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NO. 17.

BEATEN BOERS

British Everywhere Cheerful— Few Details—Will be No Second Canadian Regiment.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Tonight's welcome despatches from the front have rent the veil of gloom enveloping Ladysmith...

Gen. White had ascertained that the Boers were attacking Colenso, but he had not heard of the British retreat...

WHY COLENSO WAS ABANDONED. The Boers Threatened the Small British Force with Destruction.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A despatch to the Daily News from Eitort, Natal, some distance south of Colenso, on the road to Pietermaritzburg, dated Nov. 3, states that the evacuation of Colenso was absolutely necessary because the Boers greatly outnumbered the British garrison at that place.

Col. Cooper, therefore, decided to withdraw his force, which consisted of the Durban Light Infantry, and a detachment of the Dublin Fusiliers.

An armoured train brought in the Boer batteries. An attempt to cut off one of the outposts, some of which suffered severely, owing to a hot shrapnel fire from the Boer batteries.

The Boers made an attack on Wille Fort, which was held by the Fusiliers. They were repulsed by a volley which killed twelve men and twenty horses.

CONFIRMATION. A Saturday Despatch Indicates Victory—The Hussars Fought Well. LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following despatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Saturday evening: "Since their occupation of Colenso the Boers have attempted no advance further south, Eitort is now becoming a

strong and growing camp. Major Wolfe Murray is in temporary command. The enemy bombarded Colenso on Thursday until sunset, at the extreme range of his nine centimetre Krupp guns.

Confirmation has been obtained of the report that General Scharik Burger is the Boer commander at Vryburg. A general Boer advance is not thought probable. Means have been taken to secure Pietermaritzburg against any possible attack, and also to relieve Ladysmith before the enemy can come further.

Widespread rumors of both Dutch and native origin have been current since yesterday that during a reconnaissance from Ladysmith northwards toward Matawan's Hook and Nicholson's Nek, the British troops engaged the enemy. It is said that a Lydd battery drove the Boers into a valley where the British cavalry charged and routed them.

It is a fact that Gen. Joubert drew in his line today and that the Boers now have only outposts at Colenso. Rumors are bringing the names of the Boers who were killed and wounded outside Ladysmith and their reports have caused much mourning among the relatives.

According to a special despatch from Eitort the Boers on Thursday asked a day's armistice. General White agreed to this on condition that they would make no movement. The British military balloon, however, detected the Boers moving to the south and General White thereupon renewed the attack.

Boers Driven Back Friday—Colenso Not Occupied. LONDON, Nov. 7.—The following is the text of a despatch from Gen. Buller: CAPE TOWN, Nov. 7.—The following despatch has been received from the general commanding at Eitort, dated Nov. 6: "Since Friday there has been a cessation of hostilities. A note was sent to Gen. Joubert by Gen. White, at the request of the mayor, asking permission for non-combatants, sick and wounded to go south. Gen. Joubert refused the request, but agreed to allow them to go to a special camp, four miles from Ladysmith. The townspeople refused to accept this offer. The sick and wounded and a few inhabitants were moved yesterday. A few shots were exchanged yesterday at the outposts. Friday's bombardment was heavy. Shells fell in the hospital, and one burst in a hotel during luncheon. No one was injured. The only casualty in the hospital from the shells thus far is a Kaffir killed."

There was also fighting near Bulwer's. Our loss altogether is eight killed and 20 wounded. Ninety-eight Boers were wounded and arrived. They were sent here Saturday. All are doing well. The position here is now believed to be greatly strengthened in the last 24 hours.

EMPOWERS, Natal, Nov. 6.—An armoured train went over the Tugela bridge yesterday, found Colenso intact, and also found the road and railway bridges strong. An Orange Free State force was sighted six miles from Colenso, on the Ladysmith side. It was engaged with the British forces on Ladysmith Thursday. The Boers suffered heavily. It is rumored that the Natal Dutch took part in the engagement, aiding with the invading Boers.

BOER TRACHELERY. They Use the White Flag as a Deceit. DURBAN, Natal, Nov. 4.—5:55 p. m.—A native eyewitness of Thursday's battle near Ladysmith says the Boers were caught on the open ground and raised several white flags. The British then advanced without firing to accept the surrender of the Boers, but were received with a volley at close range. Enraged at this treachery, the Lyonesse Hussars,

and Dragons, followed by the Infantry with fixed bayonets, charged through and through the enemy and did great execution. A lot of prisoners and loot were captured. Another battle on Friday with the Boers was proceeding, according to the native, in the south, with a similar result.

MOORE MEN TO GO. The Entire Army May Be Mobilized. LONDON, Nov. 7.—The hospital ship Maine will sail for the Cape on Nov. 25, with Lady Randolph Churchill on board.

It is now virtually decided to send another division of 10,000 men to South Africa as speedily as possible. The third army corps will be mobilized. The second will consist of 40,000 men, of whom 10,000 will go to Africa, the rest being concentrated at Aldershot in readiness for emergency.

SECOND CANADIAN CONTINGENT. Dr. Borden Thinks There is a Good Chance of One Being Accepted. OTTAWA, Nov. 7.—In view of the fact that another Canadian contingent may be sent to South Africa, Lt. Col. Hodgins, Governor General's Foot Guards, is calling for recruits.

The departure of Col. Foster for England, almost immediately after the termination of the government's approach to the imperial authorities in regard to sending to Africa the second Canadian contingent, suggested the thought in some quarters that his mission might be in that connection. Dr. Borden, minister of militia, however, this morning stated that the colonel had merely gone to the old country on leave of absence to see his relatives. He present visit to England has nothing to do with the department.

WAR SUMMARY. The British Troops are Everywhere too Strong for the Boers. LONDON, Nov. 9.—4:30 p. m.—There is practically no further news from the seat of war this morning. It is asserted under Sunday's date from Eitort that General White received a message from Sir Redvers Buller on Saturday. So far, however, no messages appear to have been received in London from General White concerning Thursday and Friday's sorties.

A special despatch from Pietermaritzburg dated Sunday says:— "The railway communication will be restored with Ladysmith within a few hours." Further details from Matieling carrying events up to October 27, indicating that the Boer firing was ceasing off the garrison was in high spirits and the attack was growing more fierce. The correspondent says that the people were in the habit of shouting from the housetops "W are shells," and that rabbit holes had been excavated in the town into which the men would dive when the smoke of the Boer's big guns was seen. One of the Boer's dropping shells in the direction of the women's laager.

According to a despatch from Krugersdorp, dated Monday, Col. Finlay's column, marching from Fort Tull to the relief of Mafeking, had reached Aysvogel Kop, opposite Oetel, ten miles north of Lobos on Oct. 18, and was near Mafeking.

Her Majesty has written a letter of condolence to the mother of the late Commander Egerton of the British cruiser Powerful, who was fatally wounded by the explosion of a shell at the bombardment of Ladysmith on November 2, when, as a gunnery lieutenant, he was in charge of one of the cruiser's big guns.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—To the eyes of military experts the darkest page of the war is now being written. But even that is illumined with bright passages, such as General White's victorious sorties. If he can keep the British flag flying over Ladysmith until he is relieved, the campaign will turn a fresh page and, with the advance of Sir Redvers Buller's force, the British public is promised more cheering reading.

This feeling of relief, inspired by recent good tidings, is, nevertheless, tinged by a certain alloy of anxiety. Gen. White should again make some fatal miscalculation involving a repetition of the Nicholson's Nek disaster. Her Majesty's anxiety is also tinged with the hope that she will be able to pull through successfully. It is assumed that the has written to Lady White expressing sympathy with her husband in the trials and difficulties he is now experiencing and assuring Lady White of her own undiminished confidence in his generalship. The purport

of this letter has been cabled to General White by the Marquis of Lansdowne. The most interesting news tonight is a despatch from Eitort announcing the departure of a strong force of mounted troops and artillery for a destination not given in these advices. Another message announces the arrival at Eitort and Pietermaritzburg within the last few days of reinforcements from Durban and that 3,500 troops are assembled ready for a re-advance to Colenso, when the opportune moment arrives. The latter despatch throws light upon the former, and the force which left Eitort Monday has doubtless re-occupied Colenso, and, possibly, is now advancing cautiously up the railway towards Pietermaritzburg. The Boer lines of communication are being cut by the Tugela river, encouraging the commander in the hope of joining hands with him.

Col. Joubert, the latest advice would indicate, drew in his horns after Friday's engagement and has since withdrawn the southern Boer contingents, leaving only outposts on the line from Ladysmith to Colenso. The Boers who are occupying the middle of last week, retired without damaging Bulwer bridge over the Tugela river or the railway, and are now moving to the north, seven miles south of Ladysmith. Evidently they nurse the hope of eventually driving both in their positions on Pietermaritzburg. Meanwhile the British are also able to use both, as they have already done, in running up an armoured train which may at the present moment be covering the advance of the Eastcoast force. At Eitort and Pietermaritzburg the defensive works have been greatly strengthened within the last few days, and they are now believed capable of holding their own against any Boer force which Ger. Joubert would, at the present juncture, risk sending against either town. Both are likely to be strengthened before the week is out by a further naval force and even by the first detachment of Gen. Buller's army corps.

None of the troops have arrived. The one which it was predicted might reach Cape Town at the latest on Monday, is as yet unannounced, and even when it does arrive there it will have three days steaming to reach Durban, Natal. As many as six transports, with 4,500 troops, were expected to be in Cape Town harbor by this time; but the war office last evening issued a statement to the effect that the only arrivals at Cape Town were the Sumatra, from Durban, with wounded; the Southern Cross, from Gibraltar, with mules, and the Collier Wrenoe.

Of course it is possible that despatch boats have been sent to meet the troops with instructions to proceed direct to Durban, and in that event the war office statement that not one has arrived at Cape Town would be literally accurate, even though several should be half way between Cape Town and Durban. The sun looks brighter at Mafeking, where the Boers are apparently disheartened by the unexpected resistance, either with or without the aid of the large body of their force having been detached to the south to assist in the investment of Kimberley, around which the Boers are making a concentration effort to capture Kimberley and their arch enemy, Cecil Rhodes.

One paper has sarcastically, whether President Kruger's reference in his message to America to "staggering humanity," meant the Boer use of the white flag.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A despatch from Durban gives details which, though rather indefinite, seems to show that the Natal contingent, which is now moving to the north, are not sufficiently mobile for field use, from Eitort to Pietermaritzburg to assist in the defense of the latter town. The Natal contingent, which is now moving to the north, are not sufficiently mobile for field use, from Eitort to Pietermaritzburg to assist in the defense of the latter town.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH. You May Expect Good News Soon. LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Daily Mail has the following despatch from Queenstown, Cape Colony, dated Sunday night: "The railway staff is withdrawing from all the border stations between the above effect, while at the same time referring feelingly to Canada's patriotic motives in making the offer."

Howled for Mercy—Prisoners Bear Evidence of Cavalry Work. DURBAN, Sunday Evening, Nov. 5.—Additional information confirms the statement of native eye witnesses respecting the severity of the fighting on both Friday and Saturday at Ladysmith. The natives assert that the Boers were so cut up that they hoisted for mercy on the field, and covered their bodies. Ladysmith is crowded with Boer prisoners and wounded, the latter showing horrible evidence of the swordsmanship of the cavalry. The Gordon Highlanders suffered severely in the fighting.

TROOPSHIPS NEAR CAPE TOWN. During the Present Week Twenty-Three Troopships with 21,000 Men Are Due to Reach South Africa. LONDON, Nov. 7.—During the present week 23 troopships, bearing 21,000 men, the flower of General Buller's army corps, may reasonably be expected to arrive at Cape Town, according to the Daily Mail these ships are: The Lismore Castle, with part of the Second East Surrey, 894 men. The Merlin Castle, with part of the Second Devonshire and the Second West Yorks, 1,000 men. The Humber Castle, with a detachment of Second East Surrey and half of the Second Northampton, 621 men. The Manilla, with part of the Second Devonshire Regiment and details, 1010 men. The Mongolian, with the Second East Surrey Regiment, 1010 men. The Noble, with the First Scots

Guards and half the Second Northampton, 1515 men. The Gascon, with the Second Coldstreams and lines of communication, 1010 men. The Gorkha, with the First Brigade staff and the Grenadier Guards, 1010 men. The Yorkshire, with the second Royal West Surrey and a detachment of the royal army medical corps, 1010 men. The Malta, with the Second Coldstreams, 1316 men. The Parosia, with the Second Royal Fusiliers and the Second Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1395 men. The Adriatic, with the Third Brigade staff and the First Highland Light Infantry, 1316 men. The Haverdon Castle, with the Second Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1100 men. The Nomadic, with the Nineteen Hussars and remnants. The Oriental, with the First Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the Sixth Brigade staff, 1135 men. The Jamaican, with B Squadron, Fourteenth Hussars and No 19 company, Royal Army Medical Corps, 160 men. The City of Cambridge, with the Second Battalion, Scottish Rifles, and a detachment of the Royal Army Medical Corps, 1010 men. The Siberian, with the Inniskillings, 400 men. The America, with Royal Horse Artillery, 178 men. The Peris, with a squadron of the Sixth Dragoons, 160 men. The Ophelonia, with the Fourth Brigade staff and the First Durham Light Infantry, 1316 men. The Britannic, with the Second Royal Irish Rifles, 1010 men.

EUROPE WILL KEEP HANDS OFF. German Denials That Intervention in the Transvaal is Contemplated. BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Regarding the alleged scheme for arbitrating the Transvaal question, a semi-official statement has been issued, as follows: "Nothing whatever is known here of any common plan of action upon the part of Russia, France or Spain in the Transvaal question. In any case it may be most positively stated that no such plan has been brought to the knowledge of the German government from any quarter whatever. France, Russia and Germany in the Transvaal was now assured, the Kolnische Zeitung says:— "We do not know what Mr. Leyds has said, but the matter of his supposed statement is false in every respect. Neither France nor Russia have shown the slightest inclination, either with or without Germany, to see the South African question on the order of the day."

ATTITUDE OF THE BASUTOS. British Officer Says They Are With Difficulty Prevented from Firing at the Boers' Throats. LONDON, Nov. 7.—Regarding the possibility of a Basuto rising, fears of which occupied the war office last day yesterday, a distinguished officer says: "We have done everything possible to prevent the Basutos rising. They hate the Boers because, he all natives who have come in contact with them, they are afforded constant ill usage from the Boers. But what we want is not that the Basutos should rise, but that they should remain as they are, a strong, armed force, as a protection on one side, while we advance on the other. The whole plan of campaign has been based upon the armed neutrality of the Basutos. If they break out in our favor, as of course it would be, then we find ourselves with quite a different condition of affairs to deal with. It would need the entire reorganization of the plan of campaign. We don't want the Basutos, the Zulus, or any natives mixing up in our campaign, which we are more than able to carry out without aid of any kind. We had only to hold up a finger and we had all the natives with us, because they have learned to have a holy dread of the brutal methods of the Boers, but special agents have been sent among all the natives, telling them to remain quiet. That G had an excellent effect among them, because it showed them our confidence. This they fully understood, but now that we have had certain petty reverses, they don't understand why they should not come to our rescue. There lies the danger. They are fighters, every one. The war fever runs high among them, but we have got our people among them, and we hope we can stop them making a rash at the Boers—a move which would delight the Basutos, but place us in endless difficulties. But if, however, any further disaster were to occur to British forces, I fear nothing could stop the Basutos, but I don't foresee any such disaster."

THE FIRST TRANSPORT ARRIVES. LONDON, Nov. 9.—The British transport Rollin Castle, with Gen. Hillyard and the staff of the Yorkshires' regiment on board, has arrived at Cape Town. Four other transports sailed from England the same day, October 10. The Rollin Castle was immediately ordered to proceed to Durban.

LADY CHURCHILL Will Go to Cape Town in the American Women's Ship. LONDON, Nov. 8.—At the request of the Associated Press, Lady Randolph Churchill made today the following statement to American friends with regard to the project of American women in England of fitting out a hospital ship for use in South African waters:— "The time for fitting out the Maine is so brief that I am glad to avail myself of the Associated Press to set the project fairly before the American public. The project manifested by Americans has already taken such tangible form, from

NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO, that I am sure an intimation that what remaining work there is to do must be done immediately will spur the American government into a ready response to our needs. "There is but one motive, one reason, for the project of sending a hospital ship to the Cape. We have had on our own and societies for the promotion of Anglo-American friendship. This is the golden opportunity to put that expression of good will into tangible form. "It is especially the province of American women to promote this cause, but it is woman's function to foster and nourish the suffering. American people are more adept at it, we believe, than many others. "The Maine is to be essentially an American woman's ship. We are not only to aid the wounded, but also to show the world that American women can do that good work better than anyone else can do it. I am going to the Cape in the Maine, not because my son is there, for he will be a thousand miles away, but because I want the generous efforts of American contributors to be carried out under the personal supervision of a member of the executive committee. "I am going because I think I may prevent any kind of friction between the American nurses whom Mrs. White-law Reid is sending out on Saturday and the British officials, in case such friction should arise. "I contribute that much time and service gladly, and all our committee would do the same. The Maine will be successful, and we hope American contributions already given so generously will, within the next few days, ensure that success beyond a doubt."

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ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 11, 1899.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Canadian readers have good reason to complain of the tone of some of the despatches which come to us through the American press. These despatches are evidently intended to tickle the ears of people not in sympathy with Great Britain...

The truth of the matter is that the British campaign in South Africa has been most successful considering the forces in the field that have been arrayed against them. They have been outnumbered in every part of the country where fighting has been going on.

Lady Smith, however, is the great centre of interest and there the campaign is turning in favor of the British. On Wednesday last the startling news came that communication between that place and Durban had been cut and there were dire predictions of disaster.

The strangest news of all comes from Colenso. This place, which was held by the Durban Light Infantry and a detachment of the Dablin Fusiliers, was evacuated on Thursday in the face of an overwhelming force of Boers, which is said to have numbered five thousand.

there or to do any damage they were attacked by General White and smashed to pieces. The despatch says that they were driven towards the river and perished almost to a man. It may have been in this engagement that the two thousand Boer prisoners were captured.

There was a great death of war news yesterday, and the Associated Press reporters were reduced to indulging in speculations, none of which were of any great value. The simple demonstration that has been given by General White of his ability not only to hold his own but to assume the offensive, has wholly changed the situation, and caused public attention to be divided to other points besides Ladysmith, which is now believed to be perfectly safe.

Some of the troops of the army corps for South Africa, the first of which left England on the 20th October, should have reached their destination, and Sir Redvers Buller will soon be in a position to make a movement to the front. No one, however, knows what his plans are, as he is not in the habit of taking the world into his confidence. He knows South Africa well and has studied out its problems, so we may be assured that his movements will be directed on sound military principles.

The long expected transports with the first detachment of the British army corps are beginning to arrive at Cape Town and are being ordered around to Durban. The Roslin Castle, she being one of the five that left England on the 20th Oct. The others were the Lismore Castle, Harlech Castle, Manila and Yorkshire. These five steamships carried upwards of five thousand men, four and a half battalions of infantry, details for other regiments and detachments of the Royal army medical corps.

The arrival of these troops at Durban will place General Buller in a position of absolute security. For there are already 3,500 men available at Colenso and in the vicinity of Colenso for the defence of Southern Natal. Colenso is now in possession of the British, if we read the despatches aright, and the first business of the general in command as soon as these four and a half battalions become available will be to occupy it in force. Colenso, it will be remembered, is 14 miles from Ladysmith, and with five or six thousand men at that place it would be impossible for the Boers to invest General White's army, for the Colenso detachment would be menacing their rear if the enemy got to the south of Ladysmith. Thus communication between Ladysmith and Colenso would be kept free from interruption, and the way would be open for the sending of munitions and supplies to that place and the withdrawal of the wounded and non-combatants to Pietermaritzburg and Durban.

The crisis in Natal is now past and the Boers have lost their only chance of scoring a decisive success. Every day hereafter will see the strength of the British forces increase, while the strength of the Boer army will remain stationary or decline.

What Sir Redvers Buller's plan of campaign will be, of course, his own secret. The reinforcement of the army in Natal is naturally the most urgent thing, and engages his immediate attention, but after that all is conjecture. It has been thought and stated that his plan would be to march his army corps through the centre of the Orange Free State, thereby compelling the forces of that little republic to retire to their own country in haste. Bloemfontein, the capital of Orange Free State, is about 300 miles from where the Boer army is now operating in Natal and it would take at least a week, under the most favorable circumstances, for the Orange Free State troops now in Natal to reach their own capital if General Buller's army was advancing against it. The first movement of Buller's forces north would make it imperative for the Free States to retire to their own country if they intended to defend it. Their love for their allies of the Transvaal can hardly be so great as to suffer them to allow their capital to be taken, and their government brought to an end while they are assisting Joubert in Natal. The Free States have already sacrificed a good deal for the sake of the Transvaal, but they can hardly be expected to continue to fight the Transvaal's battles

while their own country is being overrun.

There are three routes by which the Free State can be invaded from Cape Colony, by Queenstown and Allwal North, by Colesburg and Nuyal Point and by De Aar Junction and Kimberley. The railways running north through Cape Colony from Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and East London are all so connected laterally by branches that the port of debarkation is no guide to the line of invasion. Four thousand Free State Boers are now said to be in Cape Colony, but it is impossible that they can accomplish anything substantial now in the face of the army which is now arriving from England. Which ever route General Buller adopts he is not likely to encounter any serious resistance or to suffer much loss. Natural difficulties are the only ones that are likely to impede his march northward.

TOBY LOYALTY.

Although the Canadian Conservative leaders are now professing extreme loyalty, for political reasons, every person who remembers the record of that party is aware that sham loyalty has frequently played an important part in its election campaigns. In November 1894 Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper went on a stumping tour through the maritime provinces, an election, it was then thought, being near and in every speech he made on that tour Great Britain was bitterly attacked. Here is what he said at Annapolis, as reported by the good Tory organ, the Halifax Herald:—

Tory organs proceeded to describe "free trade as they have it in England," and which involves the most exasperating and oppressive system of direct taxation. Not only are tea, coffee and all kinds of spirits and tobacco taxed; but the government exacts 2 p. c. of the passenger earnings and 5 p. c. of the freight receipts of the railway, exacts a tax from every household, every man who keeps a male servant, a carriage, a dog, or carries a gun; licenses various kinds of manufacturers and shop keepers, horse agents, appraisers, auctioneers, life and marine insurance societies, death duties, receipts and other stamps; and the most grinding of all, heavy taxes on the land, the dwelling houses, etc. of the farmer; and then on top of that an income tax. It is from such sources as these that Britain raises her revenue. Who in Canada wants to see the system introduced here?

In the above tirade Sir Hibbert Tupper not only showed himself to be an enemy of Great Britain and her policy, but he invited his hearers to cherish the same sentiments of hatred that he felt himself. Great Britain is a country that flourishes under a system of free trade, and therefore it must be denounced and abused. Yet the same Tories who were in power in the mother country less than five years ago are now denouncing the Liberals for not sending a Canadian regiment to South Africa before it was certain there would be a war.

TOBY PRECEDENTS.

When the Tory newspapers censure the Liberal government of Canada for not sending a regiment to South Africa before it was certain there would be a war, they conveniently forget how many wars Great Britain took part in during the eighteen years the Conservatives were in power without the Canadian Tories ever in power offering to help the mother country. Since the Tories went into power in Canada in 1878 and down to 1896, when the people forced them to retire, Great Britain had half a dozen wars for which a Canadian regiment might very properly have been offered.

BISHOPS AND PEOPLE.

The extraordinary letter of the Bishop of Toronto declaring that it is his "fixed and final intention not to appoint the Rev. J. deSoyres to the rectory of St. James' Cathedral" will recall to many minds the conduct of Bishop Inglis of Nova Scotia with respect to the rectorship of St. Paul's church, Halifax. Mr. Inglis, before he was made a bishop, was the rector of that church, and was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Twining, who acted as his curate for many years and who was greatly beloved by the congregation. They desired to have him for their rector, but Bishop Inglis was determined that the appointment should go to the Rev. Mr. Willis, who had been an army chaplain and was then the rector of Trinity Church, in this city. When the bishop went to England to be consecrated he induced the British government to raise the point that the right of presentation was with them. Because the former rector had been appointed a bishop, the Rev. Mr. Robert Willis became rector of St. Paul's in spite of the protests of the congregation, and four-fifths of the members of that church left it. These recorders from

St. Paul's included some of the most influential and eminent men in Nova Scotia, amongst others the Hon. James W. Johnston, the leader of the Conservative party in that province and afterwards its premier. Most of these men afterwards joined the Baptist church, and gave that denomination a strength which it might otherwise have taken years to attain. Mr. Johnston became the leading Baptist in Nova Scotia and took the principal part in the founding of Acadia College, an institution that has completely eclipsed the Windsor Institute for the welfare of which Bishop Inglis professed so much concern. The Bishop buldied better than he knew, for besides "wrecking St. Paul's," he may be said to have been indirectly the founder of Acadia university. The full story of the secession from St. Paul's church is told in a paper read by its rector, the Rev. Dr. Hill, before the Nova Scotia Historical Society and published in its transaction. History sometimes repeats itself, and Bishop Sweatland may yet discover that it is not a healthy thing even for a bishop to disregard the wishes of a congregation.

THE UNIVERSITY DIFFICULTY.

Up to the present time we have retained from making any comments on the difficulties which have arisen in the university lest it should be said that we stood in the way of a settlement of the matter. The TELEGRAPH has been so often unjustly accused of being hostile to the university that we thought it best to give the most practical illustration possible of our desire to set as a friend of that institution. We regret, however, to say that our alliance has had no good effect, for the troubles have culminated in the resignation of several of the professors and the withdrawal of a number of students, so that our provincial college has become virtually a wreck for the present. It is a notable instance of great results springing from apparently trifling causes, or what could have supposed that this university, which has passed through so many dangers unscathed, should be brought to such a pass by the hating of the Freshman class by the Sophomores.

Our readers are already aware that the faculty of the college, or a majority of them, sentenced five seniors to virtual expulsion, and eleven sophomores to suspension until December for acts of having which prevented the freshmen from going to a tea which was given by the lady students. As the hating was of a very mild type the senate of the University thought that the punishment was quite out of proportion to the offence, but the only thing the faculty would do in the shape of remitting the sentence of the students was to reduce the sentence of suspension from expulsion to suspension until Easter. This meant the loss of a whole year of the students' time, and the same result would practically follow in the case of the sophomores by their suspension until December, because they could not be expected to overtake their studies. The senate thought this leniency of time was too great a punishment, and they have reduced the sentence of suspension to the 15th November in the case of sophomores, and to the 1st of December in the case of seniors. Many people will continue to be of the opinion that even these sentences are too heavy, for, until this year, we believe, there has never been any official condemnation by the faculty of having. Before the senate took this step they gave the faculty every opportunity to reduce the excessive penalties they had imposed, but a majority of the professors were relieved upon exemplary punishment, but Professors Stockley, Raymond, Dixon and Principal Harrison refused to yield, so that the college is brought face to face with a crisis, the most dangerous in its history. Professors Stockley and Raymond, it is understood, have already resigned, Professor Dixon, it is said, will be brought to resign, and we do not see how Principal Harrison can avoid doing the same thing. Indeed properly speaking Dr. Harrison ought to have been the first to resign for it is his authority that has been set at naught by the action of the Senate. As a member of the Senate he did his best to sustain the sentence of the majority of the faculty, but his efforts were without avail. It may be proper to state here that the members of the Senate who voted to reduce the sentences of the students were Judge Barker, J. D. Hanson, Judge McLeod, Dr. Colter and Mr. Ganong, M. P., while Dr. Harrison, Hon. A. Harrison, Dr. Travers and Dr. Brydges voted on the other side.

Having in no doubt a very offensive and ridiculous custom, and one that should be suppressed. It is a kind of disorderly conduct that has received the sanction of custom and immemorial usage, and therefore offences committed through it should be judged less harshly than ordinary acts of violence. It was quite natural for the students to yearn, as it had been in times past, for much worse acts of disorder have met with the tacit approval of the principal and the faculty. No one was punished or even reproved when the students mobbed and insulted the legation in 1897, because they presumed to criticize the manner in which the

DR. SPROULE ON CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.



There never will be a treatment for Deafness that will cure all cases. Such a thing is ridiculous and impossible. There never will be a treatment that will cure every case of any disease. The treatment that cures the majority of cases of any diseased condition is a great boon and a Godsend to men. Nearly every case of deafness results from catarrh. Many, many are the patients (Singers) with deafness that have cured after they had tried ear specialists in vain, simply by curing the catarrh. Within a few years most of the diseases of the ear were pronounced incurable, and even today this belief is widespread. Fortunately there is an error, for nearly all the diseases of the ear are curable. Do not listen to the advice of those who tell you that your deafness has lasted so long that nothing can be done for it. Very many who have been deaf

for years can be entirely cured, and still many others who are rendered by their deafness totally unfit to transact business or have intercourse with their friends, can receive enough benefit to make them careful citizens, and a comfort and a blessing to their homes, and the community at large.

Therefore, TAKE NO RISK! Do not let a trouble of the ear of any kind run on from week to week, month to month, or, perhaps, year to year, until the parts are so completely diseased that there is little hope of regaining this valuable and important sense.

The Symptoms of Disease of the Ears. Deafness and ear troubles result from catarrh passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear.

"Is your hearing falling?" "Are your ears dry and itchy?" "Do your ears itch and burn?" "Do you have ringing in the ears?" "Is there a throbbing in the ears?" "Is there a buzzing sound heard?" "Do you have itching in the ears?" "Are there crackling sounds heard?" "Do you have ear ache occasionally?" "Are there sounds like steam escaping?" "When you blow your nose do the ears crack?" "Do noises in your ears keep you awake?" "Hear better some days than others?" "Do you hear noises in ears?" "Is hearing worse when you have a cold?"

Answer the above questions; cut them out and send them to me. I will then write and tell you if your deafness is curable or not, and if curable, how much it will cost to restore your hearing. Remember, I do not take incurable cases, I want nobody's money unless I can do them good. Dr. Sproule, English Catarrh Specialist, 7 to 13 Deane Street, Boston.

college was being conducted. Nor did we ever hear of any reproval being administered to these students who, through the medium of the college paper, attacked the member for Kings, Mr. Fowler, and the editor of this paper in the most shameful fashion. The students having been allowed to do as they pleased for many years naturally thought that the reign of lawlessness would always continue. If they could mob and threaten a legislature without being censured they could hardly expect to be reproved for depriving the freshmen of their shoes and neckties for a few hours.

TWO UNEXPECTED ENEMIES.

The extraordinary sympathy that is being shown for the Boers by the people of Holland and Belgium is a matter that is likely to have important political consequences in the near future. We are told that neither the Dutch nor the Belgians are able to conceal their hatred of the British; they gather about the bulletin boards in the cities and rejoice when they have news of a British defeat, while they bring with rage the news of the victories of the Boers. The demonstrations are not very easy to understand or to explain, yet it is a fact that these two nations which have never been able to agree on any other subject are as one in dislike of the mother country. They would like to see the British Empire humiliated or destroyed, and they desire to see this for the sake of a set of South African farmers who long ago repudiated their authority and who have never shown them the slightest friendship.

This singular outbreak of hatred to Great Britain on the part of the people of Belgium and Holland has seriously alarmed the governments of those two countries, and not without reason. These two nations exist only by the good will of the great powers, their integrity being guaranteed by treaties, to which Great Britain is a party. After the fall of Napoleon Belgium and Holland were joined together under the name of the United Netherlands, but the union did not prove a success, and in 1830 the Belgians rose and became a separate nation and were given a constitution and a king. Great Britain took a leading part in settling the status of those two nations, and she has always been the foremost supporter of their independence. Whether she will continue to be so much longer remains to be seen. There does not seem to be any good reason why she continues to sustain them as independent nations, seeing that they are hostile to her and rejoice over her official humiliations. Without Great Britain's support neither Belgium nor Holland could exist for ten years; indeed few persons conversant with the facts would guarantee them for five. Germany covets Holland while France desires to acquire Belgium, and if there was no other power to interfere they might easily come to an agreement to divide Belgium and Holland between them. Considering the hostile attitude of these nations it would be a very fitting thing for Great Britain to announce to the powers that she will no longer be bound by the treaties under the terms of which Belgium and Holland exist. It is true that until now Great Britain has imagined that it was her interest to keep Holland from becoming German and Belgium from becoming French, but she must now see that this is no longer the case. She would stand far better with both France and Germany if she permitted them to divide the spoil between them and she would be free from the inconvenience of being bound to defend the independence

of two nations that show nothing but ingratitude for Great Britain's friendship.

The British government will not accept the second Canadian contingent which has been offered by the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier because the troops will not be required. This is in accordance with the predictions made by THE TELEGRAPH several days ago, when the offer was made. There is not the slightest danger of their being a scarcity of men for the war, as there are now plenty of additional troops in Great Britain available for service in South Africa, and recruiting is going on at the rate of more than one thousand a week. Still it was a very proper thing to offer a second contingent, and it shows clearly the desire of Canada and its government to aid by the empire in every emergency.

Boers Invade Zululand.

DURBAN, Natal, Nov. 5 (Sunday evening).—The Boers have invaded Ingwavuma, Zululand, and looted and burned the public buildings and stores. The magistrats, police and other inhabitants fled toward Eshowe.

Canadian Hay.

OTAWA, Ont., Nov. 7.—Before the close of season of navigation two thousand tons of hay will be shipped from Canada to South Africa. The Canadian government will have the hay inspected before it is put on the steamer.

Canadian Artillery Offered.

QUEBEC, Nov. 7.—Major T. L. Boulanger, commanding the first field battery, has offered the services of the battery, 7 officers, 95 men, and 51 horses for the Transvaal.

Canadian Killed at Glencoe.

KINGSTON, Nov. 8.—James O'Rourke, a former Kingslander, was killed at a charge of Glencoe, Natal. He was one of the Royal Irish Fusiliers. His brother resides here.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartly Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills

WANTED.

Father Chiquiqu's Last Book. "Forty Years in the Church of Christ" will be issued soon.

WANTED—\$200 per day sure, gentlemen or ladies, special work, position, permanent, reliable firm, with best references, experienced, must be able to address, S. M. Fry, 201 Water Street, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE

FAIRM FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale his FAIRM in Tilley settlement, containing one hundred acres of good farming land.

BIRTHS.

ASTLEY—In Amesbury, Mass. on Nov. 2nd, to the wife of Wm. Austin, a son.

MARRIAGES.

AGUIRRE-BROWNE—Married at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. E. Brown, on Nov. 8th, 1899.

DEATHS.

LOWENSON—At Halifax, on Nov. 6th, Isaac Lowenson, daughter of Dr. Lowenson, aged 1 year and six months.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Star Prince Edward, 77, Lookhart, from Boston, N. B. on Nov. 10th, 1899.

DEPARTED.

Star Prince Edward, 77, Lookhart, for Boston, N. B. on Nov. 11th, 1899.

CLARENDON.

TUESDAY, Nov. 7. Star Prince Edward, 77, Lookhart, for Boston, N. B. on Nov. 11th, 1899.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8.

Star Prince Edward, 77, Lookhart, for Boston, N. B. on Nov. 11th, 1899.

THURSDAY, Nov. 9.

Star Prince Edward, 77, Lookhart, for Boston, N. B. on Nov. 11th, 1899.

FRIDAY, Nov. 10.

Star Prince Edward, 77, Lookhart, for Boston, N. B. on Nov. 11th, 1899.

SATURDAY, Nov. 11.

Star Prince Edward, 77, Lookhart, for Boston, N. B. on Nov. 11th, 1899.

SUNDAY, Nov. 12.

Star Prince Edward, 77, Lookhart, for Boston, N. B. on Nov. 11th, 1899.

MONDAY, Nov. 13.

Star Prince Edward, 77, Lookhart, for Boston, N. B. on Nov. 11th, 1899.

TUESDAY, Nov. 14.

Star Prince Edward, 77, Lookhart, for Boston, N. B. on Nov. 11th, 1899.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15.

Star Prince Edward, 77, Lookhart, for Boston, N. B. on Nov. 11th, 1899.

THURSDAY, Nov. 16.

Star Prince Edward, 77, Lookhart, for Boston, N. B. on Nov. 11th, 1899.

FRIDAY, Nov. 17.

Star Prince Edward, 77, Lookhart, for Boston, N. B. on Nov. 11th, 1899.

SATURDAY, Nov. 18.

Star Prince Edward, 77, Lookhart, for Boston, N. B. on Nov. 11th, 1899.

LOCAL NEWS.

INFORMATION WANTED—Registrar John B. Jones is seeking information of Geo. Allen Blackson, of Henry A. and Matilda Robins Black.

SAILED.

Galveston, 4th inst, stmr Salomans, Reynolds, for Havana.

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MEN'S CLOTHING.

Never was a better gathering of Men's Clothing shown than is here today.

Each year's lessons go to the making of better Clothing. The makers tell us that we are over-particular on many points.

That our demands make added carelessness that customers will never know about or appreciate.

But we know they will—we know that goodness tells and that nothing makes more lasting friends than Clothing that gives honest, good looking service to the buyer.

Men's Suits, \$8 and they are proven of fast color and all-wool texture through chemical tests.

There is no guess-work; there is no slight in the making. All-wool Tweed Suits at \$8.00—that is the story, and all of it.

They are cut on the same careful lines that makes all our ready-made clothing better and different from the usual.

MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT. GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. & CO., St. John, N. B.

ST. STEPHEN.

ST. STEPHEN, Nov. 8.—The remains of Mrs. T. Arthur Thompson, who died in New York on Sunday last, arrived here yesterday.

The funeral took place this afternoon from the residence of Mr. L. M. Robinson, and was largely attended by friends of the deceased.

Mr. J. A. McKee, who has been appointed sheriff in succession to his father, the late Angus McKee, was sworn into office at Dorchester yesterday and has entered upon his duties.

Fragments Buried.

New York, Nov. 8.—The fragments of the unidentified woman, portions of whose body were found on West 17th street and in the North River several weeks ago, were buried today in the Potter's field.

CATARRH.

OF THE HEAD, THROAT, LUNGS, etc. The latest book on this subject, which will help you to cure the disease, will be sent free on request.

Practical Work.

Follow up and alternate with instruction in practical government inspection, and principles of government inspection.

FOR BELLEISLE.

Having been rebuilt under the supervision of the most practical government inspectors, will leave North End, Indiantown, every THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

Excursion through tickets are issued on Saturdays, good to return until Wednesday following.

FACULTY TURNED DOWN.

THE SENATE RESOLVES TO MODIFY THE PUNISHMENT.

Which the Faculty had Given the Honors—Two Resolutions of a very Diverse Nature Introduced into the Meeting—Suspensions will End this month.

FREDERICTON, Nov. 7.—The senate of the University of New Brunswick met this evening and had a lengthy discussion over the trouble with the students.

A resolution was introduced, the preamble of which after commenting on the action that has long prevailed at the university of subjecting the freshmen class to initiation ceremonies commonly known as "hazing" and citing the many abuses of these proceedings and the danger to life and limb of the victims, after detailing the particular incidents connected with the present difficulty, concluded as follows:—

Resolved, That the members of the senate, after thorough consultation and discussion with the members of the faculty, have been unable to induce a majority of that body to make such alterations in the punishment imposed as would, without in any way impairing their dignity or detracting from their authority, have the result of effectually enforcing discipline in the future and at the same time permit the five senior students to take their examinations, and if successful in so doing obtain their degrees at the next session, and without in any way extenuating the offence that has been committed, in view of the fact that the members of the faculty are not unanimous in approving of the sentence that has been imposed, that the students under suspension have apologized humbly for their conduct both verbally and in writing, and have promised to observe in the future the rules of the faculty in the future, and in view of the fact that very serious results will accrue to these students now under suspension from enforcement of a penalty involving so material an interruption of university studies and that no change was previously made against any of the students during their college course for which they were called before the board of discipline, have come to the conclusion that the interests of the university will be best served by reducing the sentence of suspension imposed upon the members of the junior and sophomore classes so that it will terminate upon the 15th day of November instant, and by reducing that imposed upon the five seniors so that it will terminate upon the 1st December next.

The following amendment was proposed and rejected:—"Whereas the public opinion demands the complete suppression and abolition of every form of what has been known among students as initiation; and whereas the discipline of the college requires obedience to law, authority, instead of flagrant disobedience manifested in present cases; and whereas this applies to non-interference of personal liberty of every student instead of organized terrorism over freshmen, that the students now under sentence seemed determined to perpetuate; therefore, resolved that this case be left in the hands of the faculty, who are primarily responsible for discipline of the college."

ELGIN NEWS.

Hotel Barn Burned—Preparing for the Scott Act Campaign.

POME PLANT, West Co., Nov. 6.—Mr. Burton Field, Principal of the Madras school at Shediac Cape, has been paying a short visit to his home in this village.

Quite a lively contest is contemplated in connection with the Scott Act repeal election, to be held on Nov. 28. It is probable that a number of joint meetings will be held, at which the merits and demerits of the act will be thoroughly discussed.

Mr. Walter Shaffer, of Moncton, who was visiting his friend, Mrs. W. W. Wells, returned to her home on Friday.

There is an agitation in favor of organizing a Liberal club in this village. With the material at hand a strong and effective organization can be instituted.

The progress of the war in South Africa is eagerly watched in this section. The excellent reports given in The Times are highly appreciated.

The barn and stables in connection with the Barker House were burned last Thursday evening.

Loyalist Society.

The quarterly meeting of the Loyalist Society was held in the Masonic building last Tuesday. In the absence of the president, Dr. Bayard, Mr. William P. Dole occupied the chair.

The following resolution, moved by Rev. W. O. Raymond, and seconded by Major W. H. Underhill, was unanimously adopted:—"The members of the society, composed of the descendants of those who ought and suffered for the unity of the empire, hereby express their sympathy with and their loyal support of these men who are defending the unity of the British empire in South Africa, and they are proud of the fact that in our own province, founded by our Loyalist fathers, and in the other provinces of the dominion, volunteers have been found who have cheerfully offered their services for the maintenance of the rights of British subjects in the empire of our queen and for the

extensor of the blessings of freedom and enlightened civilization. Rev. W. O. Raymond, chaplain of the society, entertained the meeting with a speech of three famous Loyalist women. The first of these was Mrs. Bagshaw, daughter of Thatcher Sears, the first female child born of Loyalist parents in the province. The second was Mrs. Philo Dibblee, a Miss Raymond, who was born in Kingston. These two ladies for many years lived opposite each other on St. James street, where both finally died. The third was Mary Fisher, who spent her life in Fredericton. Many interesting episodes of their lives and times were given by the speaker of thanks were offered Mr. Raymond and he was asked if he would deliver the same lecture again before a meeting of descendants of Loyalists. His expert, and his willingness to do so and the standing committee were instructed to make arrangements for the meeting.

CHATHAM NEWS.

Town Artesian Wells May be Sunk—An old Resident Dead—Diphtheria Keeps the Schools Closed.

CHATHAM, Nov. 6.—The Town Council are considering the advisability of purchasing 14 or 15 acres of land from Mr. Alex. Hayes, of Upper Water street, for the purpose of boring artesian wells from which the town will be supplied with water. If this site be not suitable other arrangements will be made in the near future for a better water supply than we now have, which is a recognized need.

Mr. John Fleiger, one of the oldest residents, died on Wednesday after a lingering illness. A widow and large family mourn his loss.

Owing to the prevalence of diphtheria the schools are still closed. They will be thoroughly fumigated, as usual, as the guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Sprout.

On Saturday evening a genuine surprise party assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. B. McKensie, it being their crystal wedding. All thoroughly enjoyed the evening, and happily departed for their homes. Mr. McKensie from their friends with the sincere wish that they both might see very many such happy anniversaries.

Miss Perks, of Boston, who is visiting here, sang at the church on Sunday evening. Her excellent rendering of the Holy City. Miss Perks' voice is clear, sweet and powerful and she sings with wonderful expression and ease.

ST. STEPHEN NEWS.

Convicted of Robbing a Room Mate—Bains Start Saw Mills—Funeral of James Lehan.

ST. STEPHEN, Nov. 6.—"Abe" Pine, of this town, was convicted in the Calais court on Saturday on the charge of robbing a room mate at the Andrews house. Pine was given ninety days.

A number of St. Stephen carpenters and others are going to Sydney looking for a winter's work.

The recent rains have started the saw mills going once more. F. H. Eaton & Sons have repaired one of their mills at Millville and will commence sawing at once. This mill has been closed down for two years.

The funeral of Mr. James Lehan, a well known Calais truckman, took place on Saturday morning. Mr. Lehan died suddenly of heart disease at his home in that city.

Hon. Judge Stevens delivered an eloquent lecture in the Presbyterian church Sunday evening. His subject was The Covenanters. Rev. Mr. McKenzie of that church is enjoying a short vacation.

Baptist Home Missions.

The monthly meeting of the Baptist home mission board took place Tuesday afternoon and evening in Brossels street church, with President Irvine in the chair.

Letters and reports were presented from Messrs. Slackhouse, Millin, Munro, Anderson, Young, Seavey, Barker and others. Rev. J. H. Hughes was appointed field secretary of home missions and Rev. J. W. S. Young was responsible of general missions. Renewals of grants were ordered for Shediac, Newcastle, Northumberland county, Beaver Harbor, Kawick, Ducktown, and several other fields, and a special grant was voted for Cardigan and New Maryland.

Several new stations were proposed for consideration, and their needs presented to the board. The committee appointed at the recent convention at Cambridge arranged to meet with the committee of the foreign mission board next month to devise plans for raising a forward movement fund of \$50,000, to be equally divided between home and foreign missions. Among the ministers present were Revs G. O. Gates, D. D. W. Camp, J. H. Hennes, S. D. Ernie, W. E. McIntyre, C. N. Barton, J. Coombs and J. W. S. Young, besides a number of business men.

By resolution the next session was changed to the second Tuesday of the month. Adjourned with prayer by Rev. Mr. Barton.

British Centres Are Safe.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Pietermaritzburg, telegraphing Monday says:—"Estcourt, Pietermaritzburg and Ladysmith are all safe for some time to come. Owing to the fact that Ladysmith lies low and the Boers, unhappily, have been permitted to occupy Mount Salwan and other surrounding big hills, attempts to open up telegraphic communication have proved a failure."

Some of the best lessons we ever learn we learn from our mistakes and failures. The error of the past is the wisdom and success of the future.—Tryon Edwards.

ATTEMPTED MURDER CHARGE

NED HARRIS RELEASED ON FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS BAIL

The Townspeople Think the Moncton Boy Was Justified in Shooting—Would Have Killed His Wife Too, If Let Alone—Gouin May Recover.

CALGARY, N. W. T., Nov. 7.—The Gouin-Harris shooting case continues to absorb public attention here.

E. A. Harris appeared before Magistrate Winter yesterday to answer the charge of attempted murder. He was defended by Senator Longhead. A. L. Sifton, crown prosecutor, brother of the minister of the interior, is conducting the case for the crown.

Mr. Sifton applied for an adjournment for one week, as Gouin still lies in a very precarious condition. The adjournment was granted.

On Senator Longhead's application Harris was released on bail, giving as security himself in two thousand dollars, and Alderman Vanwart and H. Graves one thousand dollars each.

Dr. Ings performed a long and difficult operation of sewing up the nine bullet holes in Gouin's intestines.

The bullet which is lodged near the spine will be removed later by aid of the X-ray.

Gouin is conscious, his pulse strong, and his temperature is nearly normal. It is hoped he will recover.

Public sympathy is almost wholly with Harris.

It appears that Mr. Harris told her husband she was going to visit a friend on Saturday afternoon. He left the house for a gun shoot. He returned an hour later and found his wife was not in the room which are in the Thompson block. Harris then started to leave, but as he stepped from the building he noticed that the blinds of one of Gouin's windows were drawn. Gouin's bachelor apartments are in the same block. Harris' suspicions were aroused and he went back to investigate. After listen-

ing at Gouin's door for some time he became convinced that his wife was in there he rushed madly at the door. It is supposed Gouin received the wound on his forehead from a shot fired while he was looking through the keyhole to see who was on the outside.

The shot broke the lock, the door gave way and Harris rushed in. He was immediately confronted by his suspicious wife and fired at close quarters. During the struggle Harris' fingers were bitten, one being broken. The terrified screams of Mrs. Harris' brought Dr. Ings to the scene. It is generally believed that but for the timely interference of Dr. Ings, Harris might have shot the pair.

Deaths and Burials.

The funeral of the late Mr. John Wolport took place Tuesday afternoon from his house on Sewall street, and a large number of friends attended. The services at the house and at Fernhill. Among the flowers was a beautiful Maltese cross from Intercolonial court, I. O. F. Six Forsters were pall bearers.

Mr. Samuel T. Strang died Tuesday morning in his 65th year, and the news of his death was heard with much regret. He was a native of St. John, his parents having come here from Ireland. For years he engaged in business on the South West, and more recently was in the commission business in the city market. Mr. Strang was for some years a member of the old Portland council. He was also a member of Hibernia Lodge, F. and A. M., and past master of that body. He was twice married, but was a widower for some years. Four children survive him—Mrs. Fred Foley, Mr. James Foley, Miss Strang and Mr. James Strang, the latter of New York.

Death of a Prominent Carleton County Woman.

WOODBINE, Nov. 7.—Mrs. Mary Ann, widow of the late James A. Phillip of this town, died at the residence of her son here today, after a lingering illness. Mrs. Phillip was a highly esteemed lady and has a large connection throughout Carleton county, who will regret to hear of her death. She leaves two sons—F. A. Mills and Albert J.—and one daughter, Helen. The funeral will take place on Thursday at 3:30.

The brightest bliss of intelligence is of incalculable less value than the smallest spark of charity.

THE COMBINATION THAT CURES



Johnson's Anodyne Liniment Dropped on Sugar.

Will cure many common ailments which may occur in every family. It is strictly a family remedy. For INTERNAL use, as much as EXTERNAL use. Originated in 1810 by an old Family Physician. Could a remedy have existed for nearly a century, except for the fact that its virtue and excellence have won the public favor to a remarkable degree? You can safely trust what time has indorsed. Send for our Book on INFLAMMATION, mailed free. Sold by all Druggists. Put up in Two Sizes, Price 25 and 50 cts. L. E. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

HALIFAX NEWS.

The St. John City Short of Coal—The Daniel May Be Flotated—Marriage of a Halifax Lady.

HALIFAX, Nov. 8.—The Farness liner St. John City, Cap. Sealy, has evidently met very severe weather on the outward voyage from London. Farness, Wilby & Co. received a cable that she had put into St. John's, Nfld., yesterday short of coal. Otherwise the captain reported that the ship was all right. The St. John City was supplied with coal and sailed for Halifax at 7 o'clock this morning. She will be due Friday morning.

Miss Mary S. Burns, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. K. F. Burns, was married at Brangley Ferry, Scotland, last Saturday, to Robert James Burns, of London, son of the late Prof. Islay Burns, D. D.

Reports from Whitehead are favorable to floating the stranded steamer Daniel. The weather is fine and if no gale springs

It is expected that she will be got off. The crew of the steamer arrived on the steamer City of Ghent this afternoon. The captain, mate and chief engineer remained at the wreck.

Cape Afrikanders Show Their Teeth.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Standard says: "The ministerial papers here are giving currency to infamous Boer charges of British brutality to prisoners and the treacherous use of the white flag. It is asserted that the British have bound prisoners to the wheels of Maxim guns and dragged them along."

ADDRESS TO COL. VIDAL.—The address presented to Col. Vidal by the common council, after the New Brunswick Transvaal contingent had been recruited, was signed by Mayor Sears and Common Clerk Wardrop Wednesday. It has been handsomely engrossed on parchment by Mr. D. R. Willett of the chamberlain's office.

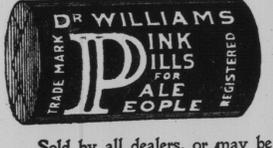
Autumn Medicine.

Change of season often affects the health more or less perceptibly. Prudent people take "Spring" medicine—but Autumn medicine is just as needful. The effect of the hot summer weather on the blood makes itself felt, now that the weather is changing; you feel bilious, dyspeptic and tired; there may be pimples or an eruption on the skin; the damp weather brings little twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia, that give warning of the winter that is coming. If you want to be brisk and strong for the winter, it is NOW that you should build up the blood and give the nerves a little tonic.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

will make you strong and stave off aches and pains for the winter if you take them now.

GREATLY RUN DOWN. Mr. E. Hutchings, a printer in the office of the New Brunswick Standard, writes: "I am greatly indebted to you for the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was in a greatly run down condition, and suffered from pains in the back and stomach. My appetite was very feeble and I had a loathing for food. I was subject to severe headaches, and the least exertion would leave me tired and breathless. I tried several medicines, but with no benefit—rather I was growing worse. Then I consulted a doctor, and was ordered to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I bought two boxes. Before these were all read I could see a marked improvement, and I purchased four boxes more. These completely restored my health, and I can now go about my work without an ache or pain of any kind. My recovery leaves no doubt as to the remarkable curative properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I trust their value has been further proved in the case of a friend to whom I recommended them."



Prevention is better than cure. But it is only Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that are of any use. If the FULL NAME isn't there it is a substitute—don't take it.

Sold by all dealers, or may be had postpaid direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.