conse-quently enabled to exchange our pro-ductions for those of the western prov-

inces.

Policy Above Cristoism.

"The efforts made by your political opponents to prove lack of statesmanship or personal motives in connection with the purchase of the Drummond County railway having resulted, after a searching investigation, in your complete and honorable vindication, it becomes still more evident, by contrest, that the principles which underlie the management of the business of the country under the present administration, can at any time, without fear of results; be subjected to the seve est criticisms.

"We congratulate you, and the other members of the dominion cabinet, on the success which has crowned your administration of the affairs of this country ever since you assumed the reins of government, and while we see certainly ready to acknowledge that Providence has greatly blessed our land, we cannot fail to perceive that the wise management of our Liberal railers has contributed greatly to the present prosperity.

"Finally we trust that when the next

perity.
"Finally, we trust that when the next "Finally, we trust that-when the next dominion election comes round the noble county of Restigouche will be redeemed from its present Conservative representation and be found in line with the present dominion administratior."

The sentiments of the address had the accord of all and on rising to speak in reply Mr. Blair was again heartily greeted.

Milligan | Alberal organics, was cellised to the planterm and welcomed warmly.

The continuous collection of the Residue of the Portion of all and on rising to speak in the theory of all and on rising to speak in the population and requested his accomplance.

Nomination Tendered.

Nomination Tendered.

Mr. B. F. McLetchey moved the convention unanimously adopt and exception unani book is exposed to the entity measury to constitution, could speak their own its bing it up to a proper sundered, (Beg. and spplanes). The Dynamomol hard proper sundered in the country, it had resulted in the country. It had resulted in the country in the country, it had resulted in the country. It had resulted in the country in the country in the country in the country. It had resulted in the country in the country

said Tories were trying to establish the clouds in the Liberal party that Lacrier was disloyal. He would disestablish thir. Teries were very loyal at elections.

speech, fir' 4 th English then French. He was hear 4 with great plessure.

After a few remarks made by Mr. Millegan the very successful convention adjour ed.

The other names which were before the delegates at the convention were Mr. George Haddow, of Dalhousie, e.x. M. P. and Mr. Wm. Murray of Campbellton.

A GREAT SPEECH

Made by Hon. Mr. Blair at Campbellton Last Tuesday.

Campenlly, Nov. 21—Fully a thousand ladies and gentlemen gathered in the curling rink this evening to welcome and hear Hon. Mr. Blair, who this siturnoon, at Dalhousie, was tendered the unanimous nomination of the Liberals of Restigouche. That had been a most enthusiastic meeting, but the splendid gathering this evening putit in shadow in every way. As Mr.Blair accompanied by Mr. Lemieux entered the rink, ringing cheers went up which continued as the minister took a place on the platform. Gented took a place on the platform. Gented there were Meesrs. Kilgour Shives, James Reid, Geo. E. Asker, Wm. Murray, Dr. Murray, Dr. W. H. Hall, Marray and he could do the same and hear done in the same abjects that Mr. Foster had dealt with. He understood Mr. Foster had easid the Liberals broke every pledge, and said the Liberals bad not stambled into falfilling some of their promises. We cannot claim that they that have kept and not stambled into falfilling some of their promises. We cannot claim that they that have kept and not stambled into falfilling some of their promises. We cannot claim that they that have kept and not stambled into falfilling some of their promises. We

minister took a place on the platform.

Seated there were Mesers. Kilgour
Shives, James Reid, Gec. E. Asker, Wm.
Murray, Dr. Murray, Dr. W. H. Hall,
Belone Leblanc, John Dickie, C. J. Milligan and H. K. McLatchey.

Mr. George Haddow was chosen chairman and made a short address, referring to the good meeting and addresses of the afternoon, and then introduced Mr.
Lemieux. The latter made an eloquent address, despite his expressed apology for addressing an audience in other than his own language.

Mr. Lemieux's Speech.

Mr. Lemieux's Speech.

Money Well Spent.

she combined the segment of the segm

way to one of hope and confidence for the people saw men at the helm able to deal with questions so delicate as the fiscal policy. It was because of the prosperity that followed the return of the Liberals to power that the opposition were now claiming a policy which, before they saw its working, they said would result in rain. (Cheers and applicable)

Can be Procured from the most

Reliable Dealers only.

SHOREY'S Heavy black worsted cheviot

ULSTERS

This Garment "Made to order" by a Tailor though perhaps "not to fit" would be \$17.00.

SHOREY'S CLOTHING is not made to order, but made to fit, and every thread is guaranteed.

bysterical crying to send the regiment. No one would take it on himself to say continued Mr. Blair, without summoning parliament, that Canada should practi-

SCOT ACT CAMPAIGN

WILKESBARRE, Ps., Nov. 21—The wives and mothers of striking miners in the Nanticoke and Gler lyon districts created excitement amounting to a riot this foremoon in an endeavor to prevent non-union men from going to work in the miner. The result was that Sheriff Harvay was asked for assistance and left vey was asked for assistance and left here at 11 c'clock with 60 armed depu-

Dorchester Interested in the Baisley Tragedy—Dorchester's Boarders Numerous.

Dorchester, Nov. 21—Much interest is manifested here in the Baisley murder case. Both the victim and culprit are well known here, having each been born within a score of miles of the village. Maxwell when sahore spent a large part of his time with relatives here and was generally regarded as a good natured sort of a chap.

Mr. C. L. Hannington, youngest son of Judge Hannington, returned home from Fredericton Monday, where he had been taking examination as attorney. All his passed successfully.

There are at 11 c'clock with 60 armed deputies.

The women held a meeting yesterday and decided to take concerted action. They posted themselves at the three collicing stoday, armed with rolling pins, pokers and clubs. When the pump runner started for work they found armed opposition. Several fights took place. A woman knocked a specia! policeman senseless with a rolling pin. Michael Corrizon, a constable, fired at the woman and wounded a boy in the arm. John Tomkin was stoned from his hones while trying to rescue a pump runner, whom the women were belaboring. He got a black eye and many bruises, and Idres Thomas, a foreman, is suffering from the effect of a dose of red pepper thrown in his eyer. Cy. Clemons lost half his clothing in getting away from the women, but after he got to work his wife succeeded in inducing him to join the atrikers. Several women were injured. It is said the company, although ahort handed, would be able to run the pumps.

Terento, Nov. 21 .- Wholesale hardware merchants from all parts of Canada are holding a meeting here, with the object, it is stated, of arranging standard prices and discount terms. The members repudiate any idea that the association is in the nature of a combina-

NEW YORK, Nov. 21-Garret A. Hobart. rice-president of the United States, died today at his home in Paterson, N. J.
The end came at 8.30 in the morning,
and at his beside were Mrs. Hobart and
Garret A. Hobart, jr., together with Dr.
Wm. K. Newton and his wife and Private

Bruce county, has been appointed judge

THE SEMI-WEEK: Y TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 25. 1899.

BATTLE OF BELMONT.

Boers Badly Beaten by Gen. Methuen.

Three Ridges Swept with the Bayonet-A Holiday when the Canadians Arrive.

LONDON, Nov. 24.-5 s. m.—Before | credence to either report. What is quite inxiety as to the situation in Natsl has certain is that Ladysmith, Estcourt and Mooi River station are all isolated, and the Roys same able after detailing the at Belmont. This has hapner than was expected. Only laccount is yet at hand, but an be gathered the fighting. tie at Belmont. This has hapappears to have been almost a repetition of the battle at Elandslagast. A dispatch of the previous day estimated that the Boers in the vicinity numbered 2,000, and that they had five gune, and judging from the absence of any statement to the centrary in the official depatch, it is believed that the British were slightly superior in numbers to the enemy.

The Boers had chosen a position with their customary skill and were strongly entrenched. The British were obliged to carry three ridges in succession. Apparently the guards bore the brunt in carrying the last ridge by a bayonet charge, after its defenders had been shaken with charpnet.

Nothing is said as to whether the positions so gained were held, and the destruction of ammunition seems to indicate that the contrary was the case.

While General Methuen can be congratulated upon a brilliant victory, it is again at a cost of a heavy lots of officers and meyr.

The diary of events at Mafeking up to have been almost a repe-

and mer.

The diary of events at Masking up to Nov. 15 has arrived. It gives little that is new. At that date Col. Baden-Powell had no idea of being relieved for a fort-night, or perhaps for a menth. Both Masking and Kimberley, however, seem to be quiet.

Bartle Of Bell-Month.

Bartle OF Bell-Month.**

Bartle OF Bell-Month.**

Mafeking and Kimberley, however, seem to be quiet.

[C Later details regarding the Arundel reconnaissance asy that the Boers there were engaged in destroying the railway. One account says that after the retirement, an ambulance train with doctors was sent out from Nasur Poort. If this were so, the British casualties must have exceeded three.

The situation in Natal remains obscure. Fighting is reported at both Estocourt and Ladysmith. It was at first reported that heavy firing had been heard in the direction of Willow Grange leading to a billef that General Hildyard had made a sortie. Later despatches amounce that General White sortied from Ladysmith and inflicted a demoralizing defeat upon the Boere.

It would be premature to give full

GHRONIC

Causes Impure Blood, Poor Circulation. YOU TAKE COLD EASILY.

Chronic constination comes from a dis-Chronic constipation comes from a discassed liver, which cannot produce the mecessary bile. THE BILE IS NA TURE'S PURGATIVE. Artificial purgatives can never cure. The more you use them the more you have to. They usually do much harm. Notice how weak they make you feel. You can't keep on draining your system like that without suffering for it. To help nature wor must attention.



In America the most common Liver trouble is Catarrh. Dr. Sprou's was the first to discover this. As a result he has cured when all others had failed. Under his treatment the liver is thoroughly cleaned from Catarrh and toned up to do its work. The wretched feelings disappear, the 'blues' depart, the eyes brighten, the complexion grows clear and healthy. The cure is gentle and painless. BUT IT IS PERMANENT.

optoms o' Catarrh of the Liver. Are you constipated?
Is your complexion bad?
Are you sleepy in the day time?
Are you irritable?

2. Are you irritable?
5. Are you pervous?
6. Do you get dizzy?
7. Have you no energy?
8. Do you feel miserable?
9. Do you feel miserable?
10. Do you feel miserable?
11. In you have not flashes?
12. Is eyesight blurred?
13. Have you a pain in the back?
14. Is your fless noft at d flabby?
15. Are your spirits low at times?
16. Is there b'oating after eating?
17. Have you a gurgling in bowels?
18. Is there throwing in stomacu?
19. Is there a generaleeing of lassitude?
20. Do these feelings affect your memory?
21. Are you short of breath upon exercise?
22. Is the circulation of the blood a ugglsh?
Cut out this s'ip and send it market Cut out this sip and send it marked to DR. SPROULE, B.A., Eiglish Ca-tarrh Specialist (formerly surgeon Brit-ish Royal Navel Service), 7 to 12 Doans street, BOSTON. He will advise you

PERFECTLY CURED.

I had been suffering for some years from Chronic Constipation. I had vere duil heavy feelings, was blue and worried. Had severe headaches, pain and sourness in the stomach, and felt feverith and thirs; yall the time. I had to be very careful of what I ate. Dr. aproule cured meentirely of all bad symptoms, and I am now as well and strong as it is possible to be WALTER HACQUOIL, Maibay, P. Q.

The List of Casualties Indicate a Very Severe Fight,

London, Nov. 23-The war office has received the following despatch from General Forestier - Walker at Cape

"General Gatacre reports having yes-terday (Wednesday) encamped a battal-ion of infantry near Patter's kraal, and that re niorcements of mounted troops, with half a battalion of infantry, arrived

with haif a battailon of infantry, arrived at the same camp today.

"The Dutch rising continues in the Broken Nail Districts. The police at Moltens reports that 1,000 Dutch have left Cradok (Cape Colony), to join the rabels at Broken Nail, taking with them

rebels at Broken Nail, taking with them armed natives.

"Gev. French conducted a reconnoisesance toward Arundel, which he found held in strength. He withdrew, with three men wounded.

"The Boers are reported to be moving from Natal to the vicinity of Bloemfontsin. Telegraphic communication with Belmont has been reopened, and a heavy engagement is reported. The postmaster at Hope Town reported that the Kaeuman people had defeated the Northern rebels.

The secretary of war has received the following from Gen. Forestier-Walker, from Gen, Methuen, dated Belmont, Nov. 23:—

"Attacked the enemy at daybreak this

Reported wounded-Lieut. Lyon and Keported Wounded—Lieut. Lyon and Lieut. Cameror.
Grenadier Guards, rank and file—Killed, 26; wounded, 36; missing, 13.
Coldstream Guards, first battalion—Wounded, Lieut. Grant; second battalion—Wounded, Lieut. The Hon. C. Willoughby and Lieut. Burton, the latter severely.
Rank and file—Killed, 8; wounded, 23; missing, 5.

missing, 5.
Scots Guards, first battalion—Wounded, Major The Hor. North Dalyymple-Hamilton, severely; Lieut. Berkley and Lieut, Alexander.

Lieut, Al rander.

Rack and fl — Killed, 9; wounded, 34.

Nortcumberland Fasiliers, first battalion— Killed, Captain Eagan and Lleut.

Brine; wounded, Major Dashwood and Lieut. Feeting, daugerously; Captain Saile and Lieut. Fiehbourne, severely.

Rank and file—Killed, 12; wounded, 32.

Northamptonshira Regiment, according Northamptonshire Regiment, second hattalion—Wounded, Capt. Freeland and Lient, Barton, severely.
South Yorkshire regiment, secon battalion, rank and file, wounded 3.

The Roers Have Mad: No Progress

Against the Town. London, Nov. 23 .- The war office this

GUARD YOURSELF.

AS the soldier guards his country in the hour of danger, so will the prudent person—whether man or woman—guard health. This is a trying season; the transition from autumn to winter, with sudden and extreme changes, and raw, damp atmosphere, carries with it many dangers to health. There are twinges of rheumatism or sciatica, or a cold that may develop later into consumption. Perhaps you feel tired and out of sorts, and imagine the feeling will soon pass away. If you are prudent you will guard yourself against the possibility of disease.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

is the only medicine you need. They act promptly and effectively, making rich, red blood and strengthening the nerves. In this way they not only cure disease, but prevent it. If you are at all depressed or unwell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will make you fright active and strong.

GOOD IN CONSUMPTION.

The Sisters of L'Assomption, Onion who are doing a noble work among the section, write:—"It affords us great ple public testimony to the beneficial elects of Pink Pills. Several of the Indian children being menaced by consumption, we gave them Or. Williams' Pink Pills, and in each case a cure rest ted. We distribute a great many boxes to the scrofula, consumption and anæmia, and always with the happiest results. We recon best preventive for consumption we know."

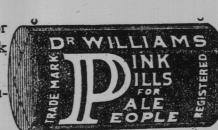
DIZZY AND SLEEPLESS.

Miss Martha Ivey, Norwich, Ont., says:-"I am much pleased with the results obtained from the use of Dr Williams' Pink Pills, and can cheerfully recommend them. I was troubled with dizziness, headache and sleeplessness. My nerves were unstrung, and my blood poor and and watery. This went on until I was unable to do any work. I procured two boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and before I had completely finished them there was a great improvement in my health. I do not know of any better medicine than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and can warmly recommend them to others.

Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Pale People," are not Dr. Williams'.

The genuine are put up in packages resembling the engraving on the right, with wrapper printed in red.

Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.



occurred between those dates; that the British losses have been infliesimal and that the Boer losses were probably small. The final entry indicates that Boers, anticipating the advance of the relief column under General Methuer, have taken up defensive positions to the south of the town. The despatch creasing, but his guns remain and shell us, keeping out of the range of our smell

'KIMBSBLEY, Nov. 12-The Boers fired 400 shells yesterday. Our expenditure up to date is about 200 shells.

PNov. 13—There was a desultory bombardment today, the Boer practice being

side of Witteput's, just along Orange River, this morning, and the British ar. the British.

"Artillery firing commenced at 445 a.m. in the hills, bearing east northeast from Orange River, at an estimated dis-tance of 12 miles. It ceased at 7 o'clock, the enemy retiring to the hills on the sky line bearing east northeast, at an estimated distance of 15 miles from here. The artillery is firing again. The foregoing is apparently the beginning of a full description.

Transports Arrive.

CAPE TONN, Nov. 23-The British transports Pavonia and Cephalonia arrived at Durban today, with about 3,000 troops, making the total arrivals of the first division 11 600 mer. Another four thousand are expected within a few

All Well With Powell.

London, Nov. 22-Late last evening the war office made public two desevening issued a deepstch from Cape
t Town, which is a brief diary of events
at Kimberley, from Nov. 12 to Nov. 17.

It] shows that no serious engagement

Town. The first had been received from Cape patches from Ganeral Boller at Cape

us, keeping out of the range of our smal guns. Have had no news from the cut-

Reports received from the Southward are that the Boers are separating into foraging and ril aging parties, who are looting stores, stealing catile and ransacking houses. It is added that one fermer became so incensed that he stalked a party of 160, eventually shooting eight of them. A Boer force occupies a position on the Mooi river ten miles below the Mooi river station.

Harry Branscomb, of the Range, start-

from the north, but without casualties to

River, this morning, and the British artillary succeeded in forcing the enemy
to retire. The following is the official
communication issued to the press regarding it:—

Moor Rivez, Natal, Nov. 22-8 p. m.
The British fired several shells when
are believed to have caused havoc
among the Boers, the latter taking ad
vantage of the heavy rain and retiring. The Boer shells were apparently simed at the bridge. It was a surprise attack, but had been fully gnarded against. The British had three wounded.

Brief But Important.

DURBAN, Nov. 21-Communication with Estecart is interrupted.
CAPE Town, Nov. 21—The Midland
News save that Messre. Vanderwalt and
Gober, Members of the Cape Assembly,
have joined the Boer forces at Co.es— CYPE TOWN, Nov. 21—The British troops have reoccupied Nasuspoort.

New Zealand Contingent Arrives CAPE Town, Nov. 23-The steamer Walewers, with the New Zialand con-

tingent of troops on board, has arrived

White at it Again.

Durban, Nov. 23, 7.45 p.m.-The Natal

THROUGH THE ICE

HARRY BRANSCOMB DROWNED IN QUEENS COUNTY SATURDAY.

Had Tried to Cross a Lake-Geo. Ackerman Injured By the Burst-Central Railway Being Ex-

Gar. Ackerman of Gaspereaux met with

Harry Branscomb, of the Range, started last evening to skate across the lake. ed last evening to skate across the lake. It appears that he was to meet his brother at Coal Creek at one of the peighbor's houses. His brother finding Hairy had not arrived, became alarmed and started for home, skating over the course which Harry had taker. Upon his arrival home he learned that Harry had not returned. Messis. John Wesver, Charles Lackey and William Durling started this morning to search. They were not long in discovering the body of the unfortunate young man at the bottom of the lake off Barton's shore. One rubber was found on the ice indicating the place where he went ir. Mr. Branecomb is a son of Maning Branecomb and was 17 years of sge. He was employed at the Elvin Coal Mines and

was a young man of sterling qualities. The family have the sincers sympathy of the entire community.

There is every prospect of the extension of the Central railway from Compman to Norton, Mr. E. G. Evans, superintendent of the Central railway, deserves much credit for the interest he has taken in the construction of the has taken in the construction of the

comb and was 17 years of sge. He was employed at the Elvin Coal Mines and

The bridge at Gampereaux Fork' which is nothing more than a death-trap, will be replaced by a good subsantial structure this winter. The recent that has played havor with the enow, which for the past week has made good sleighing.

Rev. Mr. Archibald was the guest of Mr. John Harper during the week.

RIVER STILL OPEN. - The steamers Springfield, Hampstead, Star and Clifton

STEALING IN CHATHAM.

Two Lads Arrested for Taking Money which Did Not Belong to

(HATHAM, N. B., Nov. 22-The lad named Freaker, who stole \$160 from his father about ten days ago and left Chatham accompanied by his friend Ram-esy, returned on Monday and was arrested on the charge of theft.

Mr. George Sathard had \$30 taken Central Railway Being Extended.

Mr. George Sathard had \$30 taken
from his safe come time Monday. He
did not discover his loss until he unlocked his asfe Tuesday morning, as
there were no signs of the safe being
broken into. The money was probably
taken during the day. Billy Mudge
was arrested on suspicion.

COURT NEWS.

Equity Court, At the montaly meeting of the Equity Court, held by Judge Barker, Tuesday, the following cases were disposed of:-Tweedle vr. Gilbert was adjourned

until next Friday.

with leave to bid, ordered, the other defendants conserving by their solicitor, Mr. John L. Calliton, Q. C. The amount due was senessed at \$546,67 up to the 28th of November.

In re Douglas M. Fairweather, a lunatic, Mr. George M. Fowler movel for a commission de lonaticou quirende. An extent de referent to a reporte and report

order to a referee to enquire and report was made, and Mr. William B. McKay was named as the second referee Supreme Court Chambers.

The case of Patrick Duberty, of Sussex, was up before Judge McLeod in chambers. Deherty was committed to custody at Hampton to serve his sentence for a fourth violation of the Scott act, and on the request of Mr. Puggley for the defendant the warrant was not executed pending an appeal. was not executed pending an appeal. Mr. A. J. Trueman, Q. C., and Mr. Jan. Mr. A. J. Trueman, Q. C., and Mr. Jan.
McIntyre, o: Suesex, appeared for
Doherty, and asked for a further postponement on the question of appeal until Mr. Pagelay should arrive home. Mr.
A. A. Wilson, Q. C., appeared for the
prosecution. Judge McLecd stated that,
he had made the order of commitment,
and appeal was