

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 1, 1899

NO. 14.

CANADA'S HEROES OFF TO THE WAR!

They Embarked at Quebec Monday Afternoon Last.

New Brunswick's Patriotic Fund Increasing Rapidly.

Official Account of General Yule's March from Dundee.

The Boers Fled With Their Heavy Guns Before the British Reached Them—Some Fine Advances Under Heavy Firing.

QUEBEC, Oct. 30.—Today was witnessed a magnificent display of loyalty to Canada and the empire, in which all classes joined most enthusiastically.

to listen to any application for the appointment of a Church of England clergyman, but the silent appeal of this service was too strong for the military authorities and at the last moment Rev. Mr. Allwood, a well-known Church of England clergyman, was allowed to go with the regiment as one of their chaplains.

they had done this by order of the Transvaal authorities. "A war balloon, very small and so light that two men can hold it down easily and which can ascend 3,000 feet, is now in use, and the full position of the Boer guns has been ascertained.

On arrival at the Allan's wharf the regiment was drawn up in companies; arrangements were completed for embarkation on the Sardinian.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke with his usual eloquence on the duty of Canada to take her proper place in the struggle of the empire for liberty and equality for all.

"The heavy rains have flooded Tugela river, which will prove an effective barrier to any Boer proceeding southward. The remaining bridges are strongly guarded."

Crowds were stationed at every point of vantage and the streets were crowded with citizens and visitors who cheered and applauded the citizen soldiers most heartily.

NEWS FROM LADYSMITH. The Boers are Concentrating About the Place. DURBAN, Oct. 28, 11 a.m. (delayed in transmission).—The Natal Mercury has the following from Ladysmith: "The Boers have been dragging heavy artillery up Tinta Ingoni. It is expected they will adopt tactics similar to those they pursued at Dundee, demonstrating in one direction—while attacking in another."

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Standard voices general anxiety regarding Sir George Stewart White's position by remarking the adaptability and able strategy of the Boer for which they had hitherto not been given credit. It goes on to say: "Their strategy is so well planned that it is impossible to doubt that it is the product of some officer trained in the best European school of war."

There were great demonstrations as well known military and political men appeared, but the nearest plaudits given were to the four lady nurses as they made their way to the steamer.

Official Account of General Yule's March from Dundee. CAPE TOWN, Oct. 29.—The following details are made public regarding the fighting near Dundee: "The Boer losses during Friday's engagement at Talam Hill are estimated at 600 men killed and wounded."

A FINE MARCH. CAPE TOWN, Oct. 29.—The following details are made public regarding the fighting near Dundee: "The Boer losses during Friday's engagement at Talam Hill are estimated at 600 men killed and wounded."

As the ship moved slowly away from the wharf the big guns of the citadel solemnly bade adieu to a royal salute. The crowds cheered wildly and were answered by gallant Canadian handkerchiefs and flags being waved and amid the plaudits of fully innumerable spectators, the contingent began its voyage to South Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Daily Mail publishes the following despatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Sunday: "Patrols from Ladysmith report that there are four large Boer camps within a radius of 10 miles, extending in a semi-circle northeast of the town. Evidently the enemy is concentrating all its forces. General Joubert is in supreme command. One Boer laager has a Red Cross tent carefully posted in a conspicuous position."

THE CABINET INTERESTED. Members of the Government Going to Quebec. OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The scene of activities in connection with the departure of the Canadian contingent has been removed from Ottawa to Quebec. The militia department is almost deserted. The ministers and all the leading officers are at the ancient capital.

The splendid behaviour of the men while in Quebec is greatly admired. It would be difficult to bring together a finer body of men physically and morally. They are a credit to the dominion. The character of the men was shown at the service in the cathedral on Sunday, when one-third of the regiment partook of communion. Up to that time the authorities had refused

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

noon, the British troops having marched through Dundee into the Helpmakaar road without attracting the attention of the Boers. Major Wickham of the Indian commissariat service joined the column with 53 wagons from the old camp. Moving eastward through the Blebok pass Beth was reached and here the column rested, after which the night march was resumed and Washbank river reached the following morning at 9 o'clock.

The only minister in town yesterday was Hon. Mr. Scott, and he was present among a thousand other citizens of Ottawa who went to the railway depot to give a cordial welcome and hearty send-off to the British Columbia section of the contingent as they passed here at 5.30 o'clock last evening. The band of the 43rd battalion was present. The boys were in excellent spirits.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

BOERS GOT OUT. And Took Their Guns With Them When the British Advanced.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The war office here has received a despatch which says Gen. White has fought an engagement, presumably with Gen. Joubert's forces, which was pushed back after several hours' fighting. The British lost about 100 men and the Boer losses were much greater. The Boers were in larger numbers and had better artillery.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

CAPTURE OF THE HUSSARS. An Official Account of the Lost Squadron.

DURBAN, Oct. 29.—(Delayed in transmission).—The following official account of the capture of the squadron of the 18th Hussars by the Boers is given by Captain Hardy: "I employed all the troops here, except the obligatory garrison before the mine. I sent a mountain battery, the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucesters to take up a position on the hills to the eastward of the mine."

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

They Are Minimizing Their Casualties. FORTUNA, Oct. 17.—(Delayed in transmission).—The German corps, which suffered severely in the fighting at Elandsdal, is being reorganized and filled up to its original strength of 600, Captain Van Alderbyl commanding.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE'S PRACTICE WAS TOO SKILFUL FOR BOER GUNNERS. LADYSMITH, Oct. 30, m.—The advance was made at dawn with the object of shelling the Boers from the position where yesterday they had mounted a number of guns. On reaching the spot, however, it was found that they had evacuated the position.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

THE CABINET INTERESTED. Members of the Government Going to Quebec.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The scene of activities in connection with the departure of the Canadian contingent has been removed from Ottawa to Quebec. The militia department is almost deserted. The ministers and all the leading officers are at the ancient capital.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

THE CABINET INTERESTED. Members of the Government Going to Quebec.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The scene of activities in connection with the departure of the Canadian contingent has been removed from Ottawa to Quebec. The militia department is almost deserted. The ministers and all the leading officers are at the ancient capital.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

THE CABINET INTERESTED. Members of the Government Going to Quebec.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The scene of activities in connection with the departure of the Canadian contingent has been removed from Ottawa to Quebec. The militia department is almost deserted. The ministers and all the leading officers are at the ancient capital.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

THE CABINET INTERESTED. Members of the Government Going to Quebec.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The scene of activities in connection with the departure of the Canadian contingent has been removed from Ottawa to Quebec. The militia department is almost deserted. The ministers and all the leading officers are at the ancient capital.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

THE CABINET INTERESTED. Members of the Government Going to Quebec.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The scene of activities in connection with the departure of the Canadian contingent has been removed from Ottawa to Quebec. The militia department is almost deserted. The ministers and all the leading officers are at the ancient capital.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

THE CABINET INTERESTED. Members of the Government Going to Quebec.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The scene of activities in connection with the departure of the Canadian contingent has been removed from Ottawa to Quebec. The militia department is almost deserted. The ministers and all the leading officers are at the ancient capital.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

THE CABINET INTERESTED. Members of the Government Going to Quebec.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The scene of activities in connection with the departure of the Canadian contingent has been removed from Ottawa to Quebec. The militia department is almost deserted. The ministers and all the leading officers are at the ancient capital.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

THE CABINET INTERESTED. Members of the Government Going to Quebec.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The scene of activities in connection with the departure of the Canadian contingent has been removed from Ottawa to Quebec. The militia department is almost deserted. The ministers and all the leading officers are at the ancient capital.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

THE CABINET INTERESTED. Members of the Government Going to Quebec.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The scene of activities in connection with the departure of the Canadian contingent has been removed from Ottawa to Quebec. The militia department is almost deserted. The ministers and all the leading officers are at the ancient capital.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

THE CABINET INTERESTED. Members of the Government Going to Quebec.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The scene of activities in connection with the departure of the Canadian contingent has been removed from Ottawa to Quebec. The militia department is almost deserted. The ministers and all the leading officers are at the ancient capital.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

THE CABINET INTERESTED. Members of the Government Going to Quebec.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The scene of activities in connection with the departure of the Canadian contingent has been removed from Ottawa to Quebec. The militia department is almost deserted. The ministers and all the leading officers are at the ancient capital.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

THE CABINET INTERESTED. Members of the Government Going to Quebec.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The scene of activities in connection with the departure of the Canadian contingent has been removed from Ottawa to Quebec. The militia department is almost deserted. The ministers and all the leading officers are at the ancient capital.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

THE CABINET INTERESTED. Members of the Government Going to Quebec.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The scene of activities in connection with the departure of the Canadian contingent has been removed from Ottawa to Quebec. The militia department is almost deserted. The ministers and all the leading officers are at the ancient capital.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

THE CABINET INTERESTED. Members of the Government Going to Quebec.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The scene of activities in connection with the departure of the Canadian contingent has been removed from Ottawa to Quebec. The militia department is almost deserted. The ministers and all the leading officers are at the ancient capital.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

THE CABINET INTERESTED. Members of the Government Going to Quebec.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The scene of activities in connection with the departure of the Canadian contingent has been removed from Ottawa to Quebec. The militia department is almost deserted. The ministers and all the leading officers are at the ancient capital.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

THE CABINET INTERESTED. Members of the Government Going to Quebec.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The scene of activities in connection with the departure of the Canadian contingent has been removed from Ottawa to Quebec. The militia department is almost deserted. The ministers and all the leading officers are at the ancient capital.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

THE CABINET INTERESTED. Members of the Government Going to Quebec.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The scene of activities in connection with the departure of the Canadian contingent has been removed from Ottawa to Quebec. The militia department is almost deserted. The ministers and all the leading officers are at the ancient capital.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

THE CABINET INTERESTED. Members of the Government Going to Quebec.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The scene of activities in connection with the departure of the Canadian contingent has been removed from Ottawa to Quebec. The militia department is almost deserted. The ministers and all the leading officers are at the ancient capital.

had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

SERMON ON THE WAR

DELIVERED LAST SUNDAY BY REV. DR. WILSON IN ZION CHURCH.

A Sketch of the Dutch and the English in South Africa—The War Will Be Short and the Boers Conquered—Prayers for the Canadian Contingent.

Although the weather was very bad last Sunday there was a large congregation at Zion church when the pastor, Rev. Dr. Wilson, preached a very able sermon on the war in South Africa.

The first hymn was Wilder's deep thy servants sent; Send thou oh Lord the prosperous gale." Dr. Wilson asked the congregation to sing this hymn as a prayer for the Canadian contingent about to embark for the war.

Dr. Wilson took for his subject, "The cause, possible complications and possible results of the war in South Africa."

He said no one could think of war without a feeling of horror. The vast expenditure of money so much needed in other ways and the vital sacrifices of life involved therein render it something to be deprecated and deplored.

An appeal to arms is rarely necessary for the matters in dispute usually could be and therefore should be settled by diplomacy and not by the sword. But while war is always a dread calamity it is sometimes a dire necessity. As there are lawless individuals who are only held in check by the presence of the police, there are turbulent peoples who understand no argument but that of force.

As it takes two to make a quarrel it sometimes takes two to prevent one, and the unwillingness of the one to proceed to extreme measures is too often regarded as a sign of weakness and an encouragement to the other to make the most insolent and unrighteous demands.

The war in the Transvaal is the case in point. Some consider the war unnecessary and hold that there is nothing to justify it, and that the British government is guilty of criminal wrong, while some who take the other side and are loyal to the empire, every day of agitate and every hour of British rule within and beyond the empire, is on that side, and it is true that a man is judged by the company he keeps, these friends of the Boers are in bad company. Owing to the growth of the imperial sentiment and the fact that we will be represented on the battle fields of South Africa, and the leading position occupied by Canada, the subject is one that concerns us all.

In 1866 the Dutch possessions in South Africa were ceded to Great Britain, and while the people as a whole quietly accepted the situation, some of the more hardy emigrated to what is known as Natal and set up for themselves. Their treatment of the natives was so cruel that the British government had to interfere in the interests of humanity and organized a colonial government. Slavery having been abolished throughout the empire the Boers unwilling to submit to the new order, retired beyond the Vaal and Orange rivers, where they hoped to continue to lead their lives in the past. As the country was already inhabited by numerous and powerful tribes the Boers were simply intruders who had no claim to the lands in question. The natives rose against them and they would have been exterminated had they not been rescued by the aid of the British government. Their treasury was empty, law and order was disregarded and they were unable to defend themselves, so they vowed to become British subjects. Paul Kruger and a few others opposed the annexation and began an agitation to break up the arrangements. He succeeded all too well to organize hostile forces and slaughtered the few British troops that were in the country. Then it was in the face of defeat Mr. Gladstone concluded a hasty peace, the Union Jack was placed in a coffin and formally buried and the Boers were given their independence under certain conditions. The Boers had proved themselves utterly unreliable and Dr. Livingston speaks of them as ignorant and cruel and as degraded as the blacks whom they despise. Other wise men have said that in the same manner. Yet it is to this people that Mr. Gladstone surrendered the country and in whose hands he placed the interests of our fellow subjects who were there.

The preacher quoted from a speech delivered by Hon. Mr. Mills regarding that country, and went on to say that Great Britain had done everything in reason to avoid war. It is well known that the Queen is averse to war; Lord Salisbury is a man of peace, and Great Britain never wishes for war. The question of the hour is, how long will the war last? Unless something unexpected occurs, it will not last more than a few months, as the Transvaal is inland and is besieged in by British territory. The Boers have no access to the sea and will not be able to get any supplies from abroad. A few strong places may be held for some time but considering the strength of the British army, the number of hostile natives in the land and the thousands of outraged British residents, defeat is a foregone conclusion. The outcome will be the overthrow of two Dutch republics and their annexation to our other possessions in South Africa. Thus the civilization of the Anglo-Saxon type will be extended throughout the length and breadth of the once dark continent.

There is danger of the theatre of strife being widened and others than the Boers being engaged in it. There is reason to fear that some foreign nations are ready

to interfere. He believed that Italy, France and unscrupulous Russia are setting ready to strike, not directly in favor of the Boers, but in creating trouble elsewhere. Regarding the soldiers that left here last Wednesday, the preacher said: "We will follow them with our prayers, daily remember them at the throne of grace, and hope to welcome them home again when the war is over; and if any of them should find grave in Africa our hopes are that when the roll is called up that each may be able to say 'Here Lord.' The service closed with singing 'God Save the Queen.'"

SPANISH COMMANDERS ACQUITTED.

The Courts Find They Used Every Effort to Hold Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The bureau of naval intelligence has made public a very interesting document published in the official organ of the minister of war at Madrid, and containing the sentence of supreme council in the proceedings instituted because of the capitulation of Santiago in the summer of 1898. The defendants named in the proceedings are Jose Toral Velasco, general of division and the successor of General Linera in the command of the Fourth army corps of Cuba; Genl. Mesa, chief of the brigade of Guantamou, Lieut. Col. Velardo, military commander of Baracoa; Lieut. Col. Rafael Alegria, Commander of Sagua de Tanamo; Captain Arturo Estigarribia, Commander of Alto Songo, Captain Jose Garcia, Commander of San Luis; Captain Romaldo Duran, Commander of Palma Soriano, and Captain Clemente Payro, Commander of El Ciro. The defendants named, besides Genl. Toral, are the commanders of the outlying military posts which were included in the capitulation of Santiago. The most interesting feature of the report is the fact that the court lays great stress upon the importance of the American naval forces and declares that without every means of defence required by the law of honor and duty—as attested by the brilliant battles sustained from June 22nd to the day of capitulation and the many captures of generals, commanders officers and privates during said battles.

The other defendants are exonerated, having acted under the instructions of their commanding general, who in turn had the sanction of his home government for each step taken.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Lady Aberdeen in Town—Agents General Will Visit Canada—Mr. Fielding Going to Nova Scotia.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—Lady Aberdeen is in the city, and was at St. Andrew's church today. She is here on business connected with the Victorian Order of Nurses.

Agents general for Australia and New Zealand, who have been attending the commercial conference at Philadelphia, propose spending a few days in Canada. They left Boston last evening for Montreal. They are W. P. Reeves, New Zealand; Sir Andrew Clark, Victoria; Dr. Cockburn, South Australia; Sir Horace Tozer, Queensland. They will probably first visit Quebec and return to Ottawa on Monday to Quebec to see the contingent of soldiers who will spend some time in Nova Scotia.

Earthquake in Maine.

WATERVILLE, Me., Oct. 29.—A phenomenon in the nature of an earthquake visited Waterville this morning at 3 o'clock, being especially noticeable at the residence of Hon. S. B. Brown, on Center street. He described as follows: "I was in my study at the time, and I felt the electric service was affected about 20 minutes."

INSURANCE STATEMENT OF THE BUSSEX FIRE.

The work of adjustment of the losses by the recent fire at Bussex has been completed and a statement of the insurance is given here. It is found that the places insured suffered almost to the total amount of insurance, the latter being \$34,695, while the losses to these places is found to be \$30,808 11. In many cases the whole amount of the policy was awarded. The statement follows:

Table with columns: Company, Amt. Pol., Insured, Loss. Lists various insurance companies and their respective amounts.

Union, National, L & L & G, etc.

POLICY AND PUSH.

THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS IS ADVANCING

Great Undertakings On Sound Business Lines and With Great Rapidity—A Vigorous Speech By Hon. Mr. Blair at Fergus, Ontario.

At Fergus, Ont., on Wednesday last, the electors turned out in force to attend a meeting which was addressed by Premier Laurier, Hon. Mr. Fielding and Hon. A. G. Blair. The speech of Hon. Mr. Blair was an able answer to charges made by the opposition, and an inspiring address on the possibilities which lie before Canada in the development of her water-ways and railroad system. The following is a report—

Hon. A. G. Blair received a reception which could not have been excelled in history even by a few Boers' speeches. He ridiculed the pretensions of the Conservatives that they had the country with them, and asked what had occurred that should cause the people to change their political allegiance. He suggested to his hearers that they should take the question home with them and ponder over it. The opponents of the government were trying to create the impression that there had been scandals in connection with the public works, the canal and railway departments. They were

Challenged in Parliament to bring forward proofs of the imputations in which they indulged, so that they might be investigated by the proper tribunal but ran away rather than do so.

Measures promoted by the railway and canal department had been for the last three years the objects of accusation and discussion. "These measures," said Mr. Blair, "largely resulted from the policy which the government fixed upon almost immediately after the accession of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to power. It was a policy having for its aim and object the carrying out of the national idea and the promotion of national pride and the promotion of national unity. It was a policy which was to be carried out with a country of such vast dimensions, extending from Cape Breton on the one hand to the Yukon delta on the other—a distance something between eight and nine thousand miles—no question could be nearer to heart or more important than the consideration of the government than the question as to how the problem which arises in connection with transportation should be dealt with."

In working out the subject, Mr. Blair went on to say the question arose whether the Canadian Railway was to be administered as to produce the best results for Canada, so as to form an efficient link in the great chain of lines for Canada. The Government determined that the terminus of the Intercolonial Railway should be at Levis, but that the line should be extended a distance of 150 miles to the great commercial metropolis of Montreal. In that way the railway would be placed in touch with the other great railway systems of Canada and would be able to obtain the best possible conditions of service for those sending merchandise to the east or wishing to transfer their goods to the west. The railway was to be terminated upon, and having been fought in three sessions was now fully maintained. No railway transaction had taken place on the part of a Government in this country that would better stand close investigation and critical scrutiny than the one to which he alluded. (Cheers.)

There were charges of misconduct made against the department of railways by the opposition to the government, but when challenged to produce the proof the accusers denied that they ever made allegations of the kind. The majority of the minister of railways or of the government in connection with the transaction. (R. raised cheer.) Some of the critics of the government, although they had spoken much upon the question, had dared to say that the policy of extension was wrong. They said that the government ought not to have made the extension, but when challenged to put themselves on record by moving a resolution or voting against the policy they abstained from doing so. They also failed to suggest any alternative proposition

to that prepared by the government. Hence the policy of extension had been vindicated by the action of the opposition in parliament. (Cheers.)

A Surplus.

It was predicted by critics of the government that the extension to Montreal would result in a deficit of from \$70,000 to \$800,000 yearly, which would have to be paid out of the ordinary revenues of the country, but the result of the first full year's operation of the road had been in surplus greater than all the surplus the line had ever yielded before. It was not large—and it was not expected to be—but after paying the rental and a starting expenses there remained a surplus of \$67,000 at the end of the first twelve months. Thus the wisest of the government policy was vindicated, so far as it related to the Intercolonial Railway itself. (Cheers.)

Deepening the Canal.

Mr. Blair took up the question of the deepening of the canal to a depth of 14 feet, and pointed out that while the Conservatives had only awarded with these means to the present government had undertaken the work vigorously and pushed it to a speedy completion. He said that the canal was completed 10 days ago, thus giving a channel for vessels drawing 14 feet from the end of the great lakes down to ocean navigation.

Turning his attention to the subject of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, Mr. Blair said the government had been blamed by their opponents for giving too large a subsidy to the C. P. R. for the construction of the line referred to. The Conservative proposition was to grant a subsidy to the C. P. R. of \$5,000 and loan to the company \$30,000, making \$35,000 a mile in all, without any concessions from the company. The government gave \$11,000 a mile and received substantial conditions from the company in return.

The most striking and most important of these was the reduction of the present freight rates on grain by three cents a bushel, which meant a saving of \$750,000 in cash to the farmers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Reductions in other classes of freight had been made ranging from 10 to 20, and in some cases 30 per cent. upon the ordinary current rates.

Mr. Blair next explained the policy which the government decided upon in regard to the Bitling railway, and contended that its rejection by the senate had caused a great loss of the Yukon trade to Canada. Sir Charles Tupper admitted the blunder which was committed by offering at the last session of parliament that if the government would build the line which was originally proposed, at least as respected the route, he and his party would support it. (Cheers.)

Storm in the South.

KINGSTON, J.A., Oct. 29.—Reports of the severe rain storm that has swept the country arrive from various points, and confirm the fear that extensive damage has been done. The Rio Cobro, inundated the Bitling railway, and has done considerable damage to the power plant of the electric railway.

All the railways and the highways are interrupted and the highways impassable in consequence of floods.

Advises from the town of Black River report great damage to shipping and wharves there, as well as serious injury to the electric railway.

SARAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 29.—After five days of the heaviest rain, the sea was swept over Santiago today, causing considerable destruction. The houses were wrecked and other badly damaged.

The Ward line steamship has been delayed four days. The U. S. transport Wadsworth is being repaired at the harbor, and fears are entertained for the safety of the fleet of schooners from Hayti and Jamaica that usually arrive on Monday morning.

The glass is still falling.

FATALLY BURNED.

A Former St. John Woman Perished at Halifax—Ship Laborer Killed.

HALIFAX, Oct. 29.—Nancy Millican, widow of John Millican, of St. John, who resided on Gray's Lane with her daughter-in-law, accidentally set fire to her clothing Saturday afternoon and was so severely burned that she died from injuries received. She was 86 years of age.

Rathaniel M. Gabriel, one of Stave-dore Dixon's men, who fell down the hold of the steamer Ardnamurchan Tuesday night, was found dead at the hospital today of concussion of the brain.

Killed by an Electric Car.

BADWATER, Mass., Oct. 29.—Patrick Keenan, of West Bridgewater, was killed and ward of East Bridgewater, was badly injured as a result of an electric car collision with their team here at an early hour this morning. The men had stopped their team on the car track, and when Motorman Riley saw them he gave the usual warning but it was not heeded. The collision threw both men out of the team. Keenan was found under the fender of the car dead, Burke was found to be badly bruised and unconscious a few yards away. An inquest will be held. Keenan was 30 years old and unmarried.

Celebrating Marriage.

FAIRVIEW, N. B., Oct. 26.—A very pleasant evening was spent on Monday, October 23, at the residence of Samuel Patterson, of Shanklin, St. John county, in celebration of the marriage of his youngest son, O. G. T., of which he is a very useful member, met in a body and presented him with a beautiful gray portrait of himself, accompanied with a neat address, to which he responded, heartily appreciating the good wishes which were prompted it. After this the company was served with refreshments provided by the ladies; then, after some music and the usual enjoyments, the party separated.

Advertisement for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, featuring a signature and the text 'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE'.

Advertisement for Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, describing its benefits for various ailments like coughs, colds, and asthma.

Advertisement for 'The Gentlewoman' magazine, offering a special price of \$2.00 for \$1.00.

Advertisement for 'The Gentlewoman' magazine, listing contributors and special departments.

Advertisement for 'The Gentlewoman' magazine, offering a special price of \$1.00 for \$2.00.

Advertisement for 'The Gentlewoman' magazine, listing contributors and special departments.

Advertisement for 'The Gentlewoman' magazine, offering a special price of \$4.95.

Advertisement for 'The Gentlewoman' magazine, offering a special price of \$4.95.

Extra Watch Co. Toronto, Ont.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. NOVEMBER 1 1899.

