

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1899.

NO. 19.

TRAIN AMBUSHED.

The Boers Laid a Trap.

British Lost Heavily in Extricating Themselves--No Confirmation of Joubert's Reported Death.

London, Nov. 15.—(4.30 p. m.)—There is no additional news regarding the progress of hostilities in South Africa this morning except a despatch from Mafeking, forwarded by the Boers, dated October 31, which says that during the afternoon Gen. Buller...

been out some days reconnoitering the enemy's force and which had several skirmishes on returning to Fort Tuli. Position of the Reinforcements. LONDON, Nov. 15.—The troops of the Durban Volunteers, with the second battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, has arrived at Durban, bringing the number of reinforcements that have landed there up to 5,237. Five other troops are now en route from Cape Town to Durban.

An Armored Train in Trouble. ESTOUART, Natal, Nov. 15.—An armored train, having on board a half company of the Durban volunteers, and a half company of the Dublin Fusiliers, steamed to Chivley early this morning. On its return it was ambushed by a force of the Boers, placed in four positions. Two trucks in front of the engine left the rails, toppling over. While the train was thus helpless the Boers opened fire, and the Boers poured shot and shell into the crippled train. The engine and the two trucks were disabled, and the Boers captured the train. The Boers were seen to be firing at the engine and the two trucks. The Boers were seen to be firing at the engine and the two trucks.

Another Account. ESTOUART, Natal, Nov. 16.—A missionary, a native, but a reliable man, who arrived here yesterday from Ladysmith, reports that a big fight took place there on Friday, November 10. He says that the Boers went out in the early morning and drew the enemy from their positions on to a flat, where the Boers were waiting in ambush. The Boers captured the train, and the Boers captured the train.

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War Unpopular in the Free State. LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Standard says he has heard from an old resident who has just left the Orange Free State that the war is very unpopular there; that apart from the government officials, the attitude of the people, who consider themselves bound to England, is very hostile; that dissatisfaction and discontent are spreading in the ranks of the Boers, and that the Boers would welcome any pretext to return to their homes.

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with a white flag, he could count upon a reply from General Joubert. Dr. Bristol inquired whether there were many wounded. The Boer replied that he had heard there were about seven. He declined to give any information regarding Lieut. Churchill. It has rained all day and is still raining. The Natal Mercury describing the engagement, says: "The enemy apparently opened fire with a Maxim and two six-pounders, getting the range accurately. The fire was so severe that telegraph wires and poles were destroyed. Their guns were pointed on a kopje covered with brushwood, and their sharpshooters were hidden behind boulders. The Dublin and volunteers, fighting an unequal battle, threw down the enemy back; but the fierceness of the rifle and big gun fire was too much for the brave little party, which was weakened at the outset by the overturning of the trucks, landing several."

"Lieut. Churchill's bravery and coolness were magnificent. Encouraged by him, all worked like heroes in clearing the line to enable the engine to pass." Later details show that a heavy rain and a cold wind prevented the Boers from attacking the train. The engine driver, who was wounded, was taken to the hospital. The Boers were seen to be firing at the engine and the two trucks.

Attack Repulsed. LONDON, Nov. 16.—A special despatch from Durban, dated Monday, Nov. 15, says that a member of the Natal Field Force, who was in the train, reports that the Boers were seen to be firing at the engine and the two trucks. The Boers were seen to be firing at the engine and the two trucks.

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WILFUL MURDER.

CORONER'S JURY FIND THAT MAXWELL KILLED BAILEY.

The Deed Done with Malice Aforethought--The Crime Committed Upon the High Seas--Maxwell is Still Confined in the Central Station.

The jury in the enquiry into the death of Captain George E. Bailey of the schooner J. B. Vandusen, brought in a strong verdict Thursday for the effect that he was murdered by Elmer Maxwell, feloniously, wilfully, and with malice aforethought.

The inquest into the death of Captain George E. Bailey, of the schooner J. B. Vandusen, was begun Wednesday night by Coroner Berryman in the old probate court room at the court house. The time set for the opening was 7.30 o'clock, but long before that time people interested in the case were gathering in the room. Constable Powers was there and allowed no one inside the room until the coroner arrived and gave orders to admit all who wanted or could find seating accommodation. Then there was a rush for seats. The jury, with one exception, were in their places on time.

Coroner Berryman sent into the police station for the prisoner, Maxwell, and the witnesses, Campbell, McIntyre and Stewart, of the vessel. They arrived a little later with Sergt. Harry Kilpatrick. Maxwell was given a seat near the witness box so that he might hear all that was said. He made a good impression on all, and had not the appearance of a bad character. He was dressed in double breasted reefer of dark cloth, striped with rubber extensions. He carried a cloth cap.

The coroner asked if the American Consul was present, and found he was not. He then called to the stand the doctor of the J. B. Vandusen, Frank L. Snowdon, who was sworn and testified. Maxwell was given a seat near the witness box so that he might hear all that was said. He made a good impression on all, and had not the appearance of a bad character.

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steward came to witness and took the wheel and told witness to go and see if he could quiet Maxwell. Witness got as far as the end of the house when he heard Maxwell crying out that the son of a— is aboard; to h— with him, he was no good anyhow. Witness told him to launch the boat with the mate and finally rescuing the captain, who died in the boat without speaking. Saw the vessel for some time but she was going away from the boat so they made for shore, reaching Dipper Harbor. They rowed 10 or 12 miles. Witness can't remember that at the time of the kicking and supposed stabbing of the captain by Maxwell he was so drunk that he would not know what he was doing. He identified a set of shipping articles as a copy of those of the schooner J. B. Vandusen. He said he placed beside the master, three of a crew on the schooner, on Saturday. The full complement would be six. He said he didn't know how many the vessel had port with. In part of my duty to see that an American vessel is properly manned before she leaves this port. Coroner Berryman asked, "Would you be derelict of your duty if you allowed an American registered vessel to leave this port without being properly manned?"

Witness—I refuse to answer that question in that form. The schooner left port with my consent under certain conditions. I do not know Elmer Maxwell personally. I did not understand that he, as a derelict mate, was to go as a seaman on the J. B. Vandusen. Maxwell originally shipped on September 30. On the return to this port he was discharged as mate by mutual agreement and re-shipped Nov. 8 as mate. Two days afterwards, the captain reported to me that Maxwell was drunk and refused to join the vessel, notwithstanding that he had signed articles. The rules of the office is to keep the same as customs house hours. Saturday afternoon a half holiday. Captain Bailey left a few minutes before closing time Saturday last reported to me that he was two men short, but that he would not leave the harbor till he shipped the other two men. Under the rules of the U. S. shipping commission, outside of office hours the master has power to ship and fill up his crew and sign them aboard. The shipping articles as finally returned to me did not contain additional two names. I believe the captain carried out my instructions in part—by shipping Maxwell. She would not have been leaving with my consent if I had not signed the articles. I did not trust the two additional men had I not trusted to the captain to put them on. The captain would have done wrong to leave without my consent. If a sailor agrees to go aboard as an employe, this is binding on him, provided he is in his right senses at the time.

Photographer's Evidence. Pilot John C. L. Sherrard and Pilot Joseph Doherty were called to testify as to the vessel's probable position when the trouble occurred. The conditions of the vessel were one mile south of Partridge Island and 3 p. m., shape a course F. W. by W. W. and hold it till 6 p. m. with speed of five miles an hour. Mr. McFarland without chart made out that she would be about 15 miles from the island and three or four miles off shore. Pilot Sherrard marked out the course on the chart and said that after 6 o'clock Saturday last the tide would be with the schooner. With a five-mile breeze and the tide two hours slack she would make about six miles in the first two hours and about six miles in the next two hours. He would put her about 30 miles from St. John to the westward and about 25 miles from Macassar Light, a stream of which the tide would be at the time.

Pilot Doherty placed her 14 miles from Partridge Island and between Dipper Harbor and Chance Harbor. From where she would be at 6 o'clock, Macassar and Point Leprieux lights could be seen. She would be five miles or a little better from shore.

Other Testimony. Chief Clarke and Sergt. Kilpatrick gave evidence, telling of the arrest of Elmer Maxwell and the shooting of Captain Bailey. Maxwell was seen to be firing at the engine and the two trucks. The Boers were seen to be firing at the engine and the two trucks.

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Elmer Maxwell.

Advertisement for 'FREE COMBINATION OFFER NO MONEY WANTED' featuring various goods like pens, cameras, and watches.

RELANDER, WATCHE & NOVELTY CO., P.O. Box 218, St. John, N.B.

THE ELEMENTS.

Agriculture in Our Common Schools—An Appreciative Article on Mr. C. G. James' Motion. Addressed to the...

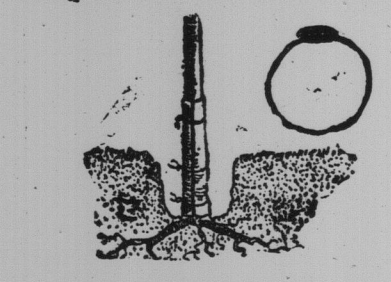
Those who were so fortunate as to hear the most admirable address of Mr. C. G. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, before the late Farmers' National Congress in Boston, must have been forced to the conclusion that our Canadian cousins have thought and worked on this subject far in advance of the conviction which exists in the United States.

A most comprehensive report on Manual and Practical Instruction in Primary Schools, in Ireland, has recently been issued by the English Parliament, based on the investigations of a Royal Commission appointed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland...

Why should not the farmer's boy be taught the meaning and action of the elements of fertility, of animal economy, of the chemistry of feeding, of the principles which govern the growth of plants, and the physiological adaptation of different farm animals to their true purposes?

PROTECTING TREES.

Wrap the Lower Part of the Trunk With Tarred Paper. Much protection against mice and borers can be given young fruit trees by wrapping the lower part of the trunk with tarred paper...



PROTECTION FOR TREES.

Paper can be put down below the surface. Then fold the paper about the trunk according to the diagram at the right, making the edges join as go the edges of a stopper...

Wood Ashes For Apple Trees.

In some recent tests it was found that the foliage was greatly improved in sections of orchards treated with wood ashes, and that the trees were free from disease...

MODEL CATTLE STALL.

Its Inventor Regards It Better Than Stanchions for the Purpose. Mr. J. L. Irwin of Kansas contributes a sketch and description of a cattle stall which he regards as better than stanchions for keeping the animals in place.



CATTLE STALL.

wide enough to allow the animal to turn around. This stall should be from six to eight feet long. In one of the most states of the chain should be long enough to easily reach across the stall. This chain should have a ring at the other end. A ring is bolted into the other post to correspond to the stapled end of the chain.

PLANTING CHESTNUTS.

An Eastern Horticulturist's Success After a Number of Failures. Three years ago I came into possession of practically an abandoned farm, 150 acres in chestnut and pine and 100 in tillage...

I first took a six-tined fork, forced it into the turf two feet deep, and say four inches forward, threw chestnut under and drew out my fork. I saw that one man was working lightly and another was working hard. I did the lifting of the turf and he threw the chestnuts. The result was that every chestnut grew, and they were all of the same size.

Raising the Dairy Calf.

To make a good cow from a good calf two things must be guarded against, and they are, a lack of food, and the use of such food as will fatten instead of building up the frame and muscular system.

Powerful Road Engines.

Mr. John G. Thornycroft, an English authority on steam engines, recently maintained before the British Association that road steam engines, by a slight alteration of the laws, can be so constructed as to be of the highest value to trade.

NOVEL CATTLE CRIB.

which is greatly needed in many cases is the partition in front of the stall, which is hinged at the bottom and falls out to give space for hay, ensilage, etc.

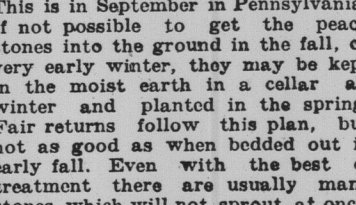
FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS.

Joseph Maclean, in Practical Farmer, describes an Approved and Successful Method of Raising Them. There are many readers of The Practical Farmer, aside from those who follow the raising of fruit tree seedlings as a business, to whom a few hints on the raising of fruit seedlings would not doubt be of profit.

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AN OBJECT LESSON.

Immense Lands Hauled Over a Correctly Macadamized Road Near Camden, N.C. The illustration shows one of the advantages of having good roads.



HAULING A BIG LOAD.

of field stone about four inches thick, and this is then thoroughly rolled. Upon this surface is placed a three-inch layer of stone crushed to from one to two inches in size, and after this has been thoroughly rolled there is a second layer of three inches thick, of finely crushed stone, including screenings, and this latter is run through a roller.

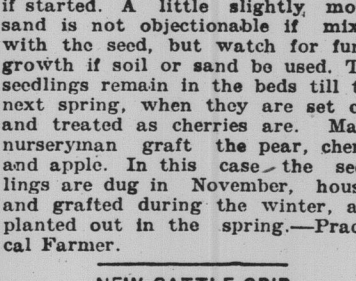
PARALYZED PIGS.

A Careful Investigator Says Disease is Due to Improper Feeding. Every year we receive many inquiries from subscribers wishing to know why their pigs are paralyzed in their hind quarters.

Every year we receive many inquiries from subscribers wishing to know why their pigs are paralyzed in their hind quarters. They do not seem to be greatly affected, and we have known brood sows affected in this way when their pigs were born. In our boyhood days the cause was supposed to be kidney worms, and these were treated with a strong solution of iodine, but without any marked effect.

NEW CATTLE CRIB.

In Old Farms That are Crowded For Room This Device is Used. The cut shows a small device for economizing room in the cattle crib, while still giving all the room needed.



NOVEL CATTLE CRIB.

which is greatly needed in many cases is the partition in front of the stall, which is hinged at the bottom and falls out to give space for hay, ensilage, etc.

FALL HINTS FOR FLOWER LOVERS.

Preparation of the Soil Required for Success With Annuals. To most successfully grow the summer-flowering annuals, a good deal of the work in the way of preparation of the soil and beds should be attended to in the autumn of the season before.

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METHOD OF SPLITTING STOVE WOOD.

where they made a mistake. And this is why we see so many old dead trees in the woods. There are in some cases so rotten under the outside close to the bark, the decay wood that it requires some skill to split a block into stove wood without breaking a good many sticks in two.

Best Butter Producing Cattle.

For breeds for butter I would recommend the Jersey, Guernsey and Devon. Phenomenal cows are found in all breeds. Locations may have but little to do with a choice of breeds. The Jersey is more milk than the Jersey, and the Guernsey requires better keeping than the Jersey.

The Importance of Grading.

Good roads add materially to the value of any country. A recent visit in the rural sections convinces us that the two important factors in the improvement of roads are the cutting down of grades and a thorough drainage to prevent the damage done to roads by streams of water flowing over the surface.

The Steam Plow in Manitoba.

An interesting trial has just been completed in Manitoba under the direction of the Canadian Pacific Railway with a view of further determining the possibilities of plowing by steam.

Wastefulness is a Crime.

One of the important things about good farming that most of us have to learn is to avoid waste. We pay taxes on land that we do not farm, we only half cultivate our fields and so waste both land and labor.

ABOUT CUTTING WOOD.

A Successful Wood Splitter Tells How to Get Dead Trees to Split With Ease and Certainty. Every farmer who plans to do a large season's work cannot overlook the importance of having this year's supply of fuel on hand and ready for use not later than April 1.

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THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. The great interest in the campaign in Natal has led to a considerable extent to the neglect of the public so that the splendid work done in the defence of Mafeking and Kimberley has attracted comparatively little notice.

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

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Mafeking, which is 870 miles north of Cape Town and 223 south of Mafeking, is defended by a comparatively large force; probably there are 6,000 men available altogether, although few of them are soldiers.

Kimberley, which is 647 miles north of Cape Town and 223 south of Mafeking, is defended by a comparatively large force; probably there are 6,000 men available altogether, although few of them are soldiers.

The report which comes from Natal that General Joubert, the Boer commander-in-chief, was killed last week is quite probable, for he would likely be well to the front in case of an assault being delivered on the British position.

The news from Ladysmith continues to be reassuring, for it shows that the place can hold out against the Boer attacks until a relieving force reaches it.

and relief is not far distant, for every day troops are arriving at Cape Town and being forwarded to Durban. It is just three days' sail from Cape Town to Durban, so that our readers can calculate for themselves our readers a warship will arrive at Durban after leaving Cape Town.

The present week has been a most anxious one in British military circles, and indeed among the British people everywhere, for it has been full of expectancy. As the time grows nearer when Ladysmith is to be relieved, and the relief force is at Etouart, the anxiety becomes the greater, and the people await with impatience the announcement that the relieving force is at Etouart and ready to advance towards Colenso.

In addition to these infantry battalions, numbering not less than eight thousand men, there have arrived at Durban several companies of engineers, and also detachments of the army medical corps. This is a very respectable little army, but cavalry are lacking, and the artillery of the division has not yet got to the front.

With the beginning of the advance from Etouart the real difficulties of the situation will begin to reveal themselves. The Boers by that time will have begun to realize the fact that they cannot hope to advance beyond the Tugela river, and they will probably begin to realize the fact that they cannot hope to advance beyond the Tugela river, and they will probably begin to realize the fact that they cannot hope to advance beyond the Tugela river.

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the Boers to his enemies. Under a less cautious commander the Boers might have fared much worse than they have done under Joubert.

The arrival of the Twelfth Lancers and three batteries of field artillery yesterday at Durban completes the equipment of the relieving army and makes it complete in all its branches. The general in command at Etouart, when the Lancers and Artillery reach him will have at his disposal at least 10,000 British infantry, 500 cavalry and 18 guns, in addition to some local forces.

He will also have the Naval Brigade with his guns, a good force of engineers, field hospitals, military train and other necessary corps for the movement of his little army. The whole force ought to be at Etouart some time tomorrow, and an immediate advance may be expected. The latest news shows that the Boers are in considerable force south of the Tugela river. An armored train from Etouart was attacked by them on Wednesday morning and very roughly handled. Chelvey, where this affair took place, is four or five miles south of Colenso. The Boers had at least four field guns with them, for they fired on the train from four different positions. The train was forced to stop, and they were obliged to retreat. It is quite likely, however, that this Boer party does not remain south of the Tugela river, but returns to the camp north of Colenso.

If the British should begin their advance north, Etouart on Sunday or Monday, as now seems probable, the great battle of the campaign will take place next week, and it might be a decisive one. The British general will concern himself greatly with respect to lines of communication, but will attack the enemy at whatever point seems most vulnerable. Should such an attack be made, the position of the Boers would be a difficult one, even if they have as many as 30,000 men around Ladysmith. Their main army is said now to be between Ladysmith and Colenso, that position being selected as a favorable one to meet the advance of General Methuen's army. Yet the Boer force will be between two fires when attacked, and this will be a severe trial to untrained soldiers and may result in a great disaster.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN. There are persistent rumors of trouble between Russia and Japan, and although they will not do down but rise again and appear with fresh details to make them seem more worthy of credence. It is likely that the rumors are substantially correct. Japan can certainly have no love for Russia, which was the means of depriving the Japanese of the fruits of the victory over China, not to mention the fact that they are bent on becoming a great moral and military power in the Pacific. Japan has upwards of 42,000,000; that is to say, its population is somewhat greater than that of the British Islands. With such a country as this, which possesses what can be more natural than that the Japanese should aspire to be the great naval power of Asia as Great Britain is of Europe. If the forty-two millions of Japan were British they would never permit Russia to get such a foothold on the northern Pacific as would endanger their position, and must give the people of Japan credit for at least some foresight, and also for courage and skill for they displayed both during the war with China. If Japan were to strike at Russia now it could disconnect all the plans of the Czar and his ministers with reference to the Pacific, and made it impossible for them to be realized. Japan has now a formidable navy and an excellent army, and there is no doubt of the ability of that nation to defeat Russia in the Pacific now. The feat may not be so easy when the Siberian Railway is finished, so that now would seem to be the proper time to strike.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES. The bad feeling which at one time existed in the United States against Great Britain has been very largely due to the "reptile press" of that country, the evil tongue and irresponsible defamers of our mother country who sought to make political capital out of our international jealousies and ancient enmities. That this form of attack is not wholly out of date may be gathered from the comments of some of the less respectable of the American papers on the Alaska boundary question and the Samoan agreement. Great Britain's enemies in the United States are much displeased at the prospect of Great Britain and Germany becoming good friends, and they are still more displeased at any settlement being reached between Great Britain and the United States. The following extract, from an editorial in the

New York Journal, may be taken as a sample of the views of the reptile American press with respect to Great Britain and Canada:—

"The Canadian relations in this Alaska case, which were first among and then annoying, have become exasperating. If England is well advised she will not strain Anglo-American friendship by backing them up. These interests in all parts of the world involved in the maintenance of that friendship. England has just abandoned her undoubted rights in Samoa for the sake of reaching a good understanding with Germany, and the general verdict of the English press and people is that she has done wisely. Our friendship has no such price. We do not ask England to forego a single right in our favor; we support to Canadian encroachments upon rights of ours that nobody ever dreamed of disputing until Canada found that she could make some of our territory useful in her business."

Such an article as the above would not be worthy of notice were it not for the fact that the Journal is read by a great many people who probably accept its views as correct. Yet the writer of the article probably has made no study of the Alaska boundary question and is, therefore, not in a position to deal with it, one way or the other. As for the statement that British friendship for America is based solely on selfish considerations there is no proof of that whatever. Great Britain did the United States a great service during the war with Spain, yet there are Americans so blinded with hatred against Great Britain that they seek to forget this service, and give their love to those continental nations who would have combined against the United States but for Great Britain's vote on their intended secession.

THE P. E. ISLAND TELEGRAPH SERVICE. The people of Prince Edward Island have a very substantial grievance in the present condition of their telegraphic service, which, instead of keeping pace with the times, has, if anything, gone back. They are now agitating for an improved service, and the reasons they seem to be unanswerable. At present the Anglo-American Telegraph Company has a monopoly of the telegraph communication between the island and the mainland. The company give but 12 hours service in the 24, always closing down from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m., daily, standard. Private messages of all words sent over the wires, at St. John, will receive fifteen or seventeen times as many words. During four months in the winter the island mail service is much interrupted by the ice. Frequently there are no mails passing to or from the mainland for days at a time, and sometimes none for an entire week or more, so that a good telegraphic service is doubly necessary. It is now well-timed with their own boys at the front, with the mailable to interruption, the island people have only twelve hours' telegraphic service in a day. The Anglo-American Company ought to reduce its rates and increase its service. It is absurd to close the telegraph office in a city like Charlottetown for twelve hours out of the twenty-four. It would pay the company and be of the greatest benefit to the people of the Island if the service were made continuous and the tolls reduced.

OUR WATERS SUPPLY. If our water supply in this city is, as Dr. Bayard writes to the mayor, "Simply an infusion of dead leaves, decayed stumps of trees, etc.," it is time that something was done to remedy this state of affairs. Still more startling is the statement that the contents of a vacant cistern, spread over the ground adjoining the reservoir, is finding its way into the water we drink, and that the increase of typhoid fever this year is due to that cause. Dr. Bayard says that the number of typhoid cases has risen from 17 cases in 1898 to 59 cases this year with two months yet to be heard from. Last year the typhoid cases fell to 11 and Dr. Bayard thinks that this may be due to the reservoir being partly cleaned out in the latter part of 1897. The matter is one that calls for investigation and enquiry and we are glad to learn that an analysis of the water has been ordered. It is just possible that the water may not be the cause of the fever, for if all the water

of St. John drinks is an infusion of leaves, dead wood and a compost heap we should expect to have more than 50 cases in ten months in a population of 50,000. It is generally understood that bad sewerage is responsible for a great deal of typhoid and this fact is illustrated by the case of Fredrickton, which has always many more fever cases than St. John, although it has only one-sixth of our population. At the same time it is clear that the land above the reservoir ought to belong to the city so that no farming operations that may be conducted upon it will endanger the health of the people. The people of St. John have always boasted of the purity and excellence of the water that is supplied to this city, and it would be a matter of great regret if it should turn out that this boast is unfounded.

TAX EXEMPTION. The question of exempting Peter's tannery from twenty years from taxation is likely to be before the council soon. No doubt that body will have all the facts and reasons before it before it undertakes to deal with so important a matter, but, in a general way, it may be said that exemption from taxation is a matter in respect to which it is well to go slowly. It may be that our present system of taxation is all wrong and that no manufacturing industry ought to pay any taxes, but while the assessment law exists all ought to be treated alike. It is said that many small towns are bidding for the Peter's tannery and offering tax exemption and possibly a bonus. If this is the case the specific offers will not be laid before the common council before it is asked to take action. No small town has or possibly can have the same advantages as St. John as a manufacturing centre, and therefore the exemption of their part might not be an equivalent to the superior facilities that this great centre of population affords for conducting a successful business. The difference between the present rate of taxation in St. John and no taxation in a small town might easily be swallowed up by higher rates of insurance in the latter.

None of the Conservative papers have as yet been able to explain why their party, which governed the country from 1878 to 1896, a period of eighteen years, never assisted Great Britain with a Canadian contingent for any of the numerous wars in which the country was engaged in that time.

BRAIN FOOD. Is of Little Benefit Unless it is Digested. Nearly everyone will admit that as a nation we are suffering from a general lack of vitality and energy, and that this is due to a general lack of brain food. For business men, office men and clerks, and in fact everyone engaged in sedentary or intellectual work, brain food is of the greatest importance. Brain food is not a new discovery, but it is a new name for the old food which we eat. It is the food which we eat, and it is the food which we eat, and it is the food which we eat.

It is always best to get the best results from our food that some simple and harmless digestive should be taken after meals to assist the relaxed digestive organs, and to stimulate the gastric glands to increase the natural secretion of hydrochloric acid. People who make a daily practice of taking one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal are sure to have perfect digestion, which means perfect health.

There is no danger of forming an injurious habit, as the tablets contain absolutely nothing but natural digestive; cocaine, morphine and similar drugs have no place in a stomach medicine, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are certainly the best known and most popular of all stomach remedies. Ask your druggist for a fifty-cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and after a week's use note the improvement in health, appetite and nervous energy.

British Enquirers for Canadian Goods. To the Editor of THE TELEGRAPH:—I have received from Mr. Hammond Watson, curator Canadian section Imperial Institute, Imperial Institute Road, London, S. W., a communication stating as follows:—

1. A midland firm, with a large provincial connection, wishes to hear from exporters of Canadian turkeys.

2. A Scotch firm of pulp who can export regularly. They would either be willing to act as representatives for the whole of Scotland, or purchase the pulp themselves.

3. Asking names of manufacturers of mouldings wishing to export for the district where there are plenty of buyers there.

If there are any persons who desire to sell their goods to the above inquiries they would do well to write to Mr. Watson, whose address is as above, or they could address Mr. C. A. Duff Miller, general of New Brunswick, 17 Leather Market, London, S. E.

Yours truly, H. R. EMERSON.

DEAFNESS



It CAN BE CURED. Dr. Sprague has cured cases of 14 years standing.

Some Symptoms of Catarrhal Deafness. Have you pain behind the ear? Do your ears tick and buzz? Is there a throbbing in the ear? Are there buzzing noises? Are there crackling sounds heard? Are there sounds like steam escaping? When you blow your nose do you hear a rattling sound? Is your hearing worse when you have a cold?

Mark this list, cut it out and send it to the doctor. He will diagnose your case FREE and tell you what the treatment would cost. He will not take the case unless he is sure he can cure it. Address Dr. SPRAGUE, 15 Doane street, Boston.

CAN HEAR AGAIN. Mr. Charles Higgs, after nine years of Catarrhal deafness and annoying noises in the ears writes:—

"I have been asking how it is that I can hear as well as anybody now. I tell them it is all owing to Dr. Sprague. You can print this in your paper and I will answer your letters. For I can never be grateful enough to you for what you have done for me. My patient Charles Higgs, Detroit, Mich., Canada."

CHATHAM NEWS. Valuable Additions Made to the Natural History Society's Collection.

CHATHAM, Nov. 15.—At the monthly meeting of the Natural History Society, held on Tuesday evening, the following donations were received: Common gull from A. G. Williston, Escuminac; mounted frog from Demerara from Miss Beale Creighton; little ermine from James McIntosh; laughing gull from F. F. Downward; black-backed gull from Roger Lawlor, Newswale, and a great blue heron, A. Patch; red squirrel and a robin snip, from Dr. Cox.

Dr. Cox made some very instructive remarks on each of these specimens. A score macular measuring 9 feet 6 inches and weighing 600 lbs., presented by A. C. E. Loggie and mounted by Dr. Cox, has also been added to the collection of specimens since the last meeting.

Dr. Baxter referred to the late Hon. Peter Mitchell, patron of the society, who had been connected with the country all his life and who had sacrificed his time, money, energy and brains for his country, and moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a resolution of condolence to be forwarded to the friends of the deceased and also to nominate a successor as patron of the society. The motion was passed and Dr. Baxter, Dr. Cox and Mr. George Fraser were appointed.

Rev. W. C. Calder, pastor of the Loggieville Presbyterian church, has resigned his charge and gone to Vancouver.

No Second Continence. To the Editor of THE TELEGRAPH:—

ROTHSAY, Nov. 16, 1899. As I am daily receiving so many offers of men and money, I would kindly publish the following:—

MINISTER'S OFFICE, Ottawa, Nov. 16, 1899. Dear Colonel Donville: I have much pleasure in informing you by request of his excellency that the following cablegrams have just been received from the war office:—

"London, 9th Nov. 99.—Please inform Lieut. Colonel Donville, her majesty's lieutenant-colonel, that he is ordered to raise government engineers in order to raise government engineers for service in South Africa, but do not propose to avail themselves of it."

Yours very truly, F. W. BUDEN, Minister of Militia and Defence.

Thanking those who have made such liberal offers from the Pacific to the Atlantic, I am, yours faithfully, JAMES DONVILLE.

Gave Her Name to "Ladysmith." There has been a great deal of joking about the odd name of the place where Sir William White's English troops have been doing battle. As a matter of fact, Ladysmith did get its name from a woman. This was the wife of Gen. Sir Harry Smith, whose marriage was one of the romances of the peninsula war. At that time two young British officers in a Spanish town, which had just been occupied by an English force, were surprised by a visit from two very young and beautiful Spanish girls of the better class. These fair girls begged protection in the alarming circumstances in which they had been placed by the occupation of the rougher soldiers. Their request was, of course, gallantly granted, and in a short time one of the officers, Capt. Smith, found himself desperately in love. In due time he married the woman whom he had protected. The marriage proved a happy one. (Philadelphia Press.)

BUSINESS NOTE.—Mr. Edward White of Toronto will, it is understood, enter into the business of exporting produce and fruit at St. John as representative of a big English firm.

WANTED. Father Chiniquy's Last Book. "Forty Years in the Church of Christ" will be found ready to hand...

BIRTHS. GRAVES—At Fort Lorne, N. S., Nov. 17th, to the wife of John Graves, a son.

MARRIAGES. BARNES—At the Baptist parsonage, on Nov. 11th, by Rev. J. H. Brown, Rev. J. H. Brown, Rev. J. H. Brown...

DEATHS. BRIDGES—At his residence, on Nov. 11th, George Bridges, aged 45 years.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF ST. JOHN. ARRIVED. TUESDAY, Nov. 14. From St. John, N. B., the ship...

DEPARTED. TUESDAY, Nov. 14. The ship "St. John" left for Philadelphia at 10 o'clock.

ARRIVED. TUESDAY, Nov. 14. The ship "St. John" arrived from Philadelphia at 10 o'clock.

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WANTED. For the new Hebert, Coburn, for Port George, 11th inst., etc.

ARRIVED. Chatham, N. B., 14th inst., barque Shaker, from London.

DEPARTED. Chatham, N. B., 14th inst., barque Shaker, for London.

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LOSS OF THE CHARLESTON. SHE STRUCK ON AN UNCHARTERED REEF IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Spanish Chart on Which She Was Shaping Her Course is Therefore Responsible for Her Loss—An Extensive Survey to be Made.

MANILA, Nov. 14.—Further details regarding the grounding of the United States corvette Charleston show that she struck an uncharted coral reef 10 miles east of Kamigina Island.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. Portland, Nov. 13.—Change in Color of Triangles—Notice is hereby given that on or about Nov. 13th, 1899, the color of the day signal for the vessel...

BRITISH PORTS. Lambeth, 14th inst., barque Axel, from Chatham, N. B., 14th inst., barque Axel, for London.

DEPARTED. Lambeth, 14th inst., barque Axel, for London.

ARRIVED. Lambeth, 14th inst., barque Axel, from London.

DEPARTED. Lambeth, 14th inst., barque Axel, for London.

THE MARKETS. St. John Market. PROVISIONS. Am. clear pork, per cwt, 14.00. Butter, per cwt, 12.00.

COUNTRY MARKETS—RETAIL. Beef Tongues, per cwt, 10.00. Pork, per cwt, 12.00.

FRUITS. Apples, per bushel, 1.00. Oranges, per bushel, 1.50.

GRAIN. Wheat, per bushel, 1.00. Corn, per bushel, 0.80.

WHEAT. No. 1, per bushel, 1.00. No. 2, per bushel, 0.90.

WHEAT. No. 3, per bushel, 0.80. No. 4, per bushel, 0.70.

WHEAT. No. 5, per bushel, 0.60. No. 6, per bushel, 0.50.

WHEAT. No. 7, per bushel, 0.40. No. 8, per bushel, 0.30.

FREE. This beautiful new window glass and chain window... National Watch & Jewelry Co.

Chatham News. CHATHAM, Nov. 14.—On Sunday we had the first snow storm of the season...

The public schools were reopened on Monday, after being closed for two weeks in consequence of the prevalence of diphtheria.

After a sufficient portion of the Henderson lot which was recently purchased by the town, was reserved for the widening of George and Grand streets...

CHATHAM, N. B., Nov. 15.—Mr. Hugh Marquie, one of our oldest and most respected residents, died this morning after a lingering illness.

St. Martin's Agricultural Society. The annual meeting of the St. Martin's Agricultural Society was held in the evening hall, St. Martin, on the 12th of Nov. 9, and the following officers elected:

President, James Rankin; vice-presidents, Benjamin Black and Colonel J. Tucker; Mr. Treasurer, Michael Kelly...

Another Transport. MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—The Dominion Steamship Company has received notification that the British government has chartered their big steamship, Canada, to transport troops to South Africa.

FREE. This beautiful new window glass and chain window... National Watch & Jewelry Co.

THE EXHIBITION.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS TUESDAY AFTER-NOON.

Report of Executive - Suggestions As to Exhibition Next Year - Committees Appointed on Various Financial Matters and Freight Rates.

A meeting of the Exhibition Association stockholders was held Tuesday afternoon, President D. J. McLaughlin in the chair and with Messrs. O. A. Everett, W. W. Hubbard, A. O. Skinner, E. L. King, S. L. Peters, Alex. Macmillan, James Reynolds, F. A. Dykeman, Dr. J. E. Hetherington, W. M. Jarvis, S. S. Hall.

The report of the executive was read showing a deficit of \$1,364.45. The expenses were \$30,804.90 and the receipts \$19,440.55.

Included in the expenditures are office contingencies and payments on association accounts amounting to \$317.78. The executive says that but for the inclement weather of the last few days the exhibition would have been a financial success. The public grants were \$5,000—provinces of New Brunswick \$3,000, city of St. John \$2,000—as against combined grants last year amounting to \$6,500. The prizes awarded this year called for the payment of \$634.10 more than last year. The payments for prizes and judges exceed the public grants by \$1,498.60. The executive pointed out that their efforts are along the same line as those of the provincial government, in the interests of the farmers and stock raisers, and therefore urged that the annual provincial grant should be made sufficient to meet the prize list. The prize list this year exceeded that of 1898 by over \$3,000. Reference was made to the changes that were found necessary about the buildings and grounds, and the need of better accommodations for sheep was pointed out. The executive expressed the hope that the city will pay more attention to the roof of the main building. The improved restaurant service and other features that added to the success of the exhibition were referred to, and the statement was made that an annual provincial grant of \$5,000 and a city grant of \$3,000 would make the association's position secure. The executive said the board to consider the date of opening next year's show. The report suggests that an active committee be appointed to sell stock so as to raise funds to meet the deficit.

The report was generally discussed and finally adopted. President McLaughlin said the association had followed the local government efforts to improve the agricultural and dairy products of the country. He agreed that the government should make a larger grant; the association had paid \$2 for every \$1 received from the government, and the citizens were now expected to pay the deficit of the fair. There should, he said, be a larger government grant.

After general discussion the following notices were passed:— That the executive committee have authority to appoint a committee to solicit sales of capital stock; That the executive have authority to solicit a grant from the provincial government for 1900; That the directors interview the freight carriers to secure freight rates; And that they also endeavor to secure the sale of company tickets for the exhibition with all passenger excursion tickets.

It was decided that Sept. 10th shall be the opening day. Mr. Reynolds raised the point that before deciding on another exhibition the constitution call for the having of \$1,000 in the funds. This would mean close on to \$3,000 to raise to pay the deficit and have the \$1,000. Mr. McLaughlin summarized the situation. It was proposed to appoint a committee to raise money to pay off the deficit, to interview the government for a grant of say \$5,000. If this is done there is no difficulty about an exhibition this year.

Mr. Everett said that, contingent on these things, was the holding of an exhibition next year. He said the association would agree to have the government make up the prize list, or let the association make it, and have the government revise it and approve it. Then, if the government would pay the amount of the prize list and judging the question of another fair would settle for a reasonable amount could be had from the city to ensure success.

Russia and Japan.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 10. To the Editor of The Telegraph:—

Sir—The article which appeared in your issue of Thursday last, quoting an occasional correspondent to the London Daily Mail, upon the Russo-Japanese question is deeply interesting at this time, but appears to me to be slightly inaccurate in some of the statements made, and consequently in some of the deductions therefrom. That Russia is, and has been for a long time, carefully preparing for what must be, should it ever come, one of the most dreadful wars the world has ever seen, no person who follows the trend of events in Europe and the far east, can for a moment doubt. Whether it is to be war between Russia and Japan alone, or what other nations will be involved, it is difficult at this time to foresee. It is very doubtful if Russia desires such a war at the present time, but that she is and has been preparing for such a contingency, is unmistakable.

The article mentioned states that "at the beginning of the month (September) Russia was concentrating troops, and Japan mobilizing. This excited much general uneasiness. (That is at Wei-Hai-Wai, in China.) Since then no more news on the subject has reached us, but we were informed that the British fleet was coming up to keep an eye on matters generally. From this paragraph, the natural conclusion is that the mobilization of troops by Russia on her Asiatic frontier and sea coast, was a matter of recent date.

BOSTON LETTER.

WHAT THE PEOPLE OF THE HUB ARE DOING AND TALKING ABOUT.

The Irish and the Italians Are Important Elements in Elections—Municipal Concert Season Has Begun—Boston Is Against the Mormon Representative.

Boston, Nov. 13.—The state election being over, with a victory, as it generally is, for Republicans, we shall rest in political peace for another year. Boston, of course, went Democratic, as it always does, the Irish American vote being large; but in the future may change considerably owing to changed political relations.

The Italians are coming to the front as a factor in the municipal life of the city, and are fast entreaching themselves on the ground formerly occupied by the descendants of the Emerald Isle and there is little or no affiliation between them. Already they control the north end of the city, near the residential part of Boston's old time merchants, and where stands the church on the steeple of which Paul Revere hung his lantern to give timely warning of the approach of British troops. The old church has still in use a communion service presented by King George the second. The Italians use a bank here and publish one or two papers in their language, and have besides a large hotel, clubs and other institutions. Last week a concert was given in Faneuil Hall for their benefit, by the music com-

mittee of Boston, at which a prominent vocal soprano sang several solos.

By the way, the second in the series of municipal concerts of the city was given in Music Hall, at which Baron Berthold and Emma Inch, both famous operatic singers, took part, and sang some pleasing selections from Lohengrin. The music was principally instrumental and of a high character as every member of the orchestra was a skilled performer and artist. The proceeds were for the benefit of the City Hospital.

Great interest is being manifested in the coming election for mayor. There are two Democratic candidates, the Hon. J. E. Murphy and F. A. Collins. The former gentleman was born in Charlestown; is an orator above the average, and has held some important positions in the gift of the city. The latter was born in Ireland, and came to the states with his widowed mother when quite young; he is a lawyer of prominence, an ex-congressman and late consul general to London under President Cleveland. The gentleman is imbued with an inveterate hatred of everything English and is a strong opponent of the policy of President McKinley. He may be regarded as an able leader among the Irish-American voters of the state and his career has been an example and inspiration to many of his countrymen here. From a poor boy he has risen, by his own unaided efforts, to a position of influence and wealth.

The partisans of these gentlemen are having a pretty hot time just now. The other night at a caucus in Charlestown there was an egg bombardment, and the meeting broke up in a disorderly way. I understand similar events happened in other parts of the city. This goes to show how hot the Irish blood is. From such scenes you in Canada are, I presume, free, but this is one of the free remnants of living under Republican rule.

A meeting was held in Tremont Temple last week to protest against Congressman Roberts, of Utah, taking the seat in Congress to which he has lately been elected. The gentleman is a Mormon of pronounced type. Several

Mormon missionaries were present and attempted to reply to some of the speakers, but were promptly silenced.

A grandson of the notorious Brigham Young was one of the speakers on the Christian side. He is a resident of New York city and a strong opponent of Roberts and Mormonism in general.

It is reported the Mormon missionaries who have been working in New England all the past summer have made quite a number of converts who have been sent to Salt Lake City. The women of several states including the wives of congressmen have taken the matter up and petitioning Washington for a law to repeal Roberts. It is said polygamy is rife in many states, due to the active work of zealots, which is a sad commentary of the looseness of law and the laxity of morals which prevail. The Victorian Club composed of English residents are anxious to erect a monument on the common to the memory of British soldiers who fell in the performance of their duty at Banker Hill. This idea has created considerable racial hatred especially among the Irish. Nevertheless the monument will be erected, Mayor Quincy favors the idea, and the better thinking portion of the population are ready to give it their support. Plans have already been adopted and the Tommy Atkins of a century ago whose bones rest under the earth of the common will have a beautiful and permanent memorial. This simple incident is only one which goes to show the old animosity is dying, and a better feeling of good will and affection is being ushered in.

The South African war continues to excite great interest, with considerable feeling for both sides, but the prevailing opinion is that England will win but at great cost of blood and treasure.

The Stars Failed to Shoot.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Nov. 14.—Neither of the observations at Lima or that at Arequipa has yet observed the expected sidereal phenomena.

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION OF HAY


Had to Be Sent to Boston for Shipment, Because there was no Lowry Presses in Canada.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—The following are the names of Canadian shippers of hay who were awarded contracts to furnish hay for the imperial government in South Africa: A. G. McBean & Co., Montreal, 200 tons; G. W. McCullough, Ottawa, 200 tons; Alph. Poirier, St. Hilarie, Que., 200 tons; J. A. McRae, Alexandria, Ont., 200 tons; Joseph Ward & Co., Montreal, 200 tons.

In addition to the above, W. C. Bloomfield, of Boston, offered to supply 2,000 tons of Canadian hay, specially pressed and delivered at Boston. Boston was the only port at which hay could be pressed in Lowry bales in time for shipment. The hay pressed in Lowry bales can be stowed, three tons in a space that would be occupied by one ton of ordinary pressed hay. The taking of a large quantity in Lowry bales permitted one thousand tons more Canadian hay to be sent to South Africa and also enabled the war office to obtain hay at a lower price at Cape Town while still paying the full price to the farmers of Canada. The saving was effected by the less space occupied on the steamship by the specially pressed hay, and arrangements are now being made to put up several Lowry presses in Canada, which will make it practicable hereafter to have the hay put up in Lowry bales and shipped from a Canadian port.

Died in a Car.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—Max Frankenburg, of Quebec, proprietor of the Globe Rubber Works of Quebec and Manchester, England, was found dead in his berth in a Pullman of the Grand Trunk express on arrival from the east this morning. Death is supposed to be due to natural causes.



Pale and Bloodless.

Anæmia is the term which doctors use to indicate poverty of the blood. Probably 90 per cent. of the girls and women of to-day suffer from anæmia. This is a startling statement—but it is true. It is easy to distinguish anæmic women. They have a dark semi-circle under the eyes; a sallow or waxy complexion; thin limbs, weak chests and ill developed forms. They are languid and tired; subject to back-aches and headaches, and sometimes to hysteria and fainting spells. If the poor and watery blood is not enriched, and the tired and jaded nerves strengthened, consumption must almost inevitably follow. In this emergency there is only one medicine that will promptly and effectively create new blood and strengthen the nerves, and that is

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

This remedy has cured more cases of anæmia than all other medicines combined. Read what an eminent Australian physician, J. G. Bouchier, M. D., F. S. Sc. (London) and late government medical officer says:—

127 Redfern St., Sydney, N. S. W.

Manager Dr Williams' Med. Co.

Dear Sir:—For some time I have been in the habit of recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my patients with excellent results. As a tonic their effect is most satisfactory and permanent. In Anæmia, Chlorosis, and allied diseases I have found them very valuable, and in irregularities of the menstrual period they are unequalled.

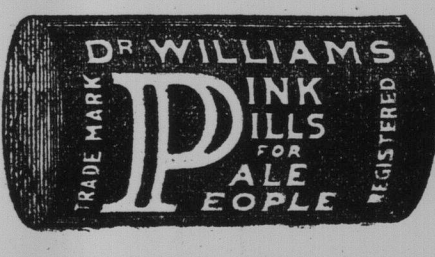
(Signed) J. G. BOURCHIER, M. D., F. S. Sc. (Lond.)

A SEVERE CASE OF ANÆMIA CURED.

Miss Mabel J. Taylor, living at 1234 City Hall Avenue, Montreal, writes: "I write to give you the honest testimonial of a young girl who believes her life was saved by the use of your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In November, 1897, I was suddenly stricken with loss of voice, and for eight months could only speak in a whisper. At the time I was completely run down. I had no appetite, no energy, suffered from headaches, palpitation of the heart, and shortness of breath. I was not able to walk up or down stairs. I was given up by the best doctors, and the different remedies I took did me no good. While in this condition I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had taken four boxes my voice was restored, and after the use of eight boxes I am feeling fine. I cannot find words to express my thanks for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and you are at liberty to publish this letter, in the hope that it may be of benefit to some other sufferer."

The Genuine are Sold only in Packages like the Engraving.

WRAPPER PRINTED IN RED.



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

