

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPHS

In an 8-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year...

ADVERTISING RATES: Ordinary commercial advertisements...

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Owing to the considerable number of complaints...

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS: Without exception names of no war subscribers...

QUESTIONS FOR CORRESPONDENTS: Write plainly and send special points with each article...

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 4, 1899.

IT MEANS WAR.

The concentration of Boer troops in the Transvaal near the borders of Natal is the principal feature of this morning's news...

AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

The tone of the press of continental Europe towards Great Britain is now thoroughly hostile, and, if their wishes could prevail, the latter would be badly wrasted in the coming war with the Transvaal...

WABLIKKE MOVEMENTS.

It looks very much as if there might be a war going on in South Africa before the present week is ended. The Transvaal troops have all been called out...

This looks spirited and no doubt will have a tendency to stimulate the courage of the burghers who have to go to war...

THE DEWEY DEMONSTRATION.

Our good friends in the United States do not seem as yet to be conscious of the fact that the world is laughing in its sleeve at the ridiculous fess they are making over Admiral Dewey...

THE HALIFAX HERALD IS GIVING ITSELF...

The Halifax Herald is giving itself a lot of trouble over Ontario provincial politics. It seems to think that if it can show that the provincial government of Ontario is losing strength with the elections...

MR. LANGTRY THAT, SHE, IS NOW...

Mr. Langtry that, she, is now writing her reminiscences, and they will be published at Christmas. The only remaining power, therefore, in Russia, and it is impossible to believe that she will go to war for the sake of the Transvaal...

MR. GEORGE E. FENEY.

Mr. George E. Fenev, who died on Saturday at the great age of eighty seven, was a prominent man in newspaper work in this city for a great many years...

It successfully as a Liberal journal until his appointment as Queen's printer in 1862. Mr. Fenev must be judged by what he was at his best and not by his more recent efforts in journalism...

A DUTCH CONSPIRACY.

The fact that the British force in South Africa is so small, is the best answer to the criticisms of those enemies of Great Britain who are declaring that she is forcing a war on the Transvaal...

THE LUMBERMEN ARE FEELING ANXIOUS...

The lumbermen are feeling anxious over the low state of the river. Logs and rafts are hung up all over the river and all that is wanted is heavy rain...

LEAVES FOR CHICAGO.

Mr. Wm. Somerville, of Codys, Queens Co., is authorized to collect dues and give receipt for the SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH Co. in Queens county.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE VISITED.

The slaughterhouse commissioners visited the houses in Lancaster and the parish of Simonds on Monday, and found everything in good order.

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ON CHANGE OF TIME.

The C. P. R. Atlantic division taking effect Sunday, October 1st, Montreal and Boston express are scheduled to leave St. John at 4.10 p. m., in one train, but as the I. C. R. does not change time until Oct. 15, and the Montreal express runs through from Halifax to Montreal without change, this train will leave here one hour late each day until Oct. 15, that is, at 5.10 p. m.

THE PEOPLE OF ST. JOHN MAY CONGRATULATE THEMSELVES...

The people of St. John may congratulate themselves that the Scotman was not lost in the Bay of Fundy or at the entrance, for if that had been the case they would never have heard the last of it. The Straits of Bellisle it would seem to produce for as freely as Fundy's Bay or even the coast of Nova Scotia, off Halifax. In fact we are inclined to think that there are few waters in this northern hemisphere in which fog does not prevail.

IF THE STRAITS OF BELLISLE ARE ABANDONED...

If the Straits of Bellisle are abandoned to sea-malms going to Montreal owing to the dangers to navigation connected with them it will add very materially to the distance from Europe to that port. From Liverpool to Montreal by the Straits of Bellisle the distance is 2783 miles, while by Cape Race it is 2383 miles. The distance from St. John to Liverpool is 250 miles less than the distance from Liverpool to Montreal via Cape Race.

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will be speedily conquered and placed under British rule, if a war breaks out, is as certain as anything can well be, and Kruger, if he is possessed of ordinary common sense, should be aware of this fact. He cannot but view with alarm the prospect of a struggle with a great nation and for that reason to yield the last moment. This theory is quite in keeping with the character of the man, but it is doubtful if even he has influence enough to control the Boers in the direction of peace when they are once in the field. They are so ignorant and so full of self-conceit that they will never be taught to realize their own weakness except by a ruinous defeat.

Some time ago we published a list of the regiments that were destined for service in South Africa in the event of a war. They made up a total of about 25,000 men, but unfortunately, they are not all to the front, and indeed some of them have not even started. On the 23rd September the Army and Navy Illustrated published a list of the infantry battalions in South Africa or on the way to South Africa or destined for service there in the event of a war. The battalions actually in South Africa at that time were eight in number, of which six were in Natal, while eight other battalions were on their way to South Africa and most of them are probably already there. The sixteen battalions of infantry in South Africa or on the way thither would have a strength of about 38,000 on a war footing, and with cavalry and artillery would form an army of about 25,000 men. But in addition to these troops there are eighteen other battalions of infantry destined for South Africa if war should break out, so that the estimate of 40,000 men as the British force to be sent there is below the mark in every way.

During the plebiscite campaign an attempt was made to show that the prohibitory liquor law was an entire success in Maine, and THE TELEGRAPH was roundly abused by an imposed temperance orator from Maine because it ventured to doubt this statement. The workings of the Maine law have just been investigated by Mr. Arthur Sherwell, a leading temperance reformer, and he has communicated his views on the subject to THE HERALD. That paper, in summing up the results of Mr. Sherwell's visit, says: "He says, with emphasis, that liquor is sold without disguise in all the cities and larger towns in Maine. In a single city in the State he entered in one day forty-five open saloons. Not only is there no effort to conceal the saloons, but many are furnished with elegance, and some flaunt pictures taken by Mr. Sherwell will show. He states, as his opinion, that at least five hundred people have the open saloon. "The fiction in regard to the State of Maine that prohibition 'prohibits' is utterly exploded by Mr. Sherwell. It is untrue and wrong to delude the public by insisting upon positions in regard to the execution of the prohibitory law in Maine which cannot possibly be maintained. It is better that the facts be known, however much we may regret the situation."

It will be observed that THE HERALD's view of the workings of the Maine liquor law is much more hostile to it than was anything that appeared in THE TELEGRAPH. The Halifax Herald is giving itself a lot of trouble over Ontario provincial politics. It seems to think that if it can show that the provincial government of Ontario is losing strength with the elections it will be accepted as a proof that the Laurier government is likely to be defeated in that province. There is, however, no basis for such a supposition. Between 1878 and 1896 the Liberals were in power in Ontario continuously, while that province was sending a large Conservative majority to Ottawa.

Mr. Langtry that, she, is now writing her reminiscences, and they will be published at Christmas. The only remaining power, therefore, in Russia, and it is impossible to believe that she will go to war for the sake of the Transvaal. Russia does not propose to do any fighting that she does not obtain the full profit of, and there is nothing to be made by fighting for Kruger. The Boer president will, therefore, have to fight it out alone, and if he does, he will wish that he had kept the peace and submitted quietly to the British demands.

Still, notwithstanding the great provocation Great Britain has received from the Boers, it is with the greatest reluctance that the British go to war. A contest such as now seems to be inevitable is one in which little glory is to be gained, and in which the losses may be considerable. There is a strong party in Great Britain which would have peace at almost any price, and their voice is being heard against aggressive measures against the Transvaal. Their protests will not avail, however, unless the Boers yield, which at present they seem to have no intention of doing; indeed, the indications would all seem to point to them striking the first blow, although such a course on their part would lose them the sympathy of those members of the British nation whose voices are now raised in their favor.

That both of the South African republics

LOCAL NEWS

THE STEAMER SPRINGHILL is now under the management of Mr. Frank A. Baird.

THE CITY MARKET will open at 7 a. m. and close at 5 p. m., and Saturday night at 11 p. m., after Oct. 1.

THE FREE BAPTIST CONVENTION of New Brunswick will begin Friday in the Carlton E. B. Church.

BUSINESS DISCUSSIONS.—James L. Richardson, general dealer, of Albert county, has suspended payment.

STATISTICAL.—There were eight marriages and 31 births—18 males and 31 females—registered last week in the city.

INCREASED REVENUE.—September's custom receipts here were \$32,740.86, being \$13,502.30 in increase over September of last year.

A BIG TROUT.—Messrs. H. W. Phillips and C. Baker, of Edmunston, have landed a big trout at Griffin's a few days ago. The fish weighed eight pounds.

MR. W. M. SOMERVILLE, of Codys, Queens Co., is authorized to collect dues and give receipt for the SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH Co. in Queens county.

CHANGE IN TIME.—The Canadian Pacific winter time table will go into effect on Sunday next, Oct. 1. The intercolonial winter schedule becomes effective a week later.

PARTNERSHIP has been dissolved by Messrs. Pools & Foley, potters, after 20 years of union. The business will be continued under the name of The S. Pools Pottery.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE VISITED.—The slaughterhouse commissioners visited the houses in Lancaster and the parish of Simonds on Monday, and found everything in good order.

WILL STUDY FOR THE MINISTERS.—Mr. H. Scriven, who has been employed in the C. P. R. general offices here, will leave for a few days for Montreal to study for the Church of England ministry.

FESTIVAL VISIT.—Fraternals, Nos. 70 and 97, paid a fraternal visit to the ladies' lodge, No. 19, in Simonds street last Tuesday. A short programme and refreshments were greatly enjoyed.

AT SAND POINT.—Already preparations are being made for the arrival of winter steamers at Sand Point, and carpenters commenced work Tuesday in getting the place in readiness. The filling of Protection street slip was also begun.

NEW VOTES.—Persons entitled to have their names on the voting lists and whose names are not on the preliminary lists posted about the city should apply to the revisors on or before Thursday next.

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to arrive from Halifax at 5 p. m., and leave for Montreal at 4.10 p. m., standard time.

AT SAND POINT.—An addition of 80 feet will be made to No. 1 berth. No. 1 warehouse will be extended to the C. P. R. wharf and No. 2 warehouse will be extended 70 feet towards No. 3. The work will be completed about the last of November.

SACKVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services were conducted Sunday in Sackville Presbyterian church by Rev. D. Fike, late of Fredericton, and acting for the St. John Presbytery. He declared the pulpit vacant. The pastor, Rev. Edwin Smith, resigned to take a trip to England for his health's benefit.

HOME NEWS FROM ABOARD.—St. John, New Brunswick, despatch states that the British Admiralty has prepared a war map of St. John and vicinity, as a preliminary to fortifying the city. It is understood that the work of preparing the map and a garrison will begin next spring. [Vancouver World, Sept. 30.]

A LARGE HEAD.—When the steamer May Queen arrived yesterday at Indiantown Mr. John W. Murrays, of Gasperaux, arrived with one of the finest moose heads that has ever been captured in New Brunswick. The moose gave Mr. Murray quite a fight before he was laid low. The horns measure 38 inches from tip to tip, and are a set of the finest ever seen here.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting will be held at Cady's Hall on Wednesday evening, October 4th, to discuss the political questions of the day. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. A. G. Blair, Senator G. G. King, Hon. R. Simmonds, Hon. L. J. Tweedie, H. A. McKeown, M. P., P. George Robertson, M. P., E. and others. The chair will be taken at 7 p. m.

FREE BAPTIST CONVENTION.—The Free Baptist conference will open next Friday at the Carlton church with a meeting of the ministers. On Saturday the regular business session will commence. During the conference, which will last until Wednesday, the Free Baptist women will hold a conference. A large number of delegates is expected to attend the sessions.

PRIZES ON EXHIBIT.—In Oak Hall window are shown the prizes to be given at the Amalgamated Fair, which will commence in the Carleton Cutlers' Rink on Tuesday, October 3rd, under the auspices of Golden Rule Lodge, I. O. G. T., and the Carleton Corners Band. The chief prize is a lucky \$30 gold piece to be given to the lucky person holding the winning admission ticket.

FURBER OF THE HALIFAX.—Wm. William Monbouquette, baggage master of the D. A. R. steamer Prince Edward, has resigned to take the post of purser on the steamer Halifax of the Plant Line, plying between Boston, Halifax and Charlottetown. He leaves the Edward when she reaches Boston on the next trip. Mr. Monbouquette has been a most competent and courteous official and has many friends who will learn with pleasure of his advancement and wish him continued success.

THE I. C. R. WORKS.—The work of the I. C. R. deep water terminal is rapidly progressing. The Connelly dredge has got through the mass of edgings which gave her so much trouble and is now working in good digging on the spot where the St. John Bridge Company's trestle was situated. Stone from lighters is being piled in the new wharves, and the I. C. R. holding machines are taking away the parts of the old steel trestle. A large number of persons daily visit the works.

PAYMENT OF TAXES.—Saturday was the last day on which a five per cent discount was allowed in the payment of taxes. Chamberlain Sandel had over eight hundred iterative callers and a consequence of their visit it that the city has \$3,474 more in ready cash than it had on Friday. This is about \$16,960 more than was taken on the same day last year. The total amount received up to date for the year is \$284,986.16. The total assessment was \$4,141,840.

APPLE GROWERS.—The apple crop in Nova Scotia is very good this season. On Thursday, two growers, Messrs. Fickett and Sanford, arrived in the city from across the bay and had a conference with the council of the board of trade regarding the shipment of the fruit through this port. Every season thousands upon thousands of barrels are shipped from the port of Halifax. At least 10,000 barrels of apples awaiting shipment to London by the steamer St. John City which arrived here Friday morning.

CHEROKEE WIFE.—The creditors of Mr. E. D. Batchford Phillips, general trader of Bath, Carleton county, held a meeting Wednesday evening at the office of Messrs. W. H. Thorne & Co. The financial statement showed gross liabilities of \$21,000 and assets of \$15,000. Mr. Thorne was continued as assignee and Messrs. W. H. Barnaby and T. H. Somerville were appointed inspectors. The St. John creditors of Mr. James L. Richardson, general trader, Albert county, met Thursday morning and agreed to accept a compromise offer of 25 cents on the dollar. The liabilities are \$3,000.

A DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMAN.—There arrived in the city Thursday from Montreal Mr. Bernard C. Molloy, who represents the constituency of Burr, Kings county, Ireland, in the British House of Commons. He is on a visit to Col. Donville, M. P. Mr. Molloy is a home ruler and has been in parliament since 1880. He is a barrister (inner temple) and resides in London. He was educated at St. Edmund's college, Herefordshire, and at the universities of France and Bonn; was at one time a captain in the French army and is private chamberlain to the pope. Mr. Molloy, besides being an able barrister and an experienced parliamentarian, is also an author, having written several notable works.

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

THE TRANSVAAL REGULARS HAVE BEEN SENT INTO THE FIELD.

The Natal Volunteers Have Been Called Out—Troops Are Missing on the Border—Parliament Has Been Ordered to Meet Next Month—Everything Points to War

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The meeting of the cabinet, on whose deliberations practically hangs war or peace in South Africa, began at 1 o'clock this afternoon. President Kruger's reply to the last note of the Imperial government has now been received, and will be the pivot of today's discussion.

The cabinet adjourned at 3.15 p. m. The ministers were heartily cheered by the waiting crowds.

It is said from Boer sources that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals submitted to the cabinet include an indemnity for the cost of sending out troops, the disarmament of Transvaal forts, the suppression of Dr. Leyds' legislation, judicious and legislative independence for the judges, the equality of the English and Dutch languages, and full and complete admission of the supremacy of British interests throughout South Africa.

Despatches from the Cape continue the story of military activity in the Transvaal, Natal and Cape Colony. The Boers are concentrating in the country contiguous to Natal, where the first outbreak of hostilities is likely to occur. Large contingents of burghers are converging from various parts on this problem. The excitement and the general has issued a notice ordering the commanders to assemble at a specified spot on the Natal border. The commands from Kruger's side, whose burghers checked the Jameson raiders, embarked on trains for the frontier last night.

There is great activity at the war office at Pretoria. The army have been called out, the arrangements to defend the frontier are now complete and the work of equipment is proceeding rapidly. The burghers are congregating in the towns, ready to join the commands, which, however, have strict orders not to approach the frontier and to avoid a collision with the British force. The Boer forces are gathered at their bases of action, a short distance from the border, such as Harrismith, Volksrust, Vryheid and Ermelo.

Telegraphic communication between Cape Town and Pretoria has become defunct during the past couple of days. A telegram received today says two batteries of field artillery and five hundred burghers have started for Volksrust, and that another five hundred men go there today. The streets of Pretoria present a scene of great military animation. Armed burghers and artillery men are riding about the field corners, and engaged in warning burghers to be ready at a moment's notice. A quantity of ammunition for machine guns is reported to have arrived at Harrismith, and the burghers at Ermelo received rifles and ammunition yesterday. The men are practicing with the machine guns.

A number of young Boers, who have been studying at Cape Town, have started for home. The viceroy, in secret session, has passed a high treason bill providing for the confiscation of the property of burghers who refuse service. A proposal was submitted to make the confiscation retrospective, so as to include certain millionaires, but it was rejected. A despatch from Johannesburg reports a meeting of the wholesale and retail merchants to consider the steps taken for the protection of the frontier. The chairman said he had been informed that the government did not intend to expel the British subjects in the event of war.

A resolution was passed in favor of forming a guard, composed of merchants, property owners and others, and empowering a committee to procure the funds to carry on the municipal government. From Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, it is said on reliable authority that at a secret session the read has passed a stringent commencing law. Burghers who have left the Orange Free State recently have been ordered to return in default of £500 fine, five days imprisonment and the confiscation of their property. From the British side comes a few further particulars of military movements of a minor character, but all pointing towards preparations to safeguard the frontier line in the event of war until a sufficient force is assembled to take the offensive. A despatch to the Times from Pretoria says: "It is generally expected that a state of war will be proclaimed at any moment. President Kruger granted an interview today and declared he had done all possible for the sake of peace. He had accepted Mr. Chamberlain's own offer of a common inquiry, but Mr. Chamberlain deliberately broke the thread of the negotiations. Troops were massed on all sides and war was forced upon him. It was impossible to accede to the despatch of the 12th inst. Such a course would have given the land and people into the hands of strangers. As it was, his seven years' proposal would, according to the field corner's books, entrench 50,000 persons, which was more than the whole number of the old burghers, yet not one has come forward to take it. The Outlanders never really wanted the franchise. From the first they refused to go on the commands and registered themselves as aliens. Afterwards Lord Loch secured exemption from them on the same terms as the Portuguese. He wished to indignantly deny Mr. Chamberlain's charge that he had broken his promise made during the discussion preceding the Pretoria convention of 1881 that he would treat new immigrants equally with the old burghers. He had always been ready to treat them so and they had always refused. In conclusion, I asked if there was still a possibility of peace. 'No,' he replied (after a pause),

"unless the other side will do something to make peace possible." The correspondent adds that perhaps it is worth pointing out that the commands in question did not arise until 1898, after the franchise had been restricted by the law of 1891, "which makes it difficult to see why the former should account for the latter." A squadron of British cruisers gathered in Cape Town. Advice from the interior of South Africa indicates that there is no sign of trouble. This is reassuring, as it was feared some of the tribes in Zululand and elsewhere were becoming restless. The arrivals at Durban, Natal, from the Rand are diminishing. Tents have been pitched on the beach to accommodate the refugees, as announced from Kimberley that a former mayor has called a meeting of Irishmen to protest against the action of their countrymen at home, who, he says, are under complete misapprehension in supporting "the cause of tyranny in the Transvaal."

The British colonies in Rhodesia are organizing a volunteer corps, having formed a cycle detachment and have constructed an armoured train with an engine plated with steel rails. Refugees from the Rand continue to arrive at New Harle, Natal, where earth works are being raised. Light rains are reported in the north of Natal. Farmers are sending their stocks out.

Fr. FERRASANO, Sept. 29.—Discussing the attitude of Germany in regard to the Transvaal crisis, the *Koestis* says:—"It is still an open question as to whether Russian diplomacy, on the basis of the Hague conference, may not be the exponent of reason, sending that Great Britain and the Transvaal have recourse to a court of arbitration. In view of the hostile feeling against Great Britain it is very possible that numerous volunteers from Europe will go to the aid of the Boers, as Russian volunteers aided Serbia. If Great Britain attempts to prevent such a movement, Russia, perhaps, will speak a decisive word."

DURBAN, Natal, Sept. 29.—The summoning of the volunteers has caused widespread excitement. The men responded readily and 800 troops with numerous guns will entrain tomorrow.

BANTRY, Sept. 29.—The Anglophobe tendency of the German press is in no way abated by the knowledge that the German government not only does not share, but seeks, though in vain, to repress it.

The *Neueste Nachrichten* says:—"It would be more correct to speak not of the Transvaal crisis, but of the South African crisis; for the question at issue is no longer so confined to the Transvaal. The responsibility of the British government will, therefore, be all the greater if it should stir up war. By insisting that the Transvaal acknowledge British suzerainty, Great Britain cuts off every possible road to a peaceful issue, such as the return of the Transvaal to the convention of 1881 would be the signal for a general revolution."

The *Vossische Zeitung* says:—"England knows only might, and particularly where smaller nations are concerned. She does not recoil from dragging the principle of a state whose population ranks among the most civilized in the world into a class as of the same stock as her own."

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Indications this evening, lead to the belief that, in view of the cabinet message, the Boers will probably commit an overt act which will bring on hostilities before the assembling of parliament. All the latest despatches from the Transvaal show the liveliest activity on the part of the burghers. Telegrams from Pretoria announce that artillery is being rapidly loaded at the station for the 12th inst. military trains have preference on all lines. The Cape Mail is delayed in consequence of the large amount of rolling stock reserved for the force.

A large body of burghers left yesterday for the Natal border and another for Middleburg. Detachments of cyclists are being distributed among the different commands. It is understood that the first contingent of the Pretoria force will leave for the Orange border tomorrow.

Commandant General Joubert yesterday addressed a crowd of burghers at the Pretoria station. His remarks were loudly cheered. The officers of the German corps left for the front today, and the Hollanders corps paraded in the principal square of Pretoria and saluted President Kruger.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The press associations say this evening:—"Parliament, which will be summoned by royal proclamation, is expected to reassemble in about three weeks. The government desires a full expression of approval by the legislature of the policy now being pursued in South Africa as well as the necessary financial legislation."

The premier and most of the cabinet ministers returned home after the council. LONDON, Sept. 29.—Owing to the reticence of ministers there are various stories current this evening. It is asserted with some show of authority, that the despatches received necessitate further communication with Sir Alfred Milner and the reassembling of the cabinet next Tuesday, before the new proposals of the British government can be definitely settled.

Officers at Woolwich this evening believe that an army corps will be started for South Africa about October 7 with General Sir Redvers Buller.

M. G. O. J. Guehen, first lord of the admiralty, was usually engaged for the greater part of the day.

It is rumored that unexpected complications have arisen and that the extensive preparations are to be made to guard against contingencies. The position as left by yesterday's cabinet council is that President Kruger has been given another breathing space and that another council will be called next week, probably Tuesday, to give final consent to the dispatch which Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain are engaged in drafting, and which will formulate the British demands.

A London friend of President Kruger has cabled advising him to accept the British proposals, as there is no desire on the part of England to take away Boer independence and a failure to concur will mean war. President Kruger replied: "It is impossible to act on the lines desired without losing independence."

The Daily Mail publishes the following from Charlestown, Natal:—"Commandant General Joubert and his staff have arrived at Walkerstrom

Nek, where 800 Boers are already assembled with artillery." The Morning Post at Johannesburg sends:—"A government official who has just returned from Pretoria, where he saw President Kruger, assures me that martial law will be proclaimed tomorrow (Sunday) or Monday next."

OTTAWA, Sept. 29.—R. W. Scott has cabled High Commissioner Lord Strathcona informing him that in the event of the imperial authorities requiring a large supply of horses for artillery purposes in South Africa Canada is quite able to meet the demand. Lord Strathcona will call the attention of the war office to the subject.

OTTAWA, Sept. 29.—Lient. Col. Pinaut, deputy minister of militia, sent the following letter to three military officers throughout the country who have volunteered for service in South Africa: "In reply to your inquiry I have the honor to state that the last man recruited from the war office in London is to the effect the imperial authorities are not preparing any expedition of recruits to Africa. Therefore it would be fruitless to forward your application."

From this it will be seen there is little likelihood of a Canadian contingent being raised for service in the Transvaal.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

Canadian Imports and Exports Show the Thriving Condition of the Dominion.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 29.—A statement of the imports and exports of the Dominion for the two months of July and August is published in the *Journal of Commerce* and shows that the Dominion has been prepared, in imports and exports taken together there is a decline in comparison with the same months of the two months were as follows:—

Imports returns for the two months as follows:—

1898. 1899. Dutiable goods.....\$17,725,205 \$17,725,205 Free goods.....11,878,838 11,878,838 Total.....\$29,604,043 \$29,604,043

Exports:— 1898. 1899. Total.....\$29,604,043 \$29,604,043

Tomorrow's official Gazette contains an order in council of the imperial government extending the date of the right convention of 1886 to Japan. The principal of Monte Negro withdraws from the convention.

Dakota outlaws, otherwise known as "necklace poplar," has been exempted from the operations of the San Jose act, and when there is a large number of the same on the clews of the headlands is split on large vessels.

Now, as to the form of the vessel as the water is slowly pumped out of the dock, it is not far from 20 feet, and much greater than that of the Columbia. The deck line forward of the mast looks pitched in a bit and gives an unfair look to this part of the hull, the beam about the deck, and gives a gradual fall and deep bilge, flattens as it approaches the centre line, with very shallow bilge, and curves gradually as it nears the keel, where it turns into a deep fin, and the width of the lead is greater than that of the Columbia. This makes her look, when viewed from the end of the dock, like a small knock-about on the deck, but this is not the case for the stability entirely. There is none in the form of the cross section.

The draught, judging from the figures on the dock, is not far from 20 feet, and the bilge is practically a fin keel, with a slightly longer keel than the Columbia. That is, she has a deep, round bilge, shallow body and deep fin, the same as is possible to make a boat that can be docked easily.

The deep bilge, combined with the shallow archboard and high freeboard, makes a diagonal stroke from the turn of the bilge to the deck, and gives a beam, about the deck, and gives a gradual fall and deep bilge, flattens as it approaches the centre line, with very shallow bilge, and curves gradually as it nears the keel, where it turns into a deep fin, and the width of the lead is greater than that of the Columbia. This makes her look, when viewed from the end of the dock, like a small knock-about on the deck, but this is not the case for the stability entirely. There is none in the form of the cross section.

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THE MOST DANGEROUS

CHALLENGER THAT HAS BEEN SEEN IN THE DOCK—AN OPINION

Of the Shamrock by a Yachting Expert—She will no Doubt Give a Good Account of Herself in a Strong Breeze on a Reach and to Windward.

New York, Sept. 28.—A. Cary Smith, a yachting expert, prints the following on the Shamrock:—"It is a far cry from the smooth, feminine beauty of the Clara to the Shamrock, both by the same designer. The one is a plumb stem boat, with a short overhang, and the other is really an American boat. The object is to carry the largest rig on the smallest and lightest hull possible."

"The first thing that strikes the eye as the Shamrock is warped into the dock is the rig of the bowsprit. This is the time-honored band with lugs for the bobstay is also set up with a turn buckle."

"The tall steel mast is fitted with a spreader below the place where the gaff comes on the mast. This is novel and designed to take the side thrust of the gaff when the sheet is well off. By means of this spreader there are two masthead shrouds, one in the usual way and the other leading to the end of the spreader below the jaws of the gaff."

"The rig on the masthead is as usual in such vessels, but the forward strut on the mast is contrived by the job hand-wards leading down through fair leaders on a bracket that is just forward of the lower spreader, with an aperture to allow the topmast to come through when hoisted."

"This rig makes a strut of the jib hal-yards, and is just that much less aloft. The block for the spinnaker lift is also slung from this bracket and brings the weight of the part of the gear lower down than usual. The block of the forestay is just over the second block of the peak hal-yards, and in this way takes the strain of the forestay and the lower block travels on the hal-yards when the sail is set."

"The most runner is carried to a block with a span, with one part going to the mast and the other to the lower block. This divides the strain and pulls against the thrust of the gaff, and supports the head of the mast as well. The rest of the rig is similar to other large boats."

"The mast looks much further aft than the Columbia, and entails an abnormal amount of weight on the deck. This is correspondingly low to balance a long main boom and gaff. This peculiar rig is to hold a large sail. This sail is set on the Columbia, where the object was to get a large area by the use of a tall mast well forward and comparatively small head sails."

"The latter have proved the most troublesome part of the rig of a large cutter, and when there is a large number of the same on the clews of the headlands is split on large vessels."

"Now, as to the form of the vessel as the water is slowly pumped out of the dock, it is not far from 20 feet, and much greater than that of the Columbia. The deck line forward of the mast looks pitched in a bit and gives an unfair look to this part of the hull, the beam about the deck, and gives a gradual fall and deep bilge, flattens as it approaches the centre line, with very shallow bilge, and curves gradually as it nears the keel, where it turns into a deep fin, and the width of the lead is greater than that of the Columbia. This makes her look, when viewed from the end of the dock, like a small knock-about on the deck, but this is not the case for the stability entirely. There is none in the form of the cross section."

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broers until the keel is reached, where the metal is a pale pink, about which the water prevented more than a guess. Taken together, the Shamrock is the most dangerous challenger that has been seen in the dock, and no doubt will give a good account of herself in a strong breeze on a reach and to windward."

"But before the wind she has not shown up so well. But all this is speculation. The speed of a boat is not only in the form, but in the rig and set of the sails, combined with the skill and nerve of the man who holds the tiller."

"We know that the course will be clear, and let us hope that the winds will be propitious. May the best boat win."

STEALING IN WOODSTOCK.

A St. John Man and a Houlton Man in Trouble.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Oct. 1.—Sneak thieves have been getting in their work in this town during the past week. On Thursday afternoon Mr. Frank Foster's home was broken into and \$40 and Mr. Foster's gold watch were taken. On Sunday morning while Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Dibble were at church

their residence was entered by Jack Dalton of Houlton, and \$700 in Dalton was caught in the house by Jack Dibble and searched. Some small change, two razors and a ring were found on him and he was released. The extent of the robbery was not known until Mr. Dibble returned from church, he discovered he was short \$71 in cash. Alan Dibble then telephoned Mr. Foster and the arrival of the sheriff accompanied him up the track where they overtook and arrested two men, finding in their possession the \$71. The man named as John Dalton of Houlton, Maine, and Elliott of St. John. It is thought that one of the men was at the time of the discovery of the other by Mr. Dibble.

The sheriff took the two men to Woodstock and they are in jail here now.

A MYSTERY IN MONCTON.

After Engaging An Engineer a Man Disappears.

MONCTON, Oct. 1.—The police are working on a rather mysterious affair. A few days ago Prof. Case Harris, C. E., of Bathurst, came to Moncton with a man giving the name of George Sloan of Digby, N. S. Prof. Harris was engaged by Sloan to do some mining engineering in Arizona. Upon arrival here Sloan parted with Harris telling him he would see him in the evening and would bring his partner. That was the last seen of Sloan and the peculiar feature of the affair is that Sloan paid Harris \$400 on account before parting with him. Sloan told Harris that his partner was a Merriam half-breed miner and that he was camped on the outskirts of Moncton. When Sloan did not show up Harris started out to scour the outskirts of the city in search of the man who had disappeared. A large excavation where the miner had apparently been at work. Harris notified the police of his discovery and also of the mysterious disappearance of Sloan, but so far the mystery remains unsolved. Prof. Harris returned to Bathurst Friday night much impressed with his singular experience. So far as he knows Sloan has no reason whatever in disappearing so mysteriously. He stopped at the Windsor Hotel for a few days before going to Bathurst, but has not been there since his return.

Bathurst News.

BATHURST, Sept. 30.—The Gaspetta with a cargo of lumber from Sumner & Co., sailed for England the other day. She carried about two million feet.

The barque Alaska is now loading from Adam, Burns & Co., and will sail in a few days.

It is reported that the large company of hunters from the state are having great success in the woods above the Grand Falls.

Some fine moose and deer have been secured and the hunters are to be congratulated. So far as the hunters are concerned they are very successful.

Miss Alice Hamm, music teacher of Bathurst, is now attending the annual meeting of the Women's Missionary Society, Charlottetown.

The Boat Turned Over.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Oct. 1.—A diver today examined the American schooner Edna, from Baltimore for England, with lumber and cargo, which was lowered into St. Pierre harbor yesterday, bottom up, having apparently turned turtle during the recent gale. He found her bows on deck, showing that the crew must have perished. The vessel's sails and rigging are intact. A portion of the deck remains fixed under her. She will probably be righted and repaired at St. Pierre.

Another Canadian for the Egyptian Railway.

KINGSTON, Sept. 30.—A. K. Kirkpatrick, C. E., resident engineer of the Canadian Pacific at Smith's Falls and a graduate of the Royal Military College, has accepted the offer of a position as engineer on the government railways in Egypt with residence in Cairo. Mr. Kirkpatrick will leave for his new field of labor shortly.

Rev. C. T. Phillips Coming Here.

WOODSTOCK, Oct. 1.—Rev. C. T. Phillips preached his farewell sermon here tonight. He will leave for St. John this week where he will take charge of the Waterloo Free Baptist church.

GEORGE E. FENEY DEAD.

PASSED AWAY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT HIS HOME, FREDERICTON.

Formerly Mayor of Fredericton and Queen's Printer—Leaves a Large Estate—Many Candidates for the York Council—Lt. Col. Vidal Has Left for Ottawa.

FREDERICTON, Oct. 1.—George E. Fenev, ex-queen's printer and ex mayor of Fredericton, died at his residence, Linden Hall, in this city at 4.30 Saturday afternoon. The deceased gentleman was born in Halifax in 1812, and had reached the advanced age of 87 years. He was an active public spirited citizen and was esteemed by a large circle of friends. He was married in 1847 to Eliza D. Arthur, of New York, who survives him and his children living are W. T. H. Fenev, Miss Fenev and Mrs. C. G. D. Roberts, of this city, Mrs. E. S. Carie, Harris G. Fenev and Walter Fenev, of St. John, and G. Linden Fenev now in the west.

The election of councillors to serve in the York municipal council is to be held on Tuesday next. Candidates are out in nearly every parish and the contest will be lively.

Lieut. Col. Vidal, D. O. C., left for Ottawa, last night where he is to take up the duties of assistant adjutant general of militia. He will command the district from the capital.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Delegates to the National Council—Matron For the Jail—Treatment of Horses.

An executive meeting of the Women's Local Council was held at the King's Daughters room on Saturday afternoon. The meeting dealt with the agenda of the national council which is to be held in Hamilton on October 19th. The following delegates have been appointed to attend: Mrs. Robert Thomson, Mrs. J. V. Ellis, Mrs. Trunk, Mr. Murray and Miss Carr.

After the business of the meeting had been disposed of, a subject which has frequently occupied the

