

The Semi-Weekly Graph

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6 1893

NO. 24.

DOWLING BROS., 95 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

The largest Retail Distributors of Ladies' Ready-made Jackets, Coats and Blouse Waists in the Maritime Provinces.

Important Selling of Jackets. Bargains are plentiful in the great sale of Ready-made Jackets now in full swing at this store.

DOWLING BROS., 95 King St., St. John, N. B.

A HARBOR WRECK. LOSS OF THE ENTERPRISE.

SCOOONER HAZEL DELL ON ROUND HEAD SATURDAY.

Came in for Shelter, but Selected a Bad Anchorage - Crew Taken Off With Difficulty - Schooner's Bottom is Probably Found Out - Pilot's R. de broken.

There was great excitement about Sand Point, Reed's Point and Government pier Saturday morning when the two-masted schooner Hazel Dell, was wrecked on the foul ground, which is only a few hundred yards from the Government pier.

The schooner, which is 112 tons register, is commanded by Captain Hugh Duffy, and sails from Blue Hill, Maine. She was loaded with lumber and was bound from Windsor, N. S., for New York. On Friday morning Captain Duffy sailed from Spencer's Island and had on board Capt. Cousins, a Lubec pilot.

The weather set in bad Friday night and an attempt was made to get into West Quoddy, 4 miles away, but she could not. On finding that they could not make Quoddy, the schooner was headed up the bay for this port, arriving in the harbor about 3 o'clock Saturday morning.

A FATAL FAINING SPELL.

Eastport, Me., Nov. 28.—Mrs. Ann McAttee, aged 83 years, fainted and fell from a third story window this evening and received injuries which caused her death.

Advertisement for a combination offer of pens and watches, including a list of items and a coupon for a free trial.

BOERS RETREATING.

Have Left Modder River For Bloemfontein.

The Story of the Terrible Battle by Methuen's Soldiers - The Boers Retired After Nightfall - Mafeking Relieved - A Canadian Dead.

London, Dec. 5, 4.50 a. m.—There is little further news from the seat of war. Even the latest accounts of the battle at Modder River failed to give an intelligent idea of what happened.

The battle affords a splendid proof of the unsurpassed quality of the British soldiers; but while victories were won solely by the exercise of these qualities are indeed magnificent, they are not war.

On the occasion just referred to the Manchester Enterprise left Manchester, November 23, for Halifax.

Montreal, Dec. 4.—The Star tonight publishes the following special cable:—

ST. STEPHEN CHURCH GUILD.

The meeting of St. Stephen's church guild last evening, which was in the hands of the historical committee, was well attended.

A CANADIAN DEAD.

Teddy Deslauriers, of Ottawa, Died of Heart Disease.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—The following cable was received today from Colonel Otter.

BATTLE OF MODDER RIVER.

A Terrible Fight at the Bridge.

London, Dec. 5.—The Chronicle publishes the following despatch, dated Wednesday, November 29 (morning), from its correspondent at Modder River camp.

GUESTS OF THE QUEEN.

London, Dec. 4.—The American doctors and nurses who are going to South Africa on the American hospital ship Maine visited Windsor Castle this afternoon under the guidance of Major Cabell.

FRENCH INDECENCY.

Paris, Dec. 4.—The police, in addition to another seizure of copies of Le Caricature, containing matter and illustrations grossly insulting to Queen Victoria, tonight seized copies of a ribald song entitled The Disembarkation of the English, containing a drawing ridiculing her majesty.

STUDY FARMING

As people study such callings and you will succeed. The cheapest and best text book to use is a progressive agricultural paper, a of one that tells on what an OREO or an OBTARIO Farmer should do to make money, but one that tells what MARITIME farmers should do and are doing to make the farm pay.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMER.

Sussex, New Brunswick.

BRITISH LOSS.

Highlanders Suffer Worst—Methuen's Loss Thus Far Nearly a Thousand.

London, Dec. 2.—The British dead and wounded at the hard fought battle of Modder River number 425. Closely following General Forester-Walker's despatch concerning Methuen came the long official list for which the country has waited with such dread.

When the loss of 188 men in the battle at Belmont, and 297 at Gras Pan, this makes a total of 270 placed hors de combat out of a force of about eight thousand men.

THE NUMBER OF MEN.

New York, Dec. 4.—The army corps, says the London correspondent of the Tribune, has now virtually arrived in South Africa, only a full cavalry and artillery details being still aloft or in the dock.

As yet Queensland holds the colonial honors. One of their officers, accompanied by a dozen Guardsmen, swam nearly across the Modder River in the face of a terrible fire, but being forced to retire, joined hands and swam back.

RETRAITING TO BLOEMFONTEIN.

London, Dec. 5.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Standard says:—

QUALITY OF THE ARMY.

New York, Dec. 4.—A London cablegram to the Journal says: In the dead night the flower of the British army marched through the streets of London to embark for Africa.

SEIGE OF MAFEKING RAISED.

Cape Town, Thursday, Nov. 30.—The Cape Times has the following despatch from Mafeking:—

THE ARTILLERY WON.

London, Dec. 5.—Mr. Julian Ralph, describing in the Daily Mail, this morning the battle at Modder River, says:—

HAY FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—The Dominion government has succeeded in getting all the hay it requires for the winter which is now waiting at Boston to leave for Cape Town with hay for the imperial army.

FREDERICTON NEWS.

Fredricton, Dec. 4.—The New Brunswick Telephone Company had a special meeting here on Saturday, and decided to extend their trunk line system from Fredricton to Chatham. The work is to be commenced early in the spring.

THE HART BOOT & SHOE COMPANY.

The Hart Boot & Shoe Company are soliciting subscribers for uncolored stock order to provide a working capital of \$100,000. The company have already sold their entire output for the spring trade and have called in all their investors.

WOLSELEY ON WAR.

THE MOBILIZATION OF BRITISH TROOPS WAS AN EXAMPLE

For the Military Nations of the World and a Sample of What the British Army Organization is—The Question Now Discussed.

Lord Wolseley, speaking last week at a banquet in London, said: I think that all people who know anything about the army should rejoice extremely that our first experiment in mobilization has been as successful as it has been. (Cheers.) Your chairman has mentioned the name of one, a most intimate friend of mine—the present military secretary. I think the nation is very much indebted to him, not only for the manner in which this mobilization has been carried out, but still more for having laid that foundation on which our mobilization system is based, and for making those preparations which led to its complete success. (Cheers.) There are many other names I might mention; others have devoted themselves for many years past in a very quiet manner and with all the ability which you know, I am glad to say, largely promotes the army—we have devoted ourselves to making these preparations, and to try and bring this curious array of ours up to the level of the modern armies of the world. (Cheers.)

Opposition to Army Reform.

Although I say it myself, I think I may claim for myself and for those who have worked with me a certain amount of praise, for we have worked under ordinary difficulties in dealing with a very complicated arrangement, but we have had to work in the face of the most determined opposition on the part of a great number of people who ought to have been the first to help us. (Hear, hear.) The chairman has referred to the opposition of the press, but that has been nothing to the opposition we have met with in our own profession—the profession of ten, fifteen, or twenty years ago—when the great reform was begun. I mean Lord Cardigan. His name is now almost forgotten by the present generation, and also the names of many other distinguished officers in their day, whose names were associated with many of the brightest moments of English military and English conquest, and who set their faces honestly against alteration, and firmly believed that the young men of those days were a set of madmen and a set of radicals, who were anxious to overturn not only the British army, but the whole British constitution with it. (Laughter.) This prejudice spread into high places, until at last we were looked upon as a lot of fanatics who ought to be banished to the furthest part of our dominions. (Renewed laughter.) But I am glad to say that the tree which we planted then took root, and that the young men who grew up around it were young officers, men highly instructed in their professions, who supported us, carried us through, and enabled us to arrive at the perfection at which I think we have now arrived. (Hear, hear.)

Military Education.

There has been abroad in the army for a great many years past a most earnest desire on the part of a large section certainly to make themselves worthy of the nation by whom they were paid and for whom they were fighting. I have seen many of these men, and at the present moment if you examine the army list, you will find that almost all the staff officers recently gone out to South Africa have been educated at the Staff College established to teach the higher science of our profession and to educate a body of men who will be able to conduct the military affairs of the country when it comes to their turn to do so. These men are now arriving at the top of the tree, thank God; while many of those magnificent old soldiers appeared from the face of the earth; and others who are to be seen in the clubs have come round—they have been converted in their last moments (laughter)—they have the frankness to tell you that they have made a mistake. They recognize that they were wrong, and that they were right. (Cheers.)

The Boer Character.

I quite endorse what the chairman says about the success of the mobilization, and I will slightly glance at the state of affairs as they are at present existing in South Africa. I have the advantage of having spent some time in South Africa and of having been not only general commanding, but governor and high commissioner with high sounding titles given me by my majesty. I know, consequently, not only a little of South Africa, but a good deal of the Boer character. During my stay as governor of the Transvaal I had many opportunities of knowing people whom you have recently mentioned as the principal leaders in this war against us. There are many traits in their character for which I have the greatest possible admiration. They are a very strongly conservative people. I do not mean in a political sense; but they were, I found, anxious to preserve and conserve all that was best in the institutions and ideas handed down to them from their forefathers. But of all the ignorant people in the world that I have ever seen brought in contact with I will back the Boers of South Africa as being the most ignorant. At the same time, they are the honestest people. When the late president of the Transvaal handed over the government to us—and I may say within parentheses that the last thing an Englishman would do under the circumstances would be to look in the till (laughter)—there was only forty shillings and sixpence to the credit of the republic (laughter). Within a few weeks or days of the hoisting of the British flag in the Transvaal a bill for £4,000,000 came in against the Boer government and was dishonored. (Renewed laughter.)

The Question at Issue.

The Boers at that time—perhaps we did not manage them properly—certainly set their faces against us, and things have gone on from bad to worse until the aspiration now moving them is that they

should rule, not only the Transvaal, but that they should rule the whole of South Africa. That is a point which, I think, the English people must keep before them. There is no question about ruling the Transvaal or the Orange Free State; the one great question that has to be fought out between the Dutch in South Africa and the English race is which is to be the predominant power—whether it is to be the Boer republic or the English monarch. (Cheers.) Well, if I understand and know the people of this nation I can see but one end to it, and that will be the end that we hope for and have looked for. (Cheers.)

War Not a Game of Chess.

But I would warn every man who takes an interest in this subject not to imagine that war can ever be carried on like a game of chess or some other game in which the most powerful intellect wins from the very first. War is a game of ups and downs; and you may rest assured that it is impossible to read in history of any campaign that has ever been fought from beginning to end. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, if at the present moment we are suffering from disappointments, believe me, they are useful to us. We have found that the enemy who declared war against us—for they are the aggressors—are much more powerful and numerous than we anticipated. But, at the same time, believe me that anything that may have taken place lately to dishonour the English people has had a good effect. It has brought us as a nation closer together, the English-speaking people of the world have put their feet down, and the matter which may be the consequence. (Cheers.)

The British Officers and Soldier.

I have the greatest possible confidence in British soldiers. I have lived in their midst many years of my life, and I am quite certain of this—that wherever their officers lead they will follow. (Cheers.) If you look over the list of our casualties, you will find that the British officer has led them well. Certainly he has not spared himself; he has not been in the background. (Cheers.) He has led, and ought to suffer; and I hope most sincerely and truly, whatever battles there may be in this war that will read the list of casualties there will be a very large proportion of officers sufferers as well as men. It would be most ungrateful of me to say that our officers did not lead, and if they lead they must suffer as well as those who follow. I am extremely obliged to you for the compliment that has been paid to me. It has been a very great pleasure for me to come here. I thank you sincerely for having listened to me, and I hope you will make every allowance for any defect in a speech which certainly had not been prepared. (Loud cheers.)

CONDITIONS IN NATAL.

The Advance Toward Ladysmith Has Begun in Earnest.

On Nov. 28 J. N. Ford cabled the Tribune at Boston: The British advance toward Ladysmith has begun in earnest. Gen. Buller has taken up positions at Frere, not far from Bulwer's with the bulk of his force, and Major General Barton's Fusilier brigade has moved from Mooi River to Estcourt, while the reserves under Major General Buller are going forward from Howick near Pietermaritzburg to Mooi.

Railway Communication has been quietly restored, so far as the middle of the British line was broken in the middle by the Boers before their retreat toward Colenso.

The main body of the Boers which was entrenched between Estcourt and Mooi has fallen back upon Colenso through Wesmen, and Gen. Buller probably has not succeeded in intercepting them. A Brilliant Manoeuvre. Gen. Buller in giving his official account of the night attack upon the Boer position at Beacon Hill on Thursday last has highly commended Major General Hildyard's tactics, and places the brilliant sortie and the enemy's subsequent retreat in the relation of cause and effect. Every detail of that action has been reported in our columns, and it has been reported as a feat of arms. The affair was not attended with large loss to the British side, but the Boer losses were reported as exceeding 64. It was an adroit tactical manoeuvre which can be set down to the credit of the staff college which Major General Hildyard was commanding.

Gen. Buller was evidently anxious when he took ship for Durban, and his sense of relief is apparently so keen now that he has mastered the details of the situation that he takes the public into his confidence and explains in his bulletin that all is going well in Natal.

Troops in Natal.

Military writers speak vaguely of a military column of 10,000 men as available for the relief of Ladysmith, but the reinforcements sent from Cape Town to Durban by carefully laid, include three brigades of infantry, several battalions for the protection of communications, three batteries of artillery, about in all 10,000, and with the cavalry and mounted infantry a grand total of 18,000 men. As there were 4,000 men including the naval brigade in Lower Natal before a single fresh battalion landed, the actual British force below Frere now exceeds 21,000 men, and the relief column can easily be increased from 10,000 to 16,000 men.

The operations will undoubtedly be difficult above Colenso where the great railway bridge has probably been destroyed, but General Buller's army, with the relieving column during the final stage of the advance, and Commandant Joubert's force will be caught between two fires.

Field Artillery Arriving.

Field artillery is now arriving rapidly at Cape Town with 15-pounders capable of throwing in shrapnel shells a distance of 4,000 yards. Three Howitzer batteries with resources for discharging lyddite shells at a range on even terms with the best Boer guns are still at sea. A fresh naval contingent with four guns specially mounted has been sent to Estcourt from Durban.

FREE! This beautiful little book contains... LIVEN DOYLE CO. BOX 52, TORONTO

HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S

OFFERANCES ON THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

He Rejoices in the Good Will of the United States—A Tacit Alliance with Germany Intimated—Will Prove a Source of Strength to Both Nations.

London, Nov. 30.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in a speech at a luncheon at the Liberal party, said that ever since the great split in the Liberal party he had found himself a mark for the slanders and misrepresentations of the "base sort of politicians." But, he added, he had found compensation in the generous appreciation of the majority of his countrymen. Continuing Mr. Chamberlain said, he was deeply gratified that the foreign relations of Great Britain were so satisfactory, and he asserted that the country owed a deep debt of gratitude to Lord Salisbury for the great improvement in Great Britain's position.

"This feeling," he said, "and it is perhaps natural, for I have taken a personal interest in the matter, in the friendly feeling which I hope is now permanent between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. I have so many friends in the United States—almost as many as I have here—and I can conceive of no greater disaster to the two countries than to find themselves hostile to each other. Yet, I remember when I first visited America, my surprise and astonishment at the evidence given me by statesmen and politicians in articles in the press of constant suspicion of the objects of Great Britain, constant doubts as to her integrity and a general unfavorable estimate of our prospects and character. This ill-feeling was due, no doubt, to many causes. Due to the fact that the United States has never been at war with any great power but England; due to their traditions extending over a century; to a feeling that the sympathy of Great Britain was not with them in their civil war, and to the general belief that the people of Great Britain would see with satisfaction any harm that might befall them. The assurance that was given in the course of the Spanish war, I believe, never forgotten, and has placed our relations in an admirable position. The union, if you please, the understanding between these two great nations is indeed a guarantee of the peace of the world. But there is something more which I think any far-seeing English statesman must have long desired, that we should not remain permanently isolated from the continent of Europe, and I think it must have appeared evident to everybody that the natural alliance was between ourselves and the great German Empire. We have had our differences, quarrels and contentions, but they have all been about petty matters, and they will pass away in the future which must anxiously to the statesmen of Europe, but in which our interests are clearly defined. The understanding of which I have spoken in the case of America, might, if extended to Germany, and the world, be a source of strength to both the world. The speaker explained that he used the word "alliance," but he added, it mattered little whether they had an alliance compact, stamped on an under-table which existed in the minds of the statesmen of the respective countries.

A SOLDIER'S CHANCES OF DEATH.

Greater Through Disease Than Through Bullets—What Statistics Show.

As is well known, the soldier's risk of death in battle is not nearly as great as finding a grave as the result of disease, says the Chicago Chronicle. The most competent authorities state that on the average it takes a ton of shot to kill one man. For instance, it has been estimated that in the Crimean war the British and French troops fired between them the enormous amount of 45,000,000 projectiles, resulting in the death of only 51,000 Russians, while on their side the allies with an expenditure of over 50,000,000 projectiles, representing a death for every 1,087 shots fired. The American civil war returns, which were got out with very great care, showed that the loss of both the Federals and Confederates was about seven per cent of the forces engaged, to bring about which involved the expenditure of nearly twenty-two hundred weight of ammunition per man.

At the siege of Metz, in the Franco-German war, the Prussians threw, fewer than 107,000 projectiles into the beleaguered town, but statistics show, less than 400 people were killed by them. Then, at Tronville, two people only were killed and 100 wounded.

At Sedan, however, 4,000 French and Prussians were killed.

For the Spanish-American war the returns showed a tremendous amount of shot and shell fired for the meagre results. Of course, in this case, although the mortality was so great, the damage to earthworks, fortifications and govern-

ment buildings generally was enormous, and there can be little doubt in the minds of the British people that the death roll would have been appalling. Again, when the American marines landed at Santiago, during a fusillade upon the enemy lasting two nights, the machine guns and rifles alone accounted for the consumption of over 25,000 rounds of ammunition. Sixty-eight dead Spaniards were found as a result of ammunition.

Great Britain's experience in recent wars has been very little if any better than the results just recorded. The mortality was very small, considering the vast number of cartridges expended, but this is accounted for by the fact that the examination of the dead bodies contained some of the most potent poisons known to man. On another occasion, at an attack on a larger some twenty miles south of Bulwer, 14,000 rounds of ammunition were expended with a result of 346 dead Matabele.

Military authorities now regard rapidity of fire as being more essential than range and precision, and content themselves with giving general orders to aim low, and this perhaps accounts for the fact that most wounds are inflicted on the lower part of the body.

Statistics showing that on the average 45 per cent. of wounds occur in the legs, 33 per cent. in the abdomen, 21 per cent. in the arms and chest, and only one per cent. in the head.

WESTMINSTER COUNTY COURT.

Durchester, Dec. 3.—In the Westminster county court yesterday, the case of Cluney vs. Stevens, a Moncton suit, was tried. This was an action brought by Cluney to recover a certain surplus value of goods taken in execution. Cluney had advanced Stevens \$6, to secure which Stevens had had them sold at auction, leaving a chest of tools in charge of Stevens' brother. Stevens levied on another man's property, and the defendant's father for \$11. Cluney claimed that the goods were worth about \$80, and that Stevens had obtained a judgment and costs for plaintiff \$30 and costs. D. I. Welch for plaintiff; Grant & Sweeney for defendant.

The Queen vs. Griffin, of Upper Saskatchewan, who is charged with having stolen from a relative at Fort Elgin \$210 in money, and an overcoat, there is held up for evening. The prisoner elected to be tried under speedy trials act, was convicted and sentenced to two years in penitentiary.

QUEENS COUNTY LIBERAL MEETINGS.

Mr. C. J. Milligan, organizer for the Liberal party in New Brunswick, will visit Queens county this week, holding public meetings and organizing in general parlance. Hon. L. P. Harris and Senator King will be at a number of the meetings. The meetings will be at 7:30 o'clock on the following evenings:—

- Chipman, Wednesday, Dec. 6. Northfield, Thursday, Dec. 7. Canning, Friday, Dec. 8. Cumberland, Saturday, Dec. 9. Waterbury Hall, Monday, Dec. 10. Brunswick, Tuesday, Dec. 11. Cady's, Wednesday, Dec. 12. Shannon Hall, Thursday, Dec. 13. Narrows, Friday, Dec. 14. Jemes, Saturday, Dec. 15. Gagetown, Monday, Dec. 17. Campbellton, Tuesday, Dec. 18. Armstrong's Corner, Wednesday, Dec. 19. Weldon Station or Broad River, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Cleaning House

Once or twice a year the good housewife has a thorough house cleaning. The house has been swept and dusted every day in the year, but the housewife knows that in spite of vigilance dust accumulates in cracks and corners, and is only to be removed by special effort.

It's the same way with the body. You look after it every day. You take all the ordinary precautions of cleanliness and health. Yet the body needs a special cleaning to rid it of the accumulations of waste and poisonous matter which invite disease. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, taken regularly once or twice a year, would save many a sickness. It purifies the blood, strengthens the stomach, and cleanses the body of poisonous accumulations.

"Last spring I had a severe attack of pneumonia, which left me with a bad cough, and what my lungs felt a very bad condition," writes John M. Russell, Esq., of Brent, Cherokee county, Ga. "I had no appetite and was weak I could scarcely walk. My breath was foul and I was generally unwell. I took Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I believe saved my life. I cannot express my gratitude to you. I am able now to do very good work."

A Medical Adviser, in paper covers, sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of returns and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

LONDON ANXIOUS.

MUCH SPECULATION OVER METHUEN'S BRIEF MESSAGE.

The People Are Not Satisfied With Deductions and Guesses by Experts, But Went Facts in Full—Some of the Expert Guesses on the Modder River Battle.

The New York Herald prints the following special from London under date of Nov. 30:—

London had quite a shock last night in the midst of the rejoicing over Lord Methuen's great victory at the Modder River. The late editions of the evening papers came out with placards of a big black type, "Surrender of Ladysmith." The revelation of the fact was only momentary, as the thousands who eagerly bought the papers soon found out that the reported surrender was contained in a very circumstantial agency despatch from the Hague, Dr. Leyel's headquarters at the war office elicited the information that no despatch containing such news had been received.

General Methuen's march from the Orange River is a most notable achievement. In the course of a week he has marched his column nearly fifty miles through the late editions of the evening papers came out with placards of a big black type, "Surrender of Ladysmith." The revelation of the fact was only momentary, as the thousands who eagerly bought the papers soon found out that the reported surrender was contained in a very circumstantial agency despatch from the Hague, Dr. Leyel's headquarters at the war office elicited the information that no despatch containing such news had been received.

General Methuen's march from the Orange River is a most notable achievement. In the course of a week he has marched his column nearly fifty miles through the late editions of the evening papers came out with placards of a big black type, "Surrender of Ladysmith." The revelation of the fact was only momentary, as the thousands who eagerly bought the papers soon found out that the reported surrender was contained in a very circumstantial agency despatch from the Hague, Dr. Leyel's headquarters at the war office elicited the information that no despatch containing such news had been received.

The Boers must have been posted on the north side of the Modder River, which was running at full flood. The British attack was made on the south side, and the Boers were forced to retreat. The Boers were taken by surprise, and their position was hopeless. The Boers were taken by surprise, and their position was hopeless. The Boers were taken by surprise, and their position was hopeless.

THE KHALIFA'S DEATH.

After His Defeat He Sat Down and Waited for the End.

Cairo, Dec. 1.—Officers from the Sudan who have arrived here say that when General Wingate's force overtook the Khalifa the latter tried to outflank the Anglo-Egyptians, but failed. Seeing his position was hopeless the Khalifa told his emirs to stay with him and die. He then spread a sheepskin on the ground, and sat down on it, with the emirs on either side of him. The Khalifa was found shot through the head, arm and leg, and the emirs were lying dead beside him. The members of his household were all dead in front of them. General Wingate's forces overtook them without recognizing the Khalifa and his emirs, but they were identified later.

A GOOD THING FROM HUNGARY.

Under the auspices of the Apollinaris Company, London, a very valuable mineral water, adapted for medicinal purposes, has been introduced into this country under the name of "Apenta." This product is a bitter water, derived from a perfectly natural condition, from springs situated near Budapest, Hungary.

THE CONTINGENT FUND.

The following subscriptions have been received by Mayor Sears \$300, Campbellton \$200, and other places \$100. The total amount of the contingent fund is now \$1,000.

ARCHIE STEWART GETS A JUDGMENT.

Ottawa, Dec. 3.—The Exchequer Court, yesterday, judgment was given in favor of Archie Stewart, in his case against the government, for expropriation of his Rockfield quarry. Mr. Stewart gets \$20,000 for the use of the quarry and will be allowed \$7,500 for stone used and also \$1,500 as costs in stone used right. The government drops its case against him for \$30,000 and the only claim to be decided now is the taking away of his contract on the Soulages canal.

"Why do you—ugh, Miss Dolly?"

asked the callow bard, after reciting one of his soulful effusions. "Because it is not good form to snort," replied the worried maiden.—[Harpers' Weekly.]

110 for 10 Cents

This book contains one hundred and one of the best stories ever published, and is a most valuable acquisition to every bookshelf. It is a most valuable acquisition to every bookshelf. It is a most valuable acquisition to every bookshelf.

Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

LITTLE NEWS YET.

General Methuen is Still at Modder River.

Battle Expected at Spysfontein—In Natal the Boers Have Retired Beyond the Tugula, Destroying Property on the Way—Little New Light on the Situation.

London, Dec. 2.—4.30 a. m.—Absolute silence has fallen over affairs in South Africa. The war office has not yet received Lord Methuen's casualty list. The public press literature patient, are beginning to murmur at the apparent needless delay which keeps many families in a state of painful suspense.

It is regarded as practically certain that Lord Methuen has been reinforced by half a battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, a regiment of cavalry and a battery of artillery, and that De la Rive is being daily reinforced by troops to hold the lines of communication.

It is supposed that the Natal advance has been delayed by the necessity of getting supplies to Pietermaritzburg, but not a word emanates from any of the various commands. Lieut. General Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, who, as already announced, will command the Sixth division, has seen much service in South Africa, particularly in the Zululand and subsequent wars. He has also held a number of high staff appointments at home and is reputed to be a very capable officer.

London, Dec. 4, 4.30 a. m.—The week opens without a word of news that the British public is so anxiously awaiting. With a larger army in the field than the country ever before mobilized, it can only be said that the loss of 3,500 men, established before the enemy's borders have been crossed is a serious matter and, while there is no feeling of despondency as to the eventual result of the war, it is regretfully admitted on all sides that the strength of the Boer resistance has been woefully underrated.

It is now seen that the attempt to hold a useless position at Mafeking was a serious tactical mistake, as was also the endeavor to keep the large civil population at Kimberley.

Perhaps the brightest spot for English readers today, is the announcement of the President McKinley has designated the son of Secretary Hay to succeed Mr. Macruen in Pretoria. The Daily Telegraph says:

This appointment is a graceful concession on the part of the United States government to British feeling. Our countrymen's interests will be safe in the hands of the new consul.

South African news is now six days in arrears. The correspondence does not yet permit details of the Modder River battle to be transmitted. Some vague statements have been published in the Cape Town papers and, according to these, the Boers numbered 8,000 men and were entrenched on both banks of the stream, although mostly on the northern bank. The British, according to these accounts, drove the enemy across the river, compelling them to retreat and established themselves on both banks. These details, however, are too meagre to enable an accurate idea of the engagement to be formed.

A despatch has reached London again announcing that Lord Methuen is again in the field and it is also said that Count Gleichen, who was wounded in the fighting at Modder River, was struck by a bullet in the neck.

Science news comes from the northern section of Cape Colony. The whole border district between Colerberg and Burgersdorp has declared for the Boers. In Versterd alone more than 2,000 have joined the rebellion. The farmers have formed a commanding committee and talk confidently of a triumphant march on Cape Town. Gen. Buller's proclamation has been torn down and trampled upon and the Lydenburg is bidding hurry to Cape Town to prepare coffee for the rebels.

The official list shows that a modification has been made in the command of the sixth division. Instead of Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke the commander will be Major General Thomas Kelly-Kenny, inspector general of auxiliary forces and recruiting, with Major General Knex and Major General Clements as brigade commanders. General Kelly-Kenny has had no South African experience.

With regard to Natal, it is still doubtful whether the bridge over the Tugula at Colenso has been destroyed. There is a report that the British drove the Boers off while attempting to destroy it, but the probability is that the structure was mined and fired afterwards.

According to a despatch from Pitters' Natal, dated Tuesday, Nov. 28, the Boers were then attempting turning movements from Steynsburg and the districts north of Sterkstroom in co-operation with the rebels by way of Marabburg and Tarkastad, against Gen. Gatacre's column.

The wreck of the troopship Ismore may result in the loss of 350 horses.

THE BELMONT FIGHT. Described by Charles Lewis Shaw, the Canadian Journalist, who is Sending Letters to the Telegraph.

(Special to Telegraph.) Montreal, Dec. 1.—The Star's London special cable says the Daily News correspondent at Cape Town cables the views of Charles Lewis Shaw, the Canadian Journalist, on the battle of Belmont. Shaw observes, "How the British sealed the

step kopias is a mystery. They fought their way up yard by yard. Orders from the officers were unnecessary. The last kopie had been insufficiently shelled, and when the British reached the foot so they halted until the artillery somewhat cleared the way. There were lost most heavily, forty dropping close together. Then in the face of a terrific fire the kopie was started in pursuit but their horses were exhausted. Had there been a couple of cavalry regiments with fresh horses the route of the enemy would have been turned into a massacre.

The health of the officers is excellent, though they are fatigued for want of exercise. The latest recapture of the enemy was manifested at 7.30 o'clock in the evening of Nov. 18 when they fired three round from a howitzer. The second shot fired pierced the roof of the Royal hotel, ricocheted a wall, fell over the front door and kicked up a paving stone without bursting. Mr. Starke, a naturalist, who was preparing a book on the entomology of the district, was standing in the doorway. He was hurled into the street and both his legs were torn off. He said: "Look after my cat and died." The same afternoon a shell fell near some Gordon Highlanders, who were playing football and plowed a hole in the ground. The men continued their game but afterwards finding that they offered too good a target, they substituted mule polo for football.

At 10.30 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 19, I awoke and found the enemy firing a salvo of twenty guns. Through the fire was distributed evenly in the camp it sounded as if each shell was coming into one's bed. We rashly accused the Boers of Sabbath breaking, but their time was spent in quarters at an hour late and they merely intended to wind up the week in good style.

Today, Nov. 19, there is the usual Sunday. On Nov. 20, there was some languid shelling; no danger was done except to a church, the porch of which was smashed by a shell from the enemy's "long Tom."

THE COLENSO BRIDGE. Boers were Prevented from Destroying It On Tuesday.

London, Dec. 1.—A special despatch received here today from Frere, dated Nov. 28, says that while attempting to blow up a 600 foot bridge over the river at Colenso the Boers were driven back by British artillery and mounted infantry.

STEEVENS' DIARY. London, Dec. 1.—G. W. Stevens, war correspondent of the Daily Mail, in a despatch to that paper, covers events in Ladysmith from Nov. 18th to Nov. 20th. He says: "The siege is degenerating into a farce. The sole hardship is monetary, which has been broken only by one reconnaissance and one night alarm. On Nov. 14th a reconnaissance westward revealed the fact that the Boers were weak. It is stated that only 4,000 were disclosed. I believe the number is fewer. Our guns silenced the enemy's, which consisted of our retirement with a loss of one wounded. The Boers loss is reported to have been forty. This is probably exaggerated. On Nov. 15th, at 12.30 o'clock, a dozen shells fell in Ladysmith, and a rifle was heard. The troops turned out with the exception of one midshipman, who said he had the middle watch, and did not see why he should be awakened. Nothing followed.

On Nov. 17 there was a languid bombardment. Yesterday, Nov. 16, a railway guard was killed and three civilians and two natives were wounded. The wounded are doing well.

The Boers have mostly gone, leaving only a skeleton force remaining. The force known as Joubert's, leaving Ladysmith, have marched south. The Free States have also gone in that direction. A few houses have been hit lately. The smoking room of the Royal hotel has been smashed.

The same morning a shell burst under a room in which several of the officers, including Col. Shode, were about to breakfast. A floor plank was blown up and stuck to the ceiling. Nobody was hurt and the officers were at breakfast five minutes later.

FROM MODDER RIVER. General Methuen Still There Repairing the Bridge.

London, Dec. 2.—The meagre official despatch giving a list of the British casualties at Modder River and announcing the bare fact that Lord Methuen is still there awaiting reinforcements is only supplemented by a brief special message from Cape Town tonight, stating that the Boers destroyed the bridge over the Modder river before the battle and are now concentrating at Spysfontein, where the final battle, before Kimberley, is expected to take place.

THE BOER PUBLIC MAN KILLED. Pretoria, Tuesday, Nov. 23.—The Boer laager at Derdepoort was attacked last Saturday by a strong force of the Natal Mounted Police. Mr. Bernard, a member of the Volkraad, was killed.

MORE TROOPS LAND. Cape Town, Tuesday, Nov. 23.—The troopship Bavarian, from Queenstown, Nov. 10, with Col. Iver Herbert, assistant adjutant general for the home district, and the foreign military attaches, together with the Comaugh Rangers, the First Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and a contingent of miscellaneous troops, in all more than 2,000 men, arrived here today.

Col. Herbert and the military attaches immediately landed, and the Bavarian proceeded with the troops, presumably to Durban.

TRANSPORT ASHORE. London, Dec. 4.—The war office publishes the following despatch from Cape Town, dated yesterday: "The transport Ismore is ashore on the rocks in St. Helena Bay. The troops have been safely landed but the horses are on board. H. M. S. Doris and Niobe, with the transport Columbian, have gone to her assistance.

Thursday, Nov. 30, the Eschuan police captured the Boer laager west of Kimberley Tuesday, Nov. 28. "Communication by searchlight has been established from Modder River." (The Ismore had the 68th Battery of Artillery aboard. St. Helena Bay is on the west coast of Africa, about one hundred miles from Cape Town.)

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS. On the "Alliance" Speech of Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—The German press continues to discuss the recent speech at Leicester, England, of the British secretary of state for the colonies. The comments on the whole are not unfavorable. The semi-official Hamburgischer Correspondent, says: "Mr. Chamberlain used the word 'alliance' as the most appropriate word to portray the general good relationship between Germany and Great Britain, but he has no secret compact exists. The Berliner Post says: "England and Germany should act frankly, like business men, in seeking to come to an understanding with the United States and if possible into co-partnership."

THE JAIL FULL. Approaching Winter Fills This Popular Resort—The Station Cells All Have Tenants.

The county jail accommodations come into question over the arrests of Saturday last. Under ordinary conditions the prisoners arrested Saturday night are kept in the cells of Central station until Sunday morning, when they are escorted to the jail building there to await appearance before the police magistrate. Monday morning, however, the prisoners, included in the catchment charges, were arrested Saturday and Saturday night. In the ordinary course of the number spent yesterday in the jail. But they did not, for word was sent in to the police station that there was not room for them in the jail because of the number undergoing sentence there. So these 20 stayed in Central station cells.

This is the second time within about a month that this has happened, and it is not unusual that the police do not like it. The presence of so many prisoners—some drunk or getting drunk, with no opportunity for contact with cold water, and their remaining there so long does not render the conditions any too pleasant. It leads to a question whether or not there is sufficient accommodation in the jail and, if there is not, whether there should not be.

JEALOUSY OF LINCOLN. A Philadelphia artist who was in Washington last week on an incident of the marriage of the ill-fated Kate Chase to Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, is said to have said: "Everybody in the capital," he said, "was excited over the marriage. 'President Lincoln was very fond of her. Her brightness and good humor delighted the humorous philosopher. "She was to have a magnificent wedding and he, the Chief Executive, was to be the principal feature of the evening after the bride and bridegroom. "Mr. Lincoln was detained until half an hour before the wedding. Then he went rapidly to his room, found it locked, and knocked. "What do you want?" asked Mrs. Lincoln from inside. "I want to get in," he answered; "are you nearly dressed?" "It is late." "You can't come in," was the answer. "I'm sleeping." "Aren't you going to the wedding?" "Whose wedding?" "Whose wedding?" "Miss Chase's, of course." "Oh, so it is her wedding night. No, I am not going." "Her love was so final that the president decided not to argue the subject, but begged that he be let in to dress himself. "I won't be disturbed," she said. "It is not necessary for you to go to Kate Chase's wedding." "Finally the president said: 'I will have the door unlocked.' It is said, 'but I'll throw your clothes,' and she threw his garments out into the hall, one by one, taking as long as possible. "The president had to brush his hat and change his clothes in an adjoining room, belonging to his secretary, the doorkeeper helping him as much as possible. Whether Mrs. Lincoln was jealous of Miss Chase no one ever knew. The affair might have arisen from her being of an eccentric turn of mind."—[Philadelphia Press.

The death of the Khalifa and the final defeat of the Derwishes by Wingle's column ought to give Egypt and the Sudan peace at last. It is not likely that Osman Digna, who escaped, will give the British any further trouble, for he is a soldier merely, not a leader of men. Egypt has never had peace since the rise of the Mahdi in 1881, and it is not likely that it will have it again, but not to stand in the way of its prosperity for its enemies in the Sudan are all dead or scattered.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for various commodities like Flour, Sugar, Coffee, etc. and their prices.

COUNTRY MARKETS—SHEEP.

Table listing sheep prices for different breeds and regions.

COUNTRY MARKETS—WOLVES.

Table listing wolf prices for different breeds and regions.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The congress of the United States will be meeting in a few days and then there will be an opportunity of discussing and deciding a number of questions which have been allowed to remain in abeyance ever since the beginning of the war with Spain.

The acquisition of new territories in both hemispheres has created new problems which as yet remain unsolved, for there is nothing in the constitution of the United States to cover such cases as those created by the annexation of Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Porto Rico is perfectly tranquil and apparently well satisfied with its change of flag, but it is now under a form of government not recognized by the constitution of the United States and which is the creation of the president and his cabinet.

Although it is a part of the United States the people of Porto Rico have no voice in its government and it has a tariff of its own, an arrangement which is wholly unconstitutional. This state of affairs, of course, cannot last.

The people of Porto Rico are entitled to at least a territorial government, and presently they will be demanding that their island be made one of the states of the union. In either case they will enjoy free trade with the rest of the United States, an arrangement which will be a little hard on the people of those states which grow sugar, tobacco and tropical fruits, but which apparently cannot be avoided. In the Philippines the question is complicated by an insurrection that has not yet been put down, and by the fact that the Americans went there ostensibly for the purpose of assisting the natives to free themselves from the yoke of Spain. Now the people of the Philippine Islands claim that they have a right to govern themselves and their claim seems to be well founded if the doctrine of independence is to prevail.

With regard to Cuba the problem is still more difficult for the United States are pledged not to annex it, yet there are no signs or indications of any intention to give it up. Still nothing seems more certain than that there will be another Cuban rebellion if the people of that island are not given their freedom.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The society for preventing cruelty to animals has done a very noble work since it was established in this city many years ago. Not only has it been the means of punishing men who had been guilty of acts of cruelty to the dumb animals under their care, but it has prevented numerous acts of cruelty which otherwise would have been committed if this society had not thrown its ample shield over the brute creation. More than that it has fostered a spirit of kindness and sympathy for animals in the hearts of many, especially of the young, for most acts of cruelty are the result of mere thoughtlessness, and many a man in middle life recalls with shame such acts of which he himself had been guilty in the days of his youth. This society, therefore, deserves the best support of the people of St. John and we hope to see its membership enlarged. The society has in recent years, we are informed, lost many of its members by death and otherwise and it is desirable that these gaps in its ranks should be filled up and that it should receive large accessions to its active membership. We cannot conceive of any right thinking man who fails to feel an interest in the work of the society. We therefore hope that many who have not hitherto become members will take the present opportunity of doing so and thereby show in a practical fashion their sympathy with the objects it has in view.

C. P. R. CONDUCTOR KILLED.

Montreal, Dec. 1.—Napoleon Kavanagh, an old C. P. R. conductor, running on the Halifax express, was killed tonight at the Windsor station. As the train was leaving for Halifax an on-coming train ran into the express and Kavanagh was knocked off and killed.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions and their prices.

GRAIN.

Table listing grain prices for different types of wheat and corn.

FRUITS.

Table listing fruit prices for various types of apples, oranges, etc.

MEATS.

Table listing meat prices for different types of beef, pork, etc.

WOLVES.

Table listing wolf prices for different breeds and regions.

FLLOUR AND MEAL.

Table listing flour and meal prices for different grades.

WHEAT.

Table listing wheat prices for different grades and regions.

WHEAT.

Table listing wheat prices for different grades and regions.

WHEAT.

Table listing wheat prices for different grades and regions.

WHEAT.

Table listing wheat prices for different grades and regions.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 6, 1899

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

Published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Advertisements of 10 lines for one week, 25 cents; of 5 lines for one week, 15 cents; of 1 line for one week, 5 cents.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

Notice regarding the publication of the paper and its terms of sale.

PAID FOR SUBSCRIBERS

Notice regarding subscription rates and payment methods.

SUBSCRIBERS

Notice regarding subscription terms and conditions.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Statement of the paper's circulation and reach.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 6, 1899.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Main article discussing the military situation in South Africa, including reports on the Boer army and British operations.

When this advance takes place the object of General Buller will be to capture half the Boer army.

The news which came on Saturday, that the Canadian regiment had been sent to the front added a new feature of interest to the concern which our people feel in the progress of this war.

In a thousand Canadian homes there will be anxious mothers, wives, sisters and other relations watching from day to day for the news of battle, praying for the safety of their loved ones, and moved to joy or tears by every passing rumor of success or defeat.

For the first time since the war of 1812 the people of this province have a personal interest in a great war, and we can now feel how different it is to be a mere spectator of war at a distance and a participant in it through the blood of our own sons.

News from the front acquires a new significance for us when we know that it may "bear" in its bosom the tidings of the death of some well beloved relative or friend.

The military to which the Canadian regiment has been assigned is the guarding of the line of railway from De Ar Junction to Belmont, a distance of some 90 miles.

Belmont, our readers will remember, is the place where occurred the first engagement between General Methuen's army and the Boers, it is 15 miles north of Orange River and therefore the protection of the new bridge over that great stream is a part of the duty with which our boys have been entrusted.

De Ar Junction is the base of the British operations now being carried on in the northern part of Cape Colony, and it is a position of high strategic value for it commands not only the line leading north to Kimberley but also the branch eastward to Nauw Poort Junction from which the railways go direct to Bloemfontein.

The Canadian regiment will be assisted in this work of guarding the lines of communication by several British battalions and Australian troops, and while this duty may not be so prolific of adventure as that of the main army it is equally important and honorable.

The people of Canada are well pleased to know that the services of their regiment have been so soon in demand and that they will have an opportunity of acquiring themselves with field duty at so early a day.

The croaker of the Associated Press instead of sending news has been writing his own crude and absurd views of the situation, colored to suit people who, in their hearts, desire the defeat of the British.

Again he revises the old story of disaffected Dutch in Cape Colony having joined the Boers, although a day or two ago it was stated that many of the Cape Colony Dutch who had been persuaded or compelled to join the Boers had returned to their homes.

As a matter of fact, however, the population of the districts in Cape Colony south of the Orange river, which the Boers have been occupying, is very sparse, and if every able-bodied white man in them had joined their armies it would not have added two thousand to their strength.

It is very doubtful if they got as many as two hundred in these districts. With regard to the general situation it may be stated that it is everywhere favorable. The tide has turned and the British forces are advancing all along the line.

If this advance is not so rapid as some would wish to see it let it be remembered that the British generals are determined to make thorough work, and that they will not move until everything necessary to make victory assured is ready.

At length we have the particulars of the battle at Modder River, which appears to have been a very severe engagement, the Boer position being strong and their force large.

The correspondent of the London Chronicle who was in the battle estimates their number at 10,000 and other estimates make their number greater.

At all events there were enough of them to occupy a position five miles in extent and they were entrenched with fire in front of them. The British attacking force was probably not as large as the Boer army. It consisted of seven and a half battalions of infantry, three batteries of artillery, a regiment of cavalry and some mounted infantry or less than 9,000 men all told.

Yet with this inadequate force the British undertook to cross the river in the face of the enemy's fire and storm the Boer position. In doing so they lost 422 men, of whom 73 were killed. They succeeded, however, in getting across the river and the Boers were forced to retire. We think that this result was on the whole encouraging for the Boers did not abandon their fortifications, which they had been constructing for a month, because they had an engagement elsewhere, but for the simple reason that they could not hold them any longer.

General Methuen attacked the Boers for the purpose of driving them away and they were driven away accordingly. They skulked off in the night to a place of safety, and it has been stated that they are now entrenched at a point midway between Modder River and Kimberley. If that is the case they no doubt expect to have another chance to slaughter the British from their entrenchments, but in this they may be disappointed. With Kimberley safe there seems to be no good reason why the British should not seek the Boers in their fortified positions. There is a road which leads from Modder River to Bloemfontein, and the distance is less than 100 miles. General Methuen has 15,000 men with

him he ought to be able to detach 5,000 to watch the Boer force, wherever it is entrenched, and with the remainder to march direct to the Free State capital and occupy it. This is probably what he will do, or may now be doing, for we do not believe that he has been halting at Modder River ever since his last battle.

With regard to the campaign in Natal up to midnight there was no news to indicate an advance to the relief of Ladysmith, but it seems highly probable that something is being done which will result in starting news very soon. General Buller, however, is not advertising his movements, and friends and enemies are alike in the dark in regard to them. His army must now number fully 30,000 men, including those under General White at Ladysmith. Again the rumor of General Joubert's death is revived and is told in so circumstantial a manner that it is difficult not to believe it. A Pretoria Boer has written to his wife at Cape Town that General Joubert was killed near Ladysmith on November 16th, and that he had just returned from his funeral. The Grahamstown Journal publishes a letter from a correspondent with which he says: "You will have heard of Joubert's death before this. He was killed by a shell which ricocheted and hit him on the head. He expired soon afterwards. I was standing within ten feet of him at the time."

HOW THE SUN SUPPRESSES THE TRUTH

The Sun makes a very lame excuse for its suppression of the sentence in the despatch of Mr. Chamberlain to the governor-general in which he so warmly thanked the government of Canada for what they had done with reference to the sending of a Canadian contingent to South Africa.

In this letter Mr. Chamberlain said "The thanks of her majesty's government are specially due to your ministers for the cordial manner in which they have undertaken and carried through the work of organizing and equipping the Canadian contingent." The Sun omitted this important sentence because it was a complete answer to the attacks it has been making on the government with reference to the Canadian contingent, and when charged with this shameful suppression of the truth it places the blame on its Ottawa correspondent. We are not disposed to accept this statement as true without further proof, but even if it were true that the Ottawa correspondent of the Sun was the person who mutilated Mr. Chamberlain's letter, it would not be a good excuse. The Ottawa correspondent, no doubt, has his instructions as to the kind of matter the Sun wishes to have sent to it, and he knows that the editor of the Sun during the two sessions he has been at Ottawa corresponding for his paper was careful to send nothing to St. John for publication that could be construed as favorable to the government.

On the contrary every action of the government was misrepresented; every statement made by ministers was given a sinister meaning; every base and unworthy motive was attributed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues in all their actions. So that the man now representing the Sun at Ottawa, corresponding for his paper, has referred to, was simply acting in accordance with the method adopted by the editor of the Sun. Suppression of the truth where it is unfavorable to its own side is a cardinal principle of the Sun's management, and this principle affects its news quite as much as its editorial columns.

A very notable illustration of this fact has occurred quite recently. A few weeks ago a Moncton man, residing in Calgary, found his wife, who is also a Moncton woman, in the bedroom of his partner at the hotel where they boarded and shot him through the body with a pistol. It was thought at the time that the man was fatally injured, and it is now by no means certain that he will recover. As all the parties were well known in this province the Telegraph published an account of this affair the morning after it occurred, and since then it has published special despatches from Calgary describing the arrest of the man who did the shooting, his examination before the magistrate, and the condition of the partner who was shot. Yet the Sun, which claims to publish all the news, has never printed one word in reference to this case, and any person who is so unfortunate as to have no other paper to read but the Sun will have heard nothing of this tragic event. Why, it may be asked, has the Sun suppressed the news of this affair? Simply because the young man who did the shooting is the son of a leading Conservative politician, while the wife whose conduct led to the attempted murder is the daughter of another leading Conservative politician, the most malignant enemy of the Dominion government that the province contains, not even excepting the editor of the Sun. After this our readers may judge for themselves whether the despatch of Mr. Chamberlain was mutilated purposely or not by the Sun.

A TRIUMPH AHEAD

The visit of the Minister of Railways to several of the counties of New Brunswick during the past few days has been very much in the interest of a triumphal progress. He has spoken in Restigouche, Gloucester, Kent, in Charlotte, and in Carleton and in each of these constituencies his reception has been such as to

show the high place he holds in the affections of the people of his native province. All of the counties he visited are now represented by opponents of the government, but from present indications, this state of affairs will be reversed at the next election and good Liberals will take the place of Conservatives. In one of the counties Mr. Blair was offered the Liberal nomination, and, as we have stated on more than one occasion, there is not a constituency in New Brunswick that would not be proud to have him as its representative. Therefore so far from it being true, as stated by his enemies, that the minister of railways has to go about seeking a constituency, the constituencies are seeking for him and wisely so because the ability of a member to advance the interests of the city or county that has elected him is an important factor in determining the choice of the people.

The causes of Mr. Blair's popularity are not far to seek. There is no mystery in the case. The Minister of Railways has won a high place in the hearts of his countrymen because he has steadily kept their interests in view. His choice of a department, when he was asked to become a member of the government of Canada was determined by the consideration that as Minister of Railways he could benefit his native province better than in any other office which he could hold. The Intercolonial traverses seven of the counties of New Brunswick and for six of these counties it is the only means of access to the large markets of this continent. On its efficiency as a means of transportation the prosperity of these counties therefore mainly depends, and the same is a large measure true of the rest of the province. It became the ambition of Mr. Blair to make the Intercolonial what it ought to have been long ago, the great commercial highway of this province. For years it had been totally neglected and had become a mere political machine for the advancement of Conservative interests, but no attempt was made to increase its traffic. Indeed the conditions were such that its traffic could not be increased. It had neither the terminal facilities nor the rolling stock to do any more business than it had been doing for years. Since Mr. Blair became minister of railways the Intercolonial has entered on a new career of usefulness and prosperity. It has been carried to Montreal, where it will be able to compete on equal terms with other lines for the winter import and export trade of Canada. It has been equipped with terminal facilities both at St. John and Halifax so that the rapidly growing trade of Canada may be accommodated, and the ports of Canada do the business of Canada instead of enriching foreign cities, as was the case when the Conservatives were in power. These are a few of the achievements of Mr. Blair since he became Minister of Railways, and it is thus that he has won his great popularity. Will any man venture to deny that it has been well deserved?

THE GRAND TRUNK AND MR. BLAIR

The Sun must have a very poor opinion of the intelligence of its readers, or it would not have ventured to publish such an article as that of yesterday headed, "How the Grand Trunk Got Its Name." The Sun begins its article by stating that the new Victoria bridge, which was opened for foot and carriage traffic on Friday last, "replaces an old one built forty years ago," and that it will be a money earner for the Grand Trunk. This company, it seems, is to charge tolls on all traffic over its foot and carriage ways and the Sun is very particular to state that a foot passenger will pay so much, a carriage so much and animals so much. This bridge, according to the Sun, has not cost the Grand Trunk Railway Co. anything and it proceeds to explain why this is so in the following fashion:—

The account of the bridge given in the Montreal papers places the cost under \$2,000,000. Two years ago a Dominion subsidy of \$300,000 was voted for the bridge, leaving \$1,700,000 to be expended by the company. By the bargain made with Mr. Blair the Dominion government gave the Grand Trunk \$140,000 a year, which \$40,000 is allowed for the use of the bridge, the Grand Trunk railway does not have to pay one cent for the use of the bridge for the Intercolonial traffic, after Mr. Blair last session that the Grand Trunk Company's use of the Montreal and St. Rosalie section was more than 75 per cent of the whole, while that of the Intercolonial was less than 25 per cent.

It is difficult to say whether the above statement is the product of dense ignorance or unparalleled mendacity. The new Victoria bridge does not replace "an old one built forty years ago," but is the old bridge with a new superstructure. The Victoria bridge, which was a tubular bridge, like the one over the Moeni Straits, was built by the celebrated engineer, Robert Stephenson, and cost seven million dollars. Its enormous cost was due to the fact that the piers stand in a current running sometimes ten miles an hour, and these piers, therefore, had to be unusually strong with wings to break the ice which rushes down the St.

Lawrence in the spring. Every pier had to be constructed in a softer dam, and they were built up from the solid rock of the bed of the river. These piers and all the stone work of the bridge were constructed with a view to placing a double track on them when it was needed, and the new bridge is simply a carrying out of this idea, open truss work being substituted in the spans for the tubular system. The cost of the bridge to the Grand Trunk, instead of being only \$2,000,000 has been \$9,000,000, the interest on which at four per cent. would be \$360,000 a year. Keeping these facts in view the account between the Grand Trunk and the government would stand something like this:—

Cost of Victoria bridge and improvements..... \$9,000,000
Deduct government subsidy..... 300,000
Net cost to Grand Trunk..... \$8,700,000
Interest on above at 4 per cent..... \$348,000
Annual rental paid by Intercolonial..... 40,000

Net annual charge to Grand Trunk..... \$308,000

If we add to the government's rental of \$40,000 for the use of the bridge the interest on the subsidy of \$300,000 at three per cent., we shall have a total annual charge paid by the government on this account of \$49,000 against which the Grand Trunk pays \$308,000 a year. Yet the Intercolonial has an equal use of the bridge with the Grand Trunk and no matter how much the traffic of the Intercolonial over the bridge may be increased the government will have to pay no more for its use than it does now. It may be true, as the Sun states, that the Intercolonial traffic over the bridge is only 25 per cent. of the whole while that of the Grand Trunk is 75 per cent. This is how the Grand Trunk "got ahead of Mr. Blair." If a man owned a house that cost him \$7,000 and had got somewhat old-fashioned and a stranger came up to him and said, "I would like to have the right to occupy half of your house, and if you will spend \$2,000 on the house and give me a long lease of half of it, I will contribute \$300 to the repairs and pay you a rental of \$40 a year," the owner of the house would hardly think he was getting ahead of the liberal stranger. Yet that is practically the arrangement that Mr. Blair succeeded in making with the Grand Trunk. Every railway man knows that it was a most favorable arrangement for the government, the best bargain in fact that any Canadian government has ever made with a railway company.

The business men of New York are becoming alarmed at the manner in which the city is losing its export trade and consequently its import trade because of the competition of other ports, especially Newport News, Boston and Montreal. The competition of Montreal is looked upon as particularly dangerous in view of the enlargement of the Canadian canal on the St. Lawrence which next year will be able to accommodate vessels 235 feet long and drawing 14 feet of water. The Erie canal is a mere ditch compared with the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, yet it would cost an enormous sum to enlarge it to their dimensions. The credit of the prompt enlargement of the canal belongs to the present government of Canada, the Conservatives having dallied with the matter for years.

The loss of the transport Immore in St. Helena Bay, is unfortunate, but not such a terrible disaster as the Associated Press man tries to make out. She carried 227 men of the 10th Hussars, 170 men of the Field Artillery and 50 men of the army medical corps. She had on board 33 horses. All the men were saved, but only 20 horses have been landed and 100 look as if most of them would be lost. Such disasters are inseparable from the movement of large bodies of men and material by sea, and any regret at the occurrence ought to be tempered by the reflection that no human lives were lost. As for the field guns, six in number, they will all, doubtless, be recovered.

The Boston Transcript, in an article on the French in Canada, in which it combats the absurd statements of some of the Tory papers that they are disloyal, says of Sir Wilfrid Laurier:—

He has now been in power more than three years and is stronger today than when he first took the reins of government. He is a statesman in the highest and best sense of the word, manly and independent, of broad and liberal views, a profound and accurate student of political science, a born orator, whose speeches are always clothed with dignity and grace. No colonial premier is more highly esteemed in the mother country, not only on account of his unquestioned ability and unwavering devotion to the crown, but because "he wears the white flower of a blameless life."

FROM SANTOS.

Halifax Does Not Want Any Ship from the Plague Port.

Halifax, Dec. 4.—The Halifax board of health held an emergency meeting today to consider the request made by the steamer Roman Prince, at New York from Santos, that the ship be allowed to come here and discharge her cargo of coffee. The steamer has been in the port of New York for the past eight days but has not been allowed to discharge owing to cases of supposed bubonic plague which had been found on the steamer J. W. Taylor which reached New York from Santos some time previous to the Roman Prince. After considering the matter at some length the board finally decided to refuse the request.

DR. IRELAND DID NOT

Walk Off a Wharf as Had Been Supposed.

Montreal, Nov. 30.—It now looks as if the mystery surrounding the sudden disappearance from this city of Dr. W. Ireland, who was supposed to have slipped over a wharf into the St. Lawrence on the evening of October 10, 1898, will be cleared up.

It is stated that a letter has been received from Mr. Ireland from a town in Michigan by a lawyer at Trenton, his former home, stating he is preaching his profession there under the name of Dr. H. H. Gray.

He stated that his object in disappearing was to get clear of his wife and that he will now seek a divorce from her.

He states in his letter that his object in writing to Trenton is to prevent Mrs. Ireland from recovering any insurance he had and for which he understood was to be taken.

Mrs. Ireland is at present residing on an aunt, Mrs. Garvin, of London, Ontario, while her mother is making her home with his sister, Mrs. G. T. White, recently married and residing in Toronto.

THE LIST LENGTHENING

More Wrecks Reported From Newfoundland.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 1.—The schooner Vickers with a general cargo, is ashore at Cape Chaperau and will be a total loss. One man was drowned. The schooner Dart has stranded in Grates Cove. She is laden with fish and will be a complete wreck.

The schooner Emily went on a bar near here but was pulled off by tug. She is badly damaged.

The schooner Warrior is missing. It is feared she has gone down in Bona Vista Bay. Her crew numbered ten persons.

HAVE AGAIN RETREATED.

The Filipinos Once More Driven From Trenches.

Manila, Nov. 30.—6.10 p. m.—Despatches just received from Iloilo, Island of Panay, say that at 1 o'clock on the evening of Sunday, Nov. 26, the 18th regiment encountered an entrenched force of the enemy at Pavia, who opened a heavy fire. The leading battalion repulsed and after several volleys, the 19th battalion of the Filipinos, driving them out of their trenches. The enemy retreated to the mountains. At the beginning of the fight one captain and one private of the 18th regiment were killed.

A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

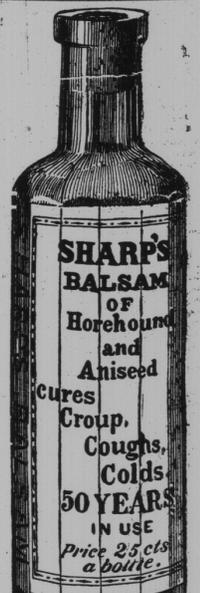
New York, Nov. 30.—About 10,000 persons today attended the laying of the corner stone of the new Christian Science church at Central Park West and 96th street, this city. Most of the throng were women. The exercises were held in the open air and were presided over by Mrs. Augusta F. Stead.

IT ISN'T ALLUZ THE HAZZER

What make de louds' scrapin', what does de best cuttin' out it is always de best medicine that is de most curing. It is estimated that Catarrh has cured more cases of Catarrh than any other Catarrh remedy in the market. There is no danger of risk in using Catarrh. It is cured by inhalation of medicated air and never fails to cure Catarrh, Bronchitis or Hay Fever in their worst stages. You simply breathe—it does the rest. Catarrh cure, at all druggists or direct by mail on receipt of price, of \$1.50. Send the stamps to N. C. POLSON & CO., manufacturing chemists, Kingston, Ont., for sample outfit.

SEEN IN THE ROUGH.

Tortoise shells as they are unloaded from the ships, are far from beautiful. To be classed as rough they must be just as they were when taken from the tortoise's backs. It is not until washed and secured with acids that their exquisite coloring shows. The same is true of the beautiful sea shells which come from the shores of India and other tropical lands. There is almost as much difference between them in the rough and when finished as there is between uncut diamonds and those that have passed through a lapidary's hands.—[St. Louis Globe Democrat.]



COLLISION AT SEA.

ST. JOHN BARQUENTINE RAN DOWN A SPANISH STEAMER.

The Cudoon Knocked the Bridge of the Steamer Santanderino, Killing a Sailor and Fatally Injuring the Mate—Cudoon Owned by James Kennedy.

The barquentine Cudoon, Captain Richter, arrived at the Island Sunday morning, and while presenting a very damaged appearance brought the news of a collision at sea with serious results.

The Cudoon was bound from Halifax to Sydney in ballast, and was to load coal at that place for St. John. She had a good passage without any happenings worth mention until about 300 miles east of Sydney, C. B., when on Wednesday evening, November 22nd, during a thick fog, the barquentine sallied along at a good rate of speed suddenly crashed into a steamer and everything was in confusion.

The steamer's bridge was all carried away and the Cudoon's bowsprit and headgear was carried away, while a few planks on the port bow were smashed in. When the vessels struck each other the wreckage was cleared away. The steamer stood by the Cudoon for a time to render any assistance, but at daylight Captain Richter, finding that his vessel was not making any water, decided to shape his course for St. John and the two vessels parted company.

The Cudoon was visited on her arrival at the Island by Quarantine Officer March who boarded her. The barquentine tug Neptune went along side and the vessel was disinfected and was then anchored in lower quarantine.

The Cudoon owned by Mr. James Kennedy of this city who went on board the vessel Sunday on her arrival. He will be docked this morning and the work of repairing her will be started as soon as possible.

GLoucester Election

John Young Chosen to Succeed Mr. Veniot.

HALIFAX, N. B., Dec. 4.—There was an election today to fill the seat in the local legislature, made vacant by the resignation of P. F. Veniot, resulting in the election of John Young, government candidate. The following is a summary of the returns:—

Table with 4 columns: Name, Votes, and other details for the Gloucester election.

The weather was very stormy, consequently the vote polled was very small. It is thought Veniot and Beach will lose their deposits. John Young's majority will be over 300.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Young Lady at Fredericton Thrown From a Carriage With Painful Results.

FREDERICTON, Dec. 3.—An accident that may be attended with serious results happened this evening on the Hanwell road, a mile above this city. Miss Lynn, daughter of James Lynn, caretaker of the government department buildings, who has charge of the school at Hanwell, was being driven out to that village from her home here when the carriage, sliding on the icy road, upset, throwing Miss Lynn and the driver violently to the ground. Both were injured, the young lady seriously. She was badly cut and bruised, besides getting a great shock. She was carried into the Odell gatehouse and medical aid was called, but the full extent of her injuries could not be ascertained until she was taken to the hospital.

Fresh Fish Dealers Organize.

BORER, Dec. 3.—The Journal tomorrow will say: "The biggest event in the history of a fresh fish industry will occur in the coming week when a charter for the incorporation of the fresh fish dealers of Borer will be applied for. All of the dealers in Borer will be in the corporation which will be capitalized for \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. In time it is intended to include the entire

the fish industry of the country. When that shall have been accomplished the capitalization will be greatly increased. The organization is not a trust in the accepted sense. It is a combination of the dealers to enable to better the condition of the industry and they will hold the entire stock and they will hold the entire stock. While the combination is not really a result of the fish that took place between the Gloucester and Borer fish dealers within two years, there is no doubt that the occurrence had something to do with furthering the settlement that demanded organization.

TIMBER WANTED.

Cape Town Invents Tenders for Supplying Railway Department With Logs, Planks and Boards.

WASHBURN, Nov. 30.—According to the Cape Town government Gazette of Oct. 24, 1899, tenders are invited for the supply of the following timber required for the service of the railway department:— Eight thousand deals, 5,000 flooring boards, 700 pitch pine logs, 240 tank logs, 240 tank planks, 37,000 superficial feet of pitch boards, 1,300 cubic feet of stink wood.

Forms of tender, conditions of contract and all other particulars may be obtained at the railway stores, Cape Town, Fort Elizabeth and East London. Sealed tenders (in original only), addressed to the controller and auditor-general, Cape Town, marked outside "Tenders for Timber," will be received up to noon Jan 11, 1900.

NO CENSORSHIP

In Giving the News of the Great Cures Effected by South American Nerve—It Has Saved an Army of Sufferers From the Pangs of Indigestion and Nerve Troubles.

L. M. Hoopes, of Ferrisburg, N. S., was taken seriously ill about a year ago with nervousness and indigestion, and for some time was completely prostrated. He consulted a doctor, but they failed to help him. A newspaper advertisement brought South American Nerve to his notice. He tried it with desire to be greatly benefited from the first bottle, and six bottles completely cured him, and he would be pleased to give all details of his case to any person asking him. Sold by F. C. Borer.

Two Women Drowned in Lake Ontario.

KINGSTON, Ont., Dec. 2.—Mrs. Archibald MacLean and Miss Annie Moreland were drowned last night while crossing the channel from the city to Amherst Island in a small boat. Archie MacLean, son of the first named woman, was rowing a party across, when the boat upset in the rough water and both women were drowned. The young man managed to reach the foot of Amherst Island on the overturned boat in an exhausted condition.

THE HEART WAILS

Of Thousands Have Been Turned Into the Joy Songs of the Cured by the Almond Magic Medicine, Dr. Agnew's Care for the Heart—It Relieves in Thirty Minutes.

Mr. John Fitzpatrick, of Gananoque, was for five years a great sufferer from heart disease spent some time under expert in Kingston hospital without getting any relief and was pronounced incurable. He commenced taking Dr. Agnew's Care for the Heart, and when she had taken five bottles all dropsical tendencies, palpitation and pain left her, and she has had no return of it, and ascribes her cure to this greatest of heart remedies. Sold by E. C. Borer.

Death of an Old Doctor.

HALIFAX, Dec. 2.—Dr. William Allen Rice, the oldest physician in the province of Ontario, and the oldest resident of this city, died today at the age of 86. He abstained from the use of tobacco and liquor all his life and never tasted meat, being a vegetarian.

"SUFFERED UNTOLD MISERY."

South American Rheumatic Cure Thwarted Disease and Cured Him Overnight.

Robert E. Gibson, merchant, Ferrisburg, says that ten years ago he contracted rheumatism in a very severe type, suffered untold misery—resorted to all kinds of other severe treatments without getting any relief. When hope of recovery was well-nigh gone he was induced to try South American Rheumatic Cure. The first dose gave him instant relief, half a bottle cured him outright. His own words were: "It is the best rheumatic remedy on earth." Sold by E. C. Borer.

A Tragedy of Nature.

Woodstock, Dec. 2.—A hunter from Canterbury Station while in the woods the other day came across two caribou, their horns firmly locked together as if resultant from combat. The animals were shot and it took a great deal of time and labor to get the skulls freed. The animals had been in that position for some time evidently, for one was in good condition and the other had become spare, as one was able to feed, and the other could not.

Hon. Mr. Fielding at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—Hon. Mr. Fielding has returned from his tour in Nova Scotia and says the political outlook was never so bright for the Liberals as it is today in the maritime provinces. Hon. Mr. Blair and Sir Lewis Davies are expected early in the week.

TRANSVAAL FUND.

LOCAL COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK CO-OPERATIVE FUND.

Met Monday—Total Amount on Hand at Present is Something Over Five Thousand Dollars—More Needed and More Expected to Pay the Men.

The local committee on the New Brunswick co-operative fund met Monday afternoon at the mayor's office, Mayor Sears presiding. Those present were: L. Col. MacLean, treasurer; James R. Rae, J. V. Ellis, M. P., Major Sturdee, Dr. J. W. Daniel, E. C. Milley, R. Ward Thorne, Col. J. R. Armstrong, Col. G. W. Jones and Ald. A. W. Macrae. Mr. T. Ley was appointed secretary.

Table with 2 columns: Receipts and Expended, listing amounts for various items.

This was supplemented by a report submitted by Mayor Sears, showing amounts received by him a deposit in the Bank of British North America, as follows:—

The matter of the fund was fully discussed. It was shown that the original resolution, when the establishment of the fund was decided on, was to pay each member of the New Brunswick co-operative fund one cent a day for six months. At present there is not enough on hand to allow this to be done. Mr. J. V. Ellis moved, seconded by Colonel Armstrong, that the treasurer be authorized to place to the credit of each man and non-commissioned officer of the New Brunswick contingent, the sum of 50 cents a day for the three months from November 1, payable monthly, either to the man himself or to whomsoever he may designate by written order. This was carried, and while it provides for but three months it does not mean that payments do in three months, but that the amount is to be paid in three installments, and this being done, provision for the following three months will be made later.

Dr. J. W. Daniel moved that the treasurer be authorized to communicate with the provincial secretary with reference to the matter, and that the government be requested for the fund to be placed at the disposal of the treasurer, and that the secretary be authorized to issue the order for the fund to be placed at the disposal of the treasurer.

Major Sturdee moved that the secretary be authorized to issue the order for the fund to be placed at the disposal of the treasurer, and that the secretary be authorized to issue the order for the fund to be placed at the disposal of the treasurer.

Mr. Ellis said that very many people could not contribute, and they should contribute better. It was decided that this would still consider 10 work, and that the secretary be authorized to issue the order for the fund to be placed at the disposal of the treasurer.

ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Many Lines of Standard Dry Goods Go Up.

The Dominion Oldcloth Company have issued a new price list dated Dec. 1, in which all their lines are advanced. Floor cloths that were formerly 18 cents per yard are now 19. The 23 cent quality is advanced to 24, and the 30 cent quality to 32 cents.

Table cloths have advanced from 10 cents to 15 cents per piece of 12 yards. All their carriage stock of drills, ducks and cammelots of this have been advanced on an average about 10 per cent.

The central agency, representing the special cotton interests of Messrs. Clark, Coates, Brooks, and Kerr announce that their 200 yards spools have advanced from \$4.20 to \$4.50 per gross; 300 yards from \$4.20 to \$4.50. All their major lines of 200 yards spools have advanced in the same proportion.

All the linen thread manufacturers have sent out new price lists, making an advance in their goods of about 15 per cent. all round.

The calico printers of Lancashire have formed a large combine, which includes the bulk of the large English and Scotch weavers, with a capital of \$10,000,000 for the purpose of preventing the down-fall of prices.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY COURT.

Two Monoton Boys Up for Stealing—A Long Civil List.

DUNSMUIR, Nov. 29.—The November session of Westmoreland County court opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon, his honor Judge Wells presiding. Jos. A. McQueen, the recently appointed sheriff, was in attendance at court for the first time. Quite a number of the legal fraternity were present, among others J. Chapman, Jas. F. Hill, M. G. Teed, A. L. Richard, and Char. E. Knapp of Dorchester; Frank Harriot and B. F. Teed of Sackville; Messrs. P. O. Riley, W. McLeod, D. J. Welch, Harvey Atkinson and W. D. McQueen of Moncton.

FIRE IN MONCTON.

The Establishment of the Monoton Furniture Company is Badly Scorched.

MONCTON, Dec. 1.—The three-story brick building owned and occupied by the Monoton Furniture Company, near the post office, was gutted by fire this morning, which broke out about 7 o'clock. The Monoton Furniture Company, which is the business formerly carried on by McSweeney Bros., carried a stock valued at \$16,000, and it suffered considerably. The origin of the fire is not known, but a defective flue is supposed to be the cause. When discovered the fire had spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save anything of value stored on the premises, which were abandoned to the flames at once, while a considerable quantity of goods were removed from the first and second floors in a greatly damaged condition.

The building was destroyed and the three floors badly gutted by water. There is \$8,000 insurance on the building and \$10,000 on furniture, which will no doubt cover the loss in both cases. The building was probably damaged to the extent of \$2,000 or \$4,000.

The other buildings in the block are the Charles Fawcett brick building on the west, and the Enman building on the east. Neither sustained very much damage.

The second and third stories of the Fawcett building are occupied by L. Higgins and Co. The damage to the boot and shoe department, and some of the stock was slightly damaged by smoke and water. The damage, however, was small and is covered by insurance. There will be no interruption of business in Mr. Higgins' store building as a result of the fire. The principal loss sustained by the Monoton Furniture Company will probably be in business, particularly as this is the busy season.

FREDERICTON YOUNG LIBERALS

Completed Organization Last Night With Ninety-Six Members.

FREDERICTON, Nov. 29.—At a large and representative meeting of prominent Liberals here tonight a Young Men's Liberal Association for Fredericton and vicinity was successfully launched. The following were elected officers of the association: Hon. W. Laurier, patron; L. E. Blair, honorary president; Robt. F. Raudolph, president; L. C. McNair, first vice-president; A. H. McKay, second vice-president; H. C. MacKay, secretary; J. B. Hawthorne, treasurer; M. Moore, R. P. Allen, W. K. W. E. Whitehead and William H. McGinn, executives.

The new association starts out with a charter membership of 88, and the prospect for a large increase in its ranks. The members have been organized, and it is the object of the new organization to hold weekly meetings during the winter months for the forwarding of Liberal principles and ideas.

STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS WANTED.

Exhibition Association Wishes to Dispose of Enough to Pay Off Liabilities and Prepare for Another Fair.

The Exhibition Association invites the citizens of St. John to subscribe for \$2,000 of the capital stock of the association to enable the directors to pay off their liabilities and prepare for the exhibition of 1900.

The association was successful this year in securing splendid exhibits of live stock and farm products, and as a result they were called upon to pay greatly increased prices. The price payments exceeded the province and city grants by more than the whole duty of the year.

Since the organization of the association has paid upwards of thirty thousand dollars on grounds, buildings and furnishings, which remain useful for future annual fairs.

The public generally approves of the continuation of annual exhibitions. To make such exhibitions absolutely successful—financially an otherwise the provincial government will be asked to make grants which will fully cover all prize payments; the government having full control of the prize list.

Death of Mrs. George Johnston.

MONCTON, Nov. 29.—Mrs. George Johnston passed peacefully away on Monday night; her death was not unexpected, as she has been suffering from the disease consumption for almost a year. The deceased lady was born in Nova Scotia and married her first husband, the late Bowdler Vail. Four children survive that union—Mrs. Barnor of New Hampshire; Mrs. Pearce of Boston, and Mrs. Gould of Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1886 she married the late George Johnston. Two loving children of that family, who have stood by her bedside and tenderly waited on her through all her illnesses, remain to mourn the loss of a loving and kind mother—one who was loved and respected by all who knew her. The family have the sympathy of the whole community in their bereavement.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY COURT.

Two Monoton Boys Up for Stealing—A Long Civil List.

DUNSMUIR, Nov. 29.—The November session of Westmoreland County court opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon, his honor Judge Wells presiding. Jos. A. McQueen, the recently appointed sheriff, was in attendance at court for the first time. Quite a number of the legal fraternity were present, among others J. Chapman, Jas. F. Hill, M. G. Teed, A. L. Richard, and Char. E. Knapp of Dorchester; Frank Harriot and B. F. Teed of Sackville; Messrs. P. O. Riley, W. McLeod, D. J. Welch, Harvey Atkinson and W. D. McQueen of Moncton.

FIRE IN MONCTON.

The Establishment of the Monoton Furniture Company is Badly Scorched.

MONCTON, Dec. 1.—The three-story brick building owned and occupied by the Monoton Furniture Company, near the post office, was gutted by fire this morning, which broke out about 7 o'clock. The Monoton Furniture Company, which is the business formerly carried on by McSweeney Bros., carried a stock valued at \$16,000, and it suffered considerably. The origin of the fire is not known, but a defective flue is supposed to be the cause. When discovered the fire had spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save anything of value stored on the premises, which were abandoned to the flames at once, while a considerable quantity of goods were removed from the first and second floors in a greatly damaged condition.

The building was destroyed and the three floors badly gutted by water. There is \$8,000 insurance on the building and \$10,000 on furniture, which will no doubt cover the loss in both cases. The building was probably damaged to the extent of \$2,000 or \$4,000.

The other buildings in the block are the Charles Fawcett brick building on the west, and the Enman building on the east. Neither sustained very much damage.

The second and third stories of the Fawcett building are occupied by L. Higgins and Co. The damage to the boot and shoe department, and some of the stock was slightly damaged by smoke and water. The damage, however, was small and is covered by insurance. There will be no interruption of business in Mr. Higgins' store building as a result of the fire. The principal loss sustained by the Monoton Furniture Company will probably be in business, particularly as this is the busy season.

FREDERICTON YOUNG LIBERALS

Completed Organization Last Night With Ninety-Six Members.

FREDERICTON, Nov. 29.—At a large and representative meeting of prominent Liberals here tonight a Young Men's Liberal Association for Fredericton and vicinity was successfully launched. The following were elected officers of the association: Hon. W. Laurier, patron; L. E. Blair, honorary president; Robt. F. Raudolph, president; L. C. McNair, first vice-president; A. H. McKay, second vice-president; H. C. MacKay, secretary; J. B. Hawthorne, treasurer; M. Moore, R. P. Allen, W. K. W. E. Whitehead and William H. McGinn, executives.

The new association starts out with a charter membership of 88, and the prospect for a large increase in its ranks. The members have been organized, and it is the object of the new organization to hold weekly meetings during the winter months for the forwarding of Liberal principles and ideas.

STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS WANTED.

Exhibition Association Wishes to Dispose of Enough to Pay Off Liabilities and Prepare for Another Fair.

The Exhibition Association invites the citizens of St. John to subscribe for \$2,000 of the capital stock of the association to enable the directors to pay off their liabilities and prepare for the exhibition of 1900.

The association was successful this year in securing splendid exhibits of live stock and farm products, and as a result they were called upon to pay greatly increased prices. The price payments exceeded the province and city grants by more than the whole duty of the year.

Since the organization of the association has paid upwards of thirty thousand dollars on grounds, buildings and furnishings, which remain useful for future annual fairs.

The public generally approves of the continuation of annual exhibitions. To make such exhibitions absolutely successful—financially an otherwise the provincial government will be asked to make grants which will fully cover all prize payments; the government having full control of the prize list.

Death of Mrs. George Johnston.

MONCTON, Nov. 29.—Mrs. George Johnston passed peacefully away on Monday night; her death was not unexpected, as she has been suffering from the disease consumption for almost a year. The deceased lady was born in Nova Scotia and married her first husband, the late Bowdler Vail. Four children survive that union—Mrs. Barnor of New Hampshire; Mrs. Pearce of Boston, and Mrs. Gould of Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1886 she married the late George Johnston. Two loving children of that family, who have stood by her bedside and tenderly waited on her through all her illnesses, remain to mourn the loss of a loving and kind mother—one who was loved and respected by all who knew her. The family have the sympathy of the whole community in their bereavement.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair



The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as pleasant and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, itching, and skin eruptions, dry, itchy, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because the only preventive of the cause, viz., inflammation and clogging of the pores.

CHATHAM NEWS.

Two Weddings on Tuesday—An Old Snuff Box Found—Sent to Jail for Stealing.

CHATHAM, Nov. 29.—A very pretty wedding took place in the pro-cathedral on Tuesday afternoon, the principals being Miss Annie Walker, daughter of the late Peter Wallace, and Mr. John Gilmore. Miss Mame Kelly acted as bridesmaid and Mr. James Gilmore as groomsmen. Both the bride and bridesmaid were becomingly attired in blue cloth suits with hats to match. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Father Joyner, the bridal party drove to the residence of the bride's mother, where a reception was held. The gifts were useful and numerous.

St. Luke's church was the scene of a very interesting event on Tuesday evening, when Miss Etie Flaming, a daughter of Mr. Robert Flaming, and Mr. Frank McLean were united in marriage by the Rev. Geo. M. Young, after St. Travers acted as bridesmaid and Mr. Adam Dickinson ably supported the groom. The bride and bridesmaid were both gowned in white cashmere, and the bride carried a beautiful shower bouquet of white chrysanthemums. The happy couple were the recipients of many beautiful presents.

Arch. Freaker and Mr. J. Ramsay, who were arrested for stealing, are now out on bail. Mr. J. B. Scovell has returned from a visit to St. John. A silver snuff-box, lost about 60 years ago near the heartstone in the old Henderson house, which is being torn down, was found by one of the workmen among the debris. It was given to Hon. J. J. Tweedie to forward to Mr. Henderson of New York, the former owner of the property.

There are still several cases of diphtheria in town, all of which are of a very mild type.

SUSSEX NEWS.

A Big Business in Pork—Handsomo Profit From a Supper.

SUSSEX, Nov. 30.—A large quantity of pork is being brought to Sussex this year than usual and is meeting with a ready sale. Messrs. Brown, butchers and pork packers, who ship pork and smoked hams all over the maritime provinces are kept very busy and find it difficult to meet their customers' wants.

The supper held by the ladies of the Roman Catholic church in Odell Fallow's hall this week, was largely attended and was a most successful affair in every way. A handsome sum was realized, which will go towards finishing the interior of the new St. Francis' chapel.

Mr. O'Connell has finished his building operations here for the season and is gone to New York to spend the winter. Mr. O'Connell proposes erecting several more buildings here next summer.

From Across the Bay.

LITTLE RIVER, N. S., Nov. 28.—The lobster fishermen of this place are preparing to fish for lobsters, and are sparing neither cost nor pain to make it a profitable season. The haddock fishermen are making fair catches.

Mr. F. Fidd, who has been sick for some time with consumption, died the 23rd inst. The funeral, which took place on Sunday, was attended by the Rev. J. D. Harvey, of White Head, Grand Manan, N. B.

Mr. Harvey has filled the pulpit here for the past two months, and has been very successful in his work. He has been very popular and his sermons have been well received. He will continue to fill the pulpit here for the next two months.

Sunbury County News.

MILL SETTLEMENT, Nov. 28.—Mr. Jos. W. Coy, of Upper Gasquetown, has the lumber about out for three large saws and expects to be at his camp at Grand Bluffville in about three weeks.

Miss Ada Shanks and Mr. William Kingston of this place were married on Wednesday evening, November 25. Mr. F. Evans, who has been confined to his home for some time with a broken limb, is able to be out again. Alfred McCoy, of St. John, is spending his vacation at Mr. Ulrich Fugate's.