

VICTORY AGAIN.

Lord Methuen's Column Defeats a Big Boer Force at Modder River.

The Transport Sardinian With "Our Soldier Braves" Has Arrived at Cape Town.

The Engagement at Modder River One of the Hardest and Most Tring Battles in the Annals of the British Arm—Desperate Fighting Kept Up for Over Ten Hours.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 29.—The Allan Line Steamer Sardinian, Capt. Johnstone, from Montreal, Oct. 28th, and Quebec, Oct. 30th, having on board the Canadian Contingent for South Africa, 1,000 strong, has arrived here.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 5 a. m.—Virtually the only fresh news from the front is contained in the despatches of Gen. Buller to the war office. The cables continue silent, probably because of Gen. Buller's desire to prevent leakage regarding important movements now being carried on. It seems clear, however, that Lord Methuen is continuing to advance rapidly, and that finding the railway much damaged, he left it behind him. When telegraphic communication is resumed it is quite possible that news may come of four simultaneous battles at Modder River, Arundel, Stormberg and Colenso.

BOERS LEAVING KIMBERLEY. As the Boers, according to Gen. Walker, are leaving Kimberley for the south, it is regarded as not impossible that Col. Kekewich is already marching with 2,000 troops to meet Lord Methuen. It is believed that after the relief of Kimberley, Lord Methuen will proceed to the relief of Mafeking, about which considerable anxiety is still felt.

Lieut. General Sir Charles Mansfield Clark, it is reported, will be the commander of the sixth division. The latest phase of the mobilization of the reserve has proved as satisfactory as have former ones. Out of 3,786 men summoned, 3,533 have rejoined the colors.

SITUATION IMPROVED. NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The war review of the military expert of the London Morning Post, called here, says: "For the first time since the war began one is able to look at the map of South Africa with a feeling of satisfaction. It was impossible to draw any consolation from the several fragments along the railway line in Natal; now, however, the junction of these several parts has brought relief—it is not to Ladysmith, at least to those watching the situation with a full sense of its gravity. Now that we are beginning to make headway against the Boers it is possible to take an eager interest in the movements of the enemy. Gen. Buller is likely to make a fight at Colenso. Gen. Buller's first business in Natal naturally is the relief of Ladysmith. After that, when the invaders are compelled to retreat on Pretoria, the Natal force will get its chance. It seems unlikely that an attempt will be made to force the passes of Drakensburg. The passes will open of their own accord when the sounds of the flanking army is behind them anywhere from the Windberg road to the Vaal."

BATTLE OF ENSLIN. LONDON, Nov. 28.—A despatch from Orange River, dated Monday, Nov. 27, and describing the battle of Enslin, says: "The Boers successfully retreated."

ARTILLERY DUEL. The Boers stuck tenaciously to their positions, firing steadily and accurately. The duel, which continually became hotter, lasted three hours. The Boer shells wounded several men of the right, and displaced the Boers by artillery. Gen. Methuen resolved upon an infantry attack. A brigade of infantry, including the Yorkshires, the Northants, the Northumberland and the Lancashires, with the naval brigade on the right, gallantly stormed the Boer positions, in the face of a withering fire, and carried hill after hill, the brigade under Col. Money capturing the main positions against a terrific fire, but suffering severely.

ADVICES FROM KIMBERLEY. LONDON, Nov. 28.—Gen. Buller's despatch, dated Cape Town, today, to the war office: "Kekewich reports from Kimberley, from Nov. 18 to 23, some unimportant skirmishes with the Boers. Wounded: Captain Bowley, Lieut. Hawker and three troopers, all doing well. The health of the garrison is good and the water supply plentiful."

"Native reports to Kekewich state that the Boer's camps to the south of Kimberley have been vacated, and that Cronjé, with 3,000 Boers, is marching to the south. The Boers are disappearing from the vicinity of Kimberley. The Boers seem restless."

METHUEN'S ADVANCE. "The railway line was repaired to a point six miles north of Graas Pan, Sunday, and the telegraph was reopened to within eight miles of Modder River, or 10 (7) miles from Kimberley. Monday night. "LATER—Cronjé occurred. Cronjé's main body is at Putter's Kraal. The enemy retired toward 'Kooten'."

MORE TROOPS TO BE SENT OUT. LONDON, Nov. 27.—The war office, though it has not yet received the report, is sufficiently proved by the circumstances that, at the present moment, the utmost energy is being displayed in organizing the despatch of a final army division of unusual strength, probably of over 35,000 men, with a view of their early dispatch to the seat of war. Part of this division will be drawn from the militia, I am told, and after the receipt of these troops we can have no regular troops worth speaking of beyond a few recruiting sergeants left in this country. Another 10,000 men is also being sent from India, and should all these troops be poured into Africa, we shall have an army there from first to last of more than 120,000 men. This probably means an expenditure of from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 a week. It may be a smaller sum, if we are lucky in our transportation facilities and in the health of our men, cavalry, horses and baggage animals, but it will be well to count upon the larger amount in preparing estimates for the cost of the war. Up to now the nation has not given a single calm thought to this side of the question, and the time for reflection is yet some distance off."

ON HIS WAY TO THE FRONT. TORONTO, Nov. 28.—Capt. George Kirkpatrick, of the Royal Engineers, son of Sir George Kirkpatrick, excellent actor of Ontario, reached Cape Town Saturday with his company on the way to the front.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S GIFT. PORT VICTORIA, Nov. 28.—Emperor William, before he embarked, left £100,000 for the benefit of the children of the soldiers of the First (Royal) Dragoons, now campaigning in South Africa, of which regiment his majesty is honorary colonel.

DELAY IN HAY SHIPMENT. BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The sailing of the steamer Montauk, which has been delayed for South Africa, has been delayed a number of days, as much of the hay has failed to pass inspection. The delay is not only unsatisfactory to the British government, as the hay is greatly needed by the cavalry in South Africa, but it also is a matter of no small expense to the government, as the demurrage on the steamer is \$250 a day. Canadian officials acting for the British government have agreed to get the steamer Montauk at Cape Town by the first day of January, however, and the work of replacing the cargo may by a better quality of hay be pushed. The Montauk will carry 2,800 tons of hay, all of which has been shipped from Canada. The cargo will be made up of 1,900 tons in ordinary bales and 1,000 tons in compressed bales.

BOLD BID FOR EMPIRE. LONDON, Nov. 28.—Arthur J. Balfour, the government leader in the house of commons, addressing the national conservative conference at Dewsbury today, repelled the charge that the government motive in the war in South Africa was the acquisition of gold fields. "I have now come to the conclusion," he said, "that the declaration of war by the Transvaal and the Free State was not any despairing struggle for liberty, but a bold bid for empire, a bid to make themselves the nucleus of a Dutch-speaking paramount power in South Africa, and to exclude forever the hated Britisher from a dominating influence in that part of the world. These people have risked their all upon the stake of war, and it is incredible that such a risk would be undertaken by a sane and patriotic people. Their dream may be madness, but it is intelligent madness when we consider the whole situation and the military difficulties that beset Great Britain in a South African campaign. They have also vainly counted upon the British party system; and another reason may be found in their profound contempt for British arms."

Passing to a high eulogy of the "brilliant bravery of our troops," "the courage, patriotism and endurance of the small colony of Natal, so transcendently displayed," and the "patriotic spirit of the colonies generally," he continued: "Last, but not least, may we not on this occasion express our gratitude to our American relations, who have done all that is possible in a case like this, namely have provided and equipped the Maine, not only in the interests of humanity, but, as I well believe, out of sympathy for those engaged in this great fight."

is common with Australians, and the detachment from New Zealand, how much the British people of South Africa recognized the importance of this outward sign of the unity of the empire in our hour of stress. When the Sardinian was signalled from Table Mountain, popular enthusiasm became intense and many hundreds of people thronged to the wharf to be the first to cheer the bearers of a visible helping hand from distant Canada. Details have not yet come to hand concerning the demonstration which was tendered to the colonial representatives, but there is no doubt it would prove to be a historical event in the history of the empire and the world."

THE BRITISH VIEW. LONDON, Nov. 28.—The expected great battle at Modder River has been fought, and Gen. Methuen has added another victory to his achievements of the past week. That the Boers' defeat was a complete one, and that the gallantry is amply proved by Gen. Methuen's despatch, and it will probably be further testified to when the heavy British casualties shall be known. The British appear to have gained a real advantage, though the details must be awaited before the full effect of his ten hours' desperate fighting can be gauged. Presumably the burgher army was on the south bank of the river, but whether, when the Boers retreated, they crossed the river northward or retired in an easterly direction into the Orange Free State remains uncertain. Though Gen. Cronjé would have surrounded the difficulties of crossing the river, and to have seized for themselves a position on the north side of the stream. This success of the British clears another stage of the road to Kimberley, the site of which Gen. Cronjé must have partially raised in order to give battle to Gen. Methuen. The burghers are understood to have a stronger laager at Spryfontein than at the Modder River. Another engagement probably awaits the British before they can commence the last stage of the eleven miles from Spryfontein to Kimberley, though Gen. Cronjé would thereby run a great risk of being caught between Gen. Methuen and Col. Kekewich, the British commander at Kimberley.

A belated despatch from Orange River says Gen. Methuen's troops are advancing under the greatest difficulties, fighting an omnipresent but almost invincible foe.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY. LONDON, Nov. 28.—The war office has received the following despatch from Orange River, Tuesday, Nov. 28: "General Methuen reports: 'MODDER RIVER, Tuesday, Nov. 28.—Reconnoitred at 5 a. m. enemy's position on river Modder, and found them strongly entrenched and concealed. No means of outflanking, the river being full. Action was commenced with artillery, mounted infantry and cavalry at 6.30. The Guards on the right, Ninth Brigade on the left. Attacked position in widely extended formation at 6.30 a. m., and supported by the artillery, found itself in front of the whole Boer force, 3,000 strong, with two large guns, four Krupp, etc. The naval brigade rendered great assistance from the railway. After desperately hard fighting, which lasted ten hours, our men, without water or food and in the burning sun, made the enemy quit his position. Gen. Pole-Carew was successful in getting a small party across the river, gallantly assisted by 800 sappers."

"I speak in terms of high praise of the conduct of all who were engaged in one of the hardest and most trying fights in the annals of the British army. If I can mention one man particularly it is the two batteries of artillery."

THE ADVANCE IN NATAL. LONDON, Nov. 28.—The British advance force in Natal, 10,000 strong, reached Frere station, well on its way to Colenso, Sunday. At least 5,000 men and Natal would regard a solution as durable which did not provide beyond the shadow of a doubt for the supremacy of the British flag—the only guarantee of settled peace and the only security for the just government of all the races of South Africa."

OUR ASSISTANCE APPRECIATED. OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has sent a despatch to Lord Minto, thanking the government and Canadians for their desire to take an active part in the military expedition found necessary for the maintenance of British rights in South Africa. "The desire thus exhibited," the despatch says, "to share in the risks and burdens of the empire, has been welcomed not only as a proof of the staunch loyalty of the dominion, and of its sympathy with the policy pursued by her majesty's government in South Africa, but also as an expression of the growing feeling of the unity and solidarity of the empire."

TALANA HILL. Copies of the London Times with de-

FROM YOUR OWN POCKET. In order to introduce our Assorted Steel Pens we are giving away Watches and Umbrellas, Pencils, Atomizers, Jack Knives, Fountain Pens, Cameras, Chairs, Air Rifles, Clocks and numerous other beautiful premiums. Ladies, boys and girls, send your full name and address, and we will mail you 100 pages of our Assorted Steel Pens, to sell among your neighbors and friends, at 10c. per package. When sold retail, at 25c. per package. We will forward premium you select from our splendid catalogue, which we mail you free. Send today. Address: C. P. O. Box 8, St. John, N. B.

STANDARD WATCH AND NOVELTY CO.

FREE COMBINATION LOCKS. NO MONEY WANTED.

FROM YOUR OWN POCKET. In order to introduce our Assorted Steel Pens we are giving away Watches and Umbrellas, Pencils, Atomizers, Jack Knives, Fountain Pens, Cameras, Chairs, Air Rifles, Clocks and numerous other beautiful premiums. Ladies, boys and girls, send your full name and address, and we will mail you 100 pages of our Assorted Steel Pens, to sell among your neighbors and friends, at 10c. per package. When sold retail, at 25c. per package. We will forward premium you select from our splendid catalogue, which we mail you free. Send today. Address: C. P. O. Box 8, St. John, N. B.

STANDARD WATCH AND NOVELTY CO.

FREE COMBINATION LOCKS. NO MONEY WANTED.

FROM YOUR OWN POCKET. In order to introduce our Assorted Steel Pens we are giving away Watches and Umbrellas, Pencils, Atomizers, Jack Knives, Fountain Pens, Cameras, Chairs, Air Rifles, Clocks and numerous other beautiful premiums. Ladies, boys and girls, send your full name and address, and we will mail you 100 pages of our Assorted Steel Pens, to sell among your neighbors and friends, at 10c. per package. When sold retail, at 25c. per package. We will forward premium you select from our splendid catalogue, which we mail you free. Send today. Address: C. P. O. Box 8, St. John, N. B.

STANDARD WATCH AND NOVELTY CO.

FREE COMBINATION LOCKS. NO MONEY WANTED.

FROM YOUR OWN POCKET. In order to introduce our Assorted Steel Pens we are giving away Watches and Umbrellas, Pencils, Atomizers, Jack Knives, Fountain Pens, Cameras, Chairs, Air Rifles, Clocks and numerous other beautiful premiums. Ladies, boys and girls, send your full name and address, and we will mail you 100 pages of our Assorted Steel Pens, to sell among your neighbors and friends, at 10c. per package. When sold retail, at 25c. per package. We will forward premium you select from our splendid catalogue, which we mail you free. Send today. Address: C. P. O. Box 8, St. John, N. B.

STANDARD WATCH AND NOVELTY CO.

FREE COMBINATION LOCKS. NO MONEY WANTED.

Dowling Brothers, 95 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Important Selling of Jackets.

Bargains are plentiful in the Great Sale of Ready-made Jackets now in full swing at this store. LADIES MIXED TWEED JACKETS at \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. These jackets are worth from five to eight dollars each. The \$4.00 ones have plaid lining and the \$5.00 ones are silk-lined. BLACK ROUGH CLOTH JACKETS at \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00. Those from \$5.00 upward are silk and satin lined. BEAVER CLOTH JACKETS, in

Fawn, Navy and Black. Ladies and Misses' sizes from \$5.00 upward.

In ordering by mail please state bust measure and length of back from collar to waist line, and also inside length of sleeve, and we will fit you perfectly.

SPECIAL LINES—Tweed Dress Suits, 42 inches wide, in Mixed Blues, Browns, Greens, Garnet and Plum. Only 25c. per yard. PAIRS CASHMERE HOSE, 35c. per pair. A cheaper lot at 25c. per pair. LADIES HEAVY UNDERVESTS at 25c.

By messenger to Mod River—All reports are well and cheerful. The Boers are not shelling the town, and we have no fear that they will attack the town. Our position we have made very strong with redoubts and breastworks, and we look forward confidently to the ultimate result.

DIFFICULTIES OF COMMUNICATION. LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Standard publishes the following despatch from Ladysmith, dated Thursday, Nov. 21: "Last Saturday I had a whole sack full of my correspondence returned to me, showing the difficulty of communicating with the outside world. 'The Boers cannonade us almost daily, but there have been few casualties. Evidently the object of the enemy is to exhaust the spirits of the British troops by incessant harassment. The prospect of the British advance from the south has impelled them to redouble their efforts. They are mounting more guns and drawing the lines of investment closer.'

FOR THE SLAIN. ROME, Nov. 29.—A Requiem Mass was celebrated in the English Catholic church here today for the repose of the souls of the slain in South Africa. The church was filled with English and Americans, including the ambassadors of Great Britain and the United States. The Pope sent his blessing.

WAR WAS INEVITABLE. LONDON, Nov. 29.—Addressing a meeting of 7,000 people in Leicester this evening, Joseph Chamberlain devoted the greater part of a long speech to a justification of the government's policy in South Africa and a refutation of the arguments of the Earl of Kimberley, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and others. "According to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman," said Mr. Chamberlain, "we ought to have skulked back to our holes when Mr. Kruger refused to ally to our peaceful representations. That would have lost us South Africa, weakened our hold upon India, and earned us the contempt of mankind."

He reiterated that the war was inevitable. Although a long speech, Mr. Chamberlain would have preferred to wait until England was involved with some other power.

CONVENTION OF 1897. Referring to the conditions under which the Gladstone government granted the convention of 1897, he declared that the great war made because Mr. Gladstone feared a general Dutch uprising. "The reason," he asserted, "was because the Gladstone government believed the annexation of the Transvaal in 1877 occurred under a misapprehension by Lord Beaconsfield that a majority of the Boers desired annexation. It was afterward proved that this was not their desire and the annexation was cancelled."

Referring to the basis and conditions of settlement after the war, Mr. Chamberlain said: "I do not like to divide the skin before I have caught the bear, but I must insist that the Boers, by their own action, have created a clean sheet, upon which we can write what we please, and I feel convinced that our loyal fellow subjects in Cape Colony and Natal would regard a solution as durable which did not provide beyond the shadow of a doubt for the supremacy of the British flag—the only guarantee of settled peace and the only security for the just government of all the races of South Africa."

OUR ASSISTANCE APPRECIATED. OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has sent a despatch to Lord Minto, thanking the government and Canadians for their desire to take an active part in the military expedition found necessary for the maintenance of British rights in South Africa. "The desire thus exhibited," the despatch says, "to share in the risks and burdens of the empire, has been welcomed not only as a proof of the staunch loyalty of the dominion, and of its sympathy with the policy pursued by her majesty's government in South Africa, but also as an expression of the growing feeling of the unity and solidarity of the empire."

TALANA HILL. Copies of the London Times with de-

FROM YOUR OWN POCKET. In order to introduce our Assorted Steel Pens we are giving away Watches and Umbrellas, Pencils, Atomizers, Jack Knives, Fountain Pens, Cameras, Chairs, Air Rifles, Clocks and numerous other beautiful premiums. Ladies, boys and girls, send your full name and address, and we will mail you 100 pages of our Assorted Steel Pens, to sell among your neighbors and friends, at 10c. per package. When sold retail, at 25c. per package. We will forward premium you select from our splendid catalogue, which we mail you free. Send today. Address: C. P. O. Box 8, St. John, N. B.

STANDARD WATCH AND NOVELTY CO.

FREE COMBINATION LOCKS. NO MONEY WANTED.

FROM YOUR OWN POCKET. In order to introduce our Assorted Steel Pens we are giving away Watches and Umbrellas, Pencils, Atomizers, Jack Knives, Fountain Pens, Cameras, Chairs, Air Rifles, Clocks and numerous other beautiful premiums. Ladies, boys and girls, send your full name and address, and we will mail you 100 pages of our Assorted Steel Pens, to sell among your neighbors and friends, at 10c. per package. When sold retail, at 25c. per package. We will forward premium you select from our splendid catalogue, which we mail you free. Send today. Address: C. P. O. Box 8, St. John, N. B.

STANDARD WATCH AND NOVELTY CO.

FREE COMBINATION LOCKS. NO MONEY WANTED.

FROM YOUR OWN POCKET. In order to introduce our Assorted Steel Pens we are giving away Watches and Umbrellas, Pencils, Atomizers, Jack Knives, Fountain Pens, Cameras, Chairs, Air Rifles, Clocks and numerous other beautiful premiums. Ladies, boys and girls, send your full name and address, and we will mail you 100 pages of our Assorted Steel Pens, to sell among your neighbors and friends, at 10c. per package. When sold retail, at 25c. per package. We will forward premium you select from our splendid catalogue, which we mail you free. Send today. Address: C. P. O. Box 8, St. John, N. B.

STANDARD WATCH AND NOVELTY CO.

We are Agents for the Improved Howe Scales, the most accurate and durable made. W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited. Market Square, St. John, N. B.

astoria is a... toria. well adapted to children... M. D. Brody, N. Y. PURE OF... APPER. 50c and \$1.00 a bottle. TAWA. v. 24.—The annual... Total amount... 22,171,212, of... 27 certificates of... 197 wrecks and... Canadian and foreign... Canadian waters and... of public works... of Alexander... but it will not... next spring. The... of the Queen is on... but before it is sent... likely to be exhibited... after a successful... in the Eastern... rived home yesterday... antioha today to give... should some assistance... v. 27.—The department... Trent canal, between... distance of the... work includes the... seven locks and seven... works on the St. Law... completed, thus free... of contractors, it is... competition for this... writes Statistician... for information as to... raise frogs. ment of customs has... publications which are... entering Canada on... their indecent character... of the prohibited pub... lished in New York... and Jersey City. b... agricultural com... just returned from... the work of pres... hay which the steam... to take to South Africa... the Imperial troops, is... Prof. Robert Boston again this week.

TRANSPORT DISABLED.

Officers and Men of the 31st U. S. Infantry Meet With a Terrible Experience

For Twelve Days They Were Obligated to Bail Unceasingly, While Their Diet Consisted Principally of Whiskey, Beer and Hard Tack

MANILA, Nov. 28.—The transport Manuana, from San Francisco Oct. 28 with Lieut. Col. Webb-Hayes and three companies of the 31st Infantry, has arrived here. She narrowly escaped disaster.

MANILA, Nov. 28, 8.15 p. m.—When the Manuana anchored in Manila Bay this morning, 31 days from San Francisco, there was several feet of water in her hold, and four hundred grimsy, greasy, hungry, exhausted soldiers and sailors had been passing buckets of water since Nov. 11 night and day. First Assistant Engineer Dunlevy was under arrest, and, according to Col. Webb-Hayes' official report, the chief engineer would also have been arrested if there had been anyone to replace him.

The colonel's report also declares that the captain of the vessel told him that the only thing that saved the men were greenhorns and failed to realize their danger, while experienced seamen would have deserted the ship and taken to the boats in mid-ocean.

The Manuana is a chartered ship, flying the British flag. She belongs to a firm of which Senator Perkins of San Francisco is alleged to be a junior member. She was chartered for \$45,000, and they claim efforts were made to sell her to the government for \$150,000. She started from San Francisco, accompanied by the transport Flag, which carried the remainder of the regiment, and encountered heavy seas to Honolulu, without accident. After starting, it developed that she was underpowered, and the engine was detailed to act as firemen, coal passers and waiters, and to do other work. Before reaching Honolulu the crew concluded that the ship was not safe, and the men agreed to desert. They were closely watched, but many of the crew succeeded in getting away, and the Manuana left Honolulu with less than half her crew. The captain and his transport Nov. 17 told Col. Webb-Hayes that the vessel had sprung a leak, and an investigation resulted in finding several feet of water in her hold. The steam pumps were tried, but failed to work, and there were no hand pumps on board. However, forty-six buckets were found, others were improvised, and the soldiers and sailors were divided into five shifts, and organized into five shifts, and organized and forming lines, they began bailing, the officers working with the men, passing the buckets, while the engine-parasuits failed to work. There were no lamps, and the few candles found were exhausted after a few days. During the last week of the passage the Manuana was in utter darkness at night. She had been rolling in heavy seas all the way, but Nov. 22 she encountered a typhoon, and pitched and tossed alarmingly. The cabin became separated from the Manuana in the storm.

The water was rapidly and the bailing force was doubled. But the buckets were gradually smashed, and barrels and boxes were substituted for them, the men working in darkness, with planks and pieces of iron shifting or being violently washed among them. The men could only feel the fire by being sifted on the shoulders of other men through water waist deep.

The typhoon lasted two days and a half, and in the midst of the gales the engines stopped. The officers held a council, and found that there were 420 persons on board, with life boat accommodations for 215.

The meat and vegetables rotted because of the failure of the refrigerators and were thrown overboard. After the storm the water supplied to the ship at Honolulu had to be used for the boilers, and there was little or none for drinking. In fact, it is asserted that during the last week of the voyage the men lived almost entirely on whiskey, beer and hard tack.

The officers and soldiers were utterly exhausted when they reached Manila. They declare the engineers were grossly incompetent. The officers also said that the behaviour of the troops was beyond praise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Transport officials at this port are at a loss to explain the alleged unseaworthy condition of the transport Manuana. A representative of the Associated Press interviewed a number of officials today, and it was stated that the Manuana was in first class condition when she left this port on Oct. 26. Her engines had been thoroughly overhauled and her fittings were said to be in the best of condition. Her hold was said to be full of supplies for the soldiers and the officials here are at a loss to explain the alleged shortness of the boiler and the fact that there was none for drinking. In fact, it is asserted that during the last week of the voyage the men lived almost entirely on whiskey, beer and hard tack.

The officers and soldiers were utterly exhausted when they reached Manila. They declare the engineers were grossly incompetent. The officers also said that the behaviour of the troops was beyond praise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Transport officials at this port are at a loss to explain the alleged unseaworthy condition of the transport Manuana. A representative of the Associated Press interviewed a number of officials today, and it was stated that the Manuana was in first class condition when she left this port on Oct. 26. Her engines had been thoroughly overhauled and her fittings were said to be in the best of condition. Her hold was said to be full of supplies for the soldiers and the officials here are at a loss to explain the alleged shortness of the boiler and the fact that there was none for drinking. In fact, it is asserted that during the last week of the voyage the men lived almost entirely on whiskey, beer and hard tack.

The officers and soldiers were utterly exhausted when they reached Manila. They declare the engineers were grossly incompetent. The officers also said that the behaviour of the troops was beyond praise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Transport officials at this port are at a loss to explain the alleged unseaworthy condition of the transport Manuana. A representative of the Associated Press interviewed a number of officials today, and it was stated that the Manuana was in first class condition when she left this port on Oct. 26. Her engines had been thoroughly overhauled and her fittings were said to be in the best of condition. Her hold was said to be full of supplies for the soldiers and the officials here are at a loss to explain the alleged shortness of the boiler and the fact that there was none for drinking. In fact, it is asserted that during the last week of the voyage the men lived almost entirely on whiskey, beer and hard tack.

The officers and soldiers were utterly exhausted when they reached Manila. They declare the engineers were grossly incompetent. The officers also said that the behaviour of the troops was beyond praise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Transport officials at this port are at a loss to explain the alleged unseaworthy condition of the transport Manuana. A representative of the Associated Press interviewed a number of officials today, and it was stated that the Manuana was in first class condition when she left this port on Oct. 26. Her engines had been thoroughly overhauled and her fittings were said to be in the best of condition. Her hold was said to be full of supplies for the soldiers and the officials here are at a loss to explain the alleged shortness of the boiler and the fact that there was none for drinking. In fact, it is asserted that during the last week of the voyage the men lived almost entirely on whiskey, beer and hard tack.

The officers and soldiers were utterly exhausted when they reached Manila. They declare the engineers were grossly incompetent. The officers also said that the behaviour of the troops was beyond praise.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Political Situation in Queens. CODY'S, Nov. 24, 1899.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—It appears that Mr. Blair's "letter" in the St. John Evening Gazette, is irritable about recent occurrences in Queens county. While the pen belongs to the editor, the voice is the voice of Blair.

The article in the Sun of 11th inst. is that that gentleman is apparently still laboring under the delusion that the voters of Queens county are a purchasable commodity, and that no one in the county gives any time or attention to political affairs without receiving pay for such services.

Why should the Gazette slander the voters of Queens county by insinuating that they can be influenced by agitators, paid or otherwise? The people of Queens are a reading and observing class and every single voter forms his own opinion independent of the attitude or opinion of others. They know that for two generations all political ability has been crushed out of public life in Queens county by the most brutal type of boss rule.

They know that for two generations all political ability has been crushed out of public life in Queens county by the most brutal type of boss rule. They know, too, that this has been made possible by their own over-zealous devotion to a party name after that name had been stripped of its political significance. They know also that the common people can only triumph over the "bosses" by being united and true to each other. They are also aware that in all reforms there must be leaders to direct the battle. They believe that the men whom they have honored with parish or county leadership can neither be bought, coerced or calumniated by deserting their posts, but they are very sure that if any should prove untrue to their trust that they would take their individual vote to the enemy and nothing more.

The voters of Queens who brought about the recent popular triumph in municipal affairs, are not selling themselves, nor will they submit to be sold by any living man.

In the organizing of which the Gazette complains, every friend of good government in the county has taken part and done his fair share of work. No one, great or small, received any pay for the work he has performed, and there is not a man in the county who would be pleased to go to Restigouche and spend his entire time from this until election, for the cause of good government, and pay his own expenses.

The only agitator who has assisted in bringing about the conservative victory in Johnston and neighboring parishes is the Hon. A. G. Blair. A little over a year ago he addressed a mass meeting at Cody's, and his very effective oratory transformed the majorities in Johnston and Brunswick into conservative majorities, reduced L. P. Harris' majority in Cambridge from 28 to 18, and brought to the polls a great increase of conservative vote in Waterborough.

Shortly before the municipal contest, A. G. Blair, ably assisted by Hon. Mr. Emerson, again started a division of action in the conservative interest at Cody's, and the resident majority in Johnston was increased by 30 votes; Brunswick won by acclamation; Waterborough and Wickham gave conservative majorities; and Cambridge reduced the liberal majority from 58 to 7.

If the minister of railways is being paid for his services by the conservative association, they certainly deserve great credit for their very appropriate choice of a practical and successful agitator in the conservative interest, and if they will only send him to Queens once more, I am sure that "Blairites" will be less common in Queens county than water in the Sahara. Even the Felsin Lumber Co. will run for cover in Chatham.

Thanking you for your space, I am, etc.

H. B. HETHERINGTON.

THE RISE IN CORDAGE. A leading Portland, Me., dealer in ship supplies says to the Press of that city: "Manila cordage has advanced right along during all of this year, and I think that it will continue to rise until it reaches as high as 20 cents a pound. The present prices are the highest that have been known in the country for the last fifteen or twenty years. No longer ago than last year the price went down as low as six and seven cents a pound. In June, too, of this year, mind you, the price was eleven and a quarter cents a pound, and the fact that there was a large amount of sisal brought to this country. Sisal is made from grass, and is a product of Central America. Its price today is from eleven and a half to twelve and a half cents a pound."

COAL IN ANTIGONISH. The Antigonish Casket says it is believed there is a large deposit of superior coal at Big Marsh and that arrangements have been made to organize a company, in which a number of well known business men of Antigonish, Halifax, Annapolis and other parts of Nova Scotia are interested, to be known as the Nova Scotia Coal, Copper and Iron Mining Co., Limited, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. C. B. Wright is mentioned as the president. A diamond drill will be operated, and it is said that if it demonstrates the correctness of their belief that the coal is in paying quantity, they will immediately open up the mine and equip it in the most modern manner, and build in Antigonish a smelter for the treatment of iron and copper, bonds of deposits of both of which are held by the company, connecting the different properties with Antigonish town and the I. C. railway is also proposed.

CHILDREN CRY FOR CASTORIA. Read the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

SUPREME COURT.

Whole Work of the Court Cleared Up for the First Time in Over Twenty Years.

New Trial to Settle the Amount of Damages in the Hesse Case—Appeal Allowed in the Simeon Jones Case.

OTTAWA, Nov. 25.—The supreme court has this morning for the delivery of judgments, the judges except Justice Taschereau being present. Judgment was given in seven cases and judgment was confined in an eighth, thus clearing up the whole work of the court for the first time since 1876. The following maritime province cases were delivered:

Hendley v. Archibald—Judgment to be reversed, with costs. This action was brought by Charles Archibald for the partition of lands between Bras d'Or Lake and St. Peter's Bay, C. B. The appeal allowed, with costs. The questions for decision were: (1) Whether the appellants were entitled to a new trial, and (2) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (3) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (4) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (5) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (6) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (7) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (8) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (9) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (10) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (11) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (12) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (13) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (14) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (15) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (16) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (17) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (18) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (19) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (20) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (21) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (22) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (23) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (24) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (25) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (26) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (27) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (28) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (29) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (30) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (31) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (32) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (33) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (34) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (35) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (36) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (37) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (38) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (39) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (40) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (41) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (42) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (43) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (44) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (45) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (46) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (47) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (48) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (49) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (50) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (51) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (52) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (53) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (54) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (55) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (56) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (57) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (58) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (59) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (60) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (61) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (62) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (63) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (64) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (65) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (66) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (67) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (68) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (69) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (70) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (71) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (72) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (73) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (74) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (75) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (76) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (77) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (78) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (79) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (80) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (81) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (82) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (83) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (84) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (85) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (86) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (87) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (88) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (89) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (90) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (91) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (92) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (93) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (94) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (95) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (96) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (97) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (98) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (99) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (100) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (101) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (102) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (103) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (104) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (105) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (106) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (107) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (108) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (109) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (110) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (111) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (112) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (113) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (114) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (115) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (116) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (117) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (118) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (119) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (120) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (121) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (122) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (123) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (124) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (125) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (126) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (127) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (128) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (129) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (130) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (131) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (132) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (133) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (134) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (135) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (136) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (137) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (138) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (139) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (140) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (141) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (142) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (143) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (144) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (145) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (146) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (147) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (148) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (149) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (150) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (151) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (152) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (153) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (154) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (155) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (156) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (157) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (158) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (159) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (160) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (161) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (162) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (163) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (164) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (165) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (166) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (167) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (168) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (169) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (170) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (171) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (172) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (173) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (174) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (175) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (176) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (177) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (178) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (179) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (180) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (181) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (182) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (183) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (184) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (185) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (186) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (187) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (188) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (189) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (190) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (191) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (192) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (193) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (194) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (195) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (196) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (197) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (198) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (199) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (200) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (201) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (202) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (203) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (204) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (205) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (206) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (207) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (208) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (209) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (210) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (211) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (212) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (213) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (214) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (215) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (216) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (217) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (218) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (219) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (220) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (221) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (222) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (223) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (224) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (225) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (226) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (227) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (228) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (229) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (230) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (231) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (232) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (233) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (234) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (235) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (236) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (237) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (238) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (239) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (240) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (241) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (242) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (243) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (244) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (245) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (246) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (247) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (248) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (249) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (250) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (251) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (252) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (253) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (254) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (255) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (256) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (257) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (258) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (259) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (260) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (261) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (262) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (263) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (264) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (265) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (266) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (267) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (268) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (269) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (270) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (271) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (272) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (273) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (274) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (275) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (276) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (277) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (278) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (279) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (280) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (281) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (282) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (283) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (284) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (285) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (286) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (287) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (288) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (289) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (290) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (291) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (292) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (293) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (294) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (295) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (296) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (297) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (298) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (299) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (300) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (301) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (302) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (303) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (304) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (305) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (306) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (307) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (308) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (309) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (310) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (311) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (312) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (313) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (314) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (315) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (316) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (317) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (318) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (319) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (320) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (321) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (322) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (323) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (324) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (325) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (326) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (327) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (328) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (329) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (330) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (331) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (332) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (333) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (334) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (335) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (336) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (337) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (338) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (339) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (340) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (341) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (342) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (343) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (344) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (345) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (346) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (347) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (348) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (349) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (350) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (351) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (352) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (353) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (354) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (355) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (356) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (357) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (358) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (359) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (360) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (361) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (362) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (363) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (364) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (365) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (366) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (367) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (368) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (369) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (370) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (371) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (372) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (373) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (374) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (375) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (376) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (377) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (378) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (379) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (380) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (381) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (382) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (383) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (384) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (385) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (386) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (387) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (388) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (389) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (390) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (391) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (392) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (393) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (394) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (395) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (396) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (397) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (398) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (399) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (400) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (401) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (402) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (403) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (404) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (405) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (406) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (407) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (408) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (409) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (410) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (411) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (412) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (413) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (414) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (415) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (416) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (417) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (418) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (419) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (420) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (421) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (422) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (423) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (424) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (425) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (426) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (427) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (428) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (429) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (430) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (431) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (432) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (433) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (434) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (435) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (436) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (437) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (438) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (439) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (440) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (441) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (442) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (443) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (444) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (445) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (446) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (447) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (448) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (449) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (450) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (451) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (452) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (453) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (454) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (455) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (456) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (457) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (458) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (459) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (460) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (461) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (462) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (463) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (464) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (465) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (466) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (467) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (468) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (469) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (470) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (471) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (472) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (473) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (474) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (475) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (476) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (477) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (478) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (479) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (480) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (481) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (482) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (483) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (484) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (485) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (486) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (487) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (488) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (489) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (490) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (491) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (492) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (493) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (494) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (495) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (496) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (497) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (498) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (499) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (500) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (501) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (502) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (503) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (504) whether the respondents were entitled to a new trial, and (

WAR NOTES.

A Quiet Englishman Whose Name Rarely Gets Into the Papers.

The Brave Little Trumpeter of the Royal Irish Lancers—How Ammunition is Handled on the Field in South Africa.

The colors of all the regiments in Ladysmith were sent to Maritzburg for safety.

The "Jiji Shimpo" and other Japanese papers loudly praise the forbearance and patience shown by England in her designs with the Transvaal.

Regimental drums and collecting boxes for contributions in cash or kind in aid of the wounded will shortly be placed in the leading London hotels and theatres.

Six hundred Kafirs, who have arrived at Capetown from the Transvaal, volunteered for service as mule drivers, in which capacity some of them served in the Matabele war.

Just before the departure of the British Princess left Southampton docks, the sailors of a Japanese warship lying at the same quay handed up cigarettes to the English soldiers on board, and then as the ship moved off they formed up on the quay and gave a splendid imitation of a British cheer.

The late General Sir William Symonds did not seek to prevent his identity being known to the enemy on the hill above at Glencoe, for wherever he went there followed him his orderly, carrying the lance and red pennon, objects which alone would draw towards him Boer attention.

The action of the Rev. Dr. Stephenson, who is an ex-president of the British Wesleyan conference, in making arrangements for the reception in his well-known orphanage of the children of Methodist soldiers who fall in the war, will be commended by Christian people throughout the country.

Of all the non-conformist churches the Wesleyans are more numerous represented in the army, not less than 35,000 soldiers who are Wesleyans now serving with the colors.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. The man who is in charge of the wireless telegraphic department of the British forces in South Africa—and a very important department it has proved to be—is Captain Kennedy of the Royal Engineers.

The man who actually brings up the cartridges to their comrades on the fighting line are selected from each company for their strength and agility. This duty of bringing up supplies of ammunition during the engagement is a very arduous one, and only the most physically fit are able to attempt it.

THE BRAVE TRUMPETER. LONDON, Nov. 27.—In a letter received at his home, written on the eve of the battle of Blaudslag, the sixteen-year-old trumpeter of the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, who shot three Boers, showed that he lived up to his word. "All the other boys," wrote Shurlock, "were left behind at Pietermaritzburg. I am just enjoying myself all right here. I want to revolutionize the other day. The sergeant-major said, 'Very good for the first time,' and I bet I will shoot some of the Boers down if I get the least chance."

DOGS OF THE 'ABSENT-MINDED.' The war has left even dogs in need. A Wesleyan mission official has made arrangements for feeding the dogs of Aldershot soldiers who have been sent to the front.

These dogs knew the bugle-call to dinner, and answered it with the same regularity as the men, whose departure has left the place deserted and without a "mess" for the canines.

Lord Airlie's "Miss" misses the men's salutes which he formerly accepted with comely dignity, and Lord George Montagu Scott's champion bull-dog has been sent to Dalkeith Palace to await the fall of Pretoria and the return of the 10th Hussars.

A CORRECTION. Albert Hensley writes to the Montreal Star as follows: "In your issue of November 15th you have a paragraph relating to Capt. C. A. Hensley of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, in which there are two or three incorrect statements which I would like to have corrected.

Capt. Hensley is not a son of the late Canon Hensley of London, N. S. He was born there. Canon Hensley was his uncle. His grandfather was the late Commander Charles Hensley, R. N. He was in the charge at Glencoe, and also in the charge at Maritzburg from Dundee to Ladysmith. He is a native of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and I have the honor to claim him as my son."

MODEST PROP OF THE EMPIRE. In the tremendous work of transporting 70,000 men, with their arms and equipments, from England to South Africa, perhaps the most important factor has been R. P. Houston, M. P., a quiet Englishman, whose name rarely gets into the papers. Mr. Houston, who is in his early forties, has by his own efforts made himself one of the richest men in wealthy Liverpool. He is the head of a great shipping firm, which sends its vessels to every port in the world, and is interested in many other important enterprises. One of the steamship lines of his company runs between Liverpool and Galveston, Tex., and almost the great Argentine trade is controlled by his firm. To him came the British war office, asking, "How many ships can you furnish for the transport service?" His answer was characteristic. "As many as you want and whenever you want them."

At once dates were set for the sailing of five transports and equipment steamers. One took men from New Orleans, another from Naples. A third carried coal from Cardiff, a fourth was loaded with provisions at Liverpool, and the fifth took men and equipments from the Clyde. Each of these had to be practically reconstructed, so far as their interior fittings was concerned. Yet four of the ships sailed on the hour set. The fifth was delayed because Mr. Houston himself noticed that the authorities were loading it with wet hay, which would have caused a fire, and took the responsibility of ordering it thrown into the sea. Personally, Mr. Houston is a quiet man, who dislikes publicity, and he looked up to by his friends as one of the greatest of modern Englishmen.

SERVING AMMUNITION. If it were not that there is a very excellent and elaborate system of supplying soldiers with ammunition during the course of a fight, it would be almost hopeless to attack any position. Modern cartridges are very heavy things to carry. The long bullet, the heavy brass work of the case, and the weight of the wads and powder, all combine to produce an article which, though it is of small compass, is very weighty.

When our soldiers are attacking a Boer position, their operations require that each man shall have a large supply of ammunition. This must all be carried forward as the fight progresses. The Boer entrenched upon a hill top may have a large supply of his ammunition by his side, and he is not weighed down by it as our soldiers are when storing the position.

During a protracted fight the British soldier is, in most instances, compelled to fire away all the ammunition which he is personally able to carry. An ordinary private carries 100 rounds. Just before an action, when heavy firing is expected, this 100 rounds is supplemented by fifty more from the battalion reserve of seventy-seven rounds per man. Thus each private advances into battle carrying no less than 155 possible dealers of death.

Whenever a soldier falls or is wounded he is immediately stripped of his ammunition, and it is at once distributed among the men who are still capable of carrying on the fight. The reserve ammunition for each battalion is carried in four carts and on the backs of two pack mules. When an action appears imminent a temporary reserve, called a "brigade reserve," is formed.

This consists of two carts taken from each of the four battalions composing the brigade. This special reserve is placed under an officer selected for the occasion. In the event of any of the battalions becoming detached from the brigade, they receive their own carts back again.

In addition to the above, there is always with the regular ammunition column seventy-seven rounds for each man, and a further supply is carried in the "ammunition pack" of fifty-five rounds per man. According to the total amount carried in the field for each infantry soldier works out at 309 rounds.

THE SCOTT ACT

Sustained in Westmorland County Tuesday by Close Vote.

The County Divided on the Former Geographical Lines; Shediac, Dorchester and Sackville for Repeal.

White Sackville, Westmorland, Sackville, Moncton City and Moncton Parish Stood Strongly by the Act.

MONCTON, Nov. 23.—The Scott Act election today was hotly contested, over 6,000 votes being polled. There were 5,000 for the act, 3,252 against, 2,995 majority for the act, 257.

Table with 3 columns: For, Agt, Maj. Lists various constituencies and their respective votes.

The Transcript gives the following statement of the polling in previous contests.

In each case, to avoid confusion, the expressions for the act and against the act are employed:

Table with 3 columns: For, Agt, Maj. Lists constituencies and their respective votes.

The above are the official returns and they will be found in the Westmorland publication local reports.

The actual majority for the Scott Act in 1896 was 371, or about 100 more than officially returned.

In 1898, roughly speaking, Moncton city gave 400 majority for the act, and Moncton parish 130. Sackville, Sackville, Westmorland, Moncton city and parish supported the act, while Shediac, Dorchester and Sackville gave adverse majorities.

In 1896 majorities for the act were given in Moncton city and parish, Sackville, Sackville, Westmorland and Dorchester, and against in Shediac and Dorchester.

The detailed vote in 1896 was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: For, Agt, Maj. Lists constituencies and their respective votes.

'Sackville's actual majority for the act was about 100 more than officially returned, for the reasons stated above.

BOERS AND BULLETS. (London Globe.) The full history of the man who dug a pit and fell into it himself has not yet been told. The man probably explained that he had fallen of set purpose, and his friends would thereupon expound the wisdom of the trapped that admiring and sympathetic multitudes would be added upon him. It does not always happen so, as witness the case of the Paris exhibition. It is said that the gentleman in Brussels whose tale was sent by telegram. A plagiarist to start with, it will bear repetition:

A typical story is one told of President Kruger. It is said that several cases of Dum Dum bullets were found at Dundee, having been abandoned by the British in their flight. Many of the Boers wanted to use them in the next battle, but President Kruger said, "No, it must not be so. Whatever the British are, we Boers are at least humane. And the bullets were destroyed."

This bubble is so neatly blown that it is complete in every detail, that one hesitates at the thought of the necessary pin.

Three British battalions and a couple of batteries were engaged in the battle of Dundee. None of the troops had expanding bullets. The Dum Dum has never been a service projectile, and probably never will be. It is an Indian bullet, used only in India. The small firm ammunition used exclusively by our forces in the present campaign is that known as "Mark II. S. A. ball .303 Cordite." The projectile of that cartridge is completely enveloped at the point, with cupro-nickel, and is fired by our forces in the present campaign is that known as "Mark II. S. A. ball .303 Cordite."

The fatal fall in the story is that no Dum Dum bullets could possibly have been found at Dundee, where the alleged capture took place. Incidentally, it is not usual for bullets to be sent out packed in cases for the use of troops on active service; but that is a minor detail. Of infinitely greater moral importance it is to observe the attitude of the good president, who, with hand to heart, calls an admiring world to witness that he never will permit the use of the deadly Lee-Enfield bullet in the Mauser rifle of his burghers, let the British do what they please! Possibly the fact that the Mausers are not of

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS

At Bath and Holmesville, Carleton County.

Addresses by W. S. Tompkins, W. W. Hubbard, W. S. Fawcett and Hon. C. H. Lablolle.

Reported for The Sun by W. W. Hubbard.

The agricultural meetings held in Carleton county in November were well attended, and much interest has been manifested in the subjects discussed.

After a meeting at Andover on the 21st, Hon. C. H. Lablolle, accompanied by Wm. B. Fawcett, Sackville; W. S. Tompkins, Southampton, and W. W. Hubbard, Sussex, came down to Bath, where a meeting was held in Phillips hall. Charles Gallagher presided, and there were present: R. Phillips, Mr. Bohan, J. McCready, P. O'Neal, Mr. Hubbard, Messrs. J. B. Squires, Gilbert Gibson, Glad. Perry, John Haley, Stephen Haley and many other ladies and gentlemen.

W. W. Hubbard was the first speaker, and urged greater attention to the details of the dairy business, including the selection and breeding of cows and their winter care and feeding.

Hon. C. H. Lablolle spoke of the progress of dairying in the province, and said the government were still prepared to render financial assistance to new creameries, skimming stations and butter factories. Through the white and red cheese business, the creamery business was the one way to extend our export of butter, and he strongly urged the farmers of Bath to fall in line in this matter and sell less and raise more cattle. In the first place, working substantial progress in producing cheese and butter. Two years ago 135,000 lbs. of cheese were made in the county; last year, 231,000 lbs; this year, 305,000 lbs, and next year we have indications of a further increase. In butter the figures were 12,316 lbs. of the creamery product last year; this year, 135,000 lbs., and the prospect for next year, 275,000 lbs. Both this cheese and butter are readily sold in the market, and so brought good money right into the country.

W. S. TOMPKINS, the next speaker, dwelt upon the value of the clover plant as a fodder crop. He said cattle could be satisfactorily kept upon a ration of clover, hay and straw without any grain whatever. Twenty-five pounds of clover hay and 60 pounds of well matured turnips would make a daily ration that would maintain either beef or milk.

Carleton county farmers should, he felt, keep three times the stock they now kept, and by feeding them intelligently they could not only get a profit from the stock, but they would also be able to sell off a portion of the hay and grain in addition. Farming without live stock meant worn out farms some time in the future.

Wm. B. Fawcett strongly urged that the creamery should be raised in Carleton county by the best census, had 12,000 milch cows, yet she only turned off about 4,800 beaves, and kept less than 10,000 young and growing cattle. What became of the natural increase of the cows? Why could not more cattle be raised? He believed they could, and if the farmers would but raise all their calves, the whole situation of a beef supply for the county would be settled. He would not advise the abandonment of making dairy products to go to making beef, but rather to add the beef business to the dairy business. He did not say that every farmer should fatten beef, but that those men who were able should go into it and buy up the yearlings and two-year-olds from their neighbors, who might for various reasons wish to sell them. This was the way the business was developing in other countries. Every man who could, should, however, feed his own cattle and get the profit position out of them.

Samuel Watts, editor of the Carleton Sentinel, made a few remarks upon the advance of our agricultural interests and the great future that lay before them.

Patrick O'Neal thought our farmers should certainly keep more stock and also adopt modern methods of dairy work. He related his experience in trying to sell dairy butter, and said it was to be sold as carelessly sorted and handled, and finally put on the market unfit for human consumption. The sale of hay and oats was not only leading to beggary, but it brought actual poverty. A man could not raise 100 tons of hay for \$500 and live on his farm. Since he came from Ireland he had been all over the American continent, and he knew of no place where there was a better chance to farm than in Carleton county.

AT HOLMESVILLE. The next meeting was held at Holmesville on the 23rd. There were present: H. H. McCain, M. P. P., Patrick O'Neal, Michael McGrath, John Cochran, Jos. Doherty, Daniel Higgins, Samuel Foran, Henry Pickard, Thos. Pearce, John Doherty, Frank Doherty, Alonzo Giberson, Frank McElroy, Michael Doherty, Henry Cochran, Leonard Kirby, Roger McElroy, Edward McCluskey, Glen Kinney, John Kinney, John Guest, Frank O'Neil, James Guest, John McSheffrey, John Cochran, jr., Misses Deagan and Cummings, Mrs. Cochran, John Durkin, Mr. Harle, James Brown, Misses Hall and McLean, Clopper Tompkins, Wm. Broad, John Doucet and many other ladies and gentlemen.

Clopper Tompkins presided and the speakers were Hon. C. H. Lablolle, H. H. McCain, M. P. P., and the members of the Institute staff.

W. W. Hubbard spoke first upon the value of the dairy cow as a market for hay and oats and other farm crops. He strongly advised the starting of a creamery to assist in the marketing of butter at a profitable price.

Hon. C. H. Lablolle was next introduced. He spoke of the efforts of the government to stimulate our dairy interests and the very encouraging results therefrom. He strongly urged the farmers in the district to cooperate and establish a good creamery, or at least a skimming station, whence the cream might be sent to the Wood-

THE SCOTT ACT

Sustained in Westmorland County Tuesday by Close Vote.

The County Divided on the Former Geographical Lines; Shediac, Dorchester and Sackville for Repeal.

White Sackville, Westmorland, Sackville, Moncton City and Moncton Parish Stood Strongly by the Act.

MONCTON, Nov. 23.—The Scott Act election today was hotly contested, over 6,000 votes being polled. There were 5,000 for the act, 3,252 against, 2,995 majority for the act, 257.

Table with 3 columns: For, Agt, Maj. Lists various constituencies and their respective votes.

The Transcript gives the following statement of the polling in previous contests.

In each case, to avoid confusion, the expressions for the act and against the act are employed:

Table with 3 columns: For, Agt, Maj. Lists constituencies and their respective votes.

The above are the official returns and they will be found in the Westmorland publication local reports.

The actual majority for the Scott Act in 1896 was 371, or about 100 more than officially returned.

In 1898, roughly speaking, Moncton city gave 400 majority for the act, and Moncton parish 130. Sackville, Sackville, Westmorland and Dorchester, and against in Shediac and Dorchester.

The detailed vote in 1896 was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: For, Agt, Maj. Lists constituencies and their respective votes.

'Sackville's actual majority for the act was about 100 more than officially returned, for the reasons stated above.

BOERS AND BULLETS. (London Globe.) The full history of the man who dug a pit and fell into it himself has not yet been told. The man probably explained that he had fallen of set purpose, and his friends would thereupon expound the wisdom of the trapped that admiring and sympathetic multitudes would be added upon him. It does not always happen so, as witness the case of the Paris exhibition. It is said that the gentleman in Brussels whose tale was sent by telegram. A plagiarist to start with, it will bear repetition:

A typical story is one told of President Kruger. It is said that several cases of Dum Dum bullets were found at Dundee, having been abandoned by the British in their flight. Many of the Boers wanted to use them in the next battle, but President Kruger said, "No, it must not be so. Whatever the British are, we Boers are at least humane. And the bullets were destroyed."

This bubble is so neatly blown that it is complete in every detail, that one hesitates at the thought of the necessary pin.

Three British battalions and a couple of batteries were engaged in the battle of Dundee. None of the troops had expanding bullets. The Dum Dum has never been a service projectile, and probably never will be. It is an Indian bullet, used only in India. The small firm ammunition used exclusively by our forces in the present campaign is that known as "Mark II. S. A. ball .303 Cordite." The projectile of that cartridge is completely enveloped at the point, with cupro-nickel, and is fired by our forces in the present campaign is that known as "Mark II. S. A. ball .303 Cordite."

The fatal fall in the story is that no Dum Dum bullets could possibly have been found at Dundee, where the alleged capture took place. Incidentally, it is not usual for bullets to be sent out packed in cases for the use of troops on active service; but that is a minor detail. Of infinitely greater moral importance it is to observe the attitude of the good president, who, with hand to heart, calls an admiring world to witness that he never will permit the use of the deadly Lee-Enfield bullet in the Mauser rifle of his burghers, let the British do what they please! Possibly the fact that the Mausers are not of

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS

At Bath and Holmesville, Carleton County.

Addresses by W. S. Tompkins, W. W. Hubbard, W. S. Fawcett and Hon. C. H. Lablolle.

Reported for The Sun by W. W. Hubbard.

The agricultural meetings held in Carleton county in November were well attended, and much interest has been manifested in the subjects discussed.

After a meeting at Andover on the 21st, Hon. C. H. Lablolle, accompanied by Wm. B. Fawcett, Sackville; W. S. Tompkins, Southampton, and W. W. Hubbard, Sussex, came down to Bath, where a meeting was held in Phillips hall. Charles Gallagher presided, and there were present: R. Phillips, Mr. Bohan, J. McCready, P. O'Neal, Mr. Hubbard, Messrs. J. B. Squires, Gilbert Gibson, Glad. Perry, John Haley, Stephen Haley and many other ladies and gentlemen.

W. W. Hubbard was the first speaker, and urged greater attention to the details of the dairy business, including the selection and breeding of cows and their winter care and feeding.

Hon. C. H. Lablolle spoke of the progress of dairying in the province, and said the government were still prepared to render financial assistance to new creameries, skimming stations and butter factories. Through the white and red cheese business, the creamery business was the one way to extend our export of butter, and he strongly urged the farmers of Bath to fall in line in this matter and sell less and raise more cattle. In the first place, working substantial progress in producing cheese and butter. Two years ago 135,000 lbs. of cheese were made in the county; last year, 231,000 lbs; this year, 305,000 lbs, and next year we have indications of a further increase. In butter the figures were 12,316 lbs. of the creamery product last year; this year, 135,000 lbs., and the prospect for next year, 275,000 lbs. Both this cheese and butter are readily sold in the market, and so brought good money right into the country.

W. S. TOMPKINS, the next speaker, dwelt upon the value of the clover plant as a fodder crop. He said cattle could be satisfactorily kept upon a ration of clover, hay and straw without any grain whatever. Twenty-five pounds of clover hay and 60 pounds of well matured turnips would make a daily ration that would maintain either beef or milk.

Carleton county farmers should, he felt, keep three times the stock they now kept, and by feeding them intelligently they could not only get a profit from the stock, but they would also be able to sell off a portion of the hay and grain in addition. Farming without live stock meant worn out farms some time in the future.

Wm. B. Fawcett strongly urged that the creamery should be raised in Carleton county by the best census, had 12,000 milch cows, yet she only turned off about 4,800 beaves, and kept less than 10,000 young and growing cattle. What became of the natural increase of the cows? Why could not more cattle be raised? He believed they could, and if the farmers would but raise all their calves, the whole situation of a beef supply for the county would be settled. He would not advise the abandonment of making dairy products to go to making beef, but rather to add the beef business to the dairy business. He did not say that every farmer should fatten beef, but that those men who were able should go into it and buy up the yearlings and two-year-olds from their neighbors, who might for various reasons wish to sell them. This was the way the business was developing in other countries. Every man who could, should, however, feed his own cattle and get the profit position out of them.

Samuel Watts, editor of the Carleton Sentinel, made a few remarks upon the advance of our agricultural interests and the great future that lay before them.

Patrick O'Neal thought our farmers should certainly keep more stock and also adopt modern methods of dairy work. He related his experience in trying to sell dairy butter, and said it was to be sold as carelessly sorted and handled, and finally put on the market unfit for human consumption. The sale of hay and oats was not only leading to beggary, but it brought actual poverty. A man could not raise 100 tons of hay for \$500 and live on his farm. Since he came from Ireland he had been all over the American continent, and he knew of no place where there was a better chance to farm than in Carleton county.

AT HOLMESVILLE. The next meeting was held at Holmesville on the 23rd. There were present: H. H. McCain, M. P. P., Patrick O'Neal, Michael McGrath, John Cochran, Jos. Doherty, Daniel Higgins, Samuel Foran, Henry Pickard, Thos. Pearce, John Doherty, Frank Doherty, Alonzo Giberson, Frank McElroy, Michael Doherty, Henry Cochran, Leonard Kirby, Roger McElroy, Edward McCluskey, Glen Kinney, John Kinney, John Guest, Frank O'Neil, James Guest, John McSheffrey, John Cochran, jr., Misses Deagan and Cummings, Mrs. Cochran, John Durkin, Mr. Harle, James Brown, Misses Hall and McLean, Clopper Tompkins, Wm. Broad, John Doucet and many other ladies and gentlemen.

Clopper Tompkins presided and the speakers were Hon. C. H. Lablolle, H. H. McCain, M. P. P., and the members of the Institute staff.

W. W. Hubbard spoke first upon the value of the dairy cow as a market for hay and oats and other farm crops. He strongly advised the starting of a creamery to assist in the marketing of butter at a profitable price.

Hon. C. H. Lablolle was next introduced. He spoke of the efforts of the government to stimulate our dairy interests and the very encouraging results therefrom. He strongly urged the farmers in the district to cooperate and establish a good creamery, or at least a skimming station, whence the cream might be sent to the Wood-



A Delicious Tubbing and then refreshing sleep—there is nothing better for any baby. Always use the "Albert."

BABY'S OWN SOAP

and your child will have a fine complexion and never be troubled with skin diseases.

The National Council of Women of Canada have recommended it as very suitable for nursery use.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., MONTREAL, Makers of the celebrated Albert Toilet Soap.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

It is the only safe and reliable medicine for infants and children.

is truly pitiable good to live for.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS

At Bath and Holmesville, Carleton County.

Addresses by W. S. Tompkins, W. W. Hubbard, W. S. Fawcett and Hon. C. H. Lablolle.

Reported for The Sun by W. W. Hubbard.

The agricultural meetings held in Carleton county in November were well attended, and much interest has been manifested in the subjects discussed.

After a meeting at Andover on the 21st, Hon. C. H. Lablolle, accompanied by Wm. B. Fawcett, Sackville; W. S. Tompkins, Southampton, and W. W. Hubbard, Sussex, came down to Bath, where a meeting was held in Phillips hall. Charles Gallagher presided, and there were present: R. Phillips, Mr. Bohan, J. McCready, P. O'Neal, Mr. Hubbard, Messrs. J. B. Squires, Gilbert Gibson, Glad. Perry, John Haley, Stephen Haley and many other ladies and gentlemen.

W. W. Hubbard was the first speaker, and urged greater attention to the details of the dairy business, including the selection and breeding of cows and their winter care and feeding.

Hon. C. H. Lablolle spoke of the progress of dairying in the province, and said the government were still prepared to render financial assistance to new creameries, skimming stations and butter factories. Through the white and red cheese business, the creamery business was the one way to extend our export of butter, and he strongly urged the farmers of Bath to fall in line in this matter and sell less and raise more cattle. In the first place, working substantial progress in producing cheese and butter. Two years ago 135,000 lbs. of cheese were made in the county; last year, 231,000 lbs; this year, 305,000 lbs, and next year we have indications of a further increase. In butter the figures were 12,316 lbs. of the creamery product last year; this year, 135,000 lbs., and the prospect for next year, 275,000 lbs. Both this cheese and butter are readily sold in the market, and so brought good money right into the country.

W. S. TOMPKINS, the next speaker, dwelt upon the value of the clover plant as a fodder crop. He said cattle could be satisfactorily kept upon a ration of clover, hay and straw without any grain whatever. Twenty-five pounds of clover hay and 60 pounds of well matured turnips would make a daily ration that would maintain either beef or milk.

Carleton county farmers should, he felt, keep three times the stock they now kept, and by feeding them intelligently they could not only get a profit from the stock, but they would also be able to sell off a portion of the hay and grain in addition. Farming without live stock meant worn out farms some time in the future.

Wm. B. Fawcett strongly urged that the creamery should be raised in Carleton county by the best census, had 12,000 milch cows, yet she only turned off about 4,800 beaves, and kept less than 10,000 young and growing cattle. What became of the natural increase of the cows? Why could not more cattle be raised? He believed they could, and if the farmers would but raise all their calves, the whole situation of a beef supply for the county would be settled. He would not advise the abandonment of making dairy products to go to making beef,

ADVERTISING RATES. \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN. ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 2, 1899. JURISDICTION ON THE BAY OF FUNDY.

It is announced somewhat definitely by the Boston Herald that Elmer Maxwell, who is accused of the murder of Captain Bailey, will be handed over without question to the United States authorities.

The decided majority given for the Act by the English-speaking people of Westmorland are still opposed to the law. This opposition is shown in Shelburne even more strongly than it was before.

THE RISE AND FALL OF DEWEY. Reflecting persons watched with amused interest the rise and progress of the Dewey craze.

THEY KNOW NOW. The mails from Canada to Cape Town go faster than the tropic air. It is therefore probable that the Canadian soldiers have by this time learned that the instance of Sir Charles Tupper arranged for them is in force.

to have shared his view in 1883. It is therefore almost certain that the minister of justice should be consulted before the admission is made that Canada does not own the Bay of Fundy.

A VICTORY FOR THE SCOTT ACT. As the Sun pointed out at the beginning of the campaign, the Scott act contest in Westmorland was an event of more than local significance.

AT THE FRONT. The British generals in South Africa are more anxious to get their work done than they are to let their friends at home know how they are doing it.

THEY KNOW NOW. The mails from Canada to Cape Town go faster than the tropic air. It is therefore probable that the Canadian soldiers have by this time learned that the instance of Sir Charles Tupper arranged for them is in force.

THEY KNOW NOW. The mails from Canada to Cape Town go faster than the tropic air. It is therefore probable that the Canadian soldiers have by this time learned that the instance of Sir Charles Tupper arranged for them is in force.

SUNDAY SCHOOL. THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON XI.—December 10. GOLDEN TEXT. God loveth a cheerful giver.—2 Cor. 9: 7.

THE SECTION. Mal. 1: 2, 3: 1-12. PLACE IN THE HISTORY. Malachi belongs probably to the period between Nehemiah's first and second visit to Jerusalem (Neh. chap. 13.)—Driver.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.—The prophets, if they belong to the period of Nehemiah's absence in Persia, were delivered B. C. 433-427. Others place them soon after or before Ezra's reforms, B. C. 458.

LESSONS IN GIVING.—Malachi 1: 6-11; 3: 8-12. Read chapter 1, and 2 Corinthians, chapters 8 and 9. Comment 3: 10.

REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 8. (a) When. (b) It is no. (c) When. (d) It is no. (e) Present. (f) Inset will be. (g) Inset will be.

GUIDING QUESTIONS. (For home study and oral and written answers. Do some work daily). Subject.—Honoring God by Gifts.

CATARRH IS CATCHING.



The Commonest Abode of Catarrh Germs. Minute germs float through the air from one person to another. If the throats which line the nose and throat are perfectly healthy the germs soon pass out again without doing any harm.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS. WOLFVILLE, N. S., Nov. 22.—The second lecture of a course to be delivered by the professors of Acadia was given by Dr. R. V. Jones, professor of classics, in college hall on Thursday evening.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS. WOLFVILLE, N. S., Nov. 24.—Percy Anderson, a 14-year-old boy, was run over at Steviack today and his left arm and leg cut off. He died on his way to the Victoria hospital in this city.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS. WOLFVILLE, N. S., Nov. 25.—The steamer Daniel, which was ashore at Whitehead, reached port this morning.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS. WOLFVILLE, N. S., Nov. 25.—The death recently occurred at Cold Brook of Ethel Marchant, aged 21 years, daughter of the late John Marchant of that place.

RECENT FROM C.

When ord WEEKLY S the HALLS with the that of the it sent. Remember Office must ensure "pro request" THE SUN insuring we WEEKLY S Station of all Harisms E please mak

Mr. Crowell received official (?) notice that the fortune, \$31,000,000, was the Bank of Bpistol, England. There are about thirteen direct heirs, and there seems every chance of their securing the fortune.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS. WOLFVILLE, N. S., Nov. 22.—The second lecture of a course to be delivered by the professors of Acadia was given by Dr. R. V. Jones, professor of classics, in college hall on Thursday evening.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS. WOLFVILLE, N. S., Nov. 24.—Percy Anderson, a 14-year-old boy, was run over at Steviack today and his left arm and leg cut off. He died on his way to the Victoria hospital in this city.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS. WOLFVILLE, N. S., Nov. 25.—The steamer Daniel, which was ashore at Whitehead, reached port this morning.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS. WOLFVILLE, N. S., Nov. 25.—The death recently occurred at Cold Brook of Ethel Marchant, aged 21 years, daughter of the late John Marchant of that place.

RECENT FROM C.

When ord WEEKLY S the HALLS with the that of the it sent. Remember Office must ensure "pro request" THE SUN insuring we WEEKLY S Station of all Harisms E please mak

Mr. Crowell received official (?) notice that the fortune, \$31,000,000, was the Bank of Bpistol, England. There are about thirteen direct heirs, and there seems every chance of their securing the fortune.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS. WOLFVILLE, N. S., Nov. 22.—The second lecture of a course to be delivered by the professors of Acadia was given by Dr. R. V. Jones, professor of classics, in college hall on Thursday evening.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS. WOLFVILLE, N. S., Nov. 24.—Percy Anderson, a 14-year-old boy, was run over at Steviack today and his left arm and leg cut off. He died on his way to the Victoria hospital in this city.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS. WOLFVILLE, N. S., Nov. 25.—The steamer Daniel, which was ashore at Whitehead, reached port this morning.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS. WOLFVILLE, N. S., Nov. 25.—The death recently occurred at Cold Brook of Ethel Marchant, aged 21 years, daughter of the late John Marchant of that place.

RECENT FROM C.

When ord WEEKLY S the HALLS with the that of the it sent. Remember Office must ensure "pro request" THE SUN insuring we WEEKLY S Station of all Harisms E please mak

Mr. Crowell received official (?) notice that the fortune, \$31,000,000, was the Bank of Bpistol, England. There are about thirteen direct heirs, and there seems every chance of their securing the fortune.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS. WOLFVILLE, N. S., Nov. 22.—The second lecture of a course to be delivered by the professors of Acadia was given by Dr. R. V. Jones, professor of classics, in college hall on Thursday evening.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS. WOLFVILLE, N. S., Nov. 24.—Percy Anderson, a 14-year-old boy, was run over at Steviack today and his left arm and leg cut off. He died on his way to the Victoria hospital in this city.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS. WOLFVILLE, N. S., Nov. 25.—The steamer Daniel, which was ashore at Whitehead, reached port this morning.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS. WOLFVILLE, N. S., Nov. 25.—The death recently occurred at Cold Brook of Ethel Marchant, aged 21 years, daughter of the late John Marchant of that place.



PROVINCIAL NEWS

GRAND MANAN, Nov. 22.—The annual regatta of the Grand Manan boat club for the club's cup was sailed over the club's course on the 18th instant. Only three boats entered for the cup race this year, the Ethel and Carrie, the Eva and Elsie, and the Zelma. The Eva and Elsie was the winning boat, but on account of a foul between the Ethel and Carrie and the winner of the race of Maine, and the boats Ethel and Carrie, and Eva and Elsie, and Zelma, in which race the Ethel and Carrie came in victor, taking the \$20 prize. The Ethel and Carrie and the Gladstone went over to Quoddy on the 20th to take part in the races there. Both boats were beaten, though the Gladstone took the third prize.

Our fishing boats are still taking some small herrings out of the waters, and are receiving extra prices from \$2 to \$4.75 per bushel for the medium herrings. It is a regular Klondike for the well owners.

Newton Bros' schooner Freddie A. Higgins has arrived from Westport, N. S., where she has been undergoing extensive repairs, giving her a greater carrying capacity and more seaworthiness. She is an A1 vessel now. She will load at once for New York market. The schr. Ella and Jennie is loading for Boston, and the John M. Plummer for New York.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Nov. 24.—A good sized audience was addressed in Music hall last evening by Rev. J. H. Morrison, of Fredericton, in the presence of a large number of the congregation. The platform was occupied by Rev. J. H. Morrison, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Sprague, Prof. Paisley, Dr. Allison, and Messrs. Smith, Miller, Howard, Truman, who acted as chairman in the place of J. L. Black, who was absent through illness. Rev. Morrison was to have spoken, was also prevented from appearing, being detained in Boston.

Dr. Allison made a brief introductory speech. He said that should be the first and foremost with every one in the community was not what was for the time being, but what was for the future. He said that local opinion was the good opinion of the country, and that it was to be fostered with the repeal of the Scott act. He was warmly applauded.

Dr. McLeod, who spoke for one hour and three-quarters, said he had expected to find Mr. Summerville in the presence of the audience, on the platform, but this gentleman appeared rather shy lately about meeting him in this way.

Dr. Borden later on stated he had invited Mr. Summerville to occupy half the time at this meeting and the other half to speak in Montreal.

Dr. McLeod said next Monday Sackville citizens would hear Mr. Summerville, and that as he knew to a certainty his line of argument would anticipate all his points and confute them. His opponent would figure to show that the Scott act had been "drunk," reported in Ontario under Scott act than he, but would not mention that with honest and fair dealing.

Statistics showed that during the ten years ending 1898 the population of New Brunswick had been under Scott act law, and of all the crimes committed in the province, the majority were for only one-third, whereas the one-third of the population had committed two-thirds of the offences. A strong point against the Scott act was that it did not keep the men waiting in the large establishments according to law and several small places round the corner where liquor is sold at all hours of the night, every day in the week, and to boys as well as men.

Dr. McLeod said that examining a list of Frederick taxpayers he discovered that one-third of the men waiting in the Scott act on the ground of excessive taxes were defaulting taxpayers. The speaker showed how the liquor became a political machine, and if the people let liquor questions pass into the hands of politicians they were absolutely helpless, whereas under Scott act the matter was well within their own grasp and well under their own supervision. Dr. McLeod closed with an eloquent appeal to the citizens of Sackville to hold fast by that which was good.

Dr. Borden read two or three letters from clergy of different creeds in Quebec province, who speak in the strongest terms of the evil effects of high license there, and expressing earnest hopes that the repeal of the Scott act would not take place in New Brunswick.

Dr. Sprague made a few remarks highly eulogistic of Dr. McLeod and moved a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Prof. Paisley and carried. The subject of temperance was warmly applauded during his address. The evening closed with the national anthem.

BENTON, Carleton Co., Nov. 25.—Owing to the ill health of George Murray, owner of the firm of Murray, Murchie & Co., the company has been dissolved, and the prosperous mercantile business to William Gibson & Son of this place, who have removed the stock to the larger and more convenient corner building owned by Chas. A. Lewis. Mr. Murray and family have moved to St. John for the winter, with the hope the sea air may be the means of restoring him to health. Mr. Murray has recently filled the office of postmaster here for several years.

William T. Sharp, agent of the Canada Eastern railway, who has been spending a few days here with his bride at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Sharp. Their many friends join in wishing them every happiness.

Messrs. Goodwin's steam mill will saw a cut at New Ireland before sawing for Mr. Rogers at Dry Brook. A gentleman said to the writer today that times generally throughout this county were the best they had been for ten or perhaps fifteen years, owing largely to increased activity in lumbering and cognate lines of work. Buyers are competing strongly, with the result of better prices for the sellers. Some have sold for \$7.75, and even \$10 is looked for. Work is plenty and wages are good. Work at the Chemical Road plaster quarry, which has been closed for some years, is to be resumed. Chas. D. Shaw having secured a contract to get out 1,200 tons. Extensive repairs are being made to the Riverside wharf.

JENNIFER CORNER, Kings Co., Nov. 27.—Lumbering is very brisk in this vicinity. J. Jamieson has a portable mill in operation a few miles upward, which will probably cut upwards of a million feet of lumber. D. H. Moxley has the contract for delivering the deals from this mill, at Sussex. This will give employment to a large number of teams, and will also ensure good roads.

The home of Thomas Walker was recently brightened by the arrival of a baby daughter. Your correspondent and others watched the heavens on the date fixed in the expectation of seeing the famous shower of meteors, but met with disappointment. Has any other reader of the Sun been more fortunate?

EREDRICKTON, Nov. 23.—At the invitation of the Junior Liberal Conservative Club, H. A. Powell, M. P., delivered an interesting and instructive address in the Church hall, this city, tonight. The hall was well filled with

and a large and appreciative audience, and for upwards of two hours the talented speaker held their closest attention. While he dealt with many of the political topics of the day, Mr. Powell's address was more of the nature of an outline of the history and principles of the conservative party, and advice as to what should be accomplished by a Junior Liberal Conservative Club.

BOLESTOWN, Northumberland Co., Nov. 26.—Wm. Taylor, attorney-at-law, was here lately on business. He intends starting a branch office at this place. Jas. S. Fairley has about completed the large bridge across the river. While working on the bridge, a valuable horse became frightened, leaped over the side, and falling to the ice, was killed.

This fall a great many men have received severe injuries in the woods. About ten cases have been under treatment during the past few days. The principal causes are the heavy winter weather, and the fact that the woods are in very poor health.

The funeral of the late Wm. Lawton took place Wednesday afternoon. The remains were taken to St. Mary's church, where the Rev. H. A. Meek conducted services. R. Phinney, D. McDermond, John Irving, R. McDonald, Wm. White and Alex. Leggett acted as pall bearers.

Bishop Kingston held a service and confirmed a number of persons at Bictonche on Tuesday evening. The interior of the Methodist church has been greatly improved during the past few weeks. A partition was run across the building a few feet from the door, which makes a nice entry. The walls have been done in water colors, the old stoves removed and a platform put in its place. The seats have been newly decorated and the appearance of the church is very creditable to the congregation.

SALINA, Kings Co., Nov. 27.—John Campbell, the recent purchaser of the Hamlin property, has made extensive repairs on the house, barn and out-buildings. Ernest Titus, an enterprising young farmer, has ordered five fine stocks of cattle in this parish, numbering some 60 head. Recent additions have been made by purchase from Cumberland Bay.

Robert Cotter has removed to his old home, Lake Umbagog, after a very successful season of farming on Brookside farm, the house and residence of William Barnes. Beverly Campbell is preparing for extensive lumbering operations on the property of J. H. Titus. His cut will be about one million.

On Friday evening the young people of Titusville, Salina and Barnesville held a surprise party at the residence of Alex. S. Campbell. Music was furnished by A. Ray, in his usually good style. Dancing was continued till about 3 a. m., and a very enjoyable time was spent.

The services of Miss McMurray, our teacher, are very highly appreciated by the trustees and the parents of the pupils. MOADAM JUNCTION, Nov. 27.—The Canadian Order of Foresters celebrated their anniversary on Saturday evening by a banquet at the residence of Robert Cotter. About fifty couples enjoyed the evening to the fullest extent. The chair was occupied by J. R. Gilliland, chief ranger. S. Scott gave a reading entitled St. Peter at the Gate, and short papers were read by H. R. Perkins, J. R. Sprague, G. Hall, R. McKenzie, A. Grass, W. Weeks and S. R. Dixon. The band rendered a number of selections in an excellent manner. Votes of thanks were tendered to the C. O. F. by the visiting ladies, to J. R. Gilliland, chief ranger, and to his services in connection with the supper.

Special evangelistic services are to be held in this parish during the present week. Rev. H. H. Noble and Rev. Mr. McLean, an evangelist from Boston, are to be present to assist Rev. Mr. Currey in his work here. Lister of Harvey is visiting his son-in-law, Mr. Skene, of this parish, and Arthur were called to Woodstock on account of the sad drowning of her nephew, Charles Lockhart.

Chas. Moffatt is confined to the house by sickness. Mr. Cooper, who has been in ill health for some time, is improving. HOPEWELL HILL, Nov. 27.—Rufus Fenton, 22 years, son of Lionel Fenton, died at his home this morning from the result of pneumonia, which he contracted while working in the woods. He was a young man of industrious habits and kindly disposition.

Dr. L. Chapman of Albert and Mrs. Chapman were called to Amherst last week by the serious illness of the doctor's sister, Mrs. Freeman. Mrs. Frank Steeves returned on Saturday from St. John, where she had been receiving medical treatment. Mrs. A. C. M. Lawson also returned on Saturday from a visit to St. Martin's.

Messrs. Goodwin's steam mill will saw a cut at New Ireland before sawing for Mr. Rogers at Dry Brook. A gentleman said to the writer today that times generally throughout this county were the best they had been for ten or perhaps fifteen years, owing largely to increased activity in lumbering and cognate lines of work. Buyers are competing strongly, with the result of better prices for the sellers. Some have sold for \$7.75, and even \$10 is looked for. Work is plenty and wages are good. Work at the Chemical Road plaster quarry, which has been closed for some years, is to be resumed. Chas. D. Shaw having secured a contract to get out 1,200 tons. Extensive repairs are being made to the Riverside wharf.

JENNIFER CORNER, Kings Co., Nov. 27.—Lumbering is very brisk in this vicinity. J. Jamieson has a portable mill in operation a few miles upward, which will probably cut upwards of a million feet of lumber. D. H. Moxley has the contract for delivering the deals from this mill, at Sussex. This will give employment to a large number of teams, and will also ensure good roads.

The home of Thomas Walker was recently brightened by the arrival of a baby daughter. Your correspondent and others watched the heavens on the date fixed in the expectation of seeing the famous shower of meteors, but met with disappointment. Has any other reader of the Sun been more fortunate?

EREDRICKTON, Nov. 23.—At the invitation of the Junior Liberal Conservative Club, H. A. Powell, M. P., delivered an interesting and instructive address in the Church hall, this city, tonight. The hall was well filled with

and a large and appreciative audience, and for upwards of two hours the talented speaker held their closest attention. While he dealt with many of the political topics of the day, Mr. Powell's address was more of the nature of an outline of the history and principles of the conservative party, and advice as to what should be accomplished by a Junior Liberal Conservative Club.

BOLESTOWN, Northumberland Co., Nov. 26.—Wm. Taylor, attorney-at-law, was here lately on business. He intends starting a branch office at this place. Jas. S. Fairley has about completed the large bridge across the river. While working on the bridge, a valuable horse became frightened, leaped over the side, and falling to the ice, was killed.

This fall a great many men have received severe injuries in the woods. About ten cases have been under treatment during the past few days. The principal causes are the heavy winter weather, and the fact that the woods are in very poor health.

The funeral of the late Wm. Lawton took place Wednesday afternoon. The remains were taken to St. Mary's church, where the Rev. H. A. Meek conducted services. R. Phinney, D. McDermond, John Irving, R. McDonald, Wm. White and Alex. Leggett acted as pall bearers.

Bishop Kingston held a service and confirmed a number of persons at Bictonche on Tuesday evening. The interior of the Methodist church has been greatly improved during the past few weeks. A partition was run across the building a few feet from the door, which makes a nice entry. The walls have been done in water colors, the old stoves removed and a platform put in its place. The seats have been newly decorated and the appearance of the church is very creditable to the congregation.

SALINA, Kings Co., Nov. 27.—John Campbell, the recent purchaser of the Hamlin property, has made extensive repairs on the house, barn and out-buildings. Ernest Titus, an enterprising young farmer, has ordered five fine stocks of cattle in this parish, numbering some 60 head. Recent additions have been made by purchase from Cumberland Bay.

Robert Cotter has removed to his old home, Lake Umbagog, after a very successful season of farming on Brookside farm, the house and residence of William Barnes. Beverly Campbell is preparing for extensive lumbering operations on the property of J. H. Titus. His cut will be about one million.

On Friday evening the young people of Titusville, Salina and Barnesville held a surprise party at the residence of Alex. S. Campbell. Music was furnished by A. Ray, in his usually good style. Dancing was continued till about 3 a. m., and a very enjoyable time was spent.

The services of Miss McMurray, our teacher, are very highly appreciated by the trustees and the parents of the pupils. MOADAM JUNCTION, Nov. 27.—The Canadian Order of Foresters celebrated their anniversary on Saturday evening by a banquet at the residence of Robert Cotter. About fifty couples enjoyed the evening to the fullest extent. The chair was occupied by J. R. Gilliland, chief ranger. S. Scott gave a reading entitled St. Peter at the Gate, and short papers were read by H. R. Perkins, J. R. Sprague, G. Hall, R. McKenzie, A. Grass, W. Weeks and S. R. Dixon. The band rendered a number of selections in an excellent manner. Votes of thanks were tendered to the C. O. F. by the visiting ladies, to J. R. Gilliland, chief ranger, and to his services in connection with the supper.

Special evangelistic services are to be held in this parish during the present week. Rev. H. H. Noble and Rev. Mr. McLean, an evangelist from Boston, are to be present to assist Rev. Mr. Currey in his work here. Lister of Harvey is visiting his son-in-law, Mr. Skene, of this parish, and Arthur were called to Woodstock on account of the sad drowning of her nephew, Charles Lockhart.

Chas. Moffatt is confined to the house by sickness. Mr. Cooper, who has been in ill health for some time, is improving. HOPEWELL HILL, Nov. 27.—Rufus Fenton, 22 years, son of Lionel Fenton, died at his home this morning from the result of pneumonia, which he contracted while working in the woods. He was a young man of industrious habits and kindly disposition.

Dr. L. Chapman of Albert and Mrs. Chapman were called to Amherst last week by the serious illness of the doctor's sister, Mrs. Freeman. Mrs. Frank Steeves returned on Saturday from St. John, where she had been receiving medical treatment. Mrs. A. C. M. Lawson also returned on Saturday from a visit to St. Martin's.

Messrs. Goodwin's steam mill will saw a cut at New Ireland before sawing for Mr. Rogers at Dry Brook. A gentleman said to the writer today that times generally throughout this county were the best they had been for ten or perhaps fifteen years, owing largely to increased activity in lumbering and cognate lines of work. Buyers are competing strongly, with the result of better prices for the sellers. Some have sold for \$7.75, and even \$10 is looked for. Work is plenty and wages are good. Work at the Chemical Road plaster quarry, which has been closed for some years, is to be resumed. Chas. D. Shaw having secured a contract to get out 1,200 tons. Extensive repairs are being made to the Riverside wharf.

JENNIFER CORNER, Kings Co., Nov. 27.—Lumbering is very brisk in this vicinity. J. Jamieson has a portable mill in operation a few miles upward, which will probably cut upwards of a million feet of lumber. D. H. Moxley has the contract for delivering the deals from this mill, at Sussex. This will give employment to a large number of teams, and will also ensure good roads.

The home of Thomas Walker was recently brightened by the arrival of a baby daughter. Your correspondent and others watched the heavens on the date fixed in the expectation of seeing the famous shower of meteors, but met with disappointment. Has any other reader of the Sun been more fortunate?

EREDRICKTON, Nov. 23.—At the invitation of the Junior Liberal Conservative Club, H. A. Powell, M. P., delivered an interesting and instructive address in the Church hall, this city, tonight. The hall was well filled with

and a large and appreciative audience, and for upwards of two hours the talented speaker held their closest attention. While he dealt with many of the political topics of the day, Mr. Powell's address was more of the nature of an outline of the history and principles of the conservative party, and advice as to what should be accomplished by a Junior Liberal Conservative Club.

KINCADIE, Bertha Bernard and M. E. Patterson; Home, Sweet Home, Bertha Bernard; The Robber Kitten, recitation, by Pratt Perry. Got She the Queen.

NORTHESK, Northumberland Co., Nov. 23.—A number of new buildings have been erected this summer and fall. Robert Parks of Red Bank has completed his new house and moved into it. He has one of his rooms very beautifully done with a patent steel finish, and painted in lovely designs. William Johnston of Little South West has finished his home, expects to occupy it in a short time. It is one of the finest houses on the river. James Matchett is also building a new house. Jared Blackmore has moved into his house, which is very fine in appearance. Messrs. Ritchie have erected another warehouse at Red Bank. Charles Brown has moved into his new store and is carrying on quite a brisk trade.

Patrick Keys has returned from Halifax, N. S., where he has been on a tour of duty. He will be joined by his brother George at Seattle, Patrick has a very rich claim, which he will work more extensively when he returns. His brother William intends following him in the spring.

Mr. Williams has been ill, but is much better at present. R. P. Whitney has ordered a car load of corn from St. John, containing 44 thousand pounds, to help feed his large stock. Mr. Whitney has had 150 tons of hay this year, 150 tons of hay and 1,000 bushels of oats from 15 acres sown, besides having 100 tons from last year, and 50 tons of straw. This enterprising gentleman has 200 tons of hay for sale and has some idea of buying another carload of young cattle. Mr. Whitney has been making quite a number of improvements this winter. Besides repairing barns and painting his house, he has brought in a new carload of hay, and has 3,000 feet through iron pipes to his house, where he has sufficient for family use and also his stock.

The Mill Stream property was purchased by the Newcastle town council all with the view of erecting buildings and machinery to make electricity to supply the town of Newcastle with light, but on account of the severity of the weather proceedings were stayed.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Nov. 29.—Two more timber berths were sold today. One of them, a two-mile block in Clarendon settlement, Charlotte Co. was applied for by Smith Brothers, was knocked down to W. T. Smith, at \$100,000. The other berth, between Smith Bros, Edward Moore and Mr. Whitehead. The other berth, two and a half miles, situated at the South Forks of Coal Branch, was bid in by J. D. Phinney for the applicant, T. McWilliams, at the price of \$100,000.

Mrs. Fisher, relict of Henry Fisher and mother of C. H. B. Fisher, barrister, died at the latter's residence here this morning. Deceased, who was in her 80th year, was in failing health for a long time past. The wedding of John Duffy and Miss Agnes McNulty was solemnized in St. Mary's Catholic church by Rev. Father Ryan this morning. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Nellie McNulty, and the groom by his brother, Charles.

Jack Carten, of the Canada Eastern railway, left this morning for Belleisle, where he will be tomorrow. Miss Annie Kelly, of the same railway, is expected to arrive here tomorrow. Frank R. Miles, one of the lucky adventurers in the Klondike, who has been visiting friends here, left for the gold fields this afternoon. In conversation with our correspondent today, Mr. Miles stated that when the general elections are concluded in the Klondike the boys will show that they have no further use for the present government.

CORN HILL, Kings Co., Nov. 29.—The Farmers and Dairyman's Association held an interesting meeting last evening. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: John W. Brown, president; James A. Burlock, vice-president; Charles E. Brown and Samuel T. Chittick, James E. Brown, William Thorne, J. C. Branscombe, directors; George O. Dunfield, auditor. The delegates to attend the provincial association at Fredericton are: R. E. Wood and Samuel T. Chittick. A committee was appointed to arrange for the annual goose supper, which will be held in the near future.

George Mann of Greaves Settlement, who was seriously bitten by his horse, has been attended by Dr. Fleming of Petticoat, who reports that he is improving nicely. This is the second time that Mr. Mann's horse has bitten him very badly.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

A TALE OF WOE, Which Tells How a Gold King Magnate and His Friend Were Held Up.

A conversation on immigration agents and that sort of thing yesterday brought out a story about two St. John men that is good enough to print. They are well known citizens, and have seen somewhat of the world besides. A couple of months since they were on their way to Boston on a brief business trip, and a Gold King magnate and the other a shrewd man of affairs. They were on board the train, speeding Bostonward, and chanced to be seated in the first class car instead of the Pullman. A most amiable gentleman, entering into conversation with them, was a manager of a polite but definite interest in their affairs. He was a most agreeable gentleman, and his many questions were responded to with equal civility on their part. But when he pointedly enquired if they had a matter of forty dollars concealed about their persons they both became somewhat reticent. The Gold King magnate thought the querist must be a confidence man, and his companion was sure that he was a detective.

When the truth dawned upon them that this was one of Uncle Sam's enterprising watchdogs of the immigration department, they began to think things. Here was a man, whose name was thus pronounced, asked if he had forty dollars. One of the owners of a dividend paying gold mine in the Yukon territory, was thus roused up on suspicion of being a pauper immigrant. And his companion, who is not unfamiliar with trusts, would not be so familiar with the trust of Yankeealand without making up forty dollars as a guarantee of good faith.

"Don't let it be he thinks were bicycles," growled the Gold King magnate. "He has got wheels in his head," muttered the shrewd man. "And they haven't altogether got over it yet. But they had the forty dollars."

DEMNITIVE. "When do you say a man has discolored his teeth?" "When he drinks and doesn't ask you to join him."—Judy.

DEAFNESS. When caused by Catarrh can usually be cured. See the revised edition of Doctor Sproule's treatise on this infirmity. It gives new hope to all sufferers. Will be sent you FREE. Mail this with your address to DR. SPROULE, 7 to 13 Deane St., BOSTON.

IN FIELDING'S HONOR.

The Minister of Finance Banqueted By the Pictou County Liberals.

Interesting Speeches by Messrs. Fielding, Blair and Davies—The Minister of Railways Stated That There Will Be a General Election Before Many Months.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S., Nov. 23.—Three cabinet ministers are here tonight, Hon. Fielding, Blair and Davies, the immediate occasion for this gathering being a banquet by the liberals of Pictou county to the minister of finance, for which they have been planning just six weeks. Hon. Mr. Fielding is not particularly popular in Nova Scotia just now, and the liberals here, headed by J. D. Macgregor, are giving the banquet, so that any snights that may have been endured by him in this respect elsewhere in the province may be offset by Pictou county. A section of Pictou liberals are anxious for Mr. Fielding to accept the nomination along with J. D. Macgregor in this county at the general elections.

The latter is particularly anxious to have the minister of finance, as his colleagues for the contest with A. C. Bell and Sir Hibbert Tupper, the present members, who will certainly be the conservative candidates, as Sir Hibbert Tupper has formally withdrawn his resignation. The banquet was attended by 150, and was a successful affair. Speaking began with the reading of an address to Hon. Mr. Fielding.

In responding to the toast, Mr. Fielding said nothing new. He spoke first of his pleasure in thus meeting his friends and the support he had received in the past from some conservatives, as well as liberals. Step by step the liberals of Pictou had made gains, and he believed they now looked forward to a complete victory. He rejoiced at Nova Scotia's coal wealth, so important to provincial interests, and he congratulated the country on the formation of the Dominion coal company under H. M. Whitney and his associates. One outcome of this coal legislation was the establishment of the Whitney Iron Works at Sydney. Mr. Fielding then left local questions and took up the finances of the dominion. Instead of deficits, as predicted by opponents, the present government had given surpluses, except in the first year of their administration—the total surplus being over six millions. The public debt under his administration had increased only 10 per cent, and one and three-quarters annually, and their increased expenditures were justified. Intercolonial extension and Yukon development had cost money, but the railway had been made first class, and the Klondike was being made to pay. Expenditures had not increased beyond the growth of the country. In discussing his alleged reform, Mr. Fielding argued that it had been really reformed and that the present tariff was not a continuation of the conservative national policy. The preferential tariff, except as his government had formed it, was an impossibility, and under it trade with Great Britain had greatly increased. If you would see the results of the liberal government, said Mr. Fielding, in conclusion, "look around." His speech lasted an hour and a quarter.

The Federal Cabinet and Parliament at St. Louis Davies first responded. He claimed that his administration had given the country what it promised—clean government, and he then pronounced the Premier's program. They had taken steps to save Canada the trade of the Kootenay district, and in outlying the Crow's Nest railway they had grappled with the C. P. R., forcing them to reduce freight charges to Manitoba and the west, and taking from them \$50,000 a year of coal lands as a bond of good faith. Their Yukon administration, though expensive, had been economical and honest, and receipts there had more than met their expenditures. He had no doubt that some officials in the Yukon had been guilty of taking bribes, but the government was innocent. Sir Louis, in speaking of Sir Hibbert Tupper's charges of maladministration on the part of Sir Louis, spoke as if these charges had made a too strong impression on him for his comfort, but he had been able to make himself believe there was nothing in them, and he said that Mr. Sifton had triumphed.

Mr. Sifton closed by stating briefly the Alaska boundary question. First he had been willing to settle the difference with the United States by compromise, then by arbitration. Both were rejected by the Americans. Then he offered Dyea and Skagway, Canada to keep Pyramid Harbor. This also was declined. Further efforts will still be made for amicable settlement. Sir Louis held that Canada's position had been strengthened forward, and statesmanlike, and in the meantime to maintain friendly relations between Britain and the States a temporary settlement of the dispute had been agreed upon.

Hon. A. G. Blair followed, taking credit for having made it possible for Canadian shipping drawing more than 14 feet of water to pass from the Great Lakes to the ocean. To make transportation facilities complete over Canadian cities to Canadian ports, he had extended the intercolonial railway to Montreal, and had given it a better equipment.

Senator Carmichael, C. P. M'Intosh, F. M. McCreary and others followed. It was an early hour when the banquet closed.

Hon. Mr. Blair in concluding a violent harangue after 10 o'clock of the morning, said that there would be a general election before many months. He repeated there must be an appeal to the people by the government. He professing to believe that the government would be sustained, and he expressed the hope that Pictou would return two liberals.

INVESTIGATING GRANDPA. A grandfather, well known in the English house of commons, was chatting amicably with his little granddaughter, who was snugly ensconced on his knee. "What made your hair so white, grandpa?" the little miss queried. "I'm very old, my dear; I was in the

ark," replied his lordship, with a painful expression. "Oh, you are Noah!" "No, you are Noah!" "Are you Shem, then?" "No, I am not Shem!" "Are you Ham?" "No." "Then," said the little one, who was fast nearing the limit of her biblical knowledge, "you must be Japhet."

A message regly given to this query also, for the old gentleman, inwardly wondered what the outcome would be. "But, grandpa, if you are not Noah, or Shem, or Ham, of Japhet, you must be a beast." New England Home Magazine.

QUEEN WILL VISIT GERMANY. LONDON, Nov. 23.—Truth announces that Emperor William has achieved one of the objects of his visit to England, in having induced Queen Victoria to give a conditional promise to visit the Prussian Court during the last week of April. She will travel, it appears, from North Italy to Germany by the St. Gothard tunnel and will be Germany's guest for several days at Coblenz or Potsdam. Her majesty's visit will be entirely private. There will be no receptions, reviews or other wearisome functions.

Many admirable souls have a horror of professing either poetry or religion.

PROFESSIONAL. Henry W. Robertson, LL.B. BARRISTER, & C. 102 Prince William Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

DR. J. H. MORRISON, HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Only. 163 GERMAIN STREET.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 24, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLOROZYNE. It is a simple, safe, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA. CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COLIC, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor—DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1/6d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 3d. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 23 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED. Write today for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventions Help" and "How you are benefited." We have extensive experience in the intricate laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. R. A. HARRIS, Experts, New York, London, Montreal, and Atlantic City, Wash. D. C.

To People King and Queens Counties. I have retracted since late for corner Main and Adelaide streets a drug store. Since then, through the urgent requests of many of my old customers, have opened a branch store on Bridge Street, (south side, opposite Capt. Ross's). Both stores have every convenience for carrying on business. Have pure drugs; prescriptions carefully prepared. Every variety patent medicines, and all other preparations, at wholesale and retail prices. Yours very respectfully, J. J. MAHONY.

Handicap your Cough! Don't wait a few days to see if it will "wear off"; it is much more likely to become dangerous and it will undoubtedly be much more difficult to cure. The longer you permit it to prey upon the delicate membranes of your throat, bronchial tubes and chest, the more you render yourself susceptible to other attacks and to chronic pneumonia or consumption.

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is an infallible remedy for more than 30 years it has been curing the worst cases and it will surely cure you. 25 CENTS AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

CALIFORNIA GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE. LOW RATES ON OUR PERSONALLY CONDUCTED THROUGH TRAINS AND TOURIST SLEEPERS. Seaside Route leaves Boston and New England points every Wednesday via Chicago, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake to California and Pacific Coast points. Seaside Route leaves Chicago every Tuesday via Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Paul to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

These tourist cars of latest pattern are attached to Fast Passenger Trains and their popularity is evidence that we offer the best. For full information and free literature address J. L. LOOTIS, 200 Washington Street, Boston.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

It was we had Lanyon, the Trans-tempt I home the fish rule, been car and Jou He was ably und eral the Heidebe some 48 burg, we been found of one of the Verkleie white the. The unprepar strong pa Potchete Transva officer, in then pre seven of him to a pence of spring of Natal, not belie had avate to be a required of the go for the agency of This fell disover transmiss ger, Jou them in later bec worned some of a for a mo actor. T that two 9th Reg ox waga foria. Nicolas tended in their pla er's Spru to be a the asty nothing at Potch ocal two and store with flag was concealed on the t play or sev the m force of dead.

A Sket Where th ast

It was we had Lanyon, the Trans-tempt I home the fish rule, been car and Jou He was ably und eral the Heidebe some 48 burg, we been found of one of the Verkleie white the. The unprepar strong pa Potchete Transva officer, in then pre seven of him to a pence of spring of Natal, not belie had avate to be a required of the go for the agency of This fell disover transmiss ger, Jou them in later bec worned some of a for a mo actor. T that two 9th Reg ox waga foria. Nicolas tended in their pla er's Spru to be a the asty nothing at Potch ocal two and store with flag was concealed on the t play or sev the m force of dead.

THE being m for ed the Captain ber had and set shot in ed by the Captain ded and into the a journe nate offic sion with though tended in. In were sent million Sir Geor of Natal eral Jour the the of his for of infant men, and meet him on Jan. He also to behind a could ha a disast Boers f troops, and who fusion, I seventy-hundred suffering After the solved to which he Evelyn Prespect rear by to keep he made the Ingo bled into

Cl He had guns, attacked a fight had as before making mounds again he just sav 132 kills behind a Wood a 30th Gen twenty 60th, and Eridan tuba H looking At 10.30 assault ing up at the body in numbe as cover the top out of anything



